

FROM THE HALLIAN ADVOCATE.
GOV. BRANCH'S STATEMENT.

What before our readers, the following very interesting letter from Gov. BRANCH, upon the subject of the late resignation touching the cause which led to that event. If any thing were wanting to enlighten and convince the public, after the very lucid exposition of Messrs. Herrien and Ingham, the testimony of Gov. Branch cannot fail to be satisfactory and conclusive. There is now a chain of facts and circumstances before the public strong enough to enable every intelligent and unprejudiced mind to arrive at an accurate conclusion. In North Carolina, where Gov. Branch is best known and best appreciated, his statement will be received with implicit credence. He has ever been admired for his unbounded integrity and his strict regard for truth. However much we may regret the occurrence of events, so unfavorable to the character of the country, but must not so far forget the reputation of General Jackson as to think so one can object to the course pursued by the dismissed members of the Cabinet. In bringing the whole matter before the public, they have only done what was due in order to defend their own characters, and due to the American people. But for this unfortunate occurrence, Andrew Jackson would have more than realized the warmest expectations of his friends. It was his

"To have breathed the Attic charms
Of soft refinement, round the pomp of arms."
Possessing a popularity which nothing else could shake, and a popularity still increasing, he staked all his fame, all the laurels he has won 'by blood and field,' upon a desperate attempt to stain a woman of doubtful character. We shall have many excuses for Gen. Jackson. He thought Mrs. Eaton an injured and a persecuted woman; he had advised Maj. Eaton, his bosom friend, and his biographer, to marry her; he lent a willing ear to the malign counsels which he was surrounded, and suffered himself to be controlled and operated on by individuals who sought their own and not their country's good. For ourselves, we are at no loss to discover

"What drives, what charms,
What conjuration and might magic?"
has been used to poison the mind of General Jackson against his wife and well tried friends. Circumstances sufficiently strong to be convincing, point to Martin Van Buren. And to convict of a political intrigue, we want no other proof. In a case like this, we do not expect hostile testimony, but only such evidence as will satisfy unprejudiced minds. Martin Van Buren has too much cunning and is too well schooled in the petty arts of intrigue and cabal to resist the force of his dark designs. But more of this anon.

BRANCH, August 22d, 1831.

DEAR SIR: Of the causes which led to the dissolution of the late cabinet, I have never entertained a doubt. I will briefly state the reasons I have for my opinion, and leave you to judge of them as well or ill founded. Before the President had nominated Maj. Eaton for the War Department, and while the subject might be supposed to be under consideration, I took the liberty of stating to Gen. Jackson candidly the reasons for believing the selection would be unpopular and unfortunate. I reminded the President that he knew I was the friend of Major Eaton, and personally proposed for his cabinet, and of course, nothing I should say on the subject, ought to be construed into an intention to injure him, Maj. Eaton; but on the contrary to save him from infatuate vexation and annoyance, which it was too plain, where in store for him, if he took a seat in the cabinet under the circumstances in which he was placed. The President admitted that charges had been made against the character of Mrs. Eaton, but insisted on it they were slanders, and that he ought not to notice them. I did not perceive at the time that he was hurt by the frankness or nature of my communication, though I afterwards learned that he had become offended with, and had discarded from his acquaintance, several of his old and best friends who had used the like freedom of speech on this subject. My remonstrances, it is known, were without effect, and Maj. Eaton was soon after formally appointed Secretary of War. Before this was done, however, I made an appeal to Maj. Eaton himself, and without reserve disclosed my apprehension to him, adding that I did not pretend to intimate that there was the least truth in these reports, but if utterly false, they would still have an effect on the President's peace and quiet, as he must know what the opposition would make of it—that I believed it was impossible he would be willing to subject Gen. Jackson to such a state of things—that he could not have forgotten how much Gen. Jackson had been distressed by the calumnies and ill reports which had been formerly circulated against Mrs. Jackson—that since the death of the lady, those reports had subsided and would soon be heard of no more—that Gen. Jackson knew the same kind of reports and imputations had prevailed with respect to Mrs. Eaton—that if he, Major Eaton, entered into the cabinet, the enemies of the President would not fail to make a handle of it, and thus revive in the General's bosom recollections which could not but be painful and distressing, and which could not fail to disturb the tranquility and usefulness of his administration. My remarks were received apparently with the same kindness and courtesy which characterized my manner; but they, no doubt, laid the foundation of that hostility which afterwards became active and unextinguishable. From the moment of Maj. Eaton's appointment Gen. Jackson began to use his utmost efforts to bring Mrs. Eaton into public favor and distinction. He frequently spoke of the neglect Mrs. Eaton received when she attempted to appear at public places. He did not fail to intimate that it would be a most acceptable service rendered him, if the members of his cabinet would aid in promoting this object. I felt greatly embarrassed by such appeals to myself. It was impossible for me to comply with his wishes on this point, but it was nevertheless painful for me to say so. In any other matter which I could with a proper respect for myself and an intimation of my family have complied with an intimation of his desire, no one would have done so more cheerfully than myself. By way of diverting his mind, I several times spoke of the difficulty he would experience in attempting to regulate the intercourse of the ladies; that they were in matters of that kind uncontrollable and omnipotent; that he would find less difficulty in fighting over again the battle of New Orleans. Soon after it was ascertained that Mrs. Eaton could not be received into the society of the families of the members of the cabinet, Maj.

Eaton's conduct in me disinterested as excellent change in his friendly feelings, and became cold, formal, and repulsive. I repeatedly threw myself into his company, and endeavored to assure him that I still had the most sincere desire to be on friendly terms with him, and wished for opportunities to convince him of the sincerity of my professions. In this course there was no gain—no view, but that which my words fairly imparted. I most sincerely regretted the state of public feeling towards Mrs. Eaton, but it was not within my power to control or soften it. It was a sentiment resting in the breast of the female community of Washington, City and the nation, which was not to be suppressed or obliterated. After this, Maj. Eaton's comity to myself became every day more and more apparent. I could hear frequently of declarations to this effect, and of his determination to be revenged. It is true these reports came to me circuitously and indirectly, but I could not, from circumstances, doubt their truth.

At length came the mission by Colonel Johnson, the substance of which has already been given to the public by Messrs Ingham and Berrien. I will only add to their statements that I distinctly understood Col. Johnson to say, that he came to us from the President of the United States, authorized by him to hold the interview; and unless our difficulties in reference to Mrs. Eaton could be adjusted, that Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself must expect to retire. When he closed his remarks, I well recollect, rising from my seat, and with an earnestness of manner which the extraordinary character of the communication was so well calculated to produce, observed, among other things, that no man had a right to dictate to me and my family in their domestic relations, and that I would submit to no control of the kind. The Colonel undertook to reason the matter with us, by observing that although it might be impracticable to establish intimate and social relations between our families and Mrs. Eaton, he could see no reason why she should not be invited to our large parties, to which every body was usually invited, Tom, Dick, Harry, &c. With this concession, he said, the President would be satisfied. We protested against the interference of the President in any manner or form whatever, as it was a matter which did not belong to our official connection with him. Soon after which, Col. Johnson expressed his deep regret at the failure of his mission, and we separated.

I waited until Friday, a day having intervened in expectation of hearing from the President, but receiving no message, I walked over, in hopes that an opportunity would offer to put an end to my unpleasant state of feeling. I found the President alone. He received me with his wonted courtesy, though evidently but ill at ease. In a few minutes the all absorbing subject was introduced. Among other things, he spoke in strong language of the purity of Mrs. Eaton's character and the baseness of her slanderers, and presently mentioned a rumor which he said had been in circulation of a combination to exclude her from society. Several parties, he said, had been recently given; among others, three by Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien, and myself, to which she had not been invited, and from this, it was strongly inferred that we had combined to keep her out of society. I told him, that so far as I was concerned I believed my family were doing no more than members of Congress, the citizens of Washington and visitors to the seat of Government had a right to expect from me as a member of the cabinet. It was certainly in accordance with universal custom, and that as to a combination, I knew of none, that I could never acknowledge the right of any one to interfere in matters affecting the private and social arrangements of my family; and that before I would be dictated to or controlled in such matters, I would abandon his cabinet, and was ready to do so whenever he desired it, and added several other strong remarks of a similar character. He assured me in reply that he did not desire it; that he was entirely satisfied with the manner in which I had discharged my official duty, and that he did not claim the right to dictate to us in our social relations, but that he felt himself bound to protect the family of Maj. Eaton as he would mine under similar circumstances. I then informed him that Col. Johnson had formerly announced to Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself, that it was his intention to remove us from office for the cause mentioned, and I had learned from Mr. I. 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 Department, 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 questions 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 employed him, Maj. Eaton, or made any efforts 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 authorized 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 Major Eaton, in the presence of Judge Berrien and Major Barry. This was brought about by the President, Major Eaton, it seems, had explained 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 inauguration, 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 pains and became regular attendants at his church. In the course of his ministrations 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 above alluded to was given, my daughters invited him. He attended and took the liberty of carrying with him, his friend Doctor 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 least welcome on that account, nor was his friend Doctor 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 Major Eaton and some of his partisans were enraged with me, and threatened my destruction because Mr. Campbell and Doctor 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 Major Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, and Mr. Campbell; that Mr. Major Eaton, thought it evinced hostility to him; at the interview above alluded to between Major Eaton, Judge Berrien, Major Barry and myself. Major Eaton mentioned the circumstances of Mr. Campbell and Doctor Ely being at my house on the occasion referred to. I asked Major 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, asserting 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 of 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 motives to mislead either of us, considered Mrs. Eaton an unsafe associate for his daughter, although he was 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 subvert his ambitious aspirations, and he determined to leave them as little power to defeat his machinations as possible. It is said to be a 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 inquiry. But I shall not pursue it. I may add, however, that amongst the means employed where 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. Eaton 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.
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 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.

List of such causes decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, at its summer term of 1831 as are of interest to the people of the Western part of the State.

EQUITY CAUSES.
The executors of C. L. Benzine vs. Jesse Rozenett and others, from Wilkes. Submitted upon report and exceptions. Decree for complainants.
William Morris vs. Reuben H. Ford and others, from Mecklenburg. Remanded to the court below at the costs of the complainant.
Andrew Allison vs. Executors of Robert Worke and others, from Iredell. Decree in part.
Ebenezer McNair vs. Thomas Ragland and others, from Orange. Motion to issue writs to two different counties allowed.

Cooley and H. vs. Mandanball and others, from Orange. Bill dismissed with costs.
Heath vs. Hubbard and Mendenhall, from Orange. Bill dismissed with costs.
William Mahone vs. Mendenhall and others, from Orange. Bill dismissed with costs.
Alfred D. Kerr and C. D. Conner, adm'r vs. Jane Kerr and others, from Buncombe. Bill dismissed with costs.
Wm. T. Shields and James Appleton vs. Jacob Hubbard and Moses Mendenhall, from Guilford. Bill dismissed with costs.
Sidney Porter vs. Moses Mendenhall and Jacob Hubbard, from Guilford. Bill dismissed with costs.
William M. Wall and others vs. Duke Scales and others, from Rockingham. Report confirmed, and trustee appointed, with authority to the master to appoint another, if he declines.
Samuel M'Byers, adm'r of William M'Byers vs. Martin Roberts, from Rutherford. Bill dismissed with costs.
Francis Hogg vs. A. Doughton and James Mars, from Rutherford. Decree for complainant and executor for an account.
Robert Areadde and others vs. Daniel Blackwell and others, from Rutherford. Decree for complainant in part, and further reference to clerk and master of Rutherford.
Francis Hogg, adm'r, &c. vs. Benjamin Magness and John Roberts, adm'r, &c. from Rutherford. Bill dismissed with costs.
Betsey Redman vs. Bethnell Coffin and others, from Guilford. Referred to the clerk to take an account.
Wm. Johnston vs. Trustees of the University, from Anson. Appeal dismissed and cause remanded to the court below.
Hugh L. Wilson vs. Moses W. Wilson and others, from Lincoln. Bill dismissed without prejudice.
Samuel Chunn vs. David M'Carson, from Buncombe. Bill dismissed with costs.
Elizabeth M. Kelly vs. Nathan Perry, from Rowan. Bill dismissed with costs.
Charles Wilson vs. Turner D. White and others, from Caswell. Bill dismissed with costs.
Wm. Buford vs. Thomas M'Neely, adm'r of Wm. Pelkerton and others, from Stokes. Report set aside and re-committed to the clerk of this court.
Daniel Coltrane vs. Hugh M'Ginn, from Randolph. Judgement affirmed.
Peter Dawell vs. Joel Vawooy, from Wilkes. Judgement affirmed.
Same vs. Same. Judgement affirmed.
Doe on demise of John Hoke appt. vs. Lawson Henderson, from Lincoln. Judgement reversed and new trial.
Waugh & Isbel & Co. vs. Nathan Chaffin, ad'r, from Surry. Judgement affirmed.
Jeremiah Wentz, adm'r of John Wentz vs. Robert Webb, from Lincoln. Judgement reversed, with costs in this court.
Wm. P. Ingram vs. Hall Threadgill, from Anson. Judgement reversed and new trial.
John H. Swain vs. Ashley Swain, from Stokes. Judgement reversed and new trial.
Wm. B. Wilson vs. Morgan Hud-peth and others, appts. from Surry. Judgement affirmed.
Johnathan Hines, chairman, &c. vs. David Dalton, ex'r, appt. from Surry. Judgement affirmed.
Doe and S. M. R. Oneal vs. Roe and Butler, appt. from Burke. Judgement reversed, and judgment according to the award and judgment for the defendant in this court and the court below.
Marville Scroggins, appt. vs. Lucretia Scroggins, from Buncombe. Petition dismissed with costs.
Doe on demise of Sarah Reed and Martin Shuford, appts. vs. Michael Shenck, from Lincoln. Judgement reversed and new trial.
Henry Gardner, appt. vs. Isaac Lane, from Randolph. Judgement affirmed.
John Doe on demise of Richard Wall vs. Roe and Zachariah and Isaac White, appts from Rockingham. Judgement reversed and new trial.
Joshua Young vs. Peter Histon, appt. from Guilford. Judgement affirmed.
John Mengus vs. Edly Prickett, appt. from Haywood. Judgement affirmed.
Doe on demise of James W. Morgan vs. Roe and Wm. McClelland, appt. from Cabarrus. Judgement affirmed.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT HERALD.
Mr. Calhoun's Exposition.—This important document, is at length received, and we regret that our limits do not enable us to lay the whole of it at once before our readers. But we would yet bespeak for it that candid consideration due to Mr. Calhoun, as one of the most able and prominent statesmen of our country, whose elevation to the highest office in its gift may depend on a right construction of the views and principles which he has promulgated. It is too much the cant of the day to nullify any man whose doctrines do not exactly square with the pre-conceived opinions which we may happen to entertain from habit or prejudice, and thus to condemn, when serious consideration and candid inquiry might lead us to applaud. No one can doubt the honesty and independence of Mr. Calhoun's sentiments: Whether, in all respects, they are correct or not, remains to be decided.
This is an eventful period in our history, which has brought forth for public consideration great and fundamental principles in our Government, not hitherto determined, and require the greatest care and scrutiny to place them upon such a basis as to prevent future collisions, in order to secure the perpetuity and harmony of the Union. Now, before we are too much divided, is the time to settle these principles, and we believe no man in the country can contribute more to an equitable and harmonious decision than Mr. Calhoun. It argues strongly in his favor that he has disregarded all personal considerations in the exposition which he has made and has taken alone the broad ground of constitutional prerogative and right.

FROM THE BOWALK GAZETTE.
For the present we must content ourselves with requesting our readers carefully and candidly to peruse the remarks of the Vice President upon the interesting question of State Rights, &c. It can scarcely be expected of us to do more than this until we shall have had an opportunity to digest its doctrines. Upon one point, however, we will speak, and that is to say, that Mr. Calhoun is not a Nullifier—unless Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, and their patriotic coadjutors in the defence and support of free principles, were also Nullifiers—in which case this government, while administered by these men; the ablest Constitutional writers which America has produced, was a government of Nullifiers, and all who from 1801 to 1817 supported its measures, in opposition to the doctrines of the opposing party, are entitled to the honor of the same appellation. We speak advisedly when we say this. We have compared the sentiments of these men upon this subject with the positions taken by Mr. Calhoun, and feel authorized confidently to repeat that he is not a Nullifier, unless a strict adherence to the doctrines of these fathers of the Republican party, constitutes him such; and if this be the fact, we apprehend that among one class of politicians controversy upon the subject is already ended. That these doctrines will be once more assailed, under their new name, by their old opponents, is of course to be expected. Perhaps under this title, in itself so startling, and made, however unjustly, to bear upon its shoulders the political enormities of that infamous disorganizer, Dr. Cooper, it may be more successfully attacked, and by the help of National Republicanism and Daniel Webster, be now, for the first time, put down. Be it so. If National Republicanism is a better kind of republicanism than that which has conducted our country to her present elevation—if it is calculated to bear us onward and upward, with the same certainty of success, in our march to prosperity and happiness—we are content that it should enjoy the privilege. All that we desire is the best interests of our beloved country.

We are glad to see that some of the ablest and best men in the north and south, without distinction of party, have been selected to attend the free trade meeting to be held in Philadelphia on the 30th of Sept. next. Much good must result from the information that will be given to the public by them.
Zanesville (Ohio) Meas. Aug. 17.

We perceive by the New York American, that Michael Hogan, Esq. United States Consul at Valparaiso, has arrived at New York, in the Ship New Orleans, from Callao. The announcement of the return of our much esteemed fellow citizen, after an absence of eight or nine years, will be hailed with satisfaction by his numerous friends.
PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.
The Portland (Maine) Argus, of the 26th inst. gives an account of a "Free Trade meeting" in that city, on Wednesday last. The undermentioned gentlemen were appointed delegates to the anti-tariff convention.
Asa Clapp, Wm. Chadwick, Jacob Knight, Charles Jordan, Hezekiah Winslow, Ebenezer Winslow, and Thomas McLure.