



"Not for himself, but for his country."

MONDAY MAY 24, 1824.

A communication signed "SNYDER," relative to the dispute between the President and Mr. Lowrie, has been received and will appear in our next.

On motion of Thomas Burnside, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL J. PACKER, of Sunbury, and Mr. CROUTHERS, of Carlisle, were admitted to practice as attorneys in the several Courts of Centre County.

GREAT MEN QUARRELING ABOUT SMALL THINGS.

We refrained from publishing any thing heretofore relative to the dispute between Mr. Lowrie, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and Mr. MONROE, President of the United States, as to the letter said to be written by General JACKSON to the latter, advising him to appoint "men of all parties" to office, because we thought our readers would feel but little interest in it. The affair, however, has assumed a more serious cast, and it is to be left to the American people to determine whether Mr. LOWRIE published a falsehood in the first instance, or Mr. MONROE denied the truth when he authorised Mr. HAY to say that General JACKSON had written no such letter to him as Mr. LOWRIE alleged. The correspondence between Mr. MONROE and General JACKSON, apart from its leading features, certainly establishes any thing but that Mr. LOWRIE has been guilty of asserting a falsehood. We think he has shown, that although General JACKSON did not write the precise words with which he was charged, yet that the substance was the same; and the contemptible quibble about words, which Mr. HAY set up, was intended by him to acquit Jackson in toto of the charge. We learn that Hay is a lawyer, and such prevarication is worthy of him.

Although there can be no doubt but that Gen. Jackson wrote the letter to Mr. Monroe, as Mr. Lowrie said, and that we believe it is through his influence that we are cursed with so many federal postmasters, yet we are nevertheless disposed to adhere to the Harrisburg nomination; and for this reason alone, that none other of the candidates now named would pursue a different policy. If Mr. Crawford, Mr. Clay or Mr. Adams would completely "clean out the filthy stable," we think they would find a host of friends in Pennsylvania; but of this we have no assurance, and we may, therefore, as well have General JACKSON as any other man. He is in every other respect more deserving.

One word as to Mr. Lowrie. The outrageous attack upon him by Hay will not operate to his disadvantage with sober-minded reflecting men. It may with some, but they are the fewer number. Every man who has the pleasure of an acquaintance with him, knows that he is as respectable as Mr. Hay can be; nor is it going too far to say that he is as worthy of credit as Mr. Monroe himself. Every Pennsylvanian must feel indignant at the grossness of the abuse which Hay has gratuitously lavished upon him.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON—I have addressed to General JACKSON a letter on the subject of Mr. LOWRIE'S Communication which appeared in your paper of the 5th instant. The General has returned me an answer, and I have obtained his permission to publish it. With a view, therefore, to bring the matter fully before the public, I send you my letter, and the General's answer, with a request that you will insert them in the Intelligencer. Respectfully yours, &c. G. KREMER.

May 6, 1824.

Washington, May 5th, 1824

DEAR GENERAL—Mr. Lowrie has again made his appearance in the Intelligencer, and endeavors to prove his charge in relation to the letter, said to have been written by you to the President, and read by the President to him. The President, on a former occasion, informed me he had never read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie; and Mr. Findlay, who is said to have been, at the time, present, has stated to me, that no such letter was ever read to him. Having communicated to the editor of the Democratic Press the information I had received, I was led to believe that we would hear no more of this letter. Subsequent events, however, show that I was mistaken. Mr. Lowrie, in his publication, says, speaking of the letter, "Why does Mr. Hay adopt the expression used in the newspapers, rather than in my letter, viz. two Federalists and two democrats?" By this, he evidently intended to convey the opinion, that he, Mr. Lowrie, had not made use of this expression. This, in fact, was the charge made—this was the question put by me to the President, and to this question was his answer given, and which Mr. Lowrie did tell me, on more than one occasion, that he would prove. Although I am perfectly clear, in my opinion, that neither folly nor wickedness can be a sufficient reason to ransack bureaux, and drag forth the private correspondence of any man, yet, inasmuch as I have been frequently called upon by my constituents, for information in relation to this letter, and feeling confident that no motive can exist

with you for withholding the contents of any letter you ever wrote, I therefore respectfully ask you, in order that the public may be correctly informed, to communicate to me whether you ever did write such a letter or not.

Accept the assurance of my high consideration and regard. Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,

G. KREMER.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

City of Washington.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday; and, with much cheerfulness and candour, shall reply to your inquiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before the public, that I had written a letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending him to select for his cabinet, "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists;" and that to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, senators from the state of Pennsylvania, the letter had been read. I have not been able to persuade myself, that the fact was so, inasmuch as our correspondence was private & confidential: because Mr. Findlay, who was present, has no recollection of it—because no such letter was ever written by me—and, because the President denies that he read any such letter, or, indeed, any letter at all. I regret that Mr. Lowrie, in presenting this matter, should not recollect one material circumstance—When first it was spoken of, he stated to me, and to others, that a letter purporting, and declared to be mine, had been read to himself and Mr. Findlay, by the President, which advised that his Cabinet should be formed of "two distinguished republicans, & 2 distinguished federalists." My reply to him was, that no such letter had ever been written by me; that so far as I could recollect, only one person, Col. Drayton, of South Carolina, had been recommended to him, that I had suggested to the President the propriety of appointing him Secretary of War; for the reason that he was a man of high and honourable feelings, honest, virtuous, and of energetic character. Personally, I knew not Col. Drayton; but, from information of his general character, felt satisfied he could do more to correct the feuds which unhappily prevailed in the army, than any other man of whom I had any knowledge. The contents of my letter, as read to him by the President, that two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished republicans, should be selected, was not only stated by Mr. Lowrie to me, but to yourself, and to Mr. Eaton, of the Senate, and to others.

He has changed, however, his ground, and now says, it was a recommendation to the President, to form his Cabinet from the two great leading parties of the country. Both statements are alike unfounded; no such letter was ever written by me; on the contrary, my advice to the President was, that in the selection of his Cabinet, he should act upon principles like these: consider himself the head of a nation, not of a party; that he should have around him the best talents the country could afford, without regard to sectional divisions; and should, in his selection, seek after men of probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness; and, in this way, he would go far to eradicate those feelings, which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and be enabled, perhaps, to unite a people heretofore politically divided. I gave it as my opinion, that the best evidence of devotion to the government, its constitution and laws, which any could afford, was, when these were assailed, to venture forth in their defence, and maintain them amidst privations, and at the sacrifice of domestic quiet. That names were mere bubbles; and he who would, as Colonel Drayton had done, abandon his fire-side and the comforts of home, and continue in the defence and protection of his country, through the war, merited the confidence of government, let him bear what name of party he might: such a man I did recommend to Mr. Monroe; he was one I had never seen; yet one whose conduct, character and good qualities, entitled him to any and every confidence. As well might the conclusion be adduced, that I had recommended a selection exclusively from one or other of the parties, as that the cabinet, from a motive of policy should be kept equally poised, by appointing two of each, for my advice was, to select men of probity virtue and talents, WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY.

The voice of Washington in his farewell address to the nation was, that party animosity was not to be encouraged, because "it was calculated to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration;" and, with his, the voice of every patriot will accord. Virtue being the main pillar of a republican government, unless virtuous men shall be drawn into its administration, the fabric must tremble. Designing and corrupt men may cover their intrigues under a pretended love for virtue and patriotism; but a truly pure man will be without disguise, verifying, as he passes along, the old adage, that the tree is best known by its fruit.

My letters have, by the President, and with my consent, been placed in the hands of a mutual friend, Mr. Eaton, with permission to publish them whenever he pleases to do so. I care not when it is done, for I am without concealment of any kind. My opinions and sentiments, such as they have been written, or expressed at any time, each and every one are at all times welcome to. In public or in private letters, I but breath the sentiments I feel, and which my reason sanctions; and no disposition will ever be entertained by me, either to disguise or to suppress them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

GEORGE KREMER, Esq.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, MAY 7. MR. MONROE AND GEN. JACKSON. The following is the correspondence of Gen-

eral JACKSON and Mr. MONROE, relative to the letter on the subject of forming a cabinet, in 1817. A copy of the entire correspondence will, probably, in a day or two, be laid before the public, through the columns of the Intelligencer.

City of Washington, January 16, 1824.

SIR: Having written a letter in answer to one from you, I think, in the early part of 1817, giving my opinion of certain characters which you had named, and who had been recommended to you for your executive council, and heads of departments; and not having any copy here, will you have the goodness to furnish me a copy of that letter? If that is inconvenient, send me this evening, if you please, the original, which shall be returned to you, as soon as I take a copy. Your compliance will oblige me.

I am, very respectfully,
Your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.
JAMES MONROE, President of the United States.

Washington, January 16, 1824.

DEAR SIR: Since the receipt of yours of this day asking for your letter addressed to me about the time I came into this office, I have been engaged in searching for it among my papers, but have not yet found it. I very well recollect the letter, as well as my answer to it, and well know that I have both, and that the difficulty experienced in finding them proceeds from my having taken too good care of them. I will continue my search to-morrow, and I hope with better success, unless I may have left them in the country. Your letter did you honor. It expressed noble and manly sentiments, having for their object the preservation of our republican government, by a generous exercise of power, by the republican party, in a way to inspire general confidence, and draw the union together. I hope, however, to find your letter to-morrow, in which event I will send it to you.

With great respect,
and sincere regard,
yours,
JAMES MONROE.
General ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, February 22, 1824.

SIR: The four private letters heretofore addressed to you by me, to wit, of the 23d of October, and November 12, 1816; January 6, and March 18, 1817, and which were last evening handed me by Mr. Hay, are returned to you. The day is too inclement for me to go out, or I should have handed them to you myself, as requested by Mr. Hay, and promised by me.

Mr. Hay shewed me Mr. Lowrie's note. I could not discover from it the date of your letter that he had obtained. I have to request that these private letters of mine to you be safely preserved, as it may become necessary for me to ask for a certified copy of them. I have not a distinct recollection of the substance of your several letters, to which mine are answers. If you know the date of your letter to me that Mr. Lowrie is possessed of, I will thank you to advise me that I may write home for the original.

I am, sir, with due respect, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
JAMES MONROE, President of the United States.

Washington, February 22, 1824.

DEAR SIR: I have no knowledge of the date of the letter to which Mr. Lowrie refers, nor can I imagine in what manner any letter of mine to you or any other friend should have got into the possession of any one. At the time that I was about to form an administration, I communicated freely with some members of congress, who had co-operated with me in the war, and in whom I had perfect confidence. I also corresponded with some other friends at a distance. It was natural, at that time, that I should communicate to those near me the opinions of distinguished characters at a distance, as having weight in my decision, as to the arrangement. But I have no recollection of giving any copy of my views on the subject to any one. The copy in question, if correct, must be resorted to for unfriendly purposes, and in breach of confidence and has probably been PURLOINED. I recollect writing you a letter, in answer to yours recommending Colonel Drayton, in which I concurred with you in the great result, that the President ought to be the head of this nation, rather than of a party, but thought that that result could only be brought about by time, considering the circumstances in which we were then placed.—By perusing your letters, I find that you essentially concurred with me in that sentiment, although you inclined to the opinion that such men as Colonel Drayton, who had given such proofs of patriotism and devotion, to the cause of his country, ought to be considered as having a just claim to the confidence of the government, and, in fact, to be considered as republicans. The copy of this letter I have not been able to find, nor do I recollect ever seeing it, or your letters, till within a few days past, since the year 1817.

To Mr. Lowrie's note I have given no answer, nor shall I. Let him take his course; we stand where we did. If my confidence, given at the time referred to, has been in any manner abused, or the letter been PURLOINED, that is an incident which must dishonor the PARTY GUILTY OF SUCH ACTS. I do not think that there is any thing in your letters which can injure you, nor in mine, in reply to them; but the contrary. DEFIANCE, by reserve and silence, is what the transaction and ALL CONNECTED WITH THE PRESENT MOVEMENT merit.

I have done what I could to moderate and put down party spirit, believing that, by so doing, I gave the best support in my power to our republican government. It can only be put down by the republican party, and while that party is in power, by a magnanimous policy. Persecution would keep the federal party, which, at one time,

was, in CERTAIN MEMBERS OF IT, a monarchic cal one, alive, and give it force.

With sincere regard,

I am, dear sir, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

General ANDREW JACKSON.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE, MAY 13.

COLOMBIAN NAVAL VICTORY.

By the brig Panthea, from Savannah, we have received, papers to the 7th instant. They contain the following official account of the recent capture of the Spanish frigate Ceres, by the Colombian sloops of war, Boyaca and Bolivar, as furnished by lieutenant Booth, of the latter vessel:

"On Sunday, April 4, 1824, the Bolivar, on a cruise from Porto Cabello, in company with the Boyaca, being off Havana, at 12 o'clock meridian discovered a large ship to windward and made sail towards her. At 2 o'clock made her out to be the Spanish corvette Ceres. At this time the Boyaca was two miles astern, and being under a heavy press of sail, she carried away her jibboom; we bore up to give her assistance. At 3 o'clock both ships again made all sail in chase; the Spanish vessel bore up for Havana with studding sails set lower and aloft. At 7 both ships coming up with the chase, within half pistol shot, the Boyaca, being to the leeward of the Bolivar, and the Ceres keeping away, brought her into action in very handsome style, with a well directed broadside, and a heavy fire of musketry, which she returned for about 12 minutes, when the boyaca dropped astern; the wind favoring a little, brought the Bolivar into action on her larboard side. After giving her two broadsides, and first starboard division with volleys of musketry, which she returned, a constant roar of cannon was kept up on all sides, until 50 minutes past seven, when the Ceres struck the Bolivar, being completely cut up, with scarce a rope standing, and having several dangerous shots in her hull. The Moro light was distant three leagues. The Ceres mounted 36 long Persian 18 pounders and two chasers, and had a complement of 326 men. The Bolivar, commodore Beluche, captain Clark, carried 22 33 pound carronades, and one long 12 pounder, with 156 men.

The Boyaca, captain Brown, had twenty thirty-two pound carronades, and two short thirty-two pound gunnades, and 140 men.

The Ceres had thirty men killed and sixty wounded, of whom thirty have since died of their wounds.

The Bolivar had none killed, and only four wounded, among whom were commodore Beluche and lieutenant Boothe, commanding marines, both very slightly. The Boyaca had none killed, and but one wounded.

In addition to the above, a letter from an officer, received in Savannah, says that they shortly expect to have a hard and bloody action with the Spanish fleet which is out after them. He adds, "the day before we captured the Ceres, we fell in with the Colombian schooner St. Andero, captain Chase, who informed us he had an engagement with the Centella in a dark night, taking her to be an enemy; and that during the action, captain Hopper received a musket ball through his body; soon after which the Centella struck, and hailing the schooner, found out the mistake. Captain Hopper was expected to recover."

The editor of the Pensacola Gazette speaks of the good treatment which the Spanish officers received from the Colombians, and says they appeared to be treated more like guests than prisoners.

RIOT.—Our Correspondent in Perth, Upper Canada, writes to us as follows:—"I regret to have occasion to communicate a disagreeable occurrence which occupies much of the public attention in this neighborhood. The Irish Emigrants who arrived in this settlement last season under the auspices of Government, and superintendance of the Honorable Peter Robinson, are carrying their outrages to such extremes as almost to baffle the efforts of the civil authorities to keep them in check. On the 23d of April His Majesty's Birth day, a part of one of the Militia Regiments assembled for training at Murphy's falls in the township of Ramsay, when such scenes of outrage took place as would require an abler pen than mine to describe: while a party, principally Scots, were drinking His Majesty's health in the house of Mr. Alexander Morris, they were attacked by the Rallygibnests, as the Irish emigrants term themselves, the windows stove in and the floor and walls literally washed with blood. A gun was forcibly taken from one of the party in Morris' house, and the person who carried it off was wounded by a shot fired at him when making his retreat with the prize. Since the 23d fresh outrages have been committed; a captain Glendinning of the 4th Carlton Militia, has almost been murdered, and the house of Mr. Morris, who from personal dread had left it, was on Monday last forcibly entered but it is not yet ascertained what the extent of damage and pillage may amount to. A meeting of the Magistrates took place here this day (28 April) when it was determined that the under Sheriff with a strong armed party, should forthwith proceed to apprehend all those against whom warrants had been issued.—Montreal Herald.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPLEX, MAY 4.

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.

A scheme was fortunately discovered on Friday night, which if brought to maturity would have destroyed a worthy individual; and no clue probably left to ascertain the manner of his death. Mr. Lyon was employed up the canal, in completing a contract which he had made with the James River Company. He was sleeping in a small cabin; and about three in the morning, he was roused by a negro, who delivered him a small box, saying it was from Mr. E. a friend, who begged him to take care of it.