

due, in justice, to him to say, that I believe Gen. Jackson had no friend more zealous and honest in his cause. Whatever may be his present feelings, I know from his own declarations, that he was early and decidedly enlisted in favor of his re-election. His own interest evidently lay in that direction, as I believe his views of public policy did. If he has since changed his opinion, many causes may be found, in what has since transpired, without attributing it to any imaginary influence over him, on my part, when it must be apparent to all, with the whole power and patronage of the government, against me, I had nothing through which to exercise it.

Having corrected the errors of Maj. Eaton's statements and inferences, wherever he has descended into particulars, it only remains to repel his general charges and insinuations, which I do by a direct and positive contradiction. It is not true, that I attempted to exercise any control in the formation of the late Cabinet, or to influence its patronage, or that I made any attempt to embarrass the administration in the Senate, or elsewhere, or am any way responsible for the dissolution of the late Cabinet, unless indeed the refusal of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Eaton on grounds exclusively connected with the dignity and purity of her sex, or the vindication of my character against an unprovoked and unfounded attack, should be considered sufficient to render me responsible. These are my only offences. In truth the reverse of all these general charges and insinuations is true.

Gen. Jackson never consulted me, as to the formation of his Cabinet. He was even then, as it now appears, alienated from me, by means, which have been explained on a former occasion. As he did not consult me, I had too much self and regard for the dignity of the office I held to intrude my advice; while the disinterestedness of my particular friends freed me from all solicitude on the score of patronage. As a body, they neither sought, nor desired office. The most prominent of them, those who had taken the most decided and effective part in favor of Gen. Jackson's election, had openly avowed their determination not to take office. In supporting him, they were actuated by far different, and much more elevated motives, than the low and sordid ambition, that looks to power and patronage. Their object was to maintain principles which they believed to be essential to the liberty and happiness of the country, to restore the administration to the true principles of the Constitution, and to arrest that course of events, which was rapidly bringing the great interests of the country into the most dangerous conflict; and so much higher did they hold these considerations, than the elevation of any man to power, that, as is well known, pending the election, while zealously supporting Gen. Jackson, they refused to advance his interest by the least abatement of their zeal in the maintenance of their principles. Nor is the charge of embarrassing the administration less remote from truth. I was most anxious for the success of Gen. Jackson's administration; and, though I saw much, I could not approve, yet I continued to give him my support, whenever I possibly

could, consistently with my duty. That such was my course, I appeal with confidence to all who were intimate with me, to the members of the body over which I preside, and especially to the two Senators from Tennessee, both men of great sagacity, and both having ample opportunities of forming a correct opinion of my course. In fact, every consideration, public and private, of honor, duty and interest led me to desire the success of Gen. Jackson's administration. I had contributed all in my power to the success of his election and felt, to the full, the obligation, which it imposed.

It is with pain, that I have forced myself to touch on the prominent subject of this communication. The question involved in Mrs. Eaton's relation to the society of Washington, belonged, I conceived, exclusively to her sex, and could not be involved in political considerations, or drawn into public discussion, without painful consequences. I acted on these views in my correspondence with Gen. Jackson. I could not be ignorant of the use made of it by those, who by their artful machinations have placed Gen. Jackson and myself in our present relations; but the desire to do nothing on my part that could tend to draw the question from the tribunal to which it properly and exclusively belonged, refrained me from making the least allusion to it, in the correspondence, though calculated to throw light on the controversy between us, and to strengthen me in the conflict.

J. C. CALHOUN.

From the Globe.

Letter from the Rev. F. S. Evans.

Mr. BLAIR: Sir—As it is fully in my power to substantiate the statement of Mr. Eaton, relative to Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun calling upon Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, I herewith furnish you with the facts as they occurred. Mr. Eaton was married on Thursday the 1st of January. On Monday the 5th, Mr. Calhoun's carriage drove up to the door of Mr. O'Neal, and enquiry was made for Mr. and Mrs. Eaton. On being told that they had gone to Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun's cards were handed to the servant, who brought them in and gave them to my wife. These, with many others left during their absence, were handed to Mr. and Mrs. Eaton on their return. F. S. EVANS. October 29, 1831.

From the Telegraph.

The Globe says, "Mr. Calhoun must designate—he must classify and specify and tell the public, to what illustrious circle it is indebted for the great victory that has been achieved in favor of the morals of the country." We will specify a few, and in addition to the families of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Branch, and Mr. Berrien, named by the Globe, we give those of the two Senators from South-Carolina, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of three gentlemen from Tennessee, the accomplished lady of the Dutch Minister, the ladies of the President's own family, and we might add many others over whom Mr. Calhoun could exercise no influence. In fact, we might here add the accomplished ladies of Nashville, who, in spite of the President's personal efforts, refused to recognize her. We do this to prove that the refusal to associ-

ate with Mrs. Eaton did not originate in a political intrigue. Who can believe that the President's own private Secretary, his adopted son, or that Mrs. Jackson's adopted daughter, the child of her affections, would have become parties to such an intrigue, having for its object the expulsion of Gen. Jackson from office! It is impossible. Yet the fact we name is notorious, and cannot be denied; and it proves that there must have been some other cause to which the opinion of society is to be attributed.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1831.

☞ We are requested to announce Major WHITMEL K. BULLOCK, as a candidate at the next election for the office of Sheriff of this county.

Foreign.—By the ships Silas Richards at New-York, and the Courier at Charleston, London papers to the 25th Sept. (four days later than the previous advices,) have been received. The substance of the intelligence they contain, it is said, is this—The Reform bill passed the British House of Commons, on the 22d, by a triumphant majority: for the bill 347, against it 238—on the same day it was carried up to the House of Lords, where it was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on the 26th. Tranquility had been restored in Paris—on the 22d the Chamber came to the following decision: "The Chamber, satisfied with the explanations given by the ministers, and confiding in their solicitude for all which interests the honor and dignity of France, passes to the order of the day." Upon a division, there appeared in favor of passing to the order of the day, 221; against it, 136; majority in favor of ministers, 85. M. Perier, the French prime minister, alluded, in the course of his speech, to an intended disarmament throughout Europe. There is again every appearance that the peace of Europe will be maintained.

☞ In the preceding columns our readers will find Vice-President Calhoun's reply to Maj. Eaton—also, the statement of Mr. F. S. French, brother-in-law of Maj. Eaton, relative to the stated call of Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun on Mr. and Mrs. Eaton. It appears, however, that Mr. French's statement is not predicated on his own knowledge of the circumstance to which he alludes—at the time specified he was not married to Miss O'Neal, neither was he a resident of the District. Mr. Calhoun, it will be seen, fully corroborates the statements of Messrs. Ingham, Berrien, and Branch, relative to the origin of the dissensions which led to the dissolution of the Cabinet.

But, the Washington Globe has recently made a declaration which gives quite a different complexion to this affair—it says:

"The President is entitled to honor for his Roman firmness, in having required his own personal friends to leave their offices, when he found that the harmony of the Government demanded it."

The general impression has been, that the resignations of Messrs. Van Buren and Eaton were voluntarily given, and that those of Messrs. Ingham, Berrien, and Branch, were required of them. If the Globe is correct, and we presume no person will question the statement as it assumes to speak by authority, it will go far to convince those who have been sceptical on this point, that in this as in all his other official acts, the President "has done nothing for which we should abandon him."

☞ We find in the Raleigh Star, the following "Proposals for publishing in the City of Raleigh, pursuant to the wishes of a great portion of the Baptist Church throughout this State, under the management of an association of gentlemen of that denomination, a religious newspaper, to be entitled *The Messenger of Peace, and North-Carolina Evangelical Herald.*" It will be printed with new,

fair type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, in quarto form, to be issued monthly, at one dollar per annum. Any person procuring five subscribers, and enclosing the amount of subscription to the Editors, shall receive a sixth copy gratis. Agents will return subscription lists by the 1st of January next, directed to the "Editors of the Messenger of Peace, Raleigh."

Another Convention.—The Literary Convention assembled at New-York on the 31st ult. John Quincy Adams was unanimously called to preside over its deliberations. This surely must be the "age of Conventions."

Tariff Convention.—This body adjourned on the 1st inst. Previous to adjournment the number of members had increased to 509. The Convention appointed a Committee to prepare a Memorial to Congress—adopted an address to the people of the United States, &c. The address is said to fill about 100 pages of manuscript—we learn, from the N.Y. Courier, that the following are its principal features:

Mr. Ingersoll, from the committee who were appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States, read the report. The address affirms the constitutionality of the Tariff, and presents numerous arguments in support of this principle. It states that since the adoption of the Constitution, the right to give protection to any particular branch of our domestic industry was not questioned until very recently—that every Congress which held a session since that period, acknowledged the power of granting this protection—that the success of our shipping interest is entirely due to a protective system—that at present nine-tenths of the people of the United States believe in the constitutionality of the system—that it was the system followed in every part of the world between one nation and another.

It further states that during the last ten years, fifty millions have been invested by Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New-York—all the value of which investment depends on the trade and production growing out of the manufacturing system. It is believed, however, that the Tariff act of 1823 was in some measure, and in some of its details, the work, not of its friends, but of its enemies. It is denied that it cannot be amended—that it cannot be made better than it stands at present—but it is believed that this is the worst time to touch its important details while its very existence is threatened. The moral influence of manufactures was examined and treated in a few words. In the conclusion the address touched the question of the national debt, and the disposition of submitting to public opinion the propriety of reducing the public revenue in such parts as do not conflict with the principles of protection. It admits that the public mind is leaning towards a judicious reduction of that revenue, and closes with considerable force and eloquence, "united we stand—divided we fall."

The following propositions were submitted to the consideration of the Convention:

Mr. Saunders, of Albany, offered a resolution, that a committee be appointed to inquire what bounties ought to be given on the production of materials used in manufactures in this country. Some discussion on the constitutionality of bounties took place, which ended in laying the resolution on the table.

Mr. French, of Albany, offered a resolution which went to propose the appointment of

a committee to petition Congress that a portion of the revenue which was the result of the Tariff, might be applied to the purchase of young slaves of from 5 to 12 years of age. No sooner were the words of this resolution heard than it excited a general burst of indignant feelings—several motions were made at once to lay it on the table. Mr. Ingersoll at length obtained a hearing, and in a short speech denounced the resolution in the strongest terms, as unjust, as cruel and insulting to the Southern States, and proposing a flagrant breach of the Constitution, in offering to purchase slaves from our fellow citizens of the South with their own money. The mover could scarce get a hearing, but having protested against any such intentions as seemed to have been imputed to his resolution, immediately withdrew it, amidst loud applauses from all parts of the Hall.

Nat Turner.—We learn from the Petersburg Times, that this blood-thirsty fanatic was to have been executed on Friday last. Numerous statements have been published, respecting Nat's conduct, confessions, &c. We copy from the Raleigh Star the following particulars, carefully collected from several authentic letters, published in the Richmond Compiler and Norfolk Beacon:

On the examination, says one letter, Nat "gave apparently with great candor, a history of the operations of his mind for many years past; of the signs he saw; the spirit he conversed with; of his prayers, fastings, and watchings, and of his supernatural powers and gifts, in curing diseases, controlling the weather, &c. These he considered for a long time only as a call to superior righteousness; and it was not until rather more than a year ago that the idea of emancipating the blacks entered his mind. How this idea came, or in what manner it was connected with his signs, &c. I could not get him to explain in a manner at all satisfactory—notwithstanding I examined him closely upon this point he always seemed to mystify. He does not, however, pretend to conceal that he was the author of the design, and that he imparted it to five or six others, all of whom seemed prepared with ready minds and hands to engage in it. These were they who rendezvoused in the field near Travis's. He says, their only arms were hatchets and axes at the commencement—that he entered Travis's house by an upper window, passed through his chamber, and going through the outer door into the yard to his followers, told them that the work was now open to them. One of them, Hark, went into the house and brought out three guns—they then commenced their horrid butchery, he, Nat, giving the first blow, with a hatchet, both to his master and mistress, as they lay asleep in bed. He says that indiscriminate massacre was not their intention after they obtained foothold, and it was resorted to in the first instance to strike terror and alarm. Women and children would afterwards have been spared, and men too who ceased to resist."

Another letter says: "Nat states that there was no concert of an insurrection; that he did mention the subject to two persons about the months of April or May last, and that no other person knew any thing about his plans, until the day previous to the attack which was com-