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By George Howard,

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DOMESTIC.

ANDREW JACKSON.

As our readers, no doubt, are anxious to acquire information respecting the individuals who are at present before the public, as candidates for the Presidency, we have taken the pains to give, in a condensed form, the particulars of an affair, so far as it has transpired, which at present occupies considerable attention:

On the 17th January last, an article appeared in the Democratic Press, a Philadelphia paper, stating that Gen. Jackson had advised Mr. Monroe, soon after he was elected President, to "appoint two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished democrats, as members of his cabinet."

Mr. Monroe, in a conversation with Mr. Kremer, a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, declared it to be false, that he never received such a letter.

Mr. Lowrie, a Senator from the same state, publishes a letter, on the 6th April, stating that Mr. Monroe read in his presence, and in hearing of Mr. Findlay, also a Senator from Pennsylvania, a letter, purporting to be from Gen. Jackson, in which he recommended Mr. Monroe "to form the administration by the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the great parties of the country;" and requests the President to make the letter public.

Mr. Monroe denies having received any such letter.

Gen. Jackson denies having given such advice.

Mr. Findlay did not recollect hearing such letter read.

Here the matter rested, until the 17th April, when Mr. Lowrie, in answer to an anonymous writer, supposed to be Mr. Hay, son-in-law of the President, said that he had "incontrovertible evidence in his power" of the fact, as by him stated, part of which was a copy of Mr. Monroe's answer to Gen. Jackson, which he had received from Richmond.

In confirmation of Senator Lowrie's assertion, Jonathan Roberts, late Senator in Congress, states that the letter containing the above advice was read to him by Mr. Monroe: and Senators Thomas and Ruggles state that during the winter of 1821-22, both Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay mentioned to them the reading of such letter in their presence.

Mr. Kremer, in consequence of the above proceedings, and with a view to bring the matter fully before the public, addressed a letter to Gen. Jackson, to which the following is an answer:

Washington, May 6.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday; and with much cheerfulness and candor, shall reply to your inquiry. It has been repeatedly press-

ed 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 and 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 and two 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 honorable 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 the 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 Col. Drayton had done, abandon his fire-side and the comforts of home, and continue in the defence and protection of his country, thro' the war, merited the confidence of the 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 the 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 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 breathe the sentiments I feel, and which my judgment sanctions; and no disposition will ever be entertained by me, either to disguise or suppress them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.
George Kremer, Esq.

The following is an answer of the President, to an application by Gen. Jackson for a copy of the letter referred to, or the date thereof.

Washington, Feb. 22.

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 other friends 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 an answer to yours recommending Col. 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 Col. 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 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 monarchical one, alive, and give it force.

With sincere regard, I am, dear sir,

JAMES MONROE.
Gen. Andrew Jackson.

The National Intelligencer of the 11th inst. says:

"Mr. Eaton has furnished to the Editors, the original correspondence of Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson, relative to forming an executive cabinet in 1817, which will appear in the National Intelligencer of tomorrow."

OUR GREAT MEN.

The Washington Correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, writes as follows:

"Mr. Calhoun has gone to his seat near Georgetown, and the town house is closed. He attends, however, at his office. I have just seen him at a party at General Brown's. He seems very cheerful, and I am told dithests his unhorsing like a philosopher. General Jackson was there at the same time. He converses constantly, and with great life and spirit. His manners are conciliating, and evince

nothing of that severe decision which appears so conspicuously in his public course. Mr. Clay is thought by some to seem a little more irritable than at the commencement of the session. His health, however, is frequently interrupted. Mr. Crawford is little or no better. It is said he can scarcely distinguish his most intimate friends, his sight is so much impaired. Certain it is, that when at the House the other day, he did not know a gentleman who had formerly sat in the cabinet with him daily, until his name was mentioned. He comes occasionally to his office, but I am told neither reads nor writes. Mr. Adams, I believe, enjoys very perfect health. He bathes every morning in the Potomac, and has done so for many summers past."

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Paris papers to the 31st of March have been received.

Mr. Brown, Minister of the United States to the Court of France, arrived in the Cyane, sloop of war, on the 20th of March, off Cherbourg.

The project of electing the French deputies septennially, was about to be submitted to the Chamber of Peers; and that of interest on the National Debt, to the Deputies.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 18th March, state that an order had at length been published, granting a general pardon to all the military of the Constitutional armies, with an exception that none of them are to reside at Madrid, nor to inhabit the royal palaces. A civil amnesty was said to be under consideration. Don Juan Martin, the Empecinado, had been murdered by a band of ruffian ultras, in consequence, it is said, of the refusal of ministers to bring him to trial for the active part which he took in the late struggle for liberty. The old Spanish bonds were gradually sinking in London, it having been ascertained that Ferdinand had determined not to sanction the constitutional loan.

An article in a Paris paper mentions as a rumor from Madrid, that a consultation had been held in that city by the foreign ambassadors, on the subject of establishing a Constitutional government. It was said that Count Bormont, the French Commander in Chief, had been asked whether he would be able to support the plans proposed, to which he replied, that considering the spirit that predominated in the provinces, the forces under his command were insufficient; and that he should require reinforcements to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men, to maintain order and tranquillity.

Turkey.—The Sublime Sultan appears to have caused all the Jews employed at the Custom House to be arrested, and to give an account of themselves for the last forty years. This measure is attributed to a desire to extort money from this oppressed race.