

His vigilance to secure the rights of the people—the authority of the State Governments, and the defined, supreme powers of the general Government, is manifest in all his communications and actions. For his removals, however, he is abused by some, who, like dogs, bark most when the moon is rising, which they cannot help. So it was in the Bible times; the shepherds and young lions howled when their glory and spoils were taken away. The bitter complaints of dismissed officers are proofs of the correctness of this principle of removals: they prove that the complainants were in possession of a prize which they themselves wished exclusively to enjoy.—When those who are out of office, and were never in, complain of removals, it is generally because they themselves are overlooked, or entertain a prepossession of opposition against the administration.

The communications of the President evince such depth of thought, justice and humanity, that pedantry, with all its puffs, cannot gainsay it.—But (say his enemies) Jackson is not the author of those Messages; Van Buren is Premier, he does all. Be it so. Jackson had wit enough to appoint him Secretary, and how the creature can have more wisdom than the creator is not as plain as Euclid. This same Van Buren has been called, the little regent—the magician—the cat that often fell, but always upon its feet, and yet he has been honored by the most populous State in the Union with the highest office in her gift. I cannot see how these high encomiums will strengthen the party opposed to the present administration. Supposing Jackson should die, or decline serving another term, or live through another term; in a few years another President must be selected; and if the same precedent should be acted upon, all the encomiums now given to the Secretary would aid in his promotion to the Presidency.

Mr. Hamilton has informed us, that when Washington had formed his documents, he would say, "Pray, Mr. Hamilton, correct this document and fix it in proper order," and what harm was there in this? When Col. Tarleton was degrading Col. William Washington, in a company of ladies, he said he did not believe that Washington could write his name. It may be so, said one of the ladies, but I dare say he can set his mark. This Tarleton knew, for Washington had cut off one of Tarleton's fingers. Who does not remember how boldly it was affirmed, for a long time, that Jefferson never drew the Declaration of Independence? How common it is for men to make lies their refuge, & hide themselves under falsehood! I have no scruples but what all the messages and communications that have the signature of the President affixed to them, were substantially written by himself; and if better state papers are to be found, I know not where to look for them.

I was in the vigor of life when the National Constitution was formed, and gave my vote for a friend to its ratification, and have never repented it. I have watched the course of the Government for more than forty years, and believe it to be the best in the world. There have been however, dark clouds in our political horizon, which filled the sons of liberty with dark boding fears. The clouds which had been gathering for several years settled together, and seemed to cover the heavens, about 1797-'98. But soon the light broke out, under the administration of the Apostle of Liberty. But in his administration the encroachments of foreign powers became insufferable. Neither an appeal to justice, embargo, nor non-intercourse could prevent a rupture. Under the administration of his successor, war was declared. In addition to the common evils of war, some of the States refused aid, and cast all the embarrassments in the way, they could, to make the war unpopular, and either dissolve the government or change the administration. The war at length closed triumphantly for the United States, and peace spread her balmy wings over the land.

Those who had been in opposition before, without any conviction of error, or any change of opinion, now changed their measures & tried the other lug of the boat.—Now flattery became the order of the day. The cry was, "Federalism is defunct—we are all one—the era of good feeling is come—come, let us build together." By these good words and fair speeches they deceived the hearts of the simple. Those republicans who were died in the cloth followed them at once—Those died in the yarn soon joined their ranks—those died in the wool were rather untractable—but those who were yeaned black lambs, (like Paul, free born) were as stubborn as the oaks of Bashan, and firm as the mountains about Jerusalem. This heterogeneous mass!—this image of iron and clay, became great, and exercised all the authority of the first beast of 1797, and the shout was, "Who is like unto this beast? Who is able to make war with him?" At length a little stone was found in Tennessee,

which was cut out of the mountain, without the hands of Clay: who bound the strong man, and is now destroying his goods.

Yes, Mr. President, kind Providence has hitherto been gracious to the United States, in war and in peace; and our hope is strong that he will yet save us from civil tyranny—religious hierarchy—sword, famine and pestilence—and that from the school of America many Lafayettes may arise and spread light and freedom through the world.

I close, fellow-citizens, with the following section.

I was a man grown when the grand drama opened at Lexington, and lived through the Revolutionary War. The most prominent defeats and victories are yet fresh in my mind. At the close of war, Confederation was found insufficient to protect the States from anarchy. A more energetic government superseded. Under the new government, I have witnessed eleven Presidential elections, and twenty-two elections for members of Congress. And now in the eve of a life (very poorly spent) I would say to the people of the United States, "Let no man deceive you. Only will to be free, and you will hold your freedom." Place confidence enough in your rulers to enable them to act sentimentally—give a fair interpretation to their measures, and time for their operation; but always hold the reins of responsibility in your own hands. Never surrender the right of free suffrage, which is the strong hold of republicans. Adhere to the vital spark of free government, that the voice of a majority is the voice of the whole. Shun that rock of considering religious opinions objects of civil government. Believe and act for yourselves, and guarantee the same to your neighbors.

Remember that Christianity is of divine origin—the only religion that ever brought pardon to a guilty world; but it has suffered more injury by its pretended friends (who have undertaken to regulate it by law) than it has from all its enemies.

I shall finally conclude with expressions, in which I am confident every heart will respond:

May the life and health of ANDREW JACKSON be long preserved; and when he shall go the way of all the earth, may the principles that guide his administration flourish in immortal bloom.

From the United States' Telegraph.

It having been charged that the proceedings of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and their letter to the President originated in the suggestion of the President, thro' his private secretary, that gentleman has made us the following communication on the subject:

Mr. Donelson to the editor of the Telegraph.

Gen. GREEN:—A letter which I addressed on the 29th of January last, to Gen. Krepps, a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, having been alluded to in several public prints, as written at the instance of the President, for the purpose of procuring his nomination by that body, I feel it to be due to the President, as well as to myself, to give the letter itself to the public, as the best corrective of so gross a misrepresentation of its true character and object.—This would have been done as soon as I heard of the notice which had been taken of the letter in question, in the *Intelligencer* of the 21st, printed at Harrisburgh, but having no copy, I was obliged to wait until I could obtain one from the gentleman who held the original.

It will be seen that it is in answer to one from Gen. Krepps, which I understood as dictated by a desire to know whether I would consider the President embarrassed by a written communication from his friends in the Pennsylvania Legislature, expressive of their approbation of the course of his administration, and of their wish to treat him as a candidate for re-election; and that as Gen. Jackson had been already placed, by a preceding article in the *Globe*, and by the language of his friends generally here, within the principle of the inquiry, it is impossible that my response to it can afford the slightest ground for the assault to which he has been subjected on account of it.

I will only add, that my answer to Gen. Krepps was written without consultation with the President or any one else; and, if it was franked by the President, that he did not know any thing of its contents. With these remarks, I request you to insert the letter, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

Mr. Donelson to Mr. Krepps.

JANUARY 29, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 25th inst. reached me yesterday. In a statement in the *Globe*, published about a week since, you will perceive that the President stands on his old ground in relation to the question of his being again a candidate for the suffrages of the people. I cannot, therefore see any impropriety in the steps which you intimate are about to be taken by a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining a

declaration of his sentiments. The President would, no doubt, feel it a most grateful compliment to be thus assured that the course of his administration has not disappointed the wishes of Pennsylvania, to whose partiality and early support he is so much indebted.

Believe me, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW J. DONELSON.

From the Pennsylvania Reporter.

Letter from President Jackson.

The following letter from general Jackson, in reply to that of the members of the Pennsylvania legislature, on the subject of his being a candidate for re-election, will be read with satisfaction by every friend to the democracy of our country.—His sentiments are such as do credit to the chief magistrate of a republican people, and will secure to him a fresh pledge of the high regard in which he is held by his grateful fellow citizens.

Washington city, Feb. 9, 1831.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 3d instant, reached me yesterday. The kind terms in which it announces your approbation of the principles and measures which it has been the object of my administration of the general government to promote, cannot be otherwise than cheering and acceptable to me.

Notwithstanding the hope I had entertained of retiring from the cares of office to the more peaceful walks of private life, after the termination of the four years for which I was elected President—a hope which many public considerations, as well as my own feelings had concurred in sustaining, as neither inconsistent with a proper regard for the interests of the republic, nor with that maxim which you have quoted, that dedicates to its will the services of all its citizens; I am yet ready and feel bound to relinquish it after the declarations which I have received from so many respectable organs of the public sentiment, that its indulgence would conflict with the welfare of our common country, and disturb the harmony of the great republican party of the Union.

I can therefore only add in reply to the communication which you have been pleased to address to me in behalf of democratic Pennsylvania, that as she was the first to call me from my chosen retirement, I will be among the last to take any steps that may be calculated to retard the prosperity of those interests which are identified with the progress and durability of our common institutions; and if my continuance in office another term be tho't essential, that my services are at the disposal of the people, as they have been heretofore.

I pray you gentlemen, to be assured, that I appreciate justly and most gratefully the generous confidence with which Pennsylvania reviews my past conduct and vouches for the character of that which it may be my lot hereafter to exhibit as a public servant.

With earnest wishes for your happiness, individually and collectively, I subscribe myself your friend and fellow citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. J. M. Wise, W. G. Scott, and others, members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

FROM THE OHIO MONITOR.

The following interesting correspondence between the republican members of the general assembly of our state, and the president, has been politely furnished us for publication: To his excellency, Andrew Jackson, president of the United States.

The undersigned, with their fellow-citizens of Ohio, have seen with much satisfaction, the administration of the general government restored to correct constitutional principles. Your course as the chief magistrate of the nation, observant of those principles, and firm in adherence to them, we assure you is approved of by a majority of the people of Ohio, although accident has given a different appearance.

But it is not sufficient for your own glory, or the permanent interest of our common country, that the administration of the general government, should, through your agency, be restored to soundness in principle, it is necessary that the salutary direction now given, should be continued, that the blessings of our free institutions may be fully developed; and to accomplish this, no measure is more important than your re-election, because from no other measure can we calculate to secure all the advantages which have been gained, by the victory achieved; we, therefore, in behalf of the citizens of Ohio, (whose wishes we believe we represent,) solicit you to be again a candidate for the presidency.

Respectfully yours.

[Here follow the names of the fifty-two administration members of the general assembly.]

Columbus January, 1831.

Washington city, Feb. 9, 1831.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of January last was received a few days since. I am truly grateful for an expression of feeling and sentiment so kind and indulgent, as that which it conveys in behalf of the principles which it is my object to promote in conducting the administration of the general government. To carry with me into retirement such an evidence of the approbation of my fellow-citizens, at the close of the four years for which they had elected me president, was the highest mark of my ambition, and one which, if I were so fortunate as to reach, I had never anticipated would subject me to any future calls in the service of my country.

The desired amendment to the constitution, so as to give to the people a direct vote in the choice of president and to limit his term of office to one of four or six years, with other public considerations, afforded me a ground on which I thought that my own anxious wishes to retire could be indulged without disappointing the expectations of my friends, or conflicting with any public interest.—Considering, however, the numerous declarations which I have received from large portions of my countrymen in various quarters, that my continuance in office another term is necessary to their harmonious and successful co-operation, for the complete accomplishment of those measures of improvement and reform that have been commenced under my administration, I feel it to be my duty to yield my personal wishes to their solicitation.

I pray you, gentlemen, to accept this expression of my gratitude for the favorable manner in which you have communicated your views on this occasion; and believe me with great sincerity, your friend and very obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Thomas Rigdon, John Cochran & others, }

Baltimore, March 22.

The following extract of a letter, with which we have been politely favored, mentions a fact in relation to the manner of the capture of the late General Guerrero, which we have not before seen stated.

Vera Cruz, Feb. 23, 1831.

The only news we have here is the execution of Gen. Guerrero. He was bought by the present administration for \$30,000. The captain of a Sardinian brig, lying at Acapulco invited him on board to dine; as soon as he got on board the vessel, sail was made, and he was taken to Huatulo, and delivered into the hands of his enemies. Thence he was taken to Oaxaca, where he was tried by a kind of drumhead court martial, and on the 14th inst. was shot about two leagues this side of that city. On the ground he made presents of what little he had about him, and died like a man. This thing has caused a violent sensation here, and when a re-action does take place, as it most certainly will, sooner or later, will be terrible.—Blood will flow in torrents." AMERICAN.

Baltimore, March 21.

The experiment of the transportation of two hundred barrels of flour, with a single horse, was made on the Railway on Saturday, with the most triumphant success. The flour was deposited in a train of eight cars, and made, together with the cars and the passengers who rode on them, an entire load of thirty tons, viz:

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| 200 barrels of flour, . . . | 20 tons |
| 8 cars | 8 " |
| Passengers, | 2 " |

30 tons

The train was drawn by one horse from Elliott's Mills to the relay-house, six and a half miles, in forty-six minutes. The horse was then changed, and the train having again set out, reached the Depot on Pratt street in sixty-nine minutes—thus accomplishing the thirteen miles in one hour and fifty-five minutes, or at the rate of six and three fourths of a mile an hour. The road between the relay-house and the Depot is a perfect level, except at the three deep excavations, where an elevation 17 to 20 feet per mile has been resorted to for the purpose of drainage. The horse, except at the points just alluded to, brought the train along at a moderate trot, and apparently without any extraordinary labor; he is not remarkable, and was not selected for any particular powers of draft, and had performed a regular trip outwards on the morning of Saturday. A numerous concourse of citizens and strangers witnessed the arrival of the train at the Depot, and although they looked for the accomplishment of the experiment as a matter of course, many of them were, nevertheless, unable to refrain from loudly testifying their admiration at the ease and celerity with which it was effected. It is, we believe, only about a week ago that we noticed the fact of the transporta-

tion of seventy-five barrels of flour, by one horse, as a circumstance worthy of remark in comparison with the number of horses required for the conveyance of a load of a few barrels over a turn-pike road. The experiment which we have detailed above shows that on Saturday a single horse drew three times as large a load; and there is no doubt that horses could be found who could, with the same ease, transport a load of three hundred barrels. And if such results as these can be accomplished by the power of a single horse, who will undertake to calculate the capacity of our Rail-road, either for heavy transportation or great rapidity, or both combined, when locomotive engines of the most improved construction constitute the moving power? AMERICAN.

GEORGIA & THE CHEROKEES.

The Supreme Court of the United States terminated its annual session yesterday.

Among the decisions pronounced previous to the adjournment, was one upon the application, on the part of the Cherokee nation, for an injunction to stay certain proceedings of the State of Georgia. The decision of the Court was an unequivocal denial of the injunction.

The opinion of the Court was read by Chief Justice MARSHALL, and is therefore to be presumed to be from his luminous mind and pen. We have not been able to obtain it, for publication, anxiously as we desired to do so. We heard it read, however, and shall venture so far to report the grounds of it as to state, that the Court disclaims jurisdiction of the case, on the ground that the Cherokee Nation is not a foreign nation, in the sense of the constitution. These Indian nations, it is the opinion of a majority of the Court, are not Sovereigns, independent of the sovereignty of the United States, but Domestic dependent Nations, in a state of "pupillage" to the United States, or in a relation corresponding to that which wards have to their guardians. The Supreme Court, therefore cannot take cognizance of cases, to which it is sought to make them parties as Nations. With respect to the rights of the Cherokees, however, as individuals to the lands guaranteed to them, it was pretty distinctly intimated in the opinion of the Court, that there is a mode by which they may be brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication. *National Intelligencer.*

DIED.—Suddenly on the 16th February last, at his residence in Fairfield, Cumberland County, New Jersey, Mr. ENOCH BOWEN aged about 50 years.

Editors of papers throughout the U. States will please copy the above, and serve the relatives of the deceased.

West Jersey Observer.

From the Baltimore Patriot, March 23.

BANK ROBBERY.

We copy the following from the N. York Commercial Advertiser of Monday evening last:

Robbery of the City Bank.—One of the most extensive bank robberies that has fallen to our lot to record, has taken place since the closing of the City Bank on Saturday last. At the usual hour this morning, Mr. Lancaster S. Borling, the first teller, unlocked the vault, to take out the necessary money for the business of the day. On his entering he found that since he deposited the money on Saturday afternoon, the vault had been entered; and it was soon ascertained that upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS had been taken away, the greater part of which was in city-bills.

The police Magistrates, with Mr. Hays, have been through the building, and examined the premises, and we believe all are satisfied that the bank and vault were entered with false keys. The Police are now on the alert, and we hope before long we shall be able to announce the arrest of the villains, and the recovery of the property.

The other particulars will be found in the advertisement which follows. Among the property abstracted was a trunk belonging to Messrs. Allens, containing between 13,000 & \$14,000 in bills of the country banks.

\$5000 REWARD.

THE City Bank of this City having been entered by means of false keys, between Saturday afternoon, 19th inst. and Monday morning, 21st inst. and robbed of a large amount of Bank Notes, &c. the above reward is offered for the recovery of the property, and a proportionate sum for any part of it. The following comprises the whole amount of robbery, including deposits for safe keeping: About \$40,000 in notes of the bank of Lansburgh, 20,000 Morris Canal and Banking co. 2,500 Rutland Bank, Vermont. 3,000 Orange County Bank. 2,000 Newburgh Bank. 2,000 Morris Bank, New Jersey. 200 Spanish Doubloons.