

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Lowrie, in his letter to you of the 17th instant, has thought proper to remark, "that the leading object of Mr. HAY, (whose name is very indelicately and unnecessarily brought before the public) "is to direct the public attention from the main question to one collateral, though not unimportant, is fairly inferrible." &c. &c. This charge is repeated in the same paragraph, in the expression, "this attempted diversion," &c.

The main question is, "whether Gen. Jackson did, or did not write a letter to the present President of the United States, advising him to form his administration of two distinguished Republicans, and two distinguished Federalists." Mr. Lowrie avers that Gen. Jackson did write such a letter; and that Mr. MONROE did read such a letter to him and Mr. FINDLAY. I deny the truth of these assertions. I say, Gen. Jackson did not write such a letter. I say, Mr. Monroe did not read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, or to any body else. Is the question met now? If Mr. Lowrie has any doubt on this point, he is referred to the Washington Republican, of January 21 and February 11. There he will find that the answer is met, as well as the accusation, and that he is denounced in the strongest terms which a gentleman can permit himself to use, in speaking of a man of whom he deigns to speak at all.

I admit that my object was not to meet what Mr. Lowrie is pleased to call the main question. The position of the case required no such movement. Mr. Lowrie had said, what it was incumbent on him to prove, what he has not proved, & what I aver, he never can prove. Whenever he shall think proper to exhibit his evidence, the question will, no doubt, be met, if such a measure be necessary.

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, in my opinion, very improperly suppressed. Mr. Lowrie, in stating to the public his communications 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 anonymous writer, of the copy of a letter written by Mr. 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 himself!!" 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 should be: to act, but "not to act rashly," yet, the President was also to understand, that, as yet, all was safe; that neither he nor Gen. Jackson was committed, because he (Mr. Lowrie) had shown the paper to no one, and had 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 himself, 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 silence, 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 further remarks, that "Mr. Hay promises that the good people of this country will, in due time, be informed," &c. 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. Monroe has no information to give. Mr. Lowrie himself has possession of his letter, and will publish it or not, according to his own discretion. 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.

As to Gen. Jackson, he is quite as competent to defend himself as he was and is to defend the nation: and he will, no doubt, make his defence, when he thinks a defence is necessary. Is this also a promise of my part, that Gen. Jackson shall defend himself, or that I will do it for him?

Mr. Lowrie states that the President's letter to Gen. Jackson is only a part of his incontrovertible evidence. Why, then, does he not publish all except the letter? Why does he not publish the letter itself? He seemed to think that he had a right to pursue 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 evidence?

Mr. Lowrie says that he knows not the person from whom the letter came, and that he has no cause to suspect one person more than another. This answer defeats the principal object of my letter. I was anxious to obtain some information by which the felon who stole the letter in question, or the traitor who, whatever might have been the manner of his obtaining it, kept it, or at last used it, in violation of all honor and confidence, might be discovered. I confess that I had my suspicions; but they are suspicions only; and I shall, therefore, go no further than to express my firm belief that the letter forwarded to Mr. Lowrie, under the cover of a Richmond post mark, passed through Washington on its way to Richmond, where it remained, probably, for a very short time. The furnisher of the letter, anxious to conceal his name, would of course take care that a post-mark should not lead to his detection.

These were my objects, and these only. I had no idea of defending Mr. Monroe. He wanted no defence. He has never needed any. Though I have seen him assailed on every side, by ignorance, by resentment, by malice in almost every shape, I have never written a word in defence of his character or measures. I beg that I may not be understood as making any defence for him now. My object has been to denounce an infamous intrusion into his Cabinet, and to hold up the offender, when discovered, to the scorn of this Nation.

Mr. Lowrie states that, as to the principles on which the letter is retained, it will be "in season" to state them when the surrender is requested. I am very confident that the surrender never will be requested. The letter is the property of Mr. Monroe. Mr. Lowrie is bound to surrender it without an application, and to state the principles upon which he has detained it so long, or detained it even for a moment. The season for doing justice and telling the truth is eternal. But enough of Mr. Lowrie. I ought not, perhaps, 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 United States, to betray the confidence of his friend, by the publication of his letter; which letter, too, according to Mr. Lowrie's opinion, was to prove that the President had not told the truth; and what, perhaps, would be deemed still more precious, that Gen. Jackson had expressed opinions which might be wielded against him in the State which, in utter defiance of the Caucus and Mr. Lowrie, had so magnanimously adopted inhabitants of two other states for the two first offices in the Union.

In this request, seriously 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. Kremer was not true, there is a manifestation of an obliquity of judgment and feeling, so horrible, that one is at a loss whether to ascribe it to folly or to depravity; whether to view it with contempt or unmitigated abhorrence.

Mr. Lowrie has thought proper to bring my 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.

* This reference is made at the request of the author of the publications.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: The reasons which induced me to reply to the communication under the signature of P., decide me to notice that of Mr. Hay. Although he intimates that the President was not "apprised" of his communication, no intelligent man can read it without believing that the statements it contains have been made on his authority; and such, doubtless, was the impression Mr. Hay intended to make. The scurrility and intemperance of his publication, do not require notice, nor shall they provoke me to animadversion. The situation in which I am placed, if other considerations did not forbid that I should suffer myself to be drawn into personal altercations with those who, for the gratification of their pride, or the advancement of their interest, choose to enlist on the side of power and patronage.

Mr. Hay admits that it was not his intention, in his first communication, to meet the main question. "The position of the case," (he says,) "required no such movement." To do so is now his professed object; and the manner it is accomplished, merits observation. In my published letter to the President, I say, "You then took from your bundle a letter, which you stated to be from General Andrew Jackson, and read to us a part thereof. The part read, recommended to you, as a measure of policy, to form your administration by the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the great political parties of the country, without mentioning the names of individuals." Mr. Hay says, "the main question is, whether Gen. Jackson did, or did not, write a letter to the President of the United States, advising him to form his administration of two distinguished Republicans, and two distinguished Federalists." "Mr. Lowrie, (he adds,) avers that Gen. Jackson did write such a letter, and that Mr. Monroe did read such a letter, to him and Mr. Findlay. I deny the truth of these assertions. I say, Gen. Jackson did not write such a letter; Mr. Monroe did not read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, or to any body else."

The difference between my letter and the expressions attributed to me, will be perceived. Why does Mr. Hay extract the terms used by the newspapers, with so much care and precision, and substitute them for mine? It has, indeed, been rumoured, that the disagreement between the expressions used in Mr. Kremer's letter, and those of Gen. Jackson's (though the contents are in substance the same,) will be the ground on which the charge of falsehood is to be sustained, but the high respectability of the source from which it must come precludes the possibility of a resort to so wretched a subterfuge. The point in controversy is simple, and can neither be obscured or avoided. It is, whether Mr. Monroe did, or did not read to Mr. Findlay and myself, a letter from Gen. Jackson, in which was recommended to him the policy of forming his administration from the two great political parties of the country; not in what precise words the advice was given.

In further support of the allegation that Mr. Monroe possessed such a letter, I now lay before the public the declaration of Jonathan Roberts, Esq. late a Senator from Pennsylvania. Of Mr. Roberts's character, it is unnecessary to speak. His integrity is unimpeached, and unimpeachable. His account of the letter is distinct. It merits, and cannot fail to receive implicit credit. If, in the judgment of intelligent and honorable men, there is yet doubt resting upon the subject, let it be removed. Let the public mind be relieved. The means are ample. Let the letter of Gen. Jackson, or so much thereof as relates to the subject, be published. If that is objected to, let the President give his consent to the publication of so much of his answer, as is in reply to it. If that is declined, let the letter be shewn to gentlemen of character and impartiality, and let them say whether its import has been misrepresented. No valid objection can now be made to the adoption of some one of the courses suggested. Had this controversy arisen without the agency of the President, his refusal to disclose the contents of the letter, would have been imposed upon him by his situation; but the importance of the required disclosure, so far as it concerns me, has arisen from a communication which Mr. Kremer alleges to have been made to him by the President, and which has been published. Had Mr. Kremer, when he applied to Mr. Monroe for information, with a view to publication and impeachment, been treated as I have been, the case would have been different. But I respectfully contend, that after the volun-

ary and unreserved communication said to have been made to Mr. Kremer, and after the contemplated use had been made of it, my application to the President was founded in right, and could not, as it appears to me, be refused with justice. But it is said, that to have complied with my request, would have been "to commit an act of baseness, by the publication of a confidential letter from a friend." If there ever was reason for considering the letter in question as of too confidential a character to permit its contents to be promulgated in a suitable manner, it was then too late to take that ground. What are the facts that have a bearing on this point? The letter was read without reserve to Mr. Roberts, on two occasions, once alone, and once in the presence of a third person. It was read to Gen. L'cock, then a Senator from Pennsylvania, who, so far from considering it confidential, spoke of it without reserve, in reference to the principles on which Mr. Monroe had formed his administration. To a late Senator from Connecticut, the Hon. Mr. Boardman, in the presence of two members of the House of Representatives, now in Congress, the President stated in substance, that Gen. Jackson had advised him to this course. In an interview with the Hon. Wm. A. Palmer, a Senator of the U. States, the President examined his papers for a letter from Gen. Jackson, in which he said the same course was recommended.—Not finding the letter at first, and Mr. Palmer being unwilling to delay, the President observed that he would shew him the letter at any time. That it was in part read to Mr. Findlay and myself, is not even denied by Mr. Hay; and although he strenuously contends that it was not "such a letter," he does not pretend there was any thing confidential in the transaction. That it was not so considered at the time by my colleague and myself, is proved by the accompanying letters of two members of the Senate. At that time surely we could not be suspected of a disposition to injure Gen. Jackson politically or otherwise. As late as the present winter, Mr. Kremer says that the President, on his application, "at once said that the charge was false—that he had never received any such letter, & that Gen. Jackson had never recommended to him but one person for any office." After all this, and after the character of a third person, and a member of the government is brought in question in consequence of those very acts, it is with deference submitted, whether it is allowable for the President to stipulate the confidential character of the letter as a reason for refusing a disclosure of its contents.

The only remaining part of Mr. Hay's publication which I will notice, is the ungenerous insinuation, that my object in requesting a publication of General Jackson's letter, is to cause the President, "to degrade himself by an acknowledgment that his declaration to Mr. Kremer was not true." No thing could be more unjust than to attribute want of friendship or want of respect for the President. The statement I made in regard to Gen. Jackson's letter, was made at a time, and under circumstances, which preclude the possibility of my having been actuated by unfriendly feelings towards him; and the manner and occasion shew that none were intended against the President. He had discharged his duty as he thought right, and I mine. We were alike independent of each other, and both responsible to our constituents. It is not pretended that I have had the least agency in the recent publication of the fact to which circumstances, then surely not anticipated, have since, as is supposed, given importance. I submitted in silence to the vilest imputations of the presses of the day, and it was not until my veracity was impeached on the alleged authority of the President himself, that I was induced to take measures for the protection of my character. Could I have done less, or could I have adopted a less exceptionable mode? In a private letter to the President, I respectfully solicited him to do me justice. It was suggested, that, under the influence of excited feelings, I had been wanting in respect for his situation. Anxious to avoid an imputation, I was not conscious of deserving, I waived all discussion as to the fact, and did every thing in my power, which I supposed a just and generous mind could ask, to remove the imputation. If any thing could be wanting to prove my unwillingness to go one step farther than is indispensable to the defence of my character, or to fail in the respect, which every good citizen owes to the Chief Magistrate of the country, I trust it will be found in the fact that that unwillingness has not been overcome by the virulent & malignant attack, which has been made upon me by a member of the President's family, nearly allied to him by the ties of affinity. It is, therefore, rank injustice to impute to me a wish to degrade the President. I am not responsible for the statement of Mr. Kremer. If it shall be found to conflict with the letter of General Jackson, the fault, if fault there be, does not lie at my door. This controversy is not of my seeking. My only objects are, truth and justice; and to these, every man, in this free and happy country, is equally entitled, in whatever station in society his good or bad fortune may have placed him.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WALTER LOWRIE.

May 3d, 1824.

P. S. The name of my colleague, Mr. Findlay, is mentioned in two of the letters heretofore published. His recollection is not now so distinct as mine, and some remarks have been made at his expense, in reference to this circumstance. It is due to him to say, that I have known him too long to believe him capable of stating any thing on this subject which he does not believe to be correct. It is due to my situation, however, to show what his recollection was at the time the transaction took place.

April 25, 1824.

DEAR SIR: In yours of the 11th, you desire to be informed of what I recollect of a letter, addressed by Gen. Jackson to the President, received between the time of his election and installation in office. I was, at that time frequently in his company, often calling on him as a friend, and received as such. I was penetrated with a grateful sense of his public services, & a partiality for his personal character. Our intercourse had ripened into a warm and disinterested friendship, cherished with equal satisfaction by both of us. In one of these interviews, he spoke of a letter he had lately received from Gen. Jackson, then lying on his table, which he took up and read. The letter was of considerable length, carefully and elaborately written, giving the General's views as to the policy of his administration.—Among these views, was the proposition to divide the principal cabinet appointments between the two great parties into which the citizens are divided. Against this policy, I, without further solicitation, earnestly expos-

ulated, both on account of the President personally, and on account of the public weal and public service. The President's situation seemed to be an embarrassed one, and the consideration of an answer was agitated. The President seemed disposed to reply, but he intimated nothing of the nature of that reply. My own impressions were, that a reply at all was not imperiously called for. I think I heard the President read this letter again in the presence of a third person.

He appeared to read the whole letter. He did not intimate it as private and confidential from Gen. Jackson. I understood the letter to be communicated to me in the confidence of friendship, though it was left entirely to my discretion, as not a word dropped in regard to it. It would seem that, if the same letter was several years afterwards communicated to you and Mr. Findlay as a reason for an official act, and that the General, both to you and to the public, has said he has written nothing but what the public might freely know, it is no longer necessary to friendship or to duty to forbear communicating it to the eye of such a letter. Let the letter be given to the public, & its contents will be known. General Jackson is now put forward to fill the Presidential office, and it is due to him and to the nation that his sentiments in relation to the policy of the government, especially when voluntarily urged upon the President elect, with all the sober force of his mind and weight of character from success in a high and arduous military trust, should be known. However I may have found it my duty to dissent from some part of Mr. Monroe's administration, my feelings towards him personally have remained unaltered; nor have I forgotten in the least his merit of service and the many evidences of kindness and confidence I have received from him. I cannot for a moment doubt, that if the letter of General Jackson be in his possession, the fact will not be withheld from the public. Be this as it may, the circumstances I have related took place in regard to a letter I understood to be received from him. With the truest respect, I am, &c.

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

Hon. WALTER LOWRIE.

Senate Chamber, Feb. 4, 1824.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday, I beg leave to state the following facts: The appointment of a Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania was frequently the subject of conversation in our mess during part of the winter of 1821, '22.

Governor Findlay & yourself both informed me of your visit to the President of the United States, to converse with him on the subject; principally with a view to inform him, that you considered it to be your duty to oppose the nomination.

Both you and Governor Findlay stated to me, that, during your interview with the President, he read to you both, a letter from General Jackson, recommending to him in the formation of his cabinet, to take distinguished individuals from both political parties as a measure of policy.

I am, with great esteem, sir, your obedient servant.

J. B. THOMAS.

The Hon. WALTER LOWRIE.

Washington, Feb. 4th, 1824.

SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday, the following statement is submitted: During our residence at Mr. Frost's in the winter of 1821 '22, Governor Findlay and yourself frequently conversed in my presence on the subject of a Marshal for Western Pennsylvania. In the course of remarks to which this subject gave rise, Governor Findlay and you both stated, that when you called upon the President to converse with him on the subject of this appointment, the President read to you both a letter from General Jackson, recommending to him, in the formation of his administration, to select distinguished citizens, both from the republican and federal parties.

Yours, respectfully,
B. RUGGLES.

Land for Sale

NEAR RALEIGH.
WILL be sold on accommodating terms, a tract of Land, containing 139 acres, within four miles of the city; adjoining the lands of Wm. Hill, Judge Taylor and others. This land is entirely wood land. For terms, apply to
The Editors of the Register.
May 7. 51

Committed

To the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 29th instant, a negro boy who says his name is ISAAC, and that he belongs to Daniel English, who lives in Abbeville District, S. C. Isaac is about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexioned, and pretty well formed. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
WM. COLEMAN, Jailor.
Asheville, N. C. April 30. 51 3t

Taken Up.

AND committed to the Jail of Stokes county, N. C. on the 27th ultimo, a Negro Man named DAVID, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high, very black, about 27 years of age. He says that he ran away from a Mr. Roberts, at the Poplar Camp Mountain, Virginia; that Roberts was removing him with other negroes from Wayne county in this State, to his master, whose name he says is Samuel Wilson and lives somewhere in Tennessee, but that he does not know in what county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
JESSE BANNER, Jailor.
Germanton, April 29. 51 6m

A Card.

THE subscriber an unfortunate foreign youth, whose tale of woe is well known to many of the citizens of this place, desires, through the medium of the newspapers, to acknowledge publicly the many favours he has received from the Wardens of the Poor and from several of the Physicians of this place. To each and every one of his benefactors, he returns his grateful thanks, and in a particular manner to Dr. W. H. Williams, to whose advice and surgical skill, under a kind Providence, he is indebted for his recovery. He now enjoys the agreeable prospect of soon leaving this town to revisit his friends and native land.
WM. SIMS, a native of Bristol, England.
Raleigh, May 26.

Notice.
WHEREAS my wife Polly Collins left my bed and board without any cause, I hereby forward all persons from borrowing or crediting her on my account, and am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
CADER COLLINS.
Wake county, May 8. 51 2m

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold at the Court house in Germanton, Stokes county, on the second Monday of June next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1821 and 1822, and cost of advertising, viz:

- 105 acres name unknown, adjoining A. D. Murphey and Thomas Ruffin's land for 1821 & 1822, not given in
- 10 do. property of George Parrish's heirs, adjoining Wm. Gregg, for do
- 33 do. property of Jerry Brown, adjoining Leven Ally, for do
- 150 do. property of British Clayton's heirs, adjoining J. L. Biting, for do
- 267 property of Abram Martin's heirs, adjoining Andrew Bowman, for do
- 25 do. name unknown, adjoining W. Cole, for do
- 75 do. property of Peter Leake, adjoining Charles Staley, for do
- 3740 do. property of James Taylor, adjoining Col. M. R. Moore, Hugh Martin and others for do.
- 300 do. property of George Parrish, adjoining Henry Briggs, for 1822,
- 309 do. given in by James Billeter, property of Billeter's heirs, for do
- 145 do. property of John Campbell, adjoining J. Dalton, for do
- 200 do. property of Enoch Stone, on the little Yalkin, for do
- 50 do. property of Wm. McKalip, on the creek, for do.
- 357 do. property of John Goodie's heirs, adjoining D. Dalton, for do
- 151 do. property of David Ross's heirs, adjoining Tho. Helton, for do
- 63 do. name unknown, adjoining Jos. Kerner, Esq. for do
- 1 1/2 do. property of Randal Frazer, on waters of Muddy creek, for do
- 130 do. property of Fielding Hodge, on Beaver Island, for do
- 200 do. property of J. & T. Hickman on Snow creek, for do
- 150 do. property of Alexander Dodson, on Snow creek, for do
- 150 do. property of Abram Eads, on Snow creek, for do
- 188 do. property of Richard White, on the creek, for do.

C. L. BANNER, Sheriff.
Germanton, April 19th 1824. 51-15M.

PROPOSALS
BY PASTEUR & WATSON,
For Publishing a Periodical Paper
CALLED THE

CAROLINA CABINET
OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE

By ORED ORRERY, Esq.
Leaning on the arm of Novelty,
Yet friendly to the best pursuits of man,
Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace.
COWAN.

PROSPECTUS.

Upon offering the projected publication to the patronage of their fellow-citizens, Pasteur & Watson are aware of the magnitude of their attempt; but they are also aware that there is no paper in the State, exclusively devoted to literature, and they believe that the taste of North-Carolina needs but the offering of the collation, to meet with acceptance. Under these considerations, they confidently present this prospectus.

For himself, Mr. Orrery, would observe, that he is not ignorant of the difficulty of the task he undertakes. He is sensible that he must vary his lucubrations to meet the versatility of taste so predominant in mankind, and that he must, in some degree be all things to all men. He is also perfectly sensible that many editors are apt to promise more than they eventually perform. They promise to present nothing but the *Utile dulci*: to call nothing but the choicest flowers from the luxuriant parterres of Literature; and too often exhaust their whole stock of erudition in manufacturing a flaming prospectus that shall swell their subscription list.

Now, Obed has determined to avoid this course; that he may not subject himself to subsequent censure: thinking it preferable to perform, and not to promise, than to promise and not perform. Therefore, his work shall speak for itself. In aid of his undertaking, he solicits the laudable assistance of men of talents and leisure; and assures the Ladies, that the flowers they may weave into a literary garland, shall receive primary attention, although it must be distinctly understood by all, that their communications are to be subject to the discretion of Mr. Orrery.

BIOGRAPHY, so entertaining and so useful in teaching us to avoid the rocks of error on which others have been wrecked, shall hold a distinguished place in the CABINET. AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY shall have the preference. RELIGIOUS and MORAL ESSAYS—ESSAYS ON AGRICULTURE and the SCIENCES will always be acceptable.

WORKS OF FANCY, that inculcate virtue, and substantiate purity; and WRIT and HISTORY, will be properly attended to. In short, Mr. O's. attention will be directed to the procuring of a pleasing variety that may suit the variety of mental appetites, and, at the same time, give "ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."

No political discussions can be admitted into our Cabinet; as we are devoted to Literature.

All politicians from us we debar, We'll be none ourselves, nor abuse those who are.

CONDITIONS.
THE CAROLINA CABINET will be published weekly, in quarto form, on medium paper of a good quality, and on new type.
Subscription, Three Dollars per year, half to be paid on receipt of the first number, which will be issued as soon as the subscription will authorize the undertaking.
Persons who obtain four subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.
Communications by mail, to be addressed to Thomas Watson, Newbern.
Newbern, March 27, 1824.
Subscriptions will be received at the Book-store of J. GALES & SON.