

**POLITICAL.**

The "malign influence."—That our readers may understand the alleged causes which led to the following correspondence, as well as that which appeared in our last paper, we extract the following paragraphs from an article in the Washington Telegraph, of the 24th ult.

"We will postpone for the present a further notice of the letter addressed by the President to the persons implicated in Mr. Ingham's letter to him, under date of the 21st inst. When Mr. I. shall have been requested by the President to furnish the proofs upon which he made the statement, contained in his letter, they will be satisfactorily given. It is not for us to anticipate him. We again say, that Mr. Ingham has not gone so far as to affect in any wise the proceedings in this case.

"What is the true state of this question? Before Mr. Eaton was appointed Secretary of War, certain ladies had refused to associate with his wife. After it was understood that he was selected, and before his name was announced, he was informed that his elevation would work no change in her favor; and was advised not to provoke the consequences. He then protested that a refusal to associate with his family would not be cause of personal difference with any one. By degrees he found his power increased. He obtained control of the President's will, and made an acquiescence with his demand the condition upon which his colleagues were to remain in office. They refused—the cabinet was dissolved; and the Philadelphia Inquirer, devoted to Mr. Eaton, and the favored press of Major Lewis, charged, as a justification for the removal of her husband, that Mrs. Ingham had refused to associate with Mrs. Eaton. Many weeks thereafter the same fact is stated in the Telegraph; Maj. Eaton then demands of Mr. Ingham to disavow the fact, under pain of being held personally responsible, and by way of provocation, slanders Mr. Ingham's wife.

"But has the President removed every discontented feeling from his councils? He has not. He is yet surrounded by an irresponsible cabal, who use the malign influence as the means of controlling the power and patronage of the Government. It becomes the American people to know the whole truth. The threats of personal violence shall not intimidate us; and, as it is our duty, we will expose it to them. Our returning health shall be devoted to this unpleasant duty."

Washington, 21st June, 1831.  
The President of the United States.

SIR: Before I leave the city, it seems to be due to the Government that I should perform a painful duty, imposed upon me by the events of the last forty-eight hours. It is not necessary for me now to detail the circumstances which have convinced me of the existence of vindictive personal hostility to me among some of the officers of the Government near your person, and supposed to be in your special confidence, which has been particularly developed within the last two weeks, and has finally displayed itself in an attempt to waylay me on my way to the office yesterday, as I have reason to believe, for the purpose of assassination. If you have not

already been apprised of these movements, you may perhaps be surprised to learn that the persons concerned in them are the late Secretary of War and the Acting Secretary of War; and that the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Register of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States, were in their company; and that the Treasurer's and Register's rooms, in the lower part of the building of the Treasury Department, and also a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, were alternately occupied as their rendezvous while lying in wait; the former affording the best opportunity for observing my approach. Apprised of these movements on my return from taking leave of some of my friends, I found myself obliged to arm, and accompanied by my son and some other friends, I repaired to the office, to finish the business of the day, after which I returned to my lodgings in the same company. It is proper to state, that the principal persons who had been thus employed for several hours retired from the Department soon after I entered my room, and that I received no molestation from them either at my ingress or egress. But, having recruited an additional force in the evening, they paraded until a late hour on the streets near my lodgings, heavily armed, threatening an assault on the dwelling I resided in.

I do not present these facts to your notice for the purpose of invoking your protection. So far as an individual may rely on his own personal efforts I am willing to meet this peril; and against an assault by numbers I have found an ample assurance of protection in the generous tender of personal service from the citizens of Washington. But they are communicated to you as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and most especially of the District of Columbia, whose duties in maintaining good order among its inhabitants and protecting the officers of the Government in the discharge of their duties, cannot be unknown to you.

I have only to add that, so far as I am informed all the persons engaged in giving countenance to this business are officers of the Government, except the late Secretary of War.

I have the honor to be respectfully, your obedient servant,  
S. D. INGHAM.

June 22d, 1831.

Messrs. Col. Campbell, Treasurer; Maj. Smith, Register; Dr. Randolph, Acting Secretary of War; and Major Lewis, 2d Auditor.

GENTLEMEN:—I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Mr. Ingham, dated the 21st inst. and having immediately, on its receipt, sent to ask an interview with him, I find that he left the city before it reached me. I wish you to state to me, if you, or either of you, have had any agency or participation, and if any, to what extent in the alleged misconduct imputed in his letter herewith enclosed.

I surely have been deceived in your characters if you are capable of so far forgetting the responsibilities of your stations as to participate in the reprehensible conduct charged. To the serious charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, which gave me the first information that I have had upon the subject of his difficulties, I wish

you to give a prompt and explicit answer. Respectfully,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

[On the receipt of the above, these gentlemen replied severally, pleading not guilty to the charges preferred against them by Mr. Ingham. The Globe of the 24th, also contains the following letter from Mr. Eaton.]

June 23, 1831.

Mr. BLAIR:—I owe it to myself and to the cause of truth to solicit the favor of offering a few explanations through the Globe.

A strange letter of Mr. Ingham is published in your paper this morning. It charges me with a design to assassinate him; and in having organized a conspiracy to accomplish it. Why did I not organize this band from the War, rather than the Treasury Department—for most of the gentlemen charged are of the latter? The public will not, I presume, give credit to such an accusation, coming from such a source. Wantonly insulted by Mr. Ingham, with a view, as I believed, to provoke an adjustment of our difference in an honorable way, I adopted the course which evidently seemed to be invited by my adversary; and which appeared to be the only alternative that was left to me.

I plead not guilty to this charge of conspiracy and meditated assassination. From the moment I perceived that Mr. Ingham was incapable of acting as became a man, I resolved to pursue that course, which was suited to the character of one who had sought difficulties, and shunned all honorable accountability. I harbored no design upon the heart of one who had shown himself so heartless. Having ascertained that his sensibilities were to be found only upon the surface, I meant to make the proper application.

On the 19th I notified him, that unless the call I had made upon him, was promptly and properly answered, he might expect such treatment as I thought his conduct deserved. My note of the 20th also advised him of my intention. Accordingly it appeared matter of duty for me, to dissolve all connexion with the administration of the Government. How then can Mr. Ingham suppose that I would involve those gentlemen in a disgraceful conspiracy against him—one in which, as public officers, they could not engage even if inclination had sanctioned? Their own characters are a sufficient answer to the accusation, unaided by their positive denial of its truth. I did endeavor to meet Mr. Ingham, and to settle our difference. Unattended by any one, I sought after, and awaited his appearance, during the accustomed hours for business, openly and at places where he daily passed to his office. He was not to be found! I passed by, but at no time stopped at, or attempted to enter his house, nor to besiege it by day or by night. I offer no statement here that is not susceptible of the clearest proof.

My note of the 20th was written with indignant feelings, and under strong excitement; hence the reason why any reference was made to a female. I regret it; although the letter was a mere private notice to Mr. Ingham, and was so intended. By me, it never was designed to meet, nor ever would have met the public eye.

Respectfully, &c.  
J. H. EATON.



**TARBOROUGH.**

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1831.

**CANDIDATES.**

For the 3d Congressional district.  
Dr. THOS. H. HALL,  
JOSEPH R. LLOYD, Esq.  
Edgecombe County—General Assembly—Senate.  
Gen. LOUIS D. WILSON,  
House of Commons.  
Mr. HARDY FLOWERS,  
GRAY LITTLE,  
REDDING PITTMAN,  
WILLIAM D. HOPKINS.

The "Poor Indians."—The public are at length put in possession of some facts, which probably exhibit the moving cause for the excessive sympathy recently manifested by some of the most ardent legal and religious advocates for the rights of the "poor Indians," as they so feelingly characterized them.

The Washington Globe states, that some persons seem exceedingly incensed, that the President should have refused to give the annuity provided by Congress for the whole of the Cherokees, to two or three of the Head men of the nation, who were desirous to put it in the pocket of Messrs. Wirt and Sergeant, who recently argued the cause for them in the Supreme Court—that the President told Ridge, and the Head men who claimed a right to the money, that it belonged to the individuals who compose the nation, and not altogether to the wealthy men of the tribe, by whom it had before always been engrossed—and that hereafter the annuity should be equally divided among the whole tribe.

From the documents accompanying the last annual report of the Secretary of War, it appears that there is now annually paid to different Indian tribes, the sum of \$254,870—of which the Cherokees receive \$12,000. In addition to the above, Congress has made an annual appropriation of \$10,000, for the civilization of the Indians—of the latter sum, \$6,693 were remitted in the three first quarters of the last year to several religious societies, (principally the Am. Board Com. Foreign Missions,) who have schools established among the Indians.

The case of the Cherokees, (and we presume it is generally so with the other tribes,) shows that their teachers have inculcated to some purpose the arts of civilization—the most prominent of which apparently is, to enable the few to engross the benefits, and to compel the many to bear the burdens of the community. We trust that the ensuing Congress will apply the "searching operation" to the Indian department, and endeavor to shield the "poor Indians" from the depredations of pretended friends as well as others.

[We cannot refrain from expressing our deep regret and mortification at the humiliating scenes exhibiting at Washington, "in the Farce now acting before the American people"—a description of which will be found in the preceding columns. The President's letter, however, gives assurance that he will not be wanting in duty to himself or his country, if the charges preferred by Mr. Ingham are substantiated.

The Baltimore papers speak of a correspondence between Major Eaton and Mr. Berrien, and of its being withheld from the public by interference from a high quarter. The Washington papers are silent on the subject.

The President of the United States left the city of Washington on the 27th ult. on a visit to Old Point Comfort.

Mr. Berrien has resigned his office of Attorney General. His letters and those of the President, for which we have not room, are couched in terms the most friendly.

R. B. Taney, Esq. of Baltimore has been appointed U. S. Attorney General.

Mr. Ingham ceased to act as Secretary of the Treasury on

Monday the 20th instant. Mr. Asbury Dickens, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, will, it is expected, fill the office of Secretary, until the arrival of Mr. McLane from England.

Masonic.—At the Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of North-Carolina, held in this town on Friday, the 24th inst. the following Officers were elected for the present year:

M. F. Robert Strange, Fay's, G. H. P.  
M. L. Wiggins, Enfield, D. G. H. P.  
Wm. Kerr, Greensborough, G. K.  
J. A. Lillington, Wilmington, G. S.  
J. R. Lloyd, Tarboro', G. Treas'r.  
E. B. Freeman, Halifax, G. Sec'y.  
Rev. Colin McIver, Fay's, G. Chap.  
E. George Blair, G. M.

The next Convocation will be held at Tarborough, on the 23d June, 1832.—Fay's Obs.

Destruction of the Capitol.—It is now generally believed that the fire originated from the carelessness of one of the workmen engaged in soldering the roof. He very improperly carried up a coal of fire through the inside of the house, between two shingles, which were in a blaze before he reached the top; and in passing through the garret, a draft of air from the door leading out upon the roof, it is thought, blew a spark into some combustible matter between the roof and ceiling, which kindled while the hands were at breakfast.

Since the fire, the greater portion of the old walls has tumbled down, and the remainder is in a tottering condition. The two wings, however, on the east and west, which were, only a few years ago, added to the building, remain firm. It is the opinion of the most experienced and intelligent gentlemen who have visited the ruins of that splendid edifice, that, without the support of those wings, the building would not have stood to meet its destruction by fire; and, even with their support, it is believed by many that such was the weakness of the old walls, and the rotten, crumbling state of the bricks, they must eventually have given way, probably at no distant period, and brought the whole fabric to the ground. The facts developed certainly prove that they were very weak and insecure.

Ral. Star.

University of North Carolina.—The examination of the Junior Classes of this institution began on Monday the 13th instant, and ended on Wednesday the 22d. The Seniors had been examined three weeks before by the Faculty. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, declamations by members of the three Junior Classes. On Wednesday morning, the Rev. Mr. GREEN, pursuant to appointment, delivered a literary Oration—"the influence of the Christian religion upon the happiness of nations"—an eloquent and well written composition, which the feeble health of the speaker prevented his delivering with his usual warmth and animation.—We are gratified to learn that it will be published.

In the afternoon, a convention of teachers and gentlemen interested in the subject of education, for improving the state of instruction in institutions of every grade, from the University to the primary school, convened; but we have not understood what proceedings took place on the occasion.