Dickerson also, reb prted. existing, and of the duties pro-t to be levied by the bill now before enate. This statement was orderbe printed.

The bill from the other House, ure the necessary surveys for roads canala, was read the third time. The question on its final passage was decided by yeas and mays, as follows: Yeas 24, Nays 18.

Tuesday, April 27. Mr. Lloyd, from the Joint Commit-tee of Conference on the Joint Committwo Houses, in regard to an nent made in Senate to the bill appropriations for the bill in alling appropriations for the support f the Navy, for the year 1824." report-d an amendment to said bill, which ad been agreed to by the committee. They propose to amend the bill, by striking out the sum of \$180,000, for

TARIE TARIES

The Senate proceeded to consider, in committee of the whole, the bill from the House of Representatives, to amenu the several acts for imposing duties on imports," together with the amend-ments proposed thereto, by the Com-mittee on Commerce and Manufactures of the Senate.

The first question was upon agreeing a the insertion of the following proviso: "Provided also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be en-

forced against, importations of goods from ports or places eastward of Cape Good Hope, or beyond Cape Horn, be-fore the lirst of November uest ensu-

Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Lloyd, Mass, explained the object of the mendment: and it was agreed to.

The other amendments proposed by the committee, are, to change the duty on " Quills," from " one dollar per thousand," and insert " twenty-five per centum ad valorem;" to change the du-ty on "Slates and tiles, for building," om half a cent each " to twenty-five per centum ad valorem;" to srtike out the contemplated duties on filberts; pine apples, oranges, lemons, and limes; to impose "on all window glass, imported in plates, uncut," the highest rate of duties imposed by this act, on any imported window glass; to insert

and Rate

ur moved " that German Mr is" be also added to the excepted articles. Upon this m ery remarks were made by Measra ar, Smith, Dickerson, and Lloyd,

Mil Mr. Talbot moved that the bill and amondments lie ordered to lie on the table; and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business. This was ogreed to.

#### To the Editors of the Mational Intellin

GESTLEMEN: Mr. Lowsets, in his letter to ou of the 17th inst, has thought proper to re-mark, " that the leading object of Mr. Har" whose name is very indelicately and unneces ly brought before the public) " is to direct public struction from the main question to the public attention from the main qui shon to one collateral, though not unimportant, in fairly inferrible," &c. &c. The charge is re-peated in the same paragraph, in the expres-sion, " this attempted diversion," % c. The main question is, whether Gen. Lies.

sos did, or did not write a letter to the present Paratoasy of the United States, sivil im to form his administration of two de guished Republicant, and two distinguished Fr-deralists." Mr. Lowito avers that Gen. Jack-son did write such a letter, and that Mr. Mon-roe did read such a letter to bim and Mr. striking out the sum of \$180,000, for the contingent expenses of the Navy Department, (the sum agreed to in the House of Representatives,) and insert \$200,000 in Hen thereof. [It will be recollected that the Benate amended the bill, and inserted \$225,000 for this purpose.] The report was then taken up for consideration, and agreed to. *Weinesday, April* 28: THE TARKE.

trongest terms when a gentieman can per-mit himself to use, in speaking of a man of whom he deigns to speak at al." I admit that my object was not to meet what Mr. Lowrie is pleased to call the main ques-tion. The position of the case required no such movement. Mr. Lowrie had said, what it was incambent on him to prove, what he has not proved, and what, I aver, he neve can prove. Whenever he shall think proper to exhibit his evidence, the question will, no doubt, be met, if such a measure be necessa-

In writing my note to you of the 15th inst., I had two objects in view. My first object was to induce Mr. Lowrie to publish his first letter to Mr. Monroe. This letter had been, letter to Mr. Monroe. This letter had been, in my opinion, very improperly suppressed. Mr. Lowrie, in stating to the public his com-munications to the President, ought not to have withheld a part. From the letter now exhibited it appears: 1. That it acknowledges the receipt, by Mr. Lowrie, from an *annay-mons* writer, of the copy of a letter written by Mr. Mouroe to Gen. Jackson-of course, of All: monroe to Gen. Jackson-of course, of an article of property manifestly belonging to Mr. Monroe, which property Mr. Lowrie does not offer to deliver to the owner. 2. That this letter, thus written by Mr. Monroe to Gen. Jackson, was transmitted to Mr. Lowrie by some person whose suppression of his own name proved that he had acquired it by a felony, or retained it by an infamous violation of confidence. 3. That Mr, Lowrie, instead of sending this letter to the President, without reading it, instead of delivering this property to the owner, determines to keep it for him-self 11 4. That, while Mr. Lowrie, wished to impress on the mind of the President a belief that he (Mr. Lowrie) was resolved to pursue some course with respect to this letter, though he had not determined what that course a to not but #r yet, the President was also to understand, that, as yet, all was safe; that neither he not Gen. Jackson was committed, because he (Mr. Lowrie) " had shown the paper to no one, and consulted only one member of the Senate relative to it." Now, what is all this but a menace, or a base appeal to the fears of the President for humself, or for Gen. Jackson, exposed to attack through the letter of the President? What, but an invitation to enter into a negotiation which should ascertain the price to be paid for alence, the terms on which the letter was to be surrendered? It was an infamous proposal, and was treated with the scorn it merited. Mr. Lowrie, farther remarks, that "Mr. Hay promises that the good people of this country will, in due time, be informed," Sc. Mr. Hay does not so promise. The expression is, "there can be no doubt that the good people of this country will, in due time, and by proper authority, be informed," &c. I have no doubt upon this subject now. But I made no engagement, and could make none. Mr. Mon-roe has no information to give. Mr. Lowrie himself has possession of his letter, and will publish it or not, according to his own discre-tion. Mr. Monroe can have no objection to its publication to its being seen and read by the whole world. But he certainly will not ask Mr. Lowrie to publish it. From Mr Lowrie he will ask nothing: and surely, he cannot make a request, which will amount to a recognition of Mr. Lowrie's right to the possession, or to the use, of his letter.

III. are here d to hold up a discovered, to the scar

Mr. Lowrie states that, as to the pri a which the letter is retained, it will be cason" to state them when the surren I am very confident that the The ender never will be requested. letter is the property of Mr. Monroe. Mr. cation, and to state the principles upo

which be has detained it so long, or detain t even for a moment. The season for doing intee and telling the truth is sternal. But enough of Mr. Lowne. I ought persaps, to have wasted a moment on a man so totally ignorant or regardless of the rules of decorum, and of the principles of honor, as to ask a gentleman, and that gentleman the President of the U. States, to being the conadence of his friend, by the publication of his letter; which letter, too, according to Lowrie's opmon, was to prove that the Prehaps, would be deemed still more precious,

Gen. Jackson had expressed opinion that which might be wielded against him in the state which, in utter defiance of the Caucus and Mr. Lowric, had so magnanimously adopted inhabitants of two other states for the two.

first offices in the Union. In this request, scrously addressed by Mr. Lowrie to the President, to commit an act of baseness and treachery, by the publication of a confidential letter from a friend, and to degrade himself by an acknowledgment that his declaration to Mr. Eremer was not true, there is a manifestation of an obliquity of in ignent and feeling, so porrible, that one at a loss whether to ascribe it to folly or to depravity; whether to view it with contempt, or unnitigated abhorrence.

by name before the public. I shall not withdraw it.

GEO. HAY. Washington, April 26, 1824.

P. S. Mr. Lowrie may; if he pleases, indulge the supposition that the President is apprized of this communication; the supposition, however, will be entirely erroneous.

the author of the publications.

#### From the Western Carolinian, of April 27.

Mr. LONG & the GRAND JURY-a un.-The Grand Jury of Davidson, at the Superior Court held in that county weck before last, received a lengthy communication from Mr. Long, our representative in Congress. After attentively reading the letter of Mr. Long, and maturely deliberating on its contents, the Jury came to the conclusion to swer it in that spirit of respectful candon which their rights as American freemen prompted them to do. This answer, toge-ther with Mr. Long's letter, have been communicated to us for publication, by the fore-man of the Grand Jury: the Jury's answer will be found below-but we have thought it uperfluous to publish Mr. Long's letter, as it almost a literal transcript of the one he sent to the Grand Jury of this county, which we published week before last; as by a reference to that, the reader can see all Mr. Long has said to the Davidson Jury.

We must acknowledge that the Grand Jury of Davidson have handled Mr. Long rather roughly, but he cannot complain, for it is an encounter of his own seeking: had he never stept out of his legitimate tract, and attempted to warp the judgments of the members of these juries, to suit his own political here, sies, he might have pursued the "even terror of his way," without notice or motestation from any of his constituents in this part of his district.

ed to the -an excuse that good sense where treats as ridiculous. Why not a caucus of a like number of men in ne of the states, assume such importance before the people? There is not such a wide difference between their understandings and respectability, and the understandings and respectability of a like number of members of Congress. The truth is, and members of fice that be intended to bri Congress well known it, that the high character with which they are invested, carried on by British sub accompanies them into caucus, and High Seas, to be Piracy. A gives an imposing effect to their pro-ceedings. Turn it, change it, alter it as you will, a Congressional caucus is an assemblage of Members of Congress, vantageous to both parties. and their proceedings are intended to have, (and so in fact they do have) not the form, but the character of legislation -of the higest legislation; and, what is London on the question of the sil -a legislation that operates upon one part of the community by proscription. and upon the other by corruption! We do therefore rejoice at the general ex-pression of indignation which the people have lately made against a Congressional caucus, and hope it will induce members of Congress never to hold another.

We esteem Mr. Crawford; he has been an useful and respectable public officer: but the caucus at Washington has ruined his political fortune. W. cannot support any man that is recom-mended by a Congressional caucus. mended by a Congressional caucus. the day following. There were a The election of chief Magistrate belongs extensive purchases on the 17th. to the people, and not to members of

You say that you understand Mr. Calhoun's friends in this state have been transferred to Gen. Jackson. This sort standing with the Chinese was believed of phraseology has become common with to have been adjusted. a certain set of members of Congress. who have been in the habit of attending Dey of Algiers was still in exister or vindicating a caucus; for it is the ob-\*This reference is made at the request of ject and design of a Congressional caucus to transfer the people to a particular candidate, like so many cattle. You, sir, must know the people of this state too well, to believe that they will submit to be transferred, either by a cau- and had despached orders for the ren cus at Washington, or by aspiring de magogues at home. They have under-standing enough to estimate the talents cies, however, had declined to inter and qualifications of the candidates for the Presidency: If they have not, they have too much pride to send to Wash ington, at this time of their lives, for school masters!!

We regret that you felt yourself at iberty to put an interrogatory in your become a mediator between the Eng lecter, which was intended to cast a re- and Algerines, but with what succe flection on Gen. Jackson. However he may stand with members of Congress, he is the favorite of the people: he be-Lloy d's on the 14th March, announce longs to them; he has been raised with the capture by the Algerines of 20 sei them; he has served them, both in peace of vessels of Sardinia, and it was said and war; they feel grateful to him, and they had a strong squadron in the Archiwill take a pride in honoring him.

34. A m touse of Co been concluded with the N. vantageous to both parties. ment messenger had suddenly ed at Portsmouth for South A Considerable excitement pre the streets with banners flying, neighborhood of Westminister Ha they dispersed without showing symptoms of disorder. The distr ces in Ireland are said to have as a serious aspect, particularly in Lin ick, where a Mr. Read, a barrister, been recently murdered, and shouses robbed of arms. Thirteen the sand bags of cotton had arrived at Li verpool during the week ending on 15th of March, and notwithstanding large importation, sales were brin

A letter received in London, dated on board the Windsor Castle, October S1st, when that vessel was making the land of China, states, that the misu

Algiers .- The petty warfare with the According to recent accounts received at Leghorn, the Dey was making extensive preparations for war, and was resolved to defend himself to the last ertremity. With that view, he had appi ed to Tunis and Tripoli for assists and several of the ships ordered h were blocked up by superior forces the Gulf of Lepanto, while others prevented from returning by the fin cruizers. The Consul of the Uni States is said to have endeavored to be-

pelago, near Canadia. The Spat prisoners appear to be well treated, and to be allowed the whole range of Algiers, The Dey is also said to have ordered an allowance of five sous a day to such a worked, in addition to an allowance paid by the French Consul. Spain .- The accounts from Madrid are to the 11th of March. The capital was then tranquil; but misery was in creasing, both there and in the provinces Ferdinand had issued a decree for setting the imprisoned Constitutionalists at liberty, but prohibiting their approach to Madrid and other places where are royal palaces. He is also said to have granted to the kingdom of Navar re the privilege of meeting in annual Cortes.

the following exception-" except patent adhesive felt for covering of ships' hottoms, which shall be admitted, free of duty, until June Soth, 1826."

These amendments were agreed to. Mr. Mills then moved to amend the bill, by striking out the following clause: "On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by roll-ing, ninety certs per hundred and twelve pounds weight."

The question on Mr. Mills' motion was put, and decided in the aftirmative, yeas 24, nays 25. Thursday, April 29.

THE TABIFF.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives " to amend the several acts for

imposing duties on imports." Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. moved to amend the bill, by striking out the following clauser "on hemp, two cents per pound."

After considerable debate, the ques tion on Mr. Lloyd's motion was put, and carried in the affirmative-Yeas 24, Nays 23.

Friday, April 30.

THL TARIFF. The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill from the House of Representa-tives, " to amend the several acts for

imposing duties on imports." Mr. Kelly moved to amend the bill, in the following clause: "On cotton bagging, four and a half cents per square yard, until the 30th of June 1825; and, afterwards, a duty of five and a half cents per square yard," by striking out from it the words " until the thirtieth dencer day of June, 1825; and, afterwards, a duty of five and a half cents per square

The question on Mr. Kelley's motion was deculed in the affirmative—Yeas 16. So the highest rate of duty pro-posed on cotton bagging, was stricken

Holmes, of Mining, moved to to bill, in the following class Mr. Holm annfactures, not h

As to Gen. Jackson, he is quite as compe-tent to defend hinself as he was and is to defend the nation: & he will, no doubt, make his defence, when he thinks a defence is necessa-ry. Is this also a promise on my part, that Gen. Jackson shall defend himself, or that I will do it for him?

Mr. Lowrie states that the President's let-ter to Gen. Jackson is only a part of his in-controvertible evidence. Why, then, does he not publish all except the letter? Why does he not publish the letter itself? He to decide upon. Secured to think that he had a right to pursue But we regre his own course. Why does he not pursue it? Does he suppose that any man of common sense or honesty will be satisfied by his bare declaration, that he has incontrovertible evi-

Mr. Lowrie says that he knows not the per-son from whom the letter came, and that he has no cause to suspect one person more than another. This answer defeats the principle ject of my letter. I was anxious to obtain me information by which the felou whe ome information by which the felon who tole the letter in question, or the traitor who, whatever might have been the manner of his soluting it, kept it, or at least uses it, in vio-stion of all honor and confidence, might be liscovered. I confess that I had my suspi-tions but they are suspicions only; and I shall, however, its no for the the inno farther than to oupress my

#### To the Hon. John Long, jr. Esq.

Stat Your letter addressed to the Grand Jury of Davidson county, bearing date the 3d of last month, has been received; and it having fallen to our lot to form the Grand Jury to which your letter william Douthet, was directed, it becomes our duty to ac- Robert Wilson, knowledge its receipt, and to notice its contents.

We rejoice at the prosperous condition of our country, the increase of our national character and national wealth. We have many causes of gratitude to Providence for the blessings which we enjoy-blessings which we shall continue to enjoy so long as the constitution and laws of our country shall be administered in their true spirit.

As to the particular subject of national policy mentioned in your letter, it is not necessary for us to express an opinion: they are fair and legitimate sub-jects of legislation, about which the wisest and best men of our country differ in opinion; and on which unanimity a hope that every thing would be " reof opinion is neither to be expected nor desired. We repose entire confidence in the wisdom of Congress; and shall acquiesce, with cheerfulness, in any de-

on the subjects you refer to, or on any

We enteriain a high regard for you; we know your moral worth and your respectability in society. You have addressed us in that feeling which is no doubt common to Mr. Crawford's frieuds; and we have answered your address in that feeling which is common, we believe, in this state, against a Congressional caucus,

ISAAC WISEMAN, Foreman, Matthew Macey, Gothlieb Grimes, Gothlieb Grimes, George Myers, Robert Green, George Miers, jr. Frederick Young George Sowers, John Lopp. George Hartman,

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

London dates to March 24, Paris to 25th France.-The French Parliament had been opened by the King in person, who delivered a speech congratulating the country on the successful termination of the war against the constitutionalists of Spain, and other matters as to foreign powers, and the prosperous state of the finances of the country. Alluding to Greece and South America, he expressed gulated to the advantage of the nations and people who are interested, and to the great extension of the commercial relations of the world." We had becision that honorable body shall make fore learned, that the French governission that honorable body shall make for tearlied, that the French gottain and the subjects you refer to, or on any other that they have a right and power to decide opon. But we regret, sir, that you have brought those subjects to our notice and be recently for the purpose of connecting them with the next Presidential election, and of excising a prejudice against those who are the rival candidates of Mr. Crawford: and we still more regret, that members of Congress, instead of confining themselves to that sphere of dity marked out by the constitution intended members of Congress should take, no part, except in the last resort. The time has come for the freemen of the freemen of the origination of 400 Deputies returned to the past work, have been principal to the principal to the past work, have been principal to the ment did not intend to assist Spain in dent; and the answer of the Grand Ju

# Maleigh:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 182

The following articles, inserted this day's paper, merit the particul attention of the reader, viz. Gov. Edwards' address to Congress, in reply t a report lately transmitted to that body by Mr. Crawford; a communicati from Mr. Hay to the Editors of the N tional Intelligencer, relative to the le ter stated by Mr. Lowrie to have been written by Gen. Jackson to the Pres ry of Davidson county, to a letter an dressed to them by Mr. Long, one a

The Tariff .- By reference to our Congressional proceedings, it will b seen that the Senate have stricken ou the proposed duty on Iron and Hemp and also the prospective duty of 52 cl