

ham, Judge Berrien and myself, that it was his intention to remove us from office for the cause mentioned, and I had earned from Mr. L. the evening before, who derived his information from the Colonel, that he had gone so far as to make temporary arrangements for the management of the Departments, viz: Mr. Dickens for the Treasury, Mr. Kendall for the Navy, and some one else, for Attorney General. This the President denied, and said he would send for Col. Johnson, and for that purpose, called for a servant. When the servant came, I observed it was unnecessary to send for Col. J. his word was sufficient. Well, said he, if you are satisfied. I told him, I was. We continued our conversation for some time. I attempted on that occasion, as I had done several times before, to convince him of the impropriety of his interfering at all in a question of such a delicate character, but his feelings were evidently too much enlisted to weigh any reasons which might be offered. I have already informed the public that no paper was presented to me, or read to me, or alluded to, having reference to the future conduct of the members of the cabinet. On this head I cannot be mistaken. I may add that the President constantly insisted on the necessity of harmony among the members of the cabinet. Here I cannot refrain from a remark upon this injunction of the President, that Maj. Eaton was the only dissatisfied member of the cabinet,—the only one who carried complaints to the President of the conduct of others—the only one who employed his efforts to bring us into discredit with the public or the President. Among the others the utmost civility and sociability prevailed. No one annoyed him, Maj. Eaton, or made any effort to embarrass the operations of his Department, or in any manner acted towards him as inimical, or deficient in respect; and yet, we are to be punished for the discordances of the cabinet. Can any decision be more arbitrary and unjust?

A few days after this interview with the President, Col. Johnson came into the Navy Department, and as he entered I rose to receive him. With his wonted cordiality of manner, he expressed his satisfaction at the pacific aspect of our relations. I observed to him, with a smile, that the President denied having authorised him to make such a communication as he had made. He good humoredly replied, "let it pass; I represented it to you in the most favorable light;" and as he was hurried, here the conversation ended.

About the same time, I had an interview with Maj. Eaton, in the presence of Judge Berrien and Maj. Barry. This was brought about by the President. Maj. Eaton, it seems, had complained to him, either directly or indirectly, that at a party given by my family, the last of September, or the first of October, 1829, to the family of a most estimable friend and relation of mine, from Nashville, Tennessee, who was on a visit to Washington City, the Rev. J. N. Campbell, then of that place, now of Albany, N. Y. was among the invited guests. The circumstances were these:—Mr. Campbell, who had resided in the city for some years previous to Gen. Jackson's inaugura-

tion, was the pastor of a church, and such was his reputation that the President and three members of his cabinet, viz: Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself took pews and became regular attendants at his church. In the course of his ministry, he formed an acquaintance with my family, and occasionally visited them. He happened there while my friend Hill and his family were with us, contracted an acquaintance with them, and when the party alluded to above was given, my daughters invited him. He attended and took the liberty of carrying with him, his friend Doct. Ely, of Philadelphia, who had just arrived. I knew no more of his being invited than of any other person who happened to be present. He was, however, not the less welcome on that account, nor was his friend, Doct. Ely. Neither of these gentlemen require a recommendation where they reside. Mr. Campbell is known to be a learned, pious and most eloquent divine. Some short time after the party, I heard, very much to my surprise, that Maj. Eaton and some of his partisans were enraged with me, and threatened my destruction because Mr. Campbell and Dr. Ely were at my house as above stated. I could scarcely credit the report, until it was mentioned to me by the President, when I emphatically asked him, who questioned my right to invite whom I pleased to my house. He testily observed, no person; but as there was some misunderstanding between Maj. Eaton, Mrs. E. and Mr. Campbell, that he, Maj. E. thought it evinced hostility to him. At the interview above alluded to, between Maj. Eaton, Judge Berrien, Maj. Barry and myself, Maj. E. mentioned the circumstances of Mr. Campbell and Doct. Ely being at my house on the occasion referred to. I asked Maj. Eaton, in the most frank and friendly manner, if this was his only complaint, and if he would be satisfied provided I convinced him that he was in error; assuring him, at the same time, that he had no right to consider me as being under the influence of unfriendly feelings towards him; that on the contrary he ought to know, my personal attachment for him before the cabinet was formed; and further, if he would obtain the consent of his brother-in-law, Maj. Lewis, to read a confidential correspondence which passed between Maj. L. and myself in the winter of 1827, '28, on this disturbing subject, he would then be convinced of the disinterestedness and correctness of my course, and of its entire conformity to that friendship and good will which had so long subsisted between us. I might have gone further and said, that Maj. Lewis, in the winter of 1827, '28, when there could be no unworthy motive to mislead either of us, considered Mrs. Eaton an unsafe associate for his daughter, although he was now endeavoring to induce Gen. Jackson to drive me out of the cabinet, because I would not compel my daughters to associate with her. Maj. Eaton would not say whether he would be satisfied or not, and the explanation was withheld. But as we were about to separate, he offered me his hand in a more cordial manner than he had done for some months previous. I have no doubt that Maj. Eaton, in tendering his resignation, stipulated for the dismissal

of the three offensive members of the cabinet. Mr. Van Buren, also, I have reasons to believe, urged the adoption of this measure. This gentleman had discovered that the three members of the cabinet (afterwards ejected) disdained to become tools to subserve his ambitious aspirations, and he determined to leave them as little power to defeat his machinations as possible. It is said to be part of his character to tolerate politically no one, who will not enter heart and soul into measures for promoting his own aggrandizement. He had become latterly, the almost sole confidant and adviser of the President. How he obtained this influence might be a subject of curious and entertaining enquiry. But I shall not pursue it. I may add, however, that amongst the means employed, were the most devoted and assiduous attentions to Mrs. Eaton, and unceasing efforts to bring her into notice, especially with the families of the foreign ministers.

Finally, when the President found that his efforts to introduce Mrs. E. into society proved abortive he became every day less communicative, and more and more formal in his hospitalities, until there could be no doubt, but that, as to myself, an unfriendly influence had obtained an ascendancy in his private councils, and the result shows that he had determined to sacrifice me to gratify the feelings of those whom I had offended, as stated above.

I may at some future time add to these views; at present I take my leave with assurances of great respect and esteem.

Yours, &c.

JNO. BRANCH.

To Edm. B. Freeman, Esq.
Halifax Town.

P. S. I have not considered it necessary to notice a charge, made in the *Globe*, against Judge Berrien, of suppressing a material part of a letter which I wrote to him, and my substituting another in its stead. If any person has been misled by this bold accusation of the Editor of the *Globe*, and is desirous of obtaining correct information, he has my permission to read the whole letter, although it was not intended to be made public.

Gov. Branch's Letter.—Our attention has been called to two errors in Gov. Branch's letter published last week, which were overlooked in correcting the proof sheet. The party given by the family of Gov. B. to Mr. Hill is stated to have been "the last of September or the first of October, 1829." It should read "the 8th of September, 1829." The other will be found in the account of an interview with Maj. Eaton in presence of Judge Berrien and Maj. Barry, which should read: "I asked Maj. Eaton in the most friendly manner, if this was his only complaint and if he would be satisfied, provided I convinced him he was in error, remarking that I had dealt frankly with him before the cabinet was formed, &c. &c."—*Halifax Adv.*

From the *Globe*.

MAJ. LEWIS'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the *Globe*.

Washington, 31st Aug. 1831.

Sir: Mr. Branch, in a letter dated 22d instant, to the Editor of the "*Roanoke Advocate*," written for publication, says he told Maj. Eaton that if he "would obtain the consent of

his brother-in-law, Maj. Lewis, to read a confidential correspondence which passed between Major L. and myself, in the winter of 1827—'28, on this disturbing subject, he would then be convinced of the disinterestedness and correctness of my course, &c."

"I might have gone further, and said that Major Lewis, in 1827—'28, when there could be no unworthy motive to mislead either of us, considered Mrs. Eaton an unsafe associate for his daughter although, he was now endeavoring to induce Gen. Jackson to drive me out of the cabinet, because I would not compel my daughters to associate with her."

I will not stop to inquire by what right a gentleman, and a man of honor, presumes to speak of a correspondence, considered by both parties to be confidential without asking or obtaining permission. Upon that point I leave him to his own reflections. As to the circumstances alluded to in that correspondence, I have to say, that the gossip tales of this city had reached me in Nashville, and not having the means to ascertain their truth or falsehood, residing, as I did, 300 miles from Washington, it was natural for me to desire information from some friend on the subject, before I permitted my daughter to reside in the family. Major Eaton, under whose protection I placed her while going to school in the city, at that time boarded with Major O'Neal, the father of Mrs. Eaton.

When I came here, in 1829, I found Mrs. Timberlake the wife of Major Eaton, whom I believe to be one of the purest men living. That he had joined himself for life to that lady, was, to me, the strongest evidence of her purity; and having here an opportunity to inquire into the reports I had heard, I satisfied myself that they were totally without foundation. Had Mr. Branch been disposed to tell the whole truth, he would have said, that I had become so completely satisfied, with regard to the subject of my inquiry, that when I brought the same daughter to this city again, one of my first acts was to take her to visit Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, at whose house we spent much of our time.

The honor of attempting to degrade and drive from society the wife of a confiding and deserving friend upon reports, which, to use his own language, "he did not pretend to intimate that there was the least truth in," I willingly leave to Mr. Branch. I do not envy the man, who under such circumstances, would not only sacrifice the wife of a friend, but the mother of two orphan daughters, whose reputations would be destroyed with hers.

I have only to add, that the charge of my "endeavoring to drive him (Mr. Branch) out of the cabinet, because he would not compel his daughters to associate with Mrs. Eaton," is wholly unfounded; and if Mr. Branch did not know it to be so, he might have known it, if he had made the proper enquiry.

I am, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. B. LEWIS.

Mr. J. Q. Adams, on the 25th ult. delivered, at the Old South Church, in Boston, a Eulogy on the late President Monroe. The discourse consisted principally of the history of Mr. Monroe's life and services.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1831.

The Southampton Massacre.—We learn from a gentleman of this place, who recently returned from Southampton, that the statement published in our last, relative to the insurrection was partially incorrect. The massacre commenced on Sunday evening, at Mr. Travis's house, at which there had been a negro preaching on that day. On Monday, the negroes were overtaken by a party of whites, when a skirmish ensued and Mr. Pope, of Southampton, was wounded, but not killed, as erroneously stated. The negroes engaged in the massacre have all been taken or killed, except the ringleader, who calls himself General Nat. Turner. The number of whites killed, as stated in our last, was 59—2 children were killed in the place of James Story and wife. About 30 negroes were killed, and about 60 implicated and confined—their trials were progressing—2 were hung on Monday of last week, 6 were to be hung on Friday, and 4 on yesterday—it is supposed that between 20 and 30 will be executed. It is the general impression that it was a preconcerted movement, but that in consequence of five Sundays happening in August, the precise time was not correctly understood. Nat Turner told the black women at the different places they visited, to keep things in order until the 10th March next, when he would return. There was no white person among the negroes.

Gov. Branch.—We present to our readers, the statement of Gov. Branch, relative to the causes which led to the dissolution of the late Cabinet. If any doubts on this subject remained, after perusing the documents that have already appeared, this plain, "unvarnished tale" will unquestionably remove them from the mind of every unprejudiced person. Mr. Lewis's letter, it will be seen, confirms the fact that the "gossip tales" of Washington City, relative to Mrs. Eaton, had reached Nashville as early as the winter of 1827, '28—consequently the combination against her existed before she married Mr. Eaton, and long before the families of Messrs. Ingham, Berrien and Branch removed to Washington City. We hope that this "disturbing subject" will now be permitted to pass quietly to merited oblivion.

Mr. Crawford's Reply to Mr. Calhoun.—The last Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal contains Mr. Crawford's long promised reply to Mr. Calhoun. It occupies nine columns of the Journal. We will endeavor to give an outline of its contents in our next paper.

Respect to Gov. Branch.—A respectable meeting of the citizens of Bertie county, assembled for the purpose of expressing their high regard for the private virtues, as well as the high opinion they entertain of the firm and undeviating political course of Gov. Branch, have invited him to a public dinner. The following is the reply of the Governor:

Enfield, Aug. 20th, 1831.

Gentlemen: Your invitation of the 11th instant, to unite with a portion of my fellow citizens of Bertie county "around the social board," has been duly received. Under the most auspicious circumstances of my life, such marked kindness connected with the flattering manner in which allusion has been made to my private and public character, could not fail to be highly acceptable. But situated as I am—recently expelled from the cabinet of Gen. Jackson by the ascendancy of certain "malign influences," and still pursued in my retirement with a fiend-like vengeance, which, it seems, cannot be satiated but by the destruction of my good name—nothing, I assure you, could be more grateful to my