THE STAR

of what I owe to strong the performance of what I owe to strong the positive wristen declaration of the president, and that strong of the President, the identification of the President of the Presiden

Herrien to Mr. Blair.
Fashington, Sich July, 1831.
this moment received your no line of this duty. I make no apo

sking you be give publicity to this note.

Mr. Pilot servent.

Mr. MacPHERSON BERRIEN.

Mr. Blair to Mr. Berrien

Mathington, July 20, 1331.

Tour note of this morning will be given by to the press. In reference to the which a treats, you do me but justice which is treats, you do me but justice as that "I wish to represent this muthing to the press. In reference to the which a treats, you do me but justice as that "I wish to represent this muthing to the press. In reference to the which is treats, you do me but justice as that "I wish to represent this muthing to the public." You will permit me, he will not permit me, he will not permit me, he will not be attached to him, and that are cle explicitly declared that he dissemplies imputed to him.

Mr. Blair to Mr. Berrien

Mr. Blair to Mr. As a faithful pount with the veries of which out a find pount with the paper o

Branch, Ingham and yourself, and I am now expressly authorized to state again, that in the interview referred to in my note and in your own letter, quoted therein, he held in his bond and read to you the paper from which I have given the extracts, which you say was never read, shown or spoken of to you. And I am authorized further to say, that if you will call on the President, he will again exhibit and read to you this original document. It was prepared by him in contemplation that the interview might lead to an immediate dissolution of his cabinet, and it was intereded by him to record the basis he assumed in doing an act which involved his own chesacter and the intervent of the country. The paper thus the interests of the country. The paper thus prepared by the President, was communicated at the time to several of his friends, whom he consulted on the occasion. And the substance of the conversation which preceded and followed the communication, was also immediately reduced to writing, and connected with the document read to you, that no thing might be left to recollection, if circum stances at a remote period should make a reference to it occurrence. With record to stances at a remote period should make a re-ference to it necessary. With regard to a transaction so recorded, and vouched by the concurrent testimony of those consulted on the Accasion, there can be a wirely. A man's memory may be treacherous when the man himself is honest. I am willing to believe this is your case. You have innocest by forgotten the declaration make by the President, which stands authenticated, as I have taid your as well as the consultance.

Johnson

I am obliged to rely on this written record of a fact rather than on your memory, especially when I find this positive proof confirming the statement of Col. Johnson, that the President disclaimed any right or desire to interfere with the private associations of your self or your family, and that you have it.

l next quoted your own written admission, confirming the statement of Col. Johnson and the written tecore of the President, in the following words—"In the interview to which I was invited by the President some few days if erwards, (after Col. Johnson's visit,) I rankly expressed to him my views on the subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition."

Press such a requisition."

You say that "a disclaimer of an Intentio to press such a requisition, is a wholly different thing from denial of ever having made

I thought not, in this case; because no such equisition had been made. Col. Johnson ave, that the President disclaimed to him requisition had been made. Cel. Johnson says, that the President disclaimed to him any desire to control your domestic affairs, or private intercourse, and he told yet so. The record of what the President said to you, declares, that he elaimed no right to interfere "in the domestic relations or personal intercourse of any member of his Cabinet;" and, in affaision to the same conversation, you say, he "disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition." When no such requisition had been made by Col. Johnson, when he told you the President made none; and when you do not pretend he made any, either directly or indirectly, I could not but understand your declaration, that "he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition," as a declaration that he made no such requisition.

But I flad, in the character you have always sustained before the public, other conclusive proof, that no such requisition was ever made of you, and that yet love it. If

nant with political effects and produced this result.

You require me to correct the error of my declaration predicated on the information which Col. Johnson communicated to me, upon the ground that I have no authority to use the evidence which establishes the fact. The testimony which I have in my possession, under Col. Johnson's hand, antishes me thoroughly of the truth of the assertion I have made, and, therefore, I will not admit it to be an error. Your exception to the use I have made of his testimony, may be applicable as a censure upon my course. But I consider, that circ emstances fully justify that course, and I am only responsible to Col. Johnson for my conduct in relation to his letter. Your objection to the authority under which I have acred as to '(o) Johnson's evidence, does not, in the least change the nature of that evidence. It is as convincing as it could be under full authority to use it, and probably more so than evidence pur posely preparation the position of e.

You seem to think that I am bound to pub

and probably nore so than evidence pur passely preparadics; the paints eye.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish, on my own account, the correspondence between Major Eaton and yourself, because I have used a paragraph having exclusive reference to the 'tresident. I do not think so. I will have nothing to do with the controversy between Major Eaton and yourself. You have a right to bring that subject before the public in any way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not hereful to print it, or any part you may choose to embody, in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you, by an intimation that it would conclude our correspondence. I did so because the issue between us depended altogether upon the verity of the statements I had made, contradicting assertions in the Telegraph, for which I do not know that you were responsible. When you volunteered to question my statements, I had before you frankly the ground on which I acted; and then, in a second letter, brought to your view the proof on which, as to myself. I was willing to rest the issue. But as you seem inclined to make, through me, an attack on the President, and to use the correspondence on which you entered (certainly without being called for by any thing I said, as to yourself.) as the medium of bring-ingon's general discussion of the question of the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I shall certainly sacr fice my lucination to what you consider my duty. My reluctance to continue the correspondence with you, proceeds from no want of respect to you. But I believe the public is sick of the subject, is satisfied with the dissolution of the old cabinet, and the formation of the new one, and this induced the inclination I have crinced, to spare the country the disgust of the dissociation of a subject, which it seems willing to be you think fit, we will resume it again.

Yours, &c.

F. P. BLAIR,

Tom the National Intelligen

cabinet, is apparent from the fact that it could yield to it. If, in the face of operated to consign them and him to privacy: this great community, the cause of the want of the harmony easential to the truth can be prostrated by the aim of public welfare, however originated, was pregnant with political effects and produced this cating it, shall not be tamely surrender power, at least the privilege of vindicating it, shall not be tamely surrendered in my person. I will how to the decision of my countrymen—but what ever that decision may be, the high consolation of having faithfully discharged my duty to them, and to my self, shall not be taken from me.

The disingenuous and unitarily sug

gestion of my desire to remain in the Cabinet of General Jackson, notwith attaching the occurrences which produced my retirement, will be my appliagy for adverting briefly to the origin of my connexion with it, and to the circumstances which induced its continuance.

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agy for adverting briefly to the origin
of my contaction with it, and to the
circumstances which induced its continuance.

It was without any solicitation on my
part, or, so fer as I know or believe
on the part of any of my friends, that
I was helical to accept the office of
Attorney General of the United States.
There were circumstances temporary
in their nature, but still strong y ope
rative, which rendered it ner resimble
to me I felt, however, that I was
alled to decide upon the question of
my exceptance, not merely as at individual, but as a citizen, and especiality as a citizen of Georgia. Ou certain principles of general palicy some
of which were particulary interesting to
the people of that State, the views
commonicient to me by the P-esident
were in accordance with my owas ant
if felt it to be my duty, not to with
hold any assistance which I could give
to every them into effect. The answer
claim of the bames of ine intended
Cabinet some of the office which was endered to me. I thought I foreasy
clearly the evila which have too obviously resulted from this selection. A
granger to General Jackson, I could
not with propriety discuss these object
to my interesting to
him, and to the conatry, by a frank
communication of them. In this state
of though, I sought the consale of threads
had faithfully discharged their duty to
him, and to the conatry, by a frank
communication of them. In this state
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communication of them. In this state
of though, I sought the consale of threads
and for the condition of them.

I have more discontinual to me the prevention of the first of the condition of the confidency by a frank
communication of them. In this state
of though, I sought the consale of threads
and him, and to the country, by a frank communication of them. In this state of things, I sought the counsel of these around me. To a gentleman high in the confidence of the President, and to the confidence of the President, and to a distinguished citizen of my own State. I submitted the inquiry, whether, with this view of the Cabinet which the President had selected. I could with propriety become a member of it. The former expressed his decided conviction, founded on a long and intimate knowledge of the President's characteristics.

Editor of the Globe was prepared by two Colleagues had their interview with the President on the succeed og day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's statement, made from full notes takens at the time, proves, no paper seas shown to him on that occasion. Uwing to a mistake in the communication of the President's wishes to use, I did not see him until the succeeding day, (Saturative correspondence for the server. I had no disposition to public the succeeding day, (Saturative correspondence. Perfectly in this correspondence. day) and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he seemed to me to be anxious to dispose of the subject as briefly as possible. He spake of the falschood of the exports against Mrs. Eaton, of which he said be had sufficient proof; and upon

which he must have been con which he must have been consci-having excited. Still I thought is improper for ma longer to rem-the Cabinet. Admitting that suf-atonement had been made for t-dignity offered by the message through Col. Johnson, there was

The STAR Section of the control of t

this correspondence. Perfectly fied that it would at all times up itself, and not emplous of reputation to acquired in such controversion have resisted the numerous calls with the putation of the such controversion have been made upon me through