I is even wise to abutain from iters, which, however wise and good in themenical, have the semblings of inequality which ind no response in the freert of the citizen, and which will be bruded with fittle remover. The window of legislation is i sync pa, seen in grafting laws on conscience. change II.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.M.MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1831.

MR. BERRIEN'S ADDRESS.

To THE PUBLIC. laced me under the accessity of presentog myself to your notice. I assert no claim to your attention, which does not belong equally to every free citizen of

on to vindicate not myself merely, but the cause of truth, and the best and dearest interests of the community, at a hazard to which fatuity alone could be insensible.

The misrepresentations of a public journal, professing to speak the language of the President of the U.S., and published under his eye, have presented to me the alternative, of submitting to an imputation, alike dishonorable and unfounded in fact, or of meeting the issue which has been tendered to me under the alleged Baren, I had no part in them -and as litsuthority of that high officer. If I do not shrink from this unequal strife, it is because I have a confidence which has Major Eaton to retire from the Cabinet- troversy, and m

longed slone to the American People. however enough that I should submit myself to his will, although the principle by which it was avowedly regulated, could have no application to me ; for this I have unhesitatingly done. But I have been required silently to witness the entire misrepresentation of occurrences which the public were well aware must have come under my observation; nav. to be publicly souched as authority for that which was directly in conditict with my convictions of truth-and finally to be called to vindicate my own claim to veracity, assailed as it is under the al ledged authority of the President of the United States, or to submit to an imputa tion which no honorable man may bear. I mistake the character of the American People, if they would require this. am totally ignorant of my own, if under any circumstances, I could yield to it. If, in the face of this great community, the cause of truth can be prostrated by the arm of power, at least the privilege of vindicating it, shall not be tamely surrendered in my person. I will bow to the decision of my countrymen-but whatever that decision may be, the high not be taken from me. The disingenuous and unmanly sugrestion of my desire to remain in the Cobinet of Gen. Jackson, notwithstanding the occurrences which produced my retirement, will be my apology for adverting chiefly to the origin of my connexwhich induced its continuance. It was without any solicitation on my part, or, so far as I know or believe, on the part of any of my friends, that I was invited to accept the office of Attorney General of the United States. There were circumstances, temporary in their nature, but still strongly operative, which rendered it not desirable to me. I felt, however, that I was called to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not mereespecially a citizen of Georgia. On certain press of general policy, some of which we particularly interesting to the People of that State, the views comto Gen. Jackson, I could not with propri- rumors which had reached him as the or- sible character should be brought forth to en- Sin: I have not had leisure to reply to your letter. It is an evidence of my relistance in your letter. It is an evidence of my reli

with my colleagues, my o withthem was never interrupted by discord. If there were any combinations grow-

ing out of the supposed conflict between the interests of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van tle in the supposed measures of that choracter, having for their object to cource

Personally I have not been disposed to deny the right of the President to ex-ercise his own free will, ss well in the change, as in the originial solection of his Cabinet; and with a perfect sense of the delicacy of wy own situation, I would have been at all times a reluctant witness in the investigation of the causes which in the investigation of the causes which in the investigation of the causes which led to the recent events. It was not bowever enough that I should submit fight to desting from the family from the state of the state society the reference to these evening stated the utter impossibility of my con parties would have been idle ; and my de- tinuance in the Cabinet, unless the Presiclaration that I would not permit the Pre- dent could place the retirement of my colsident to control the social intercourse of hadges on other grounds than those which of myself and family, would have been I believed to have occasioned it, and such since in various forms, been presented to the instantly met by an explanation, which as I could approve. In full view of the public, and was ignorant of Mes. Eston's relaof myself and family, would have been I believed to have occasioned it, and such would have removed the impression from speedy dissolution of all connection bethe minds of Messrs. Braach and Ing tween the President and myself, I availed ham, any myself. Yet we all parted with myself of the occasion afforded by the Col. Johnson, with a clear conviction kindness of my follow-citizens of Savanthat such a proposition had been made ; neh, to do an act of justice to his public and feeling as we all did, that an indigni conduct, on a question vitally loteresting ty had been offered to us, there was, as I to the people of Georgia. If there be believe, no difference of opinion between any man who is incapable of understandus as to the course we ought to pursue, if ing, or of appreciating the motive which this proposition should be arowed and prompted this act, I cannot envy his feelpressed by the President. This conversation took place on Wed nesday evening, and the rumor of our intanded removal speedily became general. On the succeeding day, the personal friend, of General Jackson interposed, and he was awakened to a sense of the impropriety of his projected course. was then, according to Col. Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham, that the paper spoken of by the Editor of the Globe was prepared. My two Colleagues had their my duty to them, and to myself, shall interview with the President on the suc ceeding day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's statement, made from full notes taken at the time, proves, no paper was shown to him on that occasion. Owing to a mistake in the communication of the President's wishes to me, I did not see him until the succeeding day, (Saturinn with it, and to the circumstances day, and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he secmed to me to be angious to dispose of thesaubject as briefty as possible. He spoke of the falsehood of the reports against Mrs. Eaton, of which he said he had sufficient proof; and upon my declining to discuss that question, he complained of the injustice of excluding her from society ; referred to the large parties given by Messrs. Ingham and Branch and myself, and told me if he could have ly as an individual, but as a citizen, and been convinced that there was a combin self to exclude her from society, that he would have required our resignations. He immediately added, that he was enmunicated to me by the President, were tirely satisfied that there had been no in accordance with my own ; and I felt it such combination and again refered to to be my duty, not to withhold any assis- those large parties, and to the rumors to tance which I could give to carry them which they had given rise, as having prointo effect. The annunciation of the duced that impression. So far from then , names of the intended Cabinet seemed to suggesting that information had been re-• me, however, to present an insuperable ceived from any member of Congress, bar to my acceptance of the office which when I claimed the right of having the was tendered to me. I thought I foresaw names of any persons who had made to I clearly the evils which have too obviously him representations unfavorable to my ; esulted from this selection: A stranger conduct, he still referred to the thousand

I knew, moreover, that some of his con-dential friends had faithfaily discharged their duty to him, and to the country, by a frack communication of them. In this wate of things. I mought the counsel of those around me. To a gentleman high to the confidence of the fresident, and to a distinguished chizen of my own State, a distinguished chizen which the President, and a selected, I could with propriety ba-come a member of it. The former ex-pressed his decided conviction founded belong equally to every free citizen of the Republic. But I ask, and I feel that I have a right to expect, your condid con sideration of this address. Its subject is one of awkening interest to us all. The position in which I find myself has noth-ing inviting in it. It is one which I have not sought, but which has been forced up on me, and one in which I am called up-on me, and one in which I am called up-

to refuse the invitation which and teen was a perpetual lightility to the recurren-given to me. I yielded to these sugges-tions, and tool my place in the Cabinet, with a firm determination to avoid the controversies which I fermi might occur. To that determination have madly ad-hered. Associating on terms of courtosy with my colleagues, my official incourse. When at a subsequent period, the con-with my colleagues, my official incourse. When at a subsequent period, the con-

never wavered, in the intelligence of my countrymen, a firm and unshaken reli-ance in the justice of that tribunal, whose high prerogative it is at all times, and un-der all circumstances, to vindicate the cause of truth. I have studiously abstained from any effort to excite public feeling in relation to the dissolution of the late Cabinet. I have felt that the question of its proprie-ty was one, the decision of which be-longed elone to the American People.

the U. States Telegraph of the 17th instant, re-

When it is subsequent period, the con-troversy occurred between the President and Vice President I thought I saw in this, the evidence of an intention again to agitate the quasion, which by the agency of the personal friends of Gen. Jackson, had been balors happily represed. The connection of Mr. Crawford with this con-troversy, and my own relation to Gen. Jackson, fortude me to take any part in

I could make no mistake as to its char- the correspondence between the Presi- trom that line of conduct, which my own sense tion to do so. consideration ave then I owe to myself and to the I ove to myself and to the public. I have then to state to you, that up to the time of your marriage, I had not heard the rumors, which have your invitation to be present at your wedding therefore, with no distrust of the propriety of my doing so, other than that which resulted from my own situation at that period. You are yourself no doubt aware how much that event, and your subsequent introduction into the Cabinet, made these rumors the subject of conversation. I could not longer continue in ig spoken of, and it consequently became nece prompted this act, I cannot envy his feel- sary for me, embarrassed as the question was ings, and will not attempt to enlighten by the official relation in which we stood to each other, to determine upon my future condust. In doing this, it did not seem to me to be necessary, to decide upon the truth or falsedent, of which the prominent points are hood of the statements which were made. It was sufficient to ascertain the general sense of munity of which I had recently become mber, and having done so, to conform to it. in the winter of 1830, as I presume is known to you, I was called upon by a gentleman, who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not did act, under the authority of the Erest dent, to express with precise reference to this munication to Mr. Ingham. He called subject the regret which he felt at the want of harmony, or of social intercourse among the members of his Cabinet, and to announce his determination at any rate to have it. Messrs. had refused to associate with his. I an Ingham and Branch were present at this interswered by detailing the conversation view. The fact was distinctly stated that they and myself have successfully given very large parties to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited. We were then told that on such occasions at least the President would expect in the President, who had disclaimed any future a social intercourse between our respective families. There were various other sug-gestions made during this, conversation but the recapitulation of them is not rendered necessary by your inquiry. I answered to this communication for myself, that I would not permit the President, nor any other individual to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family-and that if such a requisition was persevered in, would retire from the official situation which held. In the interview to which I was invited by the President some few days afterwards, I frankly expressed to him my views on this subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition. I am not aware that any other occasion has occurred in which the ques-tion of an intercourse between your family and mine has been presented to me or to my family. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN. To J. H. EATON, Esq.

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WASHINGTON, 23d June, 1831. Star Your note of yesterday was received in the course of the day. I was too much indis-posed, however, to reply to it at the moment, and do so now merely to prevent miscanception. the U. States Telegraph or the relation of desiring to know whether I will sanction or disavow that state-ment, you add, "the relation we have sustained towards each other, authorizes no to demand In your note of the 17th instant, you called tioned in my reply, I thought it was proper to state to you what I had done, in relation to this matter: to do this was the only object of that

You are quite right, however, in believing recognize your right to interrogate me, con-cerning the statements of the Telegraph, or of any other public journal, which are made with-out my agency. You might with equal propri-it in confirming the conviction which you have expressed. I am respectfully, JN, MCPHERSON BERRIEN,

To Joun H. EATON, Esq.

Shortly after this, I received a letter from, Shortly after time, I received a letter from, Col. Johnson, which, with my reply, I feel my-self bound now to give to the public. I have anx-iously desired to delay this, until I could re-ceive Col. Johnson's answer. Perhaps I have waited long enough for my reply, according to the memorandum which I have of it, which was dated on the 7th inst. But it is not this circumstance which has determined me. Col. John-son has furnished to the Editor of the Globe a statement full or otherwise, of what passed be-tween Messrs. Branch and Ingham and myself and himself, on the occasion so often referred. to. Extracts from this statement are used to do me injustice. This is done, to be sure, without the authority of Col. Johnson, but he has furnished the means which are thus improperly. used, and I have no alternative but to give the correspondence, or submit to continued mis-representation. I publish Col. Johnson's letter, as an act of justice to him, that the public may be in full possession of his statement. My Teply follows ; and after this the letter and statement of M. Ingham, to whom, as well as to Mr. Branch, I forwarded a copy of Col. Johnson's letter. From Mr. Branch I have received no reply-owing, as I suppose, to his abscance from home.

Col. R. M. Johnson to Mezers. Berrich & Ingham, GREAT CROSSING, 30th June, 1 Gentlemen : The Telegraph has alluded to some communication made to you by a member of Congress, authorized by the Presidentthe substance of which is, that the President wished to coerce a social intercourse between your families and Mrs. Eaton. I see the Globe denies it. I have thought it barely possible that the allusion could be made to me, because if I had ever communicated such an idea, should have done the most palpable, gross, and wanton injustice to the President ; for he dias claimed, on all occasions, any right, or desire or intention, to regulate the private or social intercourse of his Cabinet. The President had been induced to believe that a part of his Cabinet had entered into a deep laid scheme to drive Major Eaton from his Cabinet, and of this he complained. I did not believe it, and, as this mutual friend of all concerned, 7 proposed that I should have the opportunity to converse with that portion of his Cabinet before he had an interview with them, and he acquiesced-and the interview which I had with you, resulted, as I understood, in a better understanding, and in fact I confidered it a reconciliation. Whatever came from me, upon the subject of a social intercourse, was the suggestion of my soli-itude to restore harmony among friends. My object way peace and friendship. I have never considered myself at liberty to say any thing about this interview except to a discreet and confidential friend. I certainly should not think any of the parties justified in representing for publication or newspapers, what any of the other parties said, without submitting such statement for mutual examination; for the plain reason that, such conversations are so casily misunderstood. I may well remember what I have said myself, but may not so easily represent what you have said, or intended to say. I have not myse seen the necessity or propriety of any allusion in newspapers, to our interview, which was among intimate and bosom friends, where the conversation was free and unreserved, and for the object of peace and friendship. But if any should consider it necessary, then the great object should be, to state the conversation correctly; for there can be no motive to misunderstand the facts. For fear that allusion should have been made to myself, as the member of Congress, and believing it barely possi ble that I may have been misunderstood on the point alluded to, I have felt it my duty, and due to that perfect friendship which has ever existed between us, to make known these views, that the proper correction may be

his understanding. I returned to this city, had a conversation with the Presi adverted to in my letter of resignation which immediately followed it, and having brought up the public business, which was in arrear, retired from office.

While these occurrences were in progress, Major Eaton addressed to me a letter of like import with his first comupon me to sanction or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family which had passed between myself and Col. Johnson, and stated that I had subsequently expressed the same views to disposition to press this requisition, referring to that which I had previously stated to have been made through Col. Johnson. The Editor of the Globe has published this detached sentence of my letter, and has made an impotent attempt to distort its meaning.

The public shall judge of the whole correspondence for themselves. I had no disposition to publish this correspondence perfectly satisfied that it would at all times speak for itself, and not emulous of reputation to be acquired in such controversies, I have resisted the numerous calls which have been made upon me through different journals to give it to the public. But the Editor of the Globe is in possession of it, and by the publication of an issolated extract, attempts to do me injustice. I exercise a right, therefore, which belongs to me, when I take from him, this unfair means of annoyence, by giving the whole to the

public. FRIDAY NIGHT, 17th June, \$831 SIR : I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which shave arisen through so debased a source as the U. S. Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full developement of what he had to say, and until persons of respon-

MONDAY MORNING, S o'clock.

Sia: I have received your note of the 18th nstant. It may become necessary for me to of fer something in reply. For the present I have engagements which prevent me from doing more than to acknowledge that it has been received.

Very respectfully, J. H. EATON. 20th June, 1831. Mr. BERRIEN.

JUNE 22d, 1831.

made, as a misunderstanding, without the ne-cessity of any formal publication from either of us, and without even a disclosure as to what member of Congress allusion was made. Sincerely and truly your friend, RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

Mesars. INGHAM & BERRIER, City of Washingt

The absence of Gov. Branch has been the only cause why this letter was not also addressed to him.

Mr. Berrien to Col. Jahnson. WASHINGTON, 7th July, 1831. DEAR SIR :- Yours of the 30th ult, add jointly to Mr. Ingham and myself has been duly received. I have noted your view of the o currance to which it refers with a perfect dis position to meet you in the spirit of frantmens and good feeling, which is expressed in your

