of a niece with the rest of the ten soldier's life. In the man in 1817, had estabthe public weal, as to be by the Federal Executive and " terminate the conwhich was desolating their from-

nces of my high considersand respect, ANDREW JACKSON,

[This letter is without date. It is endorsed however, in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing is invariable manner, "Jackson, Gen. And. Tennessee, reed. Nov. 24, "06." The important words "from any quarter," we have set in small capitals, for the purpose of drawing to them the especial attention

Our columns are already too crowded

with this matter, to admir at full length the "orders referred to" in this letter. They also, however contain a deeply significant passage. After calling the attention to the "late conduct of the spanish Government added to the di Government, added to the hos-pearance and menacing attitude f their armeil forces as making it "ne-greaty that the Militia under his comthat the Millia under his con-defined bein complete order and atoments warning ready to march." impressing the teath "that our good rids, our best of men most be erly disciplined; and in this way, preparation cannot be too great to et the wishes of the General, and the gencies of our country?—he address his officers as follows: "You are theree ordered, without delay, to place our brigade on the most respectable outing, and be in readiness to furnish required of you at the shortst notice. All volunteer companies quipped will be accepted. If the tistment, it will answer the governentistment, it will answer the government a better purpose than by pressingmen from their families by draft; but if it be discovered that this cannot be Jone, you will direct that the effective men be classed and that the law in this respect be particularly attended to; and when the Government and Constitution TED AUTHORITIES Of our country require they must be in readiness to

he after this exposition, any doubt still remains—which we cannot believe possible—it must be dissipated; even with the most determined and inveter-ate of Gen. Jackson's maligners, by the

aron Afr. Randolph—

Edgehill, July 31, 1828.

ar Sire—In answer to yours of the 29th, sting a copy of a letter written by Gen. on to his. Jefferson in the winter of 4 had some doubts as to the proprietying it, but from its being intended to d to remove injurious suspicions a len. Jankson, 4 have concluded on ing with your request.

apere of Mr. Jefferson baving passed hands, it is my duty to preserve, as it inviolate as he himselvere, as

nce. I have been the more sensi-e propriety of this from the manner his private conversations have been fived said repeates, and his private ivalged; as painful to him. All who an cruelly unjust to him. All who in, know how entirely averse he was himself retired from the agent,

testimonial of his respectability is ressary, and no doubt will be enter-ined of the correctness of his state ent. Mr. Caffrey, to whom he cogeotleman of high standing and great respectability. Though, we do not pretend that Mr. Baker's statement would be admissible as strictly legal evidence, it cannot fail to varry conviction to every mind not impervious to the light of trush.

April 8th, 1828. Dear Sr.—You request me to send you the statement in writing I made at Mr. G.——about the Burr abair. It has been so tong since Donelson Caffrey, Esq. of St. Mary's Louisiana, made the same to me, that I cannot give the clates of the different transactions, nor the time when I had the conver-action with him, but think it was about the time of the last Presidential election. I did time of the last Presidential election. I didnot treasure up the facts and dates that Mr.
C. communicated to the, because I did not
then think, nor do I now think, that any
such proof was necessary to repel the idea
of Gen. Jackson's having had any thing to do
with Rurr's conspiracy. Those who know
Gen. J. could not for one moment suppose
him to have been in any way engaged with
Burr, and his acts of a public character
show too much patriotism for any one to be
lieve such a fabrication at this day. Mr. Caffree's communication was substantially as free's communication was substantially as follows.—Here visited Tennessee, staid sometime a: Nashyille, and was often to see Gen. Jackson. A friend of Burr went to see Gen. J. and while in familiar conversation with him, asked him what he would think of the man who hall the talents and means to separate the Western States from the East-ern, and make the mountains the dividing tine. The General replied that he would consider him a traiter to his country, and would be one of the first to take his life. Here the conversation ended. This friend of Burr returned to Nashville, where Burr then was, returned to Nashville, where Burr then was, and no doubt communicated to him Gen. JackBur's answer to this oblique question. This conversation awakened Gen. Jackson's anapidious, for he wrote to Gov. Claiborne, putting him upon his guard against Burr. Claiborne was then Governor of the territory of Mississippi. Gen. J. also recalled from the service of Burr all his young relatives who had been induced to Join Burr under the behef that he was going to revolutionize the had been induced to join Burr under the be-hef that he was going to revolutionize the Spanial dominious in North America. Mr. Caffrey was one of them, I think (though I will not be positive,) that Mr. C. showed me Gen. J's letter to him, advising him to aban-don Burr.

Your friend, JOSHUA BAKER

In this letter we are pursuaded, i contained the true explanation of Gen. Jackson's alleged connexion with Burg. and the reasons which first induced him to suspect his designs. Immedi ately on discovering them, though he was not authorised by what had passed, publickly to proclaim Burr a traitor, he recalled his nephew from his service, wrote to Claiborne putting him on his guard, and to the President, making a

tender of his services to the govern-We have, we trust, redeemed the sledge we gave to refute this foul cators dared to produce the evidence of which they boasted the possession. In performing this task, we have been un-avoidably led into greater prolixity than was desirable or perhaps necessary. The very weakness of the case which we had to oppose, presenting no one strong point to be assailed, and the im-perfect and inconclusive nature of the evidence on which it rests, consisting of vague rumers, malicious conjectures, and unfounded inferences, in a great degree exposed us to this inconvenience. But after undertaking the ex-amination, we desired to pursue it ef fectually and thoroughly; though we were satisfied that a formal refutation of the charge was not necessary to the sindication of Gen. Jackson's character. He may have been occasionally impelled by the warmth of his temperamen and the peculiar circumstances of his well differ. But when an attempt is made by that party and those acting with them, who have always opposed the government unless when it was ad-ministered by themselves, who prefer-ced a dissolution of the Union to sustry sunk,"-to prove Turason on him who was an able and efficient member of the republican party in '98, who largely contributed to win by his valor the honorable peace which they would ther expressed to me his suspicious have purchased with national disgrace, that there was something not right." who has been a consistent patriot from his boyhood, and an honest and honor-able wan through life—the American people cannot require the formality of

port of the charge. The Louisville Focus of the 15th inst. contains a let-

law of Gov. Shelby, accompained an extract of a letter from Thomas Shelby, his son, in which it is hard to say whether gross ignorance or willful misrepresentation predominate. The testimony of Mr. Todd is avowedly hearsay—what Gov. Shelby in his life time had shought or said of Gen. Jack son's conduct at the Chickson Treaty. Mr. Shelby speaks upon his own authority; he speaks of things which he saw and heard; whether he ever ilid see what he relates to have transpired in his presence will presently appear.

The only point in Mr. Todd's letter, worthy of consideration, consists in the charge made by him on Gov. Shelby's authority, against Gen. Jackson, of having endeavored to elect an arrangement by which a valuable portion of land was to be transferred to an individual friend, to the manifest detriment of the general Government. Wh a stripped of all verbiage, the charge is simply this: That Gen. Jackson neglecting the interest of his government, in whose service he then was, used his exertions to procure for individual friends, a large body of val uable land, which on every principle of honor and patriotism, should have been obtained for the government; it is add ed, that Gov. Shelby's firmness and patriotism defeated these selfish designs of General Jackson, and saved for his country, that which his selfishness would have filched from her. It is, no doubt, in the recollection of most of our readers, that at the Chickasaw Freaty of 1818, certain lands which in 1816 had been received, in the names of George and Levi Colbert, were conveyed to James Jackson, by those Chiefs, for the sum of \$20,000, with an understanding, that the general government by paying that sum, should acquire the right to those lands. On this solitary circumstance, has the charges of selfishness and corrupion been found

ed. Why and wherefore the reservations were conveyed to Jas. Jackson, will presently appear. The evidence we are about to offer for the elucidation of this transaction, is of the very highest kind—it is a confidential Journ al of the proceedings of the Commission ers, made by their Secretary-Col. But ler-at the time and on the ground, and examined and approved by Gov. Shel-by himself. His name, in his own hand writing, is pledged for the accuracy of its contents. On the authority then, of this Journal, certified to be correct by Gov. Shelby, we assert

That Gov. Shelby himself, as well as Gen. Jackson, deemed the purchase of the Colbert reservation " absolutely necessary," as a preparatory step to the conclusion of a treaty. Without such previous purchase, the treaty could never have been concluded.

We assert, furthermore, from the same authority-Gov Shelby's-that he. Gov. Shelby, deemed it more expe dient to cause the reservations to be conveyed to an individual for the benefit of the Government, than to the government directly, and this was the rea son why they were conveyed to James Jackson. Considerations of a highly important character, which are stated in the journal, induced Gov. Shelby and General Jackson to prefer an indirect conveyance to the government, through the medium of an individual. What those con iderations were, it might be improper in us to establish to the world. But if any discreet and respectable friend of the administration in this place, or elsewhere, be desirous of learn ing their nature and character, we shall take great pleasure in exhibiting the journal for his inspection. These considerations had no relation, whatever, to Cen. Jackson-they had, and now have, reference to individuals with whom he has no connexion. As evidence of the fruth of our assertions, we dence of the truth of our assertions, we again invite any friend of the administration, to acts, which to those who again invite any friend of the administration for call and test their accuracy by an examination of the journal. Having demonstrated then, that Govier acts to serve his country, sometimes have overstepped the limits of his authority;—these are questions about which honest and intelligent men may well differ. But when any attention of the truth of our assertions, we again invite any friend of the administration to call and test their accuracy by an examination of the journal. Having demonstrated then, that Gov. Shelby deemed the purchase of the reservations "absolutely necessary," and that he also preferred that it should be wade in the name of an individual to the contraction. the benefit of the governmen than in that of the government directly, we shall dismiss Mr. Todd and his cock and bull story about Gen. Jack-son's corruption, Gov. Shelby's patriot-ism, and James Jackson's deeds, to the the perils incident to a state of war, who have uniformly "sunk as their country rose, and rose as that desponding, lacerated, perishing, betrayed country sunk,"—to prove a state of war, and sames Jackson's deeds, to the contempt which he so justly deserves.

Mr. Thomas H. Shelby, it seems, was on the treaty ground, and had his suspicions excited by the conduct of General Jackson;—he saves a Market of General General Jackson;—he says; "My fa-ther (Gov. Shelby) soon observed great intercourse between General Jackson

racter, and the great influence sits their dwellings. In it not this re-ry course which the slightest knowstrongly of the most improctrate pidity; other passages contained worse. He that the Indian langs ceded by the reaty, might have been obtained for a far less sum than was given, and de-clares that his "father thought that Gen. Jackson's corruption and fully the government from \$100,000 to 8200,000." For the purpose of confirming his own, and what he says were his father's opinions, he relates on his own authority, as an eye-witness, the proceedings of the council when the sum of money to be given for the lands, was finally agreed upon by the We quote from his letter-

"A second council is convened—Gen. Jack-ton engines of the Chiefs:
"What do you ask as for this land?"
Interpreter—"We don't know—what will you

General J.—" We will give \$150,000."
Interprete:—" We will give \$150,000."
Interprete:—" We will give von \$200,000."
Interprete:—" No, we cannot take it."
General J.—" We will give you \$250,000."
Interprete:—" No, no." \$300,000." save the General. My Father left the table & the council broke up. The General observed to my father in conversation, that the Chiefs contended for the privilege of selling a large reservation of land to whom they might think proper. My father objected to this proposition, he said " they might sell it to the King of England." The General observed, " that there was then a company of gentlemen on the ground that would pay ay of gentlemen on the ground that would pay them down their price \$20,000." My father re-fused positively to permit the Indians to sell land to private individuals. He contended that the Soverament should have the option of taking the reservation at the price simulated, and the General and the Chiefs were in the end obliged

To demonstrate the misrepresenta tions of this writer, we will again turn to the secret journal, which, as we be fore stated, was examined and approved by Gov. Shelby in person. The fol lowing extract contains an account of all the offers made by the Commission ers. In reply to a speech from Levi Colbert, in which he informed them that the Indians were willing to sell

their lands for money-"The Commissioners told him they would be liberal, as their father, the President, had told them to be so; \$20,000 per annum, for twelve years, was then proposed by the Commissioners which they sternly refused; remarking, that the loved money well, but they loved their hand muc better. It was then proposed to add one year which was likewise rejected. Gen. Jackson of served, to make all hearts straight, he would agree to make the annuity foorteen years, & that he
hoped the chiefs and the nation would consider
that as a liberal price from their father, the President.—Levi Colbert then remarked that they
would consider of the annual discussed for a fey would consider of ; and adjourned for a few hours. On again meeting, Colbert enquired i one cent would not be given, and being informer that the commissioners had gone to their limit he observed—"The American nation is as strong as iron, great, rich and strong, and one cent wa nothing to it, and this would satisfy the nation.' Gen. Jackson replied, by asking it one solikar-cent would astraty the nation, and the speaker re plied it would, observing that the American na thoe was strong, and the younger brother mus therefore yield to its elder brother, on which the shook hands with the commissioners and parted in a conversation shortly after with the Inter-preter, he said they shook hands on fifteen annu-ties, which was not the understanding of the commissioners, and thus the thing rested until the

"Monday, 19th. The Chiefs arrived this morning about seven o'clock, and the commis morning about even o'clock, and the commissioners attempted to explain how they mistook the meaning of the speaker about the cent; but they would not understand it in any other light, than that his meaning was an additional annuty, on which they shook hands, and that they had come prepared to sign the treaty as agreed upon. The commissioners finding from the stern manner in which they viewed an attempt to explain away the understanding of the annuity, deemed it prudent not to jeopardize the grand object, for the pittance of \$20,000 to be paid fateen years hence, and accordingly filled up the blank in the treaty with 15, and the instrument was then duly and solemnly executed, after being read and explained in the presence of a numerous concourse of their young men." of their young men.

Here then is the solemn testimony of the father arrayed against that of the son-of Gov. Shelby against Mr. Thomas II. Shelby. Which of the two shall be received as true, we leave it with the latter to say. Not a word of comment on the above extracts from the journal is necessary. The journal itself was kept by the secretary of the commissioners—the facts recorded in it, committed to writing at the time, and their correctness vouched for by Gov. Shelby and Gen. Jackson. It is now in our possession and may be seen by those who desire it.

We cannot conclude our remarks without calling the attention of the reader to the latter part of the passage we have quoted from Mr. T. H. Shelby's letter. He evidently intends to produce an impression, and indeed asserts almost in so many words, that after the conclusion of the treaty, a conversation took place between General Jackson and Gov. Shelby on the subject of the sale of the reservation, in which the former proposed that some individual -inuendo, his friend-should be permitted to purchase them, which proposition was rejected by Gov. Shelby; who observed, that, for aught he knew the king of England might obtain them.

Now what must the public think of the recollection or veracity of Mr. Thomas H. Shelby, when they are informed that the terms and manner of convey ing the Colbert reservations to the U. States—if they chose to ratify the a-greement through the medium of James Jackson-were solemnly agreed upon that there was something not right." What stuff is this to be urged against before the time at which Mr. Shelby represents General Jackson and his fa-

reservations should be conveyed, the fact is, that it had been solemnly agreed upon by them in the precedir day-the 17th-and deeds of convey ance prepared. After such speciment of truth and accuracy from Mr. Clay partizans in relation to Gov. Shelby and Gen. Jackson, it will not be deemed surprising if erroneous impressions l

These, however, must of necessity yield to the clear and undisputed testimony now offered to the public, In conclusion, we will add, that Gov. Shelby on his return from the Chickasaw treaty, remained three or four days at the Hermitage, and engaged Mr. Earl to paint a portrait of Gen. Jackson expressly for himself. Such conduct totally precludes any belief on his part at that time, of Gen. Jackson's corruption.

Dr. James L. Armstrong .- As the castigation which this man recently received, from the hands of a son for a slanderous attack on a de-ceased father, will, doubtless, be made the subject of many sage reflections by the Coalition prints, we have thought proper to furnish our readers with a brief statement of the circumstances attending the transaction. The statement may, we think, be relied on, as it it is drawn up from the letter of an eye witness.

Wm. Gilchrist, E-q. and Mr. M. Gilchrist, his brother, having learned that Doct. Armstrong, in a communication then in the press, had charged their deceased father with having been a " tory in the revolutionary war," rode to the residence of the Doctor, on Wednesday last, accompanied by two other gentlemen, for the purpose of obtaining his signature to a certificate which they had previously prepared. Mr. Cilchrist then informed Doct. Armstrong that any newspaper attack on himself or brother would have been disrevirded, but that his slander on a deceased parent could not be passed over. Duct. Armstrong attempted an explanation, but Mr. Gilchrist insisted on his signing the certificate. What followed cannot be better told than in the words of our correspondent.

of certificate, the Doctor, in a hurried tone of voice, said, " I'll have nothing to do with it," and broke ground like a quarter horse, halooing murder! murder! murder!! The two Mr. Gilchrists broke after him, and Col. * * * *, who had also been invited to ride out, and myself trutted down the hell after them .- The Doctor fell, in his flight, three times before Mr. Gilchrist overhauled him; not forgetting, at each fall, and between them, in every jump, to cry out, help! its of the administration, in our murder! &c. with a truly lamentable are sufficient to sustain it, with and tremendous soice. His last fall fying all who are opposed to it. was a great one; he fell full length into Duck river, when the water flew at least ten feet high. At the river Mr. Gilchrist boarded him and gave him one of the most genteel flagellations I ever saw."

Our motives for publishing the circumstances related above cannot be misconstrued. It is important to shew. that Doct Armstrong has been punished, not for any thing he may have said or written about Gen. Jackson, or the Presidential election, but for an attack upon a deceased person.-He has recaived from the hands of the Messrs Gilchrists, a wholesome flagellation, for a base and unmanly attack on the character of their deceased father.

Nashville Republican.

By the following it will be perceived that the letter of Doct. Armstrong. which was pompously hand billed thro'the city on Tuesday, is another desperate invention of the enemy. Let our readers pecuse the following, and ask themselves whether any man, havi spark of filial affection in his nal can censure the course which the Messrs. Gilchrist's pursued. The on ly exception which we take to their conduct is, that they should have offered him the alternative of retracting, instead of soundly chastising the "Doctor" on the spot .- Balt. Rep.

Knavery .- A Focus extra has reach ed this place, containing a letter from the libeller, Doct. Armstrong, charging the Jackson men with an attempt to assassinate him. The following letter from one of his own neighbors, proves the fellow's art and knavery:

"Noah's Fork, Bedford county, Ten. July 20, 1828.

"DEAR SIR: Report says that Dr. James L. Armstrong, for the purpose of making false impressions, and thereby operating on the Governor's elecby operating on the Governor's elec-tion in your State, has wrote on to the Editor of the Kentucky Reporter, char-ing the Jacksonians with having beat him in the most shocking manner. See, because of his writing against Gen, Jackson. I live a neighbor to Doct. Armstrong, and have made strict inqui-ry touching this matter, and find the fact to be thus: The Doctor, who is ever, like the green fly, thrustour his who has been a consistent patriot from his boyhood, and an honest and honorable man through life—the American people cannot require the formality of a defence, to acquit him from such a charge. It does in truth no less insult their understanding, than foully, base.

What stuff is this to be urged against represents General Jackson and his tather as disputing about the mode of the ransfer! By reference to the Journal, it appears that on the 17th October, who is conclude an important treaty with the large body of fertile land is to be coded to the United States. He is selected to the United States. He is selected to the United States. He is selected to the process of the reserve of high standing, both in Tennessee and French Ambassadors, in

JONATHAN W

the Chronicle of Saturday, our paper. We are calle half" politicians, because w not believe Gen. Jackson with Colonel Burr, in his " That is, because we will whole hag," in publishing the slanders invented by John Binns and his diegra; ers in iniquity, the impress to be made that we are a our endeavors to sustain t tion; and it is intimated t is to wait the event, that the strongest party. Had we been operated on of gain, the famous Albany Chronicle would never have

its system of vituperation and The course which it has parbeen the source of much i true friends of the Adminis it is well known that it has proselytes to the cause of this city than has their own Argus. The charge of want

comes with a bad grace fr who, if we are to believe th town Freeman's Journal, made change the political character Cooperstown Watchtower, In ams to a Jackson paper, and a tures to several gentlemen county to become its editor, says the Journal, " for diver sons, were declined." " F tinues the Journal, "in the to change the political chara-Watchtower, he afterwards the stipendiary nost he now o

The honesty of the editor Chronicle, and his motive in an the administration, can now It is with great regret that

this subject at all, but we that duty perhaps required in — We ted the election of John Quine in 1824, and since that time been uniform in our support of we never thought that personal carry that object into effect. who was refused employ men, and then succeeded by foisting himself on the friends ministration, should presume tion our sincerity.

Coming from such a quar charge deserves only contra who is so devoid of principle himself to the highest bidder. thy of notice from men who claim to honesty or consistence racter.

Petty tricks!-The coalities are publishing a letter from sent Henderson, declining a nomination as a Jacksou Henderson never was event by the Jackson party as an a took the opportunity to write upon the strength of an ano ticle in a newspaper, in which supposed to have written i

FOREIGN

rom the Charleston Courier The fast sailing ship M rine, arrived last evening. from Liverpool, brings our fi don Papers to the 26th, and pool to the 27th of June, both together with the Loador Lists to the 24th

We are sorry to find that Market had declined at I the imports, it will be seen vy, while the sales were co light.

A postscript of a letter, pool, 21st June, says: before Parliament to adm before Parliament to adm Cotton, coming through sions, at a duty of 1s, par is no doubt it will pass this has been suggested by iff; its operation will more favor British shipping."

The Russians bad cross