

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

As promised in Friday's paper, we herewith subjoin General Gaines' letter to Governor Troup, with his reply thereto. We also publish two letters from the Secretary of War, in which the views and determinations of the President are unequivocally expressed.

Head Quarters, Eastern Department, Indian Springs, July 28, 1825.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the honor of your excellency's letter of the 17th of this month, by which it appears that you had "only a moment to say one word" in answer to mine of the 19th.

Your one word, comprehending, however, two pretty closely written pages, coming as it does, from the Chief Magistrate of an enlightened and patriotic member of the United States, demands my attention. Not being disposed, however, to follow your example as to time, I have permitted your letter to lie on my table for a week past, in the expectation that a little reflection would suggest to you the propriety of correcting some expressions appearing hasty, and calculated to call forth an answer partaking of the elevated and heated atmosphere in which I find myself—against which it has been my constant purpose carefully to guard. But your letter having made its appearance in a newspaper just now landed to me by a friend, I can no longer see the propriety of withholding a reply.

You say "the certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villainy, to palm a falsehood on ignorant credulity."

"No matter how procured"—I will first state to you the manner in which that frightful certificate was "procured," and then proceed to show that its "daring" character consists only in its truth, and its "daring tendency" to expose in part, the "malignant villainy" which has been extensively practised on the credulity of many of the good citizens of Georgia and other states, in reference to the Indians and the treaty. The facts contained in the certificate in question, were voluntarily, and to me, unexpectedly communicated by Mr. William Edwards and Joseph Marshall, whose signatures it bears.

Of the character of Wm. Edwards, who is a citizen of the state, I have had no means of knowing much personally. He has been represented to me by Col. Broadnax, of Pike, and by Col. Phillips, of this county, as a man of truth—poor, but honest and upright; a description of character applicable to a large class of the inhabitants of this and other parts of our western borders, in whom I have usually found as much devotion to truth as in any other class of American citizens. Joseph Marshall is personally better known to me; he is a Creek half-breed, and is deemed to be a good interpreter; and however deficient, as I know he is, in education, and refined moral sentiments, such as have obtained the sanction of civilized society, I have no doubt that he is one of the most upright chiefs that ever belonged to the little treaty making party. Neither of these men, Edwards or Marshall, appeared to me at all qualified for what you denounce their certificate to be, "the most daring effort that ever was attempted by malignant villainy." Their statements were simple and apparently unprejudiced and unimpassioned, as they were made after the principal business of the council had been brought to a close, and in the presence of many of the respectable citizens of Pike county. Convinced of the propriety of all my duties with the Indians being performed in open day, and in the presence of as many as would attend, of all states, and of all colors, I took care that the certificate should be taken and explained in the presence of the council and of all others who had seen fit to attend. I had no secret projects to promote, nor any "secret gifts" to reward, nor secret hopes to realize;—and consequently had no occasion for separating the chiefs, or for secret examinations. The certificate was written, as it was dictated, as I believe you would for word, by my aide-de-camp, Lieut. F. G. George Washington Butler, a young officer of accomplished military education and talents, with unblemished integrity, and spotless honor; and who is as incapable of giving countenance to a trick or misrepresentation as was the beloved father of his country, with whose name he is honored, & whose patriotism and virtue he constantly and scrupulously imitates.

Having thus explained to you the means employed to obtain the certificate in question, for which I hold myself responsible, I have now to remark, that although I never entertained a doubt, but you were deceived, into a belief that Gen. McIntosh had consulted the few Chiefs of his party, and had obtained their assent in Council, to the immediate survey of the ceded land; yet I have found no satisfactory evidence of any such council consisting of all the Chiefs of the ceded territory, having ever acted at all on the subject. And it is apparent from McIntosh's letter, "no matter how procured," (I shall offer no apology for making use of your excellency's frequent phrase,) or by whom written, that he himself considered the permission to survey as merely conditional. And I contend that neither General McIntosh nor his vassal Chiefs had any right to give such permission—for the treaty, "no matter how procured," had become a law of the land—its provisions therefore cannot be changed, or rendered inoperative, by any correspondence or any subsequent agreement between your excellency and any party, or the whole individuals of one of the contracting parties, without the consent of the other. The treaty makes it our duty to protect the Indians against the whites, against the whites and all others. To protect them from the whites, it is necessary, and proper that we should maintain the usual line of demarcation between them and the whites. I am charged with their protection. To accomplish this important duty, my first object had been to take effectual measures to prevent all intercourse between them and the whites, except such as are sanctioned by the laws of the United States.

You say, "I very well know, that from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the commissioners of Georgia, that the oath of a Governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Indian country may be put in requisition to discredit him; but I assure you, sir, if that vote should not weigh a single feather, with your government, it will weigh with the people of this State, who, so far as I have a knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their chief-magistrate."

To this apparently very serious, but certainly very vague charge, I cannot undertake to reply, until you do me the favor to give me some specifications of the matter of fact to which you have reference.

I will however take this occasion to remark, that whatever statements you may have received in support of the insinuation apparently contained in your letter, that I have called in question, or ever put in requisition any persons to call in question the oath or the word of a Governor of Georgia, during his continuance in office, is wholly destitute of truth. I have indeed believed, and have expressed to you my belief, that you have been greatly deceived by persons in whose honor you placed reliance, but who were unworthy of your confidence.

But I am by no means disposed to yield even my tacit assent to the high-toned rule of English law, which your remarks just now quoted call to mind—that "the king can do no wrong." Truth is a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue—"truth is the basis of all excellence." This inestimable moral treasure, truth, is to be found in the cottage as well as in the palace....at the plough as well as at the official bureau of the State. Many of the unfortunate wanderers of the wilderness and its borders, are as firm votaries of truth as any men I have ever known. Some of them who have been unfortunate, and whose regard to truth and honesty, induced them to give up the last dollar justly due to their creditors—had they regarded money a little more, and truth a little less, might have failed open handed—and now, instead of being reduced to the condition of despised poverty, would wanton in the luxuries of plundered wealth. It is no longer possible in America to make freemen believe, that "the king (or he who governs) can do no wrong." The enlightened citizens of this republic having long since found it to be fruitless to look for angels in the form of men to govern them, know full well to discriminate between high office and the man who fills it. Your excellency will, I doubt not, always receive a degree of respect, proportioned at least to that which you are wont to bestow upon other men in office; more than this could not be expected—less than this would not be just. That a great part of the citizens of Georgia are magnanimous, just, generous and chivalric, I well know; and that they are disposed to do justice to their chief magistrate I am convinced; nor can I doubt that they will do equal justice to their United States, as well as State officers. I rely upon the wisdom, justice and patriotism of nine-tenths of those with whom I have the pleasure of an acquaintance, many of whom are cultivators of the lands; to which class, in this and every other state of the Republic, I look up with confident pleasure and pride, as they form the adamantine pillars of the Union; against which the angry vapouring paper squibs of the little and great demagogues, of all countries, may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries, without endangering the edifice. This beloved monument of American wisdom, and valour, and virtue, will stand unshaken, when the disturbers of its infantile repose will be remembered only to be pitied and execrated.

The good people of Georgia, I am well aware, are anxious to obtain possession of the land upon their western border; but they would abhor the idea of fraudulent or lawless means being resorted to, to treat for, or after treating, to obtain possession of it before the time authorized by the treaty. And I am convinced that the President of the U. States is as sincerely desirous as any upright citizen of Georgia can be, that the Indian claims to land within her limits should be speedily extinguished, and the Indians should remove therefrom as soon as they can be justly required to remove—but he owes them protection and justice.

It is not to be denied that there is in Georgia, as well as in all other States, a small class of men, who like the "Holy Alliance," profess to employ themselves in the laudable work of enlightening and governing all classes of the community, and whose labors consist of vain and "daring offences to prove that the light of truth is to be found only with the party to which they themselves respectively belong, & that all others go wrong." If you will take the trouble to read the newspaper essays with which the presses have been teeming for some years past, you will find that many of the essayists have had the hardihood "to refuse credence to the word of their chief magistrate"—and we have no reason to despair of the Republic.

You say, "I do not like the complexion of things at all as disclosed by the commissioners on the part of the State; and I sincerely hope, (you add,) that you may never have cause to repent the part you have taken in them." Permit me, then, sir, to conclude, with a sincere hope that the commissioners with whose report I am concerned, may prove by their conduct, that they belong not to the above-mentioned one-sided, enlightening class, and that their report be found to contain the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth: your excellency may dismiss your apprehensions on my account, as I have nothing to apprehend. But if their report is not true, I can only say that the tongue and the pen of calumny can never move me from the path of duty, nor ever make me regret the course pursued by me in respect to the Indians or the commissioners, on the part of the state or the United States.

In tendering to your excellency my acknowledgments for the "prepossessions" in my favour of which you speak, and which you say would have given you "pleasure to cherish in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal services to his country"—permit me to observe, that the approbation of my countrymen is more dear to me than any earthly treasure they could bestow, save that of an assured devotion to the Republic—if, indeed it could be in my power to win that approbation by a faithful discharge of my duty as a public officer, and as an honest man, I have long endeavored thus to win it; my best efforts are constantly exerted to ascertain the direct and proper course of duty, prescribed by law, and justice, and honor, and to pursue that course without any regard to consequences.

I have seen of late, with regret, that it is scarcely possible for an officer of the general government to differ from you in opinion, without incurring your uncourteous animadversion, or your a zealous censure—neither of which shall ever induce me to forget what is due to the venerated station which you fill, and the relation in which you stand to the general government—in whose service I have the honor to be placed.

Wishing you health and respect, I have the honor to be,

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES, Major General Commanding To his Excellency G. M. TROUP, Governor of Georgia.

Department of War, July 21, 1825.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th of June addressed to Major Vandevanter, has been received, the answer of which has been intentionally delayed on the result of General Gaines' interview with the Indians at Broken Arrow, should be received, as the President had anxiously hoped in the acquisition of the Indians to the treaty, to have found the necessity of replying to your enquiries entirely obviated. But as the communication from Gen. Gaines recently received have entirely destroyed that hope, a reply has become necessary. The Indians to the number of 1890, including a large majority of their Chiefs and head men of the tribe, have denounced the treaty, as tainted alike with intrigue and treachery, and as the act of a very small portion of the tribe against the express determination of a very large majority, a determination known to the commissioners. They urge that to enforce a compliance with an instrument thus obtained wouldilly become either the justice or the magnanimity of the United States under which they claim to take shelter. These are allegations presenting a question beyond the cognizance of the Executive, and necessarily refers itself to Congress, whose attention will be called to it on an early day after the next annual meeting. Meanwhile the President acting on the treaty as though its validity had not been impeached, finds by reference to the eighth article of the treaty the faith of the United States solemnly pledged to protect the Creek Indians from any encroachment till their removal in 1826. He therefore decides that the entering upon and surveying their lands before that period, would be an infraction of the treaty, whose interpretation and execution, should it remain uncancelled, are alike confided to him. I am, therefore directed by the President to state distinctly to your Excellency, that for the present he will not permit such entry or survey to be made.

The pain the President has felt in coming to this decision is diminished by the recollection that it interferes with no duty imposed on your excellency by the laws of Georgia, as a discretion is given you by the late law of the Legislature in prescribing the time when the lands embraced by the treaty shall be surveyed. Under all the circumstances the President permits himself to hope that you will acquiesce in his decision. As Gen. Gaines has been in communication with you on this subject, and as it is the wish of the President you should be in possession of every measure he may find himself constrained to take thereon, I am directed to enclose to your Excellency a copy of Gen. Gaines' instructions of this date.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant. (Signed) JAMES BARBOUR, His Excellency G. M. TROUP, Governor of Georgia.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the record of this office. C. VANDEVENTER, War Department, July 23, 1825.

(COPY.) Department of War, July 21, 1825.

SIR—Yours of the 5th inst. has been duly received with the accompanying documents. I am directed by the President to express his regret at the failure of your efforts to reconcile the Creeks to an acquiescence in the treaty made at the Indian Springs, as it was his sincere desire to have seen it carried into effect. But the determined opposition of the Indians to the Treaty itself, on the alleged grounds of intrigue and treachery, on the part of the portion of the tribe negotiating the treaty; as well as the smallness of their numbers, from which they argue its invalidity, and their solemn appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the U. States, creates such an obligation that we should, at least pause before we proceed, or permit others to do so, until these allegations can be thoroughly investigated, and their effect decided by the proper authority; the more especially, as the eighth article of the treaty gives till September of the next year, before the treaty is to be carried into effect, and guarantees them from encroachment till that time. It is in this posture of affairs Gov. Troup insists that he will survey the land.—A collision by overt acts between the Executive of the Union, and that of a state is so against the theory of the Constitution, and so repugnant to the feelings of the President, that he would determine only under a solemn sense of duty to do an act by which so serious a result would be produced.

If Gov. Troup should however persevere in his declared purpose of surveying the land against the repeated remonstrances of this Department, it will present one of the most unfortunate events which have yet occurred in our history. Its possible occurrence has induced the President to weigh with the deliberate circumspection made necessary, as well by its serious consequences as its high responsibility. His decision thereon has been made and transmitted to Gov. Troup in a letter of this date, a copy of which I inclose for your information, and by which you will learn the line of conduct which the President has prescribed to himself.

It is still devoutly to be hoped that Governor Troup will abstain from any act that may make it necessary to have recourse to the steps suggested: yet should he persevere in sending persons to survey the lands embraced within the Treaty, you are hereby authorized to employ the military to prevent their entrance on the Indian Territory, or if they should succeed in entering the country, to cause them to be arrested, and turn them over to the judicial authority, to be dealt with as the law directs. I have only to add that I have transmitted to Gov. Troup a copy of this communication.

I have the honor, &c (Signed) JAMES BARBOUR, To Maj. GEN. E. P. GAINES. I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the record of this office. C. VANDEVENTER, Chief Clerk. War Department July 23, 1825.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, Milledgeville, 6th Aug. 1825.

SIR—A letter purporting to be yours, which appeared in the last Georgia Journal, and having every characteristic of an official one, could not fail to attract my attention.—Immediately therefore on my return to this place, enquiry was made at the Department for the original, and I learned with surprise that none such had been received—the proper means were then resorted to, to ascertain the authenticity of the published letter, and having been satisfied that the same was in your proper hand writing, I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this Government. Having thought proper to make representations of your conduct

to the President, I have ordered you to be furnished with a copy of every letter written on your subject, and which will reach you in due time.—Any communication proceeding from the officer next in command in this Military Department will be received and attended to. (Signed) G. M. TROUP, Maj. GEN. E. P. GAINES.

THE LEESBERG FESTIVAL.

On Tuesday the 9th instant, the President of the United States, Ex-President Monroe, General Lafayette, his Son and Secretary, visited Leesburg, in Loudoun county, Virginia. An immense concourse of people had come far and near, to see the Guest of the Nation, whose visit was expected.—The reception was very appropriate, and the ceremonies (all of which are detailed in the Leesberg papers) were imposing. An address was delivered to the General by the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation; and one by Ludwell Lee, Esq. (a member of the General's military family during the Revolution) as the organ of the county at large. To these addresses the General replied with his customary good sense and propriety. After spending several hours in receiving the visits of the citizens generally, and in being introduced to a great number of ladies—the General, with the other distinguished visitors, accompanied by a large procession, were escorted to the Court House Square, in which, under an extensive awning, a plentiful and elegant dinner was set out, and tastefully ornamented by arches of evergreens, with appropriate devices and mottoes.

The toasts given were numerous, and many of them excellent. We have room for the following only: The United States of America.—Here burns the Lamp of Liberty, lighted by the hands of heroes, and guarded by its sons. France.—The early friend of America, may Heaven send her institutions worthy of the beauty of the country, and the glory of its deeds. The memory of Washington.—Fresh as the passing moment; lasting as eternity.

The 4th toast was the following: John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.—Nurtured in the public service, the ability with which he has filled the most subordinate stations, is a sure pledge, that in the highest, he will be an honor and an ornament to his country.

This toast (says the account) was received and drank with loud and repeated cheers; upon which, Mr. Adams rose, and, addressing the President of the table, begged him to return his thanks to the company for the high and unexpected honor conferred upon him, and to express to them, the great gratification he felt in having formed their acquaintance, as the companion, and under the auspices of our common friend, seated at the President's side, and of his own revered predecessor, their friend and neighbor, seated at his own side. In allusion, and having reference to them, instead of answering the compliment which the company had paid him, as was usual, by a compliment direct to themselves, he would propose a sentiment, that he was sure would be more congenial to their own feelings, while it would do justice to his own.

Mr. A. then gave the following finely conceived and well expressed toast: The living records of the War of Independence.—Like the prophetic books of the Sibyls, increasing in value as they diminish in numbers.

The next sentiment drank was the following: General Lafayette.—The inflexible votary of Liberty in both hemispheres—the benefactor of America, the friend of man; every eye beholds him with delight. This toast was received with the most enthusiastic cheering; upon which the venerated LAFAYETTE expressed his acknowledgments, and gave the following toast: The county of Loudoun and town of Leesburg.—May the republican blessings of independence, freedom and equal rights, be as everlasting among them, as a Presidential message of their fellow-citizen Colonel MONROE, had proved serviceable to the sister republics of the American hemisphere, and impressive on the anti-republican councils of European aristocracy and despotism.

The 6th toast was the following: James Monroe: Late our President, now our fellow-citizen and neighbor. His administration has justly won the plaudits of the nation; and we rejoice that he has come amongst us, that we may superadd private friendship to public gratitude.

The company expressed their approbation of the sentiments of this toast, by ardent and long continued cheering. Mr. MONROE then rose and addressed to the President the following remarks and toast, which, too, were loudly cheered: I cannot convey, in terms sufficiently strong, my sensibility, to the favorable sentiments, which you have expressed, of my conduct, in the administration of the government, Conscious of having exerted my best faculties, in support of

our republican system, and to promote, in all respects, the welfare of my country, the approbation of my conduct, by my fellow-citizens, is the most consolatory reward that can be bestowed on me.

Having witnessed the gallant and patriotic exertion of our estimable friend, General Lafayette, in our Revolution, to which he rendered the most important services, being well acquainted, also, with his conduct since, in which he has evinced the most consistent and persevering devotion to the cause of liberty, in every stage, and in every the most trying situation in which he has been placed; I have thought that the invitation given to him by Congress to revisit the United States, and the affectionate and generous manner in which he has been received by our fellow-citizens, throughout the Union, do to the nation the highest honor. I have attended him to this meeting, as a renewed testimony of my high respect and personal regard for him, and it has afforded me great pleasure to unite with our Chief Magistrate, the President of the United States, who supported the measures of the late administration, in which he was associated with me, with great zeal and ability.

I beg you to be assured, that the kind feelings which you have expressed, on the part of my fellow citizens of this county, for me personally, are reciprocated, and that I anticipate great satisfaction in future, from a free and friendly intercourse with them.

Mr. M. then gave the following toast: "The American Revolution, the most important event to mankind that history has recorded. May we be forever faithful to its principles, and may our country, by the force of example, be useful to other nations."

Besides the thirteen regular toasts, there were forty volunteers, for which we have not space for further notice, except the following. Just before the company left the table, Mr. ADAMS rose, and, addressing them, said, that, having, in return for the honor they had done him, by the sentiments they had been pleased to express associated with his name, given a toast of general import, without direct reference to them, he could not part from them without again returning his thanks for the kindness and hospitality he had this day experienced. Under the influence of this sentiment, he would take leave of them by proposing—

Leesburg.—May its future prosperity correspond with the splendor of the Revolutionary services of the family from which it derives its name.

The guests spent the evening at the residence of W. T. T. MASON, Esq'r. who took the occasion to have two young daughters baptised, for one of whom Gen. LAFAYETTE stood god-father, and for the other, the late and present Presidents.

Hayti.—Port au Prince papers to the 18th July, received at New-York, contain President Boyer's proclamation announcing the acknowledgment of the independence of the republic by the king of France; and also an account of an entertainment given at Port au Prince by the French Ambassador, the Baron Mackau, at the conclusion of the negotiation and the signing of the treaty.

PROCLAMATION. JOHN PIERRE BOYER, President of Hayti. A long oppression has borne down Hayti. Your courage and your heroic efforts, raised her twenty years hence from degradation to the rank of independent nations. But your glory demanded one other triumph. The French flag coming this day to salute the land of liberty, consecrates the legitimacy of your emancipation. It was reserved to the monarch of France, not less religious than great, to signalize his advancement to the crown by an act of justice, which at once adds brilliancy to the throne from whence it emanates, and to the nation which is its object.

Haytiens! A special ordonnance of his Majesty Charles X. dated the 17th April last, recognizes the full and entire independence of your government. This authentic act, by adding the formality of law to the political existence which you have already acquired, will give you that rank in the world, in which you have been placed, and to which Divine Providence calls you.

Citizens! Commerce and agriculture will now be greatly extended. The arts and sciences, which rejoice in Peace, will be highly improved, to embellish your new situation with all the benefits of civilization.—Continue, by your attachment to national institutions, and above all to your Union, to be the terror of those who would desire to disturb you in the just and peaceable enjoyment of your rights.

Soldiers! You have merited well of your country. Under all circumstances, you have been ready to combat for her defence. You will be faithful to your duty. The fidelity of which you have given so many proofs to the commander of the nation, is the most glorious recompense for his constant solicitude for the prosperity and glory of the republic.

Haytiens! Show yourselves worthy of the honorable place which you occupy amongst the nations of the earth. More happy than your fathers, who left you only the legacy of an awful fate, you shall bequeath to your posterity the most glorious heritage, which they can desire—internal harmony, and external peace, a flourishing and respected country.

Live forever, Liberty, Liberty! Live forever, Independence!

Given at the National Palace, Port-au-Prince, 11th July, 1825, and the 22d year of Independence. BOYER, President. B. INGIXAC, Secretary General.