

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

Having copied the letter of Mr. Clay to Judge Brooke, we feel ourselves bound to copy the annexed letter from Gen. Jackson, containing a commentary on the letter of Mr. Clay. It is introduced in the New-York National Advocate, by a letter from Samuel Swartwout, Esq. in which he announces Gen. J's letter in the following terms:

"The following letter was received by me, a few days since, and although a private communication, and not intended for the public eye, yet it contains so just an exposition of the enlightened views, and noble conduct of its distinguished author, that I cannot forbear soliciting its publication in your valuable paper."

THE LETTER.

Washington City, 23d February, 1825.

My Dear Sir—Yesterday I received your communication, advertizing to the reasons and defence, presented by Mr. Clay to Judge Brooke, why duty and reflection imposed upon him the necessity of standing in opposition to me, because of my being, as he is pleased to style me, "a military chieftain." I had seen the letter before, and when it first appeared, I did entertain the opinion that some notice of it might, perhaps, be necessary, for the reason that the expression seemed to convey with it the appearance of personality more than any thing else; & could the opinion be at all entertained that it could meet the object, which was doubtless intended, to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen, I might yet consider some notice of it necessary.— Such a belief, however, I cannot entertain, without insulting the generous testimonial with which I have been honored by ninety-nine electors of the people.

I am well aware that this term "military chieftain," has, for some time past, been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay and certain of his friends; but the vote, with which I have been honored by the people, is enough to satisfy me that the prejudice which was thereby sought to be produced, has availed but little.— This is sufficient for me. I entertain a deep & heartfelt gratitude to my country for the confidence which she has manifested towards me, leaving to prejudiced minds whatever they can make of the epithet "military chieftain."

It is for ingenuity greater than mine to conceive what idea was intended to be conveyed by the term. It is very true, that, early in life, even in the days of my boyhood, I contributed my mite to shake off the yoke of tyranny, and to build up the fabric of free government. And when lately our country was involved in war, bearing then the commission of Major-General of Militia, in Tennessee, I made an appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of the West, when 3,000 went with me to the field to support her Eagles. If this constitute me a "military chieftain," I am one.

Aided by the patriotism of the Western people and an indulgent Providence, it was my good fortune to protect our frontier border from the Savages, and successfully to defend an important and vulnerable point of our Union. Our lives were risked, privations endured, and sacrifices made—and, if Mr. Clay pleases, martial law declared—not with any view of personal aggrandizement, but for the preservation of all and every thing that was dear and valuable—the honor, the safety, and glory of our country! Does this constitute the character of "a military chieftain?" And are all our brave men in war, who go forth to defend their rights & the rights of the country to be termed "military chieftains," and denominated therefor? If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be, to arrest the ardor of useful and brave men, in future times of need and peril. With me, it makes no difference; for, my country at war, I would aid, assist, and defend her, let the consequences to myself be what they might.

I have, as you well know, been charged by some of the designing politicians of this country, with taking bold and high-handed measures; but, as they were not designed for any benefit to myself, I should not, under similar circumstances, refrain from a course equally bold. That man who, in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt at any course necessary to maintain the rights, and privileges, and independence of his country, is unsuited to authority. And if these opinions and sentiments shall entitle me to the name and character of a "military chieftain," I am content to be so considered—satisfied, too, that Mr. Clay, if he pleases, shall give that as the reason to the citizens of the West, why, in his opinion, I neither merited his nor their confidence.

Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course "his conscience" assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and to victory.— He who fights, and fights successfully, must, according to his standard, be held up as a "military chieftain." Even Washington, could he appear again a-

mong us, might be so considered, because he dared to be a virtuous and successful soldier—a correct man, and an honest statesman. It is only when overtaken by disaster and defeat, that any man is to be considered a safe politician and a correct statesman.

Defeat might, to be sure, have brought with it one benefit: it might have enabled me to escape the notice and animadversions of Mr. Clay; but, considering that, by an opposite result, my country has been somewhat benefited, I rather prefer it, even with the opprobrium and censure which he seems disposed to extend towards me. To him, thank God, I am in no wise responsible. There is a purer tribunal to which I would in preference refer myself—to the judgment of an enlightened, patriotic, and uncorrupted people. To that tribunal I would rather appeal, whence is derived whatever of reputation either he or I may possess. By a reference, there, it will be ascertained that I did not solicit the office of President; it was the frank and flattering call of the free-men of this country, not mine, which placed my name before the nation.—

When they failed in their colleges to make a choice, no one beheld me seeking through art or management, to entice any Representative in Congress from a conscientious responsibility, to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into, to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never, in any manner, either before the people or Congress, interfered in the slightest degree with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who, through management, may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit.

Demagogues, I am persuaded, have, in times past, done more injury to the cause of freedom, and the rights of man, than ever did a military chieftain; and, in our country, at least in times of peace, should be much more feared. I have seen something of this in my march through life, and have seen some men too making the boldest professions, who were influenced more by selfish views and considerations, than ever they were by the workings of an honest conscience.

I became a soldier for the good of my country: difficulties met me at every step; but I thank God, it was my good fortune to surmount them.

The war over, and peace restored, I retired to my farm to private life, where, but for the call I received to the Senate of the Union I should have contentedly remained. I have never sought office or power, nor have I ever been willing to hold any post longer than I could be useful to my country, not myself, and I trust I never shall. If these things make me one, I am "a military chieftain."

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servt,

ANDREW JACKSON.

To SAN'L SWARTWOUT, New-York.

From the National Intelligencer.
EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

At a meeting of the Artisans and Manufacturers of the United States, and their representatives, who attended the Exhibition in Washington City, held at Brown's Hotel, the 26th February.

WILLIAM TILESTON was called to the Chair: and REDWOOD FISHER appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting being stated, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Exhibition which has just closed, was brought forward for the purpose of creating among the Artists and Manufacturers of the United States a just confidence in the importance of their individual exertions, as a mean of adding to the national wealth and prosperity, and to inculcate the advantages arising from an amicable co-operation for the general benefit; and further, with a view to disseminate a correct knowledge of the actually existing state of the progress made in the Arts and Manufactures of our country, which, it is believed, cannot fail to promote inquiry, and must result in good feeling and support of their fellow-citizens: for, although the present Exhibition has been got up in the very short period of ninety days, yet it has been sufficient to show to the public, and to this meeting, that it requires nothing but timely notice, and a judicious spirit of emulation, on the part of the Artists and Manufacturers, to satisfy the most sceptical, that, at this early period, American industry and ingenuity is sufficient to furnish all the requisites for the ordinary purposes and comforts of life, and many luxuries; therefore,

Resolved, That an Exhibition of the manufacture and productions of the mechanic arts shall be held in this city on the last Tuesday in November next; and that a like exhibition shall take place biennially thereafter.

Resolved, That a committee be now nominated, to carry into effect the objects of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to use every diligence in disseminating them throughout the manufacturing districts of the Union, and now to recommend to the Artists and Manufacturers, co-operation in this measure.

Resolved, That the committee shall consist of the following named persons, viz.

Massachusetts—Col. Amos Binney, Connecticut—John R. Watkinson, New-York—Peter H. Schenck, Pennsylvania—Redwood Fisher, Rhode-Island—David Wilkinson, Maryland—William Meteer, Ohio—William R. Dickinson, New-Jersey—Traverse, District of Columbia—Edgar Patters.

And that they be requested to publish a statement of all the correspondence and proceedings relating to the late exhibition, with a list of the various articles.

Resolved, That it is not expedient at any future exhibition, for any one manufacturer to send any goods in quantities, it being desirable to have them in great varieties; not more, therefore, than two pieces, or items, of the same quality of any article can be admitted for exhibition.

Resolved, That the expenses of exhibition be levied, pro rata, upon the amount of the invoice which it shall be the duty of each manufacturer or artist to furnish to the committee.

Resolved, That the committee, when assembled at Washington, shall adopt such further regulations as they shall deem necessary—to which all persons concerned shall conform, under penalty of having their wares excluded from the exhibition.

WM. TILESTON, Chairman.

Attest, REDWOOD FISHER, Sec'y.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1825.

SIR: The Committee appointed on behalf of the Manufacturers now assembled in this City, for the purpose of presenting specimens of goods, of domestic fabric, have the honor to inform the "Committee of Manufactures," that the various articles are now opened for public exhibition in the Rotunda of the Capitol; and they beg leave to invite the committee to a careful inspection of these specimens of domestic industry.

The several Manufacturers will attend at the Rotunda, and offer any explanations, and give any views, upon this important subject, which the Committee may deem necessary.

We are, very respectfully, your most obedient servants,

W. R. DICKINSON,
REDWOOD FISHER,
JAMES SHEPHERD,
WM. TILESTON,
JAMES WALCOT, JR.
JAMES SYKES.

To the Hon. WALTER FORWARD,
Chairman of the Com. of Manufactures.

Goods Exhibited in the Capitol, Feb. 1825.

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, from Wells & Co. Steubenville, Ohio.

Samples of superbly fine Merino Wool, from the flocks of Alexander and J. McDowell, and W. R. Dickinson, Steubenville, Ohio.

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; James Sykes, Baltimore, Maryland.

Ditto, ditto; James Shepherd & Co. Northampton, Massachusetts.

Ditto, ditto; Goodell Manufacturing Company, Mulbury, Massachusetts.

Ditto ditto; Wolcott Woollen Manufacturing Co. Sudbury, Massachusetts.

Ditto; Litchfield Factory, Connecticut.

Ditto; Schenck & Brett, Glastonbury Woollen Factory, New-York.

Ditto; William Taylor, Dutchess county, New York.

Flannels assorted; Salisbury Woollen Manufacturing Company, Massachusetts.

Ditto; Ware Factory, Massachusetts.

Ditto; James Howarth & Co., Massachusetts.

Blankets; District of Columbia Woollen Factory.

Carpets; Steubenville Factory, Ohio.

Ditto; Peter Remsen & Co., New-York city.

Sea-Island sheetings; Waltham Factory, Mass.

Ditto; Merrimack Manufacturing Company Mass.

Calicoes, assorted; Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Mass.

Bleached Sheetings; Union Company, Maryland.

Shirtings Sheetings; Ginghams, Stain Stripes, Satin, &c. &c. Philadelphia.

Striped Ginghams and Jeans; Mattawan Factory, New-York.

Cotton and Linen Duck; John Colt, Paterson, New-Jersey.

Umbrellas assorted; Martinet and Roe, New-York city.

Brushes assorted; Joseph R. Stapleton, Baltimore.

Cotton Satin Jeans; Haircloth, Suspenders, Shuttles, Comb pliés, &c. &c. Philadelphia.

Machine paper; from Gilpin and Co. Brandywine, Delaware; specimen 450 feet long—can be made to any given length.

Writing and Medium Paper; Wm. Meteer, Baltimore.

Paper, Letter and Fourscap; Andrew Allen, Boston, Mass.

Hats; Jno. M. Peck, Boston.

Hats; Ruff, Baltimore.

Coat Grates, brass mounted; E. Hubbard, Baltimore.

Brass Andirons, &c. &c. Ditto.

Wire Fenders; Epsworth, Baltimore.

Patent Improved Kitchen Fire Place, Copuck, Baltimore.

Printed Silk Handkerchiefs; New York dyeing and printing Establishment.

Printed Silk Handkerchiefs, with a specimen of domestic raw Silk; Wm. Bryan New-York city.

Brushes and Bellows; Eckstein, Phila'd.

Osborne's Water Colors in various cases; Dan'l B. Smith, Philadelphia.

Machine paper; from Gilpin and Co. Brandywine, Delaware; specimen 450 feet long—can be made to any given length.

Writing and Medium Paper; Wm. Meteer, Baltimore.

Paper, Letter and Fourscap; Andrew Allen, Boston, Mass.

Hats; Jno. M. Peck, Boston.

Hats; Ruff, Baltimore.

Coat Grates, brass mounted; E. Hubbard, Baltimore.

Printed Oil Cloths; McCauley, Phila'd.

Ditto; Dennison, Baltimore.

Steel Watch Chains, Ornaments, &c. Hesling'r, Baltimore.

Coach Fringe and Coach Lace; Miller, Baltimore.

Coach Lace, Fringes and Tassels; Henry Kern, Philadelphia.

Silk Buttons and Watch Chains; Bernard, Baltimore.

Spades, Axes, Shovels, Hoes, &c. Kesar, Crawford, &c. Baltimore.

One finely wrought Saddle & Bridle; Peachy, Baltimore.

One finely made Mahogany Secretary; Needles, Baltimore.

Two Piano Fortes; George Bacon, N. York.

One machine for cutting Straw, upon improved principles; Baltimore.

One machine for destroying sawyers in rivers. One mud machine.

Napkins of Flax, with damask figure; made at the Female Hospital Society, Phila'd.

Machine Cards; David G. McCoy, Baltimore.

Patent Reading Spring Landet; Williams, Rhode Island.

Solid maleable Iron, of excellent quality; Blackwell & McFarlane, New-York.

Ladies' Grass Hats; Albany, New-York.

Ditto, ditto; District of Columbia.

Water-loom Sea Island Shirting; by D' Wolf, Coventry, Rhode Island.

One superior Coach; by Comyns, Baltimore.

Cotton Duck; Charles Crook, Jr. & Brothers, Baltimore.

A superb Glass Vase, diamond cut on diamond; from the Boston Glass Manufactory—produced by Col. Rooney.

Samples of the various qualities of Dupont's Gunpowder; Peter Remson, New-York.

An elegant Rifle; made by N. R. Smith, Philadelphia.

* The Oil Cloth on the Hall of the President's House, was made by Mr. McAnley, of Philadelphia; has been down upwards of nine years, and is now not half worn.

Washington City, Feb. 25, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: We have carefully inspected the different specimens of American manufactures to which you have invited our attention, and which are enumerated in the annexed schedule. Without attempting to distinguish the comparative excellence of each article, it is sufficient to state generally, that the present exhibition has furnished the most gratifying evidences of the advances of American ingenuity and skill. Whilst it proves that the most useful and important branches of manufacture have already attained to a very high degree of perfection in the United States; it must go far to remove any remaining prejudices against the American system.

We take the liberty of suggesting that exhibitions of American manufactures held annually in this city, and commencing at an earlier period of the session of Congress, would doubtless be productive of great national benefits.

We are respectfully yours, &c.

WALTER FORWARD, R. C. MALLARD,