Masonic CEREMONIES which took place in this City, on Saturday, in honor of the memory of the late Governor Clinton, were amongst the most imposing and solemn which we ever witnessed. The Fraternity of the District were joined by the Grand Chapter of Maryland, and the procession which they composed, amounting, perhaps, to four hundred, was not only the most numerous, but, in its general appearance, the most respectable and impressive, which has ever been exhibited in this City. The varied and rich clothing of the different Orders; the intermixture of the mourning appendages; the solemn strains of two bands of music; the orderly and becoming movement of the long line—combined to give dignity and solemnity to the scene, highly creditable and appropriate. The public services of the occasion took place at St. John's Church.

The procession having entered the Church, and being seated, a full and excellent Choir, under the direction of Mr. Meduell, sung the following Hymn, to that noblest and most impressive of all Church anthems, 'Old Hundred:'

The morning flowers display their sweets,
And gay their silken leaves unfold,
As careless of the noontide heats,
As fearless of the evening cold.

Nipt by the wind's untimely blast,
Parch'd by the Sun's directer ray,
The momentary glorious waste,
The short-liv'd beauties diz away.

So blooms the human face divine,
When youth its pride of beauty shows,
Fairer than Spring the colors shine,
And sweeter than the virgin-rose.

Or worn by slowly-rolling years,
Or broke by sickness in a day,
The fading glory disappears—
Dwindles, decays, and dies away.

Yet these, new rising from the tomb,
With lustre brighter far shall shine,
Revive with ever-during bloom,
Safe from disease and decline.

Let sickness blast, let death devour,
If Heav'n must recompense our pains:
Perish the grass, and fade the flow'er,
If firm the world of God remains.

Religious services were then performed by the Rev. William Hawley, Grand Chaplain.

After which, the following Ode was sung, to Pleyell's Hymn:

Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb,
Take a new treasure to thy trust,
And give his sacred relics room
To slumber in the silent dust.

Pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear,
Invade thy bounds; no mortal woes
Can reach the silent sleepers there,
And Angels watch their soft repose.

So Jesus slept: God's dying Son,
Pass'd through the grave, and bless'd the bed:
Rest, rest, dear Saint, till from his throne,
The morning break, and pierce the shade.

Break from His throne, illustrious morn!
Attend, O! Earth, his sovereign word!
Restore thy trust a glorious form,—
He must ascend to meet his Lord.

Samuel L. Knapp, Esq a member of the Fraternity, then rose, and delivered an address, of considerable length, on the life and character of the deceased; as honorable to the talents of the orator, as it was to the memory of the eminent citizen whose merits were its theme. We listened to the whole discourse with unmingled satisfaction, and frequently with those sensations of delight, which only deep pathos and true eloquence can call forth.

The Address being concluded, the throne of Grace was again addressed; and

The Choir sung the following appropriate Anthem, in a style to produce the most thrilling effect on the crowded auditory:

After a Benediction, by the Grand Chaplain, The Procession was formed, and returned, the several orders to the places of their respective meetings.

The different Grand and subordinate Chapters having re-entered the Masonic Hall, the Presiding officer of the Grand Chapter of the District, (under whose order and direction the ceremonies of the day were performed) for himself and his chapter, expressed his acknowledgements for the judicious and efficient arrangements of the committee—to his Brethern of the Grand Lodge, and Brethern and companions, generally, for their co-operation and aid—to the Vestry and choir of the church, and the gentlemen composing the amateur bands of music, for their politeness—and especially, to the Grand chapter of Maryland, and Washington Lodge of Alexandria, for honoring their companions and Brethern of the District, and the occasion, with their presence—and to the Orator for his admirable and appropriate address.

To the publishers of papers and periodical works throughout the United States.

It is intended before, or on the 1st of May next in a pamphlet with other statistical matters, to notice all the newspapers and periodicals in the United States, and the cities or towns where published, by whom, and the conditions of publication, &c. A copy containing the above shall be forwarded to each of you who will insert this notice once, and forward a paper or a copy of the work you publish to Philadelphia directed to

'THE TRAVELLER.'

Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1828.

[From the National Journal.]

Twentieth Congress,

FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, April 1.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the encouragement of Vaccination was, after some discussion, rejected. The bill for regulating the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Island of Martinique and Gaudaloupe, was discussed with some animation and unanimously ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, after a preliminary discussion on the bill to authorize the sale of lands by the United States, which was passed, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the State of the Union on the Tariff, when Mr. Sprague moved to amend the second section of the bill, by striking out so much as imposes a duty on molasses and hemp. In support of his motion he spoke at some length, but before he had concluded the Committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, moved the consideration of the resolution relative to the adjournment of congress, which he offered some days since, and the question of consideration being taken by Ayes and Noes, was rejected, the Ayes being 73, Noes 93.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of bills, both public and private, had their third reading, and were passed. The bill allowing duties on foreign merchandize imported into Pittsburg, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis (to which was added by amendment Nashville,) to be collected at those places, was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The remainder of the day was spent in the discussion of the Graduation Bill.

In the House of Representatives, the House resumed the consideration, in committee of the whole on the State the Union, of the Tariff, when Mr. Sprague concluded his remarks in support of his proposition to strike out the clauses of the bill which impose duties on hemp and molasses. Mr. Buchanan followed, but after speaking for some time, he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise, which pevailed. The House then went into committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Gen. Brown on which some discussion took place, but the bill was reported to the House, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day, by a vote of 88 to 77.

THURSDAY, April 3

In the Senate, yesterday, many bills were passed. The bill to graduate the price of the public lands &c. was considered. Mr. Barton offered an amendment to the bill, striking out the whole bill after the enacting clause and inserting the provisions following: That the price of the public lands be reduced to 75 cents per acre, and that donations of quarter sections be made on certain conditions, to actually settlers and cultivators. The bill for the relief of Jacob Clements was discussed at great length and rejected.

In the House of Representatives for the relief of Mrs. Brown was passed by a vote of 97 to 73. The House then in committee of the Whole on the State of Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. Buchannan concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Carson, Mr. Stanberry and Mr. Ingersoll. Mr. Wright then introduced an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Sprague, which after striking out certain items introduced the duties on wool and woollens, nearly according with the second amendment offered by Mr. Mallory—On motion of Mr. Reed the Committee then rose and reported progress. The amendment of Mr. Wright was ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY April 4.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill regulating processes in the Courts of the United States, in those States admitted into the Union since 1789, was, after a long discussion, ordered to a third reading. Some private bills were disposed of.

In the House of Representatives the resolution offered on Wednesday by Mr. Wickliffe, containing a call for information relative to Internal Improvement, led to some discussion which was cut short by the expiration of the hour devoted to motions and resolutions. Mr. Oakley gave notice that when the Tariff should again be taken up, he should move to discharge the committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the Bill, in order to bring it into the House. The House then in committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of that bill when Mr. Reed made a speech in favour of the amendment of Mr. Sprague. After some explanations between Mr. Sprague and Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Clark expressed a desire to amend the amendment and to make some accompanying remarks, and made a successful motion that the committee rise.

SATURDAY April 5.

In the senate, yesterday, some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. The process act was read a third time and passed. The bill authorizing the payment of interest to the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; to which States were added by amendments South Carolina, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, was, after a long discussion, ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe calling for information on the subject of works of Internal improvement, but before any question taken upon it, the discussion was again suspended by the expiration of the hour.

Political.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

IN TENNESSEE

Cheering prospects for the Administration.—From all parts of the country we have received the most cheering assurances of the ultimate triumph of the administration; and those signs should urge us all, to make renewed and vigorous efforts in behalf of the supporters of the American System.' Even in Tennessee the very hot bed of Jacksonism, there are displayed some "good signs," as will be seen from the following extract of a letter, from an eminent gentleman of the west.

N. Orleans Argus.

Knoxville, Tenn. Dec. 28, 1827.

'If you of the east will but continue to do your duty, the Administration must triumph. You need not believe all the stories that are told about the political affairs of this state, for you may rest assured, that it is next to impossible for Gen. Jackson to obtain the whole vote of the electoral colege of this state. He may obtain a majority, but I doubt it, for the East Tennessee, in the neighbourhood of Rogersvill and the Valley, are making every effort to oppose him for they have not forgot his treatment towards them during the Seminole war. The fate of poor Harris and the the six militia men will not be soon forgotton."

The foregoing letter came from a gentleman who is probably as conversant with affairs of Tennessee as any other individual of that state, and he would not write what he does not believe. The truth of his letter is fully corroborated the unexpected vote in favour Mr. Arnold at the time he run as a candidate for Congress The fact is, a very formidable minority of the Tennesseeans are opposed to Gen. Jackson's elevation to the Presidency.

It required some moral courage, after the efforts made by the Tennessee Legislature to denounce all opposition to Gen. Jackson, for any man in that State, holding a public station, to declare himself so opposed. We perceive however, that the Editor of the Knoxville Inquirer has dared to be honest even in the teeth of danger, and has come out with a declaration of his intent to support the present administration, This intreped editor has supported his declaration of confidence in Mr Adams and his cabinet with good and sufficient reason, calmly and peacefully put to the people of Tennessee; and we believe that many of the public opinions there will fall into the current of those of the editor, and that current will be swollen daily till the election. We will not say, what has been said by others that two districts in Tennessee will elect Adams in that state has been designedly underrated, and that in the day of trial it will make itself known.—*Nat. Journal.*

Hats On!—We noticed yesterday the order of Mr. Speaker Stephenson, for the spectators in the lobby of the House of Representatives to take off their hats. The National Journal informs us that the order has been rescinded, the placards have been taken down, and the idea of compelling the people to take off their hats has been abandoned. The order, says the Journal, 'originated with the Speaker alone, and was never sanctioned by the House. It rose out of a forced construction of one of the rules of the House; and we believe, if it had not been rescinded by the same authority by which it was given, the House would have been moved on the subject." The people were already moved, with indignation at the indignity thus offered them by the Jackson Speaker, who has placed himself in rather a ridiculous predicament by issuing an order which he could not enforce, and which frowns of an insulted people have compelled to rescind.

Balt. Pat.

From the Missouri Republican.

GENERAL JACKSON.

In this letter to Samuel Swartwout, of the 22d February, 1825, Gen. Jackson thus expresses himself:

'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 contently remained. I have never sought office nor power, nor have I been willing to hold any post longer than I could be useful to my country, not myself, and I trust I never shall.'

If the reader will contrast the above assertions of Gen. Jackson, with the facts presented in the following article, he will at once see the propriety of that rule which prevents an individual from testifying in his own behalf.—This is not the only instance in which the General has been proved to have mistated the fact, in relation to himself. That he has also done it in relation to others, we instance his charges made against Mr. Clay, to Beverly.

From the Harrisburgh Intelligencer.

By an act of congress of the 3d March, 1815, a considerable reduction of the army was effected; two major generals, viz. Gen. Brown and Gen. Jackson, were retained by agreement, Gen. Jackson relinquishing, in relation, to enjoy that plain farmer's life, of which we have heard so much, with an annual income of seven thousand dollars, arising from the salary and perquisites of the office he held. This agreeable situation he was permitted to enjoy until the spring of 1821, when a further reduction of the army took place. He was then appointed governor of Florida, over which he reigned about seven months. Now, to enable our readers to form a correct estimate of the patriotic disinterestedness, and economical simplicity of life this plain farmer of Tennessee, we subjoin his account for the year 1820, as it stands on the books of the second and third auditors of the treasury of the United States, viz.

From Jan. 1, 1820, to December 30, 1820

Pay, (as Maj. gen.	$2,400 00
Subsistence,	1,208 60
Extra rations, (wines we presume,)	1,098 00
Forage,	572 00
Servants.	
Pay,	240 00
Subsistence,	292 80
Clothing,	140 16
Rent of quarters, (Hermittage,)	400 00
Fuel,	224 00
Transportation of Baggage,	166 40
Holding treaty with the Choctaw Indians; travelling expenses for self and Doke's stand,	425 83
Bill at Doke's,	156 77
Pay as commissioner from the 14th Sept. to the 21st Oct. 37 days, at 8 dollars per day,	296 00
Expenses for Gen. Jackson and suit on their return,	351 50
Pay as commissioner on return, from the 21st Oct. to the 10 Nov. 20 days, at 8 dollars per day,	160 00
	$8,192 77

For his seven months services as governor of Florida, he charged seven thousand dollars. One item in the account is a charge of one thousand and forty-nine dollars for wines, &c. for the use of his family during the period. From these accounts, it will be seen that the General, while at home attending to his farm, charged his full pay of two hundred dollars per month as major general, as if in actual service! Two thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars per year, or upwards of forty-two dollars per week, for boarding himself at his own table—$672 96, for feeding, clothing and wages of his own negroes employed on his farm—400 dollars rent for his own house and $224 for burning his own wood. In addition to these enormous charges for holding a commission of major general, he charges $1,396 00 for less than two months services as Indian agent, all included in the same year, for which he had charged the full allowance as major general. Here, then, we have a sample of the style of living of this "plain Tennessee farmer.' We wonder how many farmers can be found in Pennsylvania, that would use 1,949 dollars worth of wines in their families in seven months. Truly, the General can wield the bottle as well as the sword!

Extract of a letter from an old and uniform Republican, in Seneca County, New York, to his friend in Albany, dated March 12,

"For a year back, I have noticed some of my old political friends engaged in passing a delusion upon the people, in the management of our state affairs, that would better become a jockey on the turf than those who resort to it.

"The adherance of the late Mr. Clinton to General Jackson was, at least, not inconsistent with his former professions But for patrons of the Argus—you know to whom I allude—for them, to face about upon all they had said and done against Jackson, and attempt to discipline the Republican party into a wheeling start, on the same course, was jockey arrogance in the extreme.

"But I trust, and believe, they will be unhorsed. This part of the State, at least, is for Adams. The County of Seneca has been steady and unvarying in its Republican course, and is firmly against Jackson."

We present to our readers to day, several official papers relative to certain transactions in the Choctaw country, in the years 1811 and 1812. They have recently laid before the House of Representatives, under a call of that body. We would particularly direct attention to the letter from Gen Andrew Jackson, to the Hon. G. W. Campbell, in regard to the conduct of Mr. Dismore, the Indian Agent We ask our readers to compare the brutal violence of that letter, with the alledged cause of complaint—we ask them to reflect on its indecorous, menacing, and threatning tone—we ask them to collate its illustrious and bullying style, with the language of any respectable statesman; and in sober honesty to make up their judgments free from prejudice, as to the fitness of General Jackson for the office, which his vaulting ambition has induced him to solicit of the American people, with so much disgusting importunity. We may, hereafter take, a further notice of this letter, and in the meantime would inquire, if the one filed in the Department is a copy furnished by Mr. Campbell, or whether it is the original letter of General Jackson; if the latter, we should have been better pleased had the copy now presented to the public been literatim as well as verbatim, as we are certain, in that case, that it would have presented as miserable a specimen of the orthography as his late note to the editor of Journal.—[Marylander.

OFFICIAL.

PASSPORTS THROUGH THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The secretary of war to Silas Dinsmore.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 15, 1811.

Silas Dinsmore:

Sir—Complaints have repeatedly been made to this Department, from respectable sources, of the practice of arresting the servants of gentlemen travelling through the Choctaw Country, with passports.

In future, you will suffer the servants of the persons of known respectability of character, and where no design of fraud is apprehended, to pass unmolested, when accompanying their masters, those servants who have been detained for want of requisite passports, except in cases where a fraudulent intention is evident. I have, &c.

W. EUSTIS.

The Secretary of War to Silas Dinsmore.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 2d Jan. 1812.

Sir—Your letters of the 13th November, and 6th December, have been received. The intention of the letter from this Department, of the 15th October last, was to invest in you a discretion to act in cases where, from your knowledge of the persons, no evil could result from a relaxation of your instructions and a real grievance would ensue from a strict execution of them. Such a discretion was all that was contemplated, and all that is intended you should exercise. I have, &c.

W. EUSTIS.

Silas Dinsmore, Choctaw Agent.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Silas Dinsmore, Choctaw Agent, of 23d March, 1812.

"The laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians, provide against all trespasses and encroachments on the Indian territory, but are not constructed to authorize the stopping of any person travelling through the country, in a peaceable manner, on the public road or highway, you will therefore refrain from the exercise of any such authority hereafter.

Silas Dinsmore to the Secretary of War.

Choctaw Agency, 13th Nov. 1811.

Sir—I received your letter of the 15th October, on the 3d inst. The crowd of Indians assembled to receive their annuity, prevented me answering by the return mail.

Complaints have been made to me, as well as to your Department, against my own conduct, in arresting gentlemen's servants. On reference to my record, I find, that, since the 24th of April last, 212 people of color have passed this place, only 25 of whom were without passport, and arrested. The masters of these latter censure, and those of the former approve of my conduct. I have also received the thanks of every man of property in the Mississippi Territory, with whom I have conversed, for the security my vigilance has given to their property, by intercepting fugitive slaves, and rendering their escape through the wilderness almost an impossibility. And, while the law requires of every person coming into this country to be provided with a passport, a complaint from a person violating this law; and to the executive Department of the Government, too, which is bound to enforce the law, would seem to come with a very ill grace. Quere—Ought not the complainants to be prosecuted for the penalty of the law, and the complaint read in evidence?

Suppose the complainants Mr. A. and B. had, when they appeared at the Agency house, without passport, been reported to the Indians as having violated the law, and they should have quietly set them across the Mississippi, or into West Florida, would they have complained? undoubtedly. But would have been censured, with my general instructions before you? I think not.

I refer to the first section of those instructions, given under the seal of the war office, 8th May, 1802, and beg you to take the trouble to read it. It was always understood that the exercise of a sound discretion in the construction and application of those instructions, to time and circumstances, should be used; and I never did think that an application to the Indians to execute the laws was necessary. Had it been found necessary, I am persuaded you would have justified its adoption; or why was the instruction given?

Should you still determine that the law and former instructions shall in any manner be suspended, I beg that your orders may be general, and not to impose on me the unpleasant task of discriminating between the exterior appearance and the reality of a gentleman At the moment your letter arrived, a negro was brought (arrested by my order,) 83 miles distant. He was in the possession of Jesse McGarey, son of Col. Hugh McGarey, of Ken., a young man of decent deportment; he however made his escape, and the negro proved to be the property of Mr. Barnes, a planter of the Mississippi Territory—I will wait your further instructions, and obey them; and am

Respectfully, sir,
your obedient servant,
SILAS DINSMORE.

The Hon, William Eustis, Esq.
Secretary of War.

Extracts of a letter from Silas Dinsmore to the Secretary of War, dated Choctaw Agency, 6th December, 1811.

'I feel very much embarrassed with respect to a proper conduct to be persued, respecting negroes passing through this country without passport. By the first mail I received letters stating, with urgent importunity, that four negroes had absconded, and probably put themselves under the protection of fictitious masters, and soliciting the utmost of my vigilance to intercept them. How can I do it consistent with your last letter? The evil is great and growing, and would seem to demand the aid of Government to check it by lawful means.'

P. S. I enclose you an advertisement, which I distributed last April, it was predicated on the complaints of slaves escaping so easily through the country and I thought I had availed myself of strong legal ground to check the evils.

[Enclosed in Mr. Dinmore's letter to the Secretary of War.]

TAKE NOTICE TRAVELLERS.

Whereas complaints are made that runaway negroes effect their escape through the Indian counties, under the protection of pretended masters: I hereby give notice, that I shall arrest and detain every negro found travelling in the Choctaw country, whose master has not a passport as the law requires and also evidence of property in such negro.

SILAS DINSMORE.

April 11th, 1811.

United States' Agent to the Choctaws.

Extract of a letter from Silas Dinsmore to the Secretary of War, dated Washington, M. T. December 23rd 1811.

'The advantages of my alertness in checking the plunder of property as stated in my letter of the 13th of November, and 6th instant, I will be confirmed by the enclosed resolution of the Legislature of that Territory. A full conviction of other necessity of executing the law of the United States, (meaning the third section of the law of inter course,) has induced me to continue to exact passports of all negroes, until I shall receive positive orders to the contrary. The comparative few who have been stopped and who complain, bear so small a portion to the number who approve the law, that I should feel myself delinquent in neglecting to execute as heretofore; and the resolution of the Legislature was intended to show or express the general impression of approbation on my conduct. I hope you will view the subject as I do and at least pardon, if not approve my zeal, as I verily believe nothing less will secure the property of this country,'

Gen. A. Jackson to Hon. G. W. Campbell.

Hermitage, near Nashville,

October 25, 1812.

The Hon. George W. Campbell, Esq.

'SIR: You will receive, herewith enclosed the certificate of John Gordon, and Major Thomas G. Bradford, editor of the Clarion, on the subject of the card, bearing date Sept. 11th, 1812, published in the Clarion on the 26th of September, 1812, from Silas Dinsmore, United States' Agent to the Choctaw Nation, being in the proper hand writing of the said Silas Dinsmore; you will also receive enclosed, the paper of the 26th September, containing the card of Mr. Dinsmore, which I beg you to lay before the Secretary of War as soon as they reach you; his determination as it respects the removal of Mr. Dinsmore. When I received your letter of the 16th of April last, enclosing me an extract of the Secretary of War's letter to Silas Dinsmore, Agent to the Choctaw Nation, I, nor the citizens of West Tennessee, hesitated not to believe, that Silas Dinsmore would cease to exercise, over our citizens, such lawless tyranny as he had been in the habit of, and that our peaceful and honest citizens would be left to enjoy the free and unmolested use of that road as secured to them by treaty. You can easily judge, and so can the (1) tary War, our surprise and indignation, at the wan (2) sult offered to the whole citizens of West Tennessee, by the publication of his card, in the Clarion, in which he boasts, that he has set at defiance the solemn treaty that secures to our citizens, and those of the United States, the free and unmolested use of that road as well as the express instructions of the Secretary of War, of the 23d of March last, and boasts his detention of a defenceless woman and her property, and for what? the want of a passport: and my God, is it come to this? are we freemen, or are we slaves? is this real, or is it a dream? for what are we involved in a war with Great Britain? Is it not for the support of our rights as an independent people and a nation secured to us by nature and by nature's God, as well as solemn treaties and the law of nations? And can the Secretary of War, for one moment retain the idea, that we will permit this petty tyrant to sport with our rights secured to us by treaty, and which by the law of nature we do possess? and sport with our feelings by publishing his lawless tyranny exercised over a helpless and unprotected female? if he does, he thinks too meanly of our patriotism and gallantry; were we base enough to surrender our independent rights secured to us by the bravery and blood of our forefathers, we are unworthy the name of freemen; and we view all rights secure to us by solemn treaty, under the constituted authority, rights secured to us by the blood of our fathers, and which we will never yield but with our lives The indignation of our citizens are only restrained by assurance that Government, so soon as they are notified of this unwarrantable insult, added to the many injuries that Silas Dinsmore has heaped upon our honest and unoffending citizens, that he will be removed. Should we be deceived in this, be frank with the Secretary of War, that we are freemen and that we will support the supremacy of the laws, *and that the wrath and indignation of our citizens will sweep from the earth the invader of their legal rights, and involve Silas Dinsmore in the flames of his agency House.* We love order, and nothing but a support of our legal and inalineable rights, would or could prompt us to do an act, and could be construed as wearing the appearance of rashness but should not the source of the evil be removed, our rights secured by treaty (3) tored our citizens. The agent and his house will (4) Demolished; and when Government is applied to, and so often notified of the injuries heaped upon our citizens, and they will adhere to the agent who delights in treading under foot the rights of the citizens, and exults in their distresses, that the evil be upon the Government, not upon the people who have so often complained without redress. We really hope that the evil will be cut off by the root, by a removal of the agent. Should this not be done, we will have a right fairly to conclude, that the Administration winks at the Agent's conduct under the rose, notwithstanding the instructions of the Secretary in his letter to Mr. Dinsmore, of the 23d of March, the right of nature occurs; and if redress is not afforded, I would despise the wretch that would slumber in quiet one night before he cut up by the roots the invader of his solemn rights, regardless of consequences.

Let not the Secretary of War believe that we want more than justice, but both from Indians and Indian Agents, we will enjoy the rights secured to us by solemn duty, or we will die nobly in their support; we want but a bare fulfilment of the treaty; we neither understand the tyranny of the Agent in open violation of our rights from the United States the right guaranteed by treaty, that the Indians who commit murders on our citizens shall be delivered up when demanded, to be tried by the laws of the United States, and punished; the Creek law says, the Creeks will punish them themselves. These innovations, without the consent of the constituted power of the government being first had, our citizens do not understand - the information of Colonel Hawkins, United States Agent for the Creeks, and the information of General James Robertson, Agent of the Chickasaw nation, to the contrary notwithstanding—neither can we, the citizens of Tennessee, believe, without better proof, that the hair of the head of one of the murderers of Manley's family, and Crawleys, at the Mouth of Duck River, are disturbed by the Creeks when we have proof that they have lately passed near Kaskaskia, fifteen in number, to join the Prophet. In this particular, we want, and do expect, the murderers delivered up agreeably to treaty; this is justice—this we ask of Government—this we are entitled to, and this we must, sooner or later and will have. This may be thought strong language, but it is the language that freemen, when they are only claiming a fulfilment of their rights, ought to use; it is a language that they ought to be taught to lisp from their cradles, and never when they are claiming rights, from any nation, ever to abandon.

Pardon the trouble I have given you in this long letter; it relates to the two subjects that has for some time irritated the public mind, and is now ready to burst forth in vengeance.

I am, dear sir, with due regard, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

[Enclosed in Gen. Jackson's letter to the Hon. G. W. Campbell.]

I do certify that, some time in the month of August last, on my way from Natchez I passed the Agency House, in the Choctaw nation, with two servants, and inquired for Silas Dinsmore, the Agent, who was then not at home. I tarried for the space of an hour or two more, and no person demanded a pasport of me. I then proceeded on my journey, and met Mr. Dinsmore near the Pigeon Roost, who asked me for my passport I informed him that I had none. He appeared astonished that I should have come through without one. I told him I had been advised by the Secretary of War to desist from stopping of property under the pretext he had heretofore done, and that I had it in my power without any inconvenience, to have procured a passport had it been deemed necessary. He admitted, he had received such instructions, with discretionary power to detain property under suspicious circumstances; but that he would not undertake to discriminate, and should, under circumstances act as he had done, until the powers under which he acted were entirely taken from him. He then took an obligation of me, to give him, from some proper person, a certificate of the right of property, and gave me a passport to proceed.

Certified at Nashville, this 26th of September, 1812.

JOHN GORDON.

Can any freeman read the above, without indignation and a firm determination if Government does not give us immediate relief, to burn the lawless tyrant in the Agency House.—

[Note.—The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, represent blanks in the original produced by breaking the seal.]