(Continued from Fourth Page.)

her suppose that you you wished to put a mark of disgrace upon me, by desiring me to retire from the cabinet. You therefore offered me a position quite equal to my deserts-but I thought my interests and ambition would be better promoted by a warfare on you, and sedulously sought some pretext on which to found it. As an evidence of my seeking such a pretext, I took exception to the form of an address in a note on business, in which you designated me as " Acting Secretary of the Treasury." That, failing in this, I sought in another quarter some ground of quarrel of the hostility I meant to wage, I wrote Mr. Barry an band, which would be held in terrorem to keep me quiet. That, not being able to make any thing out of this correspondence, I dropped it, but remained at Washington. and kept up such an intercourse with the editor of the added insult, and when threatened with personal violence, instead of appealing to the civil authority, I called in aid certain persons, and became myself a threatener of the peace. That I had now accomplished my purpose, and made a pretext for something like a justification in my meditated opposition to the President on my return to Pennsylvania. That I made an outcry about a conspiracy, and sought to involve the friends of the President in it, as accessaries. The expose concludes with a declaration that it will be seen what proof I will be able to bring in support of my charges, and it will probably turn out like Mr. Calhoun's plot, of which it may be considered an act ceived that these allegations purport to give a concatinamy departure from the seat of government.

document: any other conclusion must be founded on the assume. extravagant supposition that I was thus to beheld responsible for the acts of others, in which I had not even an imto have committed, that have led to the embarrassments the terms official and unofficial. As to the former branch, regarding my duty to the country always poramount, none not immediately connected with the subject referred to in your expose. With these remarks, I proceed to the unpleasant task of defending my character against the aspersions attempted to be cast upon it by the Chief Magistrate of the United States. This has been irresistably forced upon me at the moment of my retirement from public service, and when, satiated with its enjoyments and fortified by vivid experience against its allarements, I had fondly cherished the hope of spending the remainder of my days in the quiet of domestic life, out of the reach of the disturbing conflicts of political contro-

I perceive, in the first of the alleged incidents of your expose, the bane which has poisoned the cup of your happiness; and which, being thus spread before the public, must tarnish the page of your history, while history continues to carry to future ages a true account of the acts of public men. Having been, for the last two years, a close, and for the most part, a silent observer of the actors in the various scenes of the great drama of State, in which you were the chief character, I have carefully studied, not only your own, but the characters of those around you; and cannot easily be mistaken in the consideration which characterized your leading unofficial acts, and their bear ing on the public interests. Much less could I be mistaken in the facts which are now made the ground work of your imputations against me, and the evidence of discord which induced the determination to reorganize your cabinet. I hesitate not to say, in the face of all who are implicated; in the face of the world, nay, in the face of Heaven, that every allegation made, intended, or tending to connect me in any one of your long list of incidents, with a design to insult you, or embarrass your administration, or with any other of the imputed designs, is destisute of the shadow or shade of truth. I might close this part of this communication here, by insisting, as I have a right to do. upon the production of the proofs of these imputed plots and conspiracies, and of my agency in them, or that, as as an acrof sheer justice, the charges should be withdrawn as openly as they have been made. But I cannot permit myself to rest on this ground alone, however solid and immoveable it must be. I must, therefore, call your attention to some of the most prominent points, and demand the proofs more specifically. On what ground am I charged with having " no sooner than I got the commisthe effort to drive Major Eaton out of the cabinet?" I any object was entertained, which could be beneficial to him and injurious to you? Or that any persons under that designation, joined to drive Major Eaton out of the cabinet? And, lastly, where is the evidence, if such a plot existed, that I was privy to, or an actor in it? If the isolated circumstance of the refusal of my family, with my approbation, to associate with that of Major Eaton, be evidence of this charge, I freely admit that fact; but you perfectly well know, whatever appearance circumstances now compel you to give it, that the sole cause for this refusal was based in the belief of the society in which she had always lived, as to the character of his wife, and not in any feeling of hostility or even unkindness to him. It was, however, known to me, that two or three gentlemen whom I had never heard designated by their personal attachment to any political man other than yourself, and who were known to be among your best friends. alid remonstrate to you against the appointment of Major. Eaton to a seat in your cabinet; and I also heard that they contemporaneously, or at least two of them, made known to him all they had said to you. Their names are known to you, and they ean bear testimony to this fact. Two of these gentlemen, the only ones of whose purpose I had any knowledge at the time, will, if their memories serve, for I know them to be incapable of misrepresentation, testify, that so far from encouraging their views, I lic, but will, if desired, furnish them to you, that you may satisfy yourself of the flagrant injustice you have done me in this respect. But in addition to this, what motive had I to desire to drive Major Eaton out of the cabinet? We had been for several years, personally intimate-and friendly. I had formed a favorable opinion of his disposition and general character, and notwithstanding all that has occurred, my opinion, as to these qualities at that time, is unchanged. In the absence of motive, in the absence of facts and circumstances, nay, in the face of facts now tendered to you, what is there in the relation between the highest officer of the government and the humblest citizen, which can justly preclude the latter from the right of demanding that a charge so injurious to him shall be either proved or retracted? It should now be understood that this charge, thus shown to be a mere phantom, is made the " head and front of my offending," and the main point upon which my reputation is assailed. You have professed to regard my conduct in this particular, as bearing an " implied insult" to yourself; which imagined insult has been fostered in your breast up to the present moment; and constantly cherished, with its predisposing influence to give form and substance to every other shadow which jealousy and suspicion could contrive, or credulity could be prevailed upon to embrace. What are these shadows which have been thus embo-

died? " At the succeeding session Mr. Calhoun's friends held meetings for the purpose of addressing you to remove Maj. Eaton " Three things are necessary to be proved to maintain this charge and bring it home to me. 1st. That Mr. Calhoun had a class of friends distinct from yours, 2d. That they held such meetings, And, 3d. That I was privy to, and give aid or countenance to the measure. As to the first, I know of no such class. As to the second, I know of no such meeting. And thirdly, I, of course, could have given it no aid or countenance. If, however there was such a meeting, its character and objects must be subjects for proofs; and if it did address you, the names must show that it would seem only to

* I will not require of you to prove that I was present, or "in the company" of the conspirators.

what manuer? And by whom? And how am I responembarrassing and irreconcilable inconsistencies, I apprewith you, or any member of the Administration, on my
while I carry on a public prosecution, in which the wit. what manner? And by whom? And how am I responsible for it? It is true I did not enter into the views of hend the public will be ready to conclude that the true retirement from the government. I am not to expect, hend the public will be ready to conclude that the true retirement from the government. I am not to expect, hend the public will be ready to conclude that the true those who were generally supposed to constitute your reason has within it something deemed so revolting to however, that either arguments or evidence will now pro the means of subsistence for their families, and some reason has within it something deemed so revolting to however, that either arguments or dispel the addition of the penalties of the law confidential political council, by exerting myself to promote him for the succession; nor did I follow the supposed changes in your mind, as to the propriety of using explanations which have been attempted. to carry with me to Pennsylvania, and as a justification | your power to promote the election of your successor; but I gave to Mr. Van Buren a fair and just support in was, in having "taken sides with your adversarses," You will observe that I have confined my remarks alall his official acts, which were presented for my co-ope- which, I suppose, also embraces my associates who were most exclusively to the effects; I have but touched the sistants had said that the Department possessed a certain ration; nor have his personal friends the slightest ground invited to resign; but it is added, that being a representation corrupting cause of all the diseases of your administrato complain of my treatment to them. I cannot, how- tive of Pennsylvania. I was "entitled to respect," and tration. Nourished by a deplorable infatuation, its opeself, to know whether we authorized the statement in that adopted, it ought, at least, to have been made known, me." I am, indeed, gratified at finding that I owe to my I now take leave of your expose, and proceed to reply the opportunity of sharing its benefits.

" The Calhoun Telegraph and Ingham Sentinel evinced their disaffection." Again I demand the evidence. plied agency. I, therefore, have a right to regard this Let the columns of these papers be examined for the fact expose as avowedly made for the purpose of presenting of their disaffection. The former was deemed the paper to the public eye the series of offences which I am alleged of the Administration, and the only article which, up to of your administration, and the final dissolution of your feeling, the editor says was dictated, in substance, from cabinet. It may be proper, however, to observe, that I your own lips, and approved in form by you before pub Have framed in my own mind a division of the matter of lication. As to the latter, I have had no political corresthis discussion into two parts, which may be designated by pondence with its editors from the time of my appointsubjects. All are now at liberty to publish whatever I have written in respect to this or any other matter contained in your charges.

Next: " The appointment of Mr Baldwin was denounced." This from you is most unexpected, to whom it must be we'l known that, in all your conversations on that subject, whatever my preference might have been, I it is with great surprise, notwithstanding all i have before

charge, is in a statement of Gideon Welles, of Hartford. Ct., who, though he was "shocked and astounded" at after, written a letter to the same gentleman whom he charged with making it, sending his best respects to Mr. Calhoun, and expressing his own private opinion that supposition that, contrary to the general expectation, you

or for what purposes, this plot was begun, but I may em | former seeks high station, and the latter emoluments: ask where is the evidence that Mr. Calhoun had any class | phatically demand in what point it can, by the remotest | both were offered, but " the circumstances" in which I not the preface to the correspondence, nor the letters in that this was to be further disturbed. it, which made the issue so personally offensive to you. ration. All this is now placed at my door, as the consummation of an accumulating series of plots and con- ance of "seeking cause of offence" in this transaction. spiracies, of which my letter of the 21st ult is considered | permitted to demand how, when, and on what points, terrorem over me. I will publish this correspondence quested. I had determined to call upon you as the first witwere the cabinet divided, either by the matter of the cor- also, though an inconsiderable item in this scrap of his ness. Notwithstanding you say in your letter to Messrs. measure connected therewith, ever brought before the the disposition to quarrel begun with me, or those who ham's letter." (received by you at 9 o'clock on the mornany act of the Government influenced by it, or could as to have it believed that the silent repose which I was that (you) had on the subject of his difficulties," yet I fined to the desks of Mr. Calhoun and yourself? Yet res clful note to Mr. Barry, stating what I had heard, apprised of what was going on anterior to that date such is the alleged foundation of the horrible plot which and equesting him, if he supposed I was indebted to the The feelings which governed you on this occasion may compelled you to "determine on an entire re-organiza. Department, to bring suit, as I could not believe that he is be understood from the fact that you have justified Manow seems, is to be mainly thrown on me. I have alrea- siderations. His reply was mainly in the same temper, declaration of one of your devoted friends, that, in a conphantom, and it is now demonstrated that the immediate litical matter into his letter, but it was not offensive; nor, you informed him of the controversy between Major Ea cause of its catastrophe is something, if possible, less though I declined the discussion, did I reply to him in ton and myself, and said that, "if there was to be any substantial. The history of the world, I am sure, can that feeling. I supposed he had misapprehended a single more writing, it would be in "red ink." Your course. ment on grounds so baseless as have been thus shewn to letter, a germ of the feeling since so fully disclosed, and course and consultation with you, and whose devotion to have pervaded your council chamber, almost from the disposed of the matter as I hought it merited, without your wishes authorized the belief that they would do nofirst moment you entered it, until your re-organization further notice. I should have deemed these incidents too thing of importance against your approbation. Of the cretary of War, in which are given their reasons for their the publication in the Telegraph, with which I had no them, while the words of your letter appear guardedly

pave neen a conspiracy of your own friends to persuade to any of the causes you have assigned: I will not puryour head in opposition to your heart. Be this as it may, sue the pregnant topic further than to remark, that, as most clear and sober truths with effect; and I may not
Whoever has naid attention to State tricks. your hear in opposition to your heart. Be this as it may, sue the pregnant topic further than to remark, that, as most clear and soler than the first sensible to the effect of these nowers. I would be in. there is an obvious error in the reasons given for the re-organization of a part of the cabinet, there may also be cions. I can therefore only add, that nothing was far-

My great offence, as alledged at this crisis, it seems pects which attended your induction into office. print. That, when called upon I refused to disavow, and that each might understand what was required, and have native state, rather than to your insincerity, the "kind- to your letter by Mr. Trist, already referred to I cannone who know them will doubt their word) will bear me pretext which would enable you to encounter, with safe | ment of facts, were simply as follows: out in this declaration. I admit that I regard them as my ty, the political hazard of mortifying Pennsylvania by 1. Did Eaton and Randolph, or either of them, arm cils should be inviolably maintained as long as it may be tal of Pennsylvania, the leading paper of the political that, while these things were doing, the persons, above criminal purpose? even tacitly enjoined by the Chief Magistrate, I shall not party with which I have always been connected. They referred to, were carrying their warfare against me inadvert to such matters except when they have been in: are men of tried moral and political integrity. Had I to the papers of Pennsylvania. One of them, at least, places of rendevzous for such a purpose? time only a small part of what lies at my disposal, and corresponded with them, and some others of their edi- of your own political friends, and for no other reason either of them friend; and to be an enemy of mine, and of the administ force, threaten an assault on my dwelling, for two suctration of my native State, was known to be the direct cessive nights, till a late hour? and many other such things, which I might disclose with- sure it will not be contended that it did not concern the out violating the rule I have prescribed, were daily at character of the Government, to have a severe scrutiny work, you "treated me with fendness to the last !! I made to ascertain the truth of such allegations; and, if reposed on your imputed frankness and sincerily, treat- found to be true, to know especially how it had happened silent indifference, determining that it was not less due confidence, should have dared to occupy the rooms in

refused to say any thing to depress Mr. Baldwin; and ing the "malign influence" which surrounded you with that any persons, much more those in your particular seen, that I am made responsible for the denunciation. to your character than to mine that I should not seem the Treasury Department, in order to make an assault on What may not be proved when such evidence is relied on? to give credit to the assumed authenticity of acts so dis- the life of its chief officer; and to what extent, if at all. The expose proceeds: "Remote editors were sounded creditable to your fame, and that I should expect from the officers accompanying them, had any knowledge of o bring them out against your re-election." The only yourself alone the only information upon which I could or given aid or countenance to so disgraceful an outrage. evidence which I have seen or heard of in support of this act in such a case, not indeed in "courtly hints," but in The facts which then had come to my knowledge were the honorable ingenuousness of republican frankness and embodied in a letter addressed to you, on the eve of my simplicity. It is now proved, by the documents so often departure from the seat of Government, (the only mothe alleged suggestions, it since appears, had some time referred to, that the character which I had thus formed, ment at my disposal for that purpose,) believing that you you ought not, on principle, to stand another poll. It is a covering for deep rooted hostility, which was only sup- to elicit truth and promote justice. But you have not a remarkable fact, that this same witness, now so much pressed through fear of "mortifying Pennsylvania," and thought proper to do so. You have contented yourself relied upon to sustain a fair fetched assault upon me, had that I have been, during the whole period of my politi- with drawing out and spreading before the public, the written another letter to the same person, soon after this cal connexion with you, an object of your unqualified, excuses and denials of a portion of the persons referred shocking overture was said to have been made, in which and, now, undisguised enmity, as well as a subject for to, without taking the slightest notice of the principal he said, among other things of the same kind, that Major | the suspicious and scrutinizing espionage of those who, | and avowed offender, rejecting all offers to adduce addi-Eaton was a disgrace to your Administration. So much it now appears by the verification of their sayings, acted tional testimony. An examination might very possibly for this charge, and the witness: but if all he says, in under your special authority. I cannot but deplore that have implicated persons not before thought of, or resulted the newspaper, and as he was deeply engaged in pulthe face of his letters to the contrary, be true, he only you have made it necessary for me, in my own defence, in the acquittal of others who were suspected. But that lic business when the paragraph was published, we testifies to a conversation with another person, of which thus to speak of these things; but since it is so, I rejoice the facts should have been investigated, will not be denied doubt exceedingly whether it even caught his attennone pretends that I had any knowledge. Of its sup- to find, in the labored assault upon me, such clear inter- by any one who duly appreciates the sacred duty of re- tion after it was published. We must, therefore, take posed object I never heard till it was brought out by Mr. nal evidence of the truth as it is. But you allege that you pressing, among the officers of the Government, within upon ourself the whole responsibility of this unlucky Welles' perilous statement. But if there be ground for "offered (me) a position of dignity and trust, quite equal the walls of the public edifices, all disposition to violence. offence to you in such an act, it must be found in the to (my) deserts." It is true you offered me the mission to Russia; but, after what has been now seen, can any were then anxious for a re-election, and had seized upon | doubt in what light I must have understood that offer at and laid up the mere expression of a doubt of its expe- the time it was made? and although you have been una- I have no right to do so, more than any other citizen of the United diency as evidence of base designs against yourself and ble to find any motive for my refusal but "ambition and your Administration. It is surely an act of supereroga- interest," there are not a few, I trust, who, looking into tion further to deny and ask for proofs at such a matter. their own hearts, can realize that when office is tendered have a just ground for complaint, in your effort to transfer from The last and most prominent allegation at this period, to beguile integrity, it cannot be honorably accepted; is, that Mr. Calhoun came out with a "horrible plot," still less could I have accepted it as a sop to reconcile and "when this issue was made with the President, he Pennsylvania to the agency of an inmate of your housefound his Cabinet Divided, and an entire re-organiza- hold in forming a new party there for the benfit of your sion safe in my pocket, joined Mr. Calhoun's friends in tion was determined on " I shall not inquire by whom, designated successor- "Ambition and interest!"-the

ry expression which he thought liable to such interpre- support of an idea previously inculcated, viz: that I was tation was erased at his suggestion; and long after the the aggressor in all the differences which existed in your to receive Mr. Calhoun, as usual, and invite him to your text for a quarrel to carry home to Pennsylvania."table, if he would leave a card for you. I know through What are these facts? Soon after I had appointed certhe same channel of common friendship, that he objected tain officers in the custom house of Philadelphia, disreto an attempt at reconciliation without explanation, which garding the officious and improper interference of the of protection should remove the cause of the difference; adding, that | Second Auditor of the Treasury, who, as I was informed, his honor and integrity had been impugned, and, until had been some time on a political visit to that city; and by his own testimony, the condition annexed to your asthis matter was explained, there could be no cordiality after I had heard that the persons who formed his circle surance, that "it must not be construed as affording imwith the dismissal of Mr. Ingham, Judge Bernen. in your intercourse, and that he could not submit to an there, spoke of my appointments as unwarranted in my punity for their own misconduct, which the investigation ostensible reconciliation with one who persevered in then situation, I received a note from you, in which you might unfold," could have no meaning that I can imamaintaining such unfounded aspersions against his cha- designated me as "Acting Secretary of the Treasury," gine, unless intended for a menace. I have also obserracter. You were willing to be reconciled after all the not only on the outside, with marked peculiarities, but ved in your letter another obstacle to any scruting before offence contained in the correspondence was fully before also in the body of the note. I could not suppose it to a tribunal of the District. It is stated by you that,you; consequently, the issue spoken of as "made with be an inadvertence. It was not recurring to a familiar "should any person be found to have formed a part of (yourself) personally," must have been made by the pub address from an unusual one, but the reverse; and be- a recruited force to engage in hostilities of any kind with- sal; or, in other words, for his re-organization; and lication, not by the matter of the correspondence. This ing the first time you had ever addressed me in that manin the precincts of the Department, or elsewhere, (you) Judge Berrien and Mr. Ingham, I know, have truly could no be changed by its transfer to the printer's ink. ner, carried, as I thought, on its face, evidence of delibof the law forthwith to dispuse the affect of the printer's ink. ner, carried, as I thought, on its face, evidence of delibof the law forthwith to dispuse the affect of the printer's ink. The whole iniquity of this "horrible plot" is therefore erate intention. The notes which passed between us of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offender from public displayed in the act of publishing the correspondence. on the occasion have been published; and I am content service; and in the next paragraph you prejudge and From this cause alone, it would seem that you found that an impartial public should decide, from the face of promulgate the acquittal of the "Acting Secretary of endeavored to reconcile them to the appointment of Maj. (your) cabinet divided, and determined on its re-organi-Major Lewis to Philadelphia, which of us has the appear- of any offence whatever, having previously justified the

have been a conspiracy of your own friends to persuade to any of the causes you have assigned? I will not pur- ings of suspicion and passion, it is difficult to present the by an officer who holds his office at your will; in addition civil station, and so effectually blighted the fair pros-

evident from this admission, that, although I was, during believing that all who had in any manner aided or given

relation to matters within the pale of the executive coun-

troduced by you, and then found in the papers before me. been engaged in any shape of the purposes thus attribubeen engaged in any shape of the purposes thus attribu-ted to me, it is scarcely possible that I should not have tions in that State, to the disadvantage and injury of one service, to avert the intended wrongs. I have already adverted to

passport to the favor of this council. I say, while these If so, then is all I have stated true to the letter. I am and thus relied upon, was but an object of my imagina- | would conceive it your duty to cause the subject to be intion, and that, instead of the "respect" with which I was | vestigated in such manner as the long experience of the "treated to the last" coming from the heart, it was but most enlightened communities had found best calculated I have only to add, that, when such a scrutiny shall be made, all have alleged will be substantially proved; the subsequent prevaications of the minor coadjutors to the contrary notwithstanding. States. You are responsible for the due execution of the laws of the District; and when these fail to afford personal protection, I

for an offence committed exclusively against the United States, even after the principal offender had confessed more than enough to justify a public prosecution. But I find a still more serious cause of complaint, in your additional effort to divert the public mind from the primary and real questio before you, to the consideration of a collateral and false issue, between myself and the companions of friends who were not as devotedly your friends, or that possibility, be brought in contact with any act of mine, found myself placed, forbade the acceptance, and I of Eaton and Randolph, whilst at their rendezvous; whereby your official or otherwise. I have reason to know that it was sought only retirement to domestic life, not imagining might ostensibly impeach my veracity, without contradicting one f my assertions. Not content with framing such an issue thus calculated to do me injury, and to defeat every purpose of justice, I now pass to the sequel of this extraordinary docu- I find in your letter, and with deep regret feel myself obliged to The first was revised by your particular friend, and eve- ment, in which I find a labored attempt to adduce facts in expose it, indubitable evidence of a deplorable bias in your mind. As an apparent cause for the embarrassment interposed, you have made a gratuitous offer of your protection to me if I should engage in those prosecutions. But not having sought protection, nor deemletters were written you had intimated your willingness imagination, and was sceking to the last for some " pre- ed it desirable, it removes none of the difficulties previously and subsequently thrown in the way. I asked an assurance of protection for the witnesses who might hold offices at your disposal, from injury in consequence of giving testimony; but this is given in a form which they will regard as a threat, rather than an assurance

hope to be as able as most others to protect myself. But I think I

yourself and your officer, who are constituted for that service, to

me, a private citizen, at a distance, and without special interest.

the labor and responsibility of carrying on a criminal prosecution.

As no witness would be required to inculpate himself officers whose rooms were occupied for a rendezvous, on The next fact is, that I wrote an angry letter to Mr. the ground that "it was their duty to be there; and that an act. I cannot content myself with merely requesting Barry, informed him that I had heard that one of his Asthe proofs of my connexion with this affair, but must be sistants had said the Department held a certain bond in untraininelled investigation had been gone into, as I re- tatingly do so. respondence, or the publication of it? Was it, or any tory, from which it will be readily determined, whether Campbell, Smith, Lewis, and Randolph, that "Mr. Ingcabinet, or introduced into their deliberations? Was had entertained a purpose so injurious to my character, ing of the 22d of June) "gave (you) the first information any one be made to depend on the speculative opinions looking to, must be attributed to the base motive of avoid- risk nothing in saying, that your examination, with the of the cabinet members, as to the propriety of having that | ing the payment of a debt to the Government. I could other testimony in my power, would have afforded amdocument in possession of the public, rather than con- not doubt the report, and wrote, not "an angry," but a ample proof of the extraordinary fact that you were well tion of (your) cabinet " The responsibility of which, it would make the collection of a debt depend on such condy proved that the origin of this whole drama was but a although I thought he unnecessarily introduced some po- versation he had with you before the intended assault, not furnish such another exhibition of preposterous point in the case, and explained it for his information; on this subject, is the more extraordinary, and the more suspicions and imaginary conspiracies; of agents for but his last letter convinced me of the truth not only of worthy to be specially remarked, inasmuch as the perespienage and information, to recollect and report ma what I had been sons principally interested are known to be of your most. The public will know how to penetrate the motive. written to give all the effect he could to the object of the confidential friends, and believed to be partakers of your and reckless temerity in determining matters of high mowas carried into effect. I beg leave to pause here, and unimportant for such notice, but for that which you have principal offender no notice is taken, as if there was no inquire, if these alleged causes for the re-organization of given them. They certainly constitute no proof of a disyour cabinet be the true causes, what are we to under- position in me to "seek cause for a quarrel." They are or supposed to have been engaged in the intended assault, stand from the letters of the Secretary of State and Se of the same character with the absurd imputations as to are completely exculpated, and a virtual amnesty given voluntary resignation? If the re-organization was a pri- more to do than Major Eaton had; and because I would arranged to convey a denunciation of "the penalties of mary determination of your own, grounded upon the se- not disavow, under a menace, I am represented by you the law," and dismission from office, against those who ries of events indicated in your manifesto, and repined as the aggressor; and because I would not present my. were armed in my defence. It should be observed that into maturity by the publication of the correspondence self without defence to his pistols and stiletto, or neglect your denunciation of the penalties of the law, and your

and for proof on this point cannot be evaded.

Then "Mr. Van Buren was denounced!" When? In one in those given as to the remainder. Amid so many ther from my intention than to have had any difference the Administration of a part of the caonet, there may also be closs. I can therefore now met with an unsought offer of personal protection, there is now met with an unsought offer of personal protection, there is now met with an unsought offer of personal protection. can I understand such a communication as expressing a desire for a free, impartial, and untrampled investiga. tion of Ruth, before a tribunal of justice. It is any thinelse rather than this. If it had been your sole intention, in writing this letter, to deter the scrutiny it purports to acquiesce in could not have been more effectually frato complain of my treatment to them. I cannot, nowever, be responsible for what others said of him; my relation to you or to him, did not require that I should bear
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lation to you or lation to you or to him, did not require that I should bear in the next line, the public are told that you gave me consented to bring my family within the impulation cast upon me by your proso unreasonable a burden; nor was it your custom to not greatly and nearly the kind treatment induction, is should not thus consent to expose them, ceeding, than expose to injury men who had offered to him, or any other of your friends, accountable for the and respect were not, however, for these qualities, but I would not thus consent to expose them, rich their lives for mine. But you have been among the checken and offered to relegraph, that Major Eston felt assured I was the prompt- or any other of your menus, accountant to the securifus attacks on his wife, for which he felt it denunciations against me, which were so carefully laid denunciations again attention to see "what proofs (1) should be able to bring native state, rather than to your insincerity, the kind- to your letter by Mr. 1731, and any retaining in support of the charges," you closed the door as well not but regret to find the same apparent misapprehension in support of the charges," you closed the door as well But to what feeling am I to attribute your testimony to of the nature and object of my letter of the 21st ultimo against the witnesses as against the effect of their testi-The next charge in order is thus announced: "Ar- But to what leeling am I to attribute your testimony to of the nature and object of my fetter of the purposes of the next charge made in Congress to embarrass the mea- my "capacity and fidelity"? If that testimony was sin still existing, which had pervaded your previous proceeding my aid for the purposes of the nature and object of my fetter of the nature and object of th rangements were made in Congress to emparrass the meamy " capacity and nating of the administration in that body." I beg leave to cere, what becomes of the black catalogue of previous ings on this subject. The representation I made to you justice, you have proclaimed the acquittal of the guilty, sures of the aaministration in that voay. I beg leave to cere, what becomes of the black catalogue of previous require, as a matter of obvious justice, that the particular plots and base designs portrayed in your expose? If it of the transactions of Maj. Eaton and others, was not require, as a matter of obvious justice, that the particular plots and base designs portrayed in your expose? If it require, as a matter of obvious justice, that the particular object of these imputed arrangements be specified; by whom they were made; and what motive had the alleged actors to embarrass the administration? And, that which you did not believe! Which alternateleged actors to embarrass the administration? And, that which you did not believe! Which alternateleged actors to embarrass the administration? I cannot lastly, at what point was I connected with them, what act of this nature was done, or advice given by me, and what make a choice, and will drop the curtain, leaving to the and considered it to be my duty to lay before you. In motive could I have had for embarrassing the measures historian of this part of your life to seek for other lights furtherance of this object, I suggested such prominent the evidence on which I relied as wague and false," with of the administration with which I was connected? It to solve the paradox, or invoke a patriotic tear to blot facts as I thought necessary to enable you to give a didoes not belong to the human mind to act without mo- out the record of it. It pow appears certain, however, rection to any investigation you might order, which ceeding in a manner most injurious to my character and nature must take denials for confession.—It will be perhears of the object of its suspicions, unless the evidence standing my "capacity and fidelity," merely because you presented by me for your consideration, were, that Maj. to offer me a personal taunt. Such is the close of the were unwilling to mortify Pennsylvania by letting her | Faton and Mr Randolph had resolved to assault me; last scene of the political relation between you and me. with the administration, and terminating with the day of tive to control their actions. In this case, I can imagine none. It remains, therefore, for you to show how this charge can be made to reach me. Here I leave it with onnect me with all the transactions referred to in this my unqualified denial, whatever form or shape it may were alleged to be in your special confidence, and to the officers occupying these rooms, with one another, explored, all of which was fairly at my disposal, if I could have rehave constituted your most influential council. It was were in the company of Major Eaton and Randolph, ry, to do any thing which might resemble an aggressive controversy declared by those persons that I had no share in your whilst they were thus awaiting an opportunity to make with the Chief Magistrate. Self defence is, however, one of those confidence, that you would be glad of a pretext to remove the intended assault. I further stated, that the principal sacred reserved rights which, it is conceded in all communities, man me, and that you had endeavoured in vain, by "courtly persons thus engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a plane I claim to have exerted in the control of society; it is this right hints," to let me know that you wished me to resign, and recruited force, beset my dwelling for two successive used it with what any one may consider an undue freedom, it will that period, I have heard of having been ascribed to such relieve you from the responsibility of the act; to all of nights, indicating, by words, ac ions, and armament, hoswhich, it was added, I was utterly insensible. It is also tile designs. All these matters are brought before you, efficial connexion until it was dissolved by you, devoted all the isculties of my mind to the public servere, with no other view than to promote the public interest and the character of the Government. all this period, laboring with the most intense assiduity countenance at the time to the designs of the principal, and, consequently, the fame of its chief officer, I bave not considered for the country, and for the benefit of your fame, that were guilty of a high offence against the laws of the myself as laboring under obligations which could not be paid, nor ment to that of my removal. Those gentlemen (and you were seeking, with scarcely less diligence, for some country. The matters for investigation under this statetraint which would not be required in any other case, and if station can be construed to confer privileges of this nature, those who claim can society, at least, protect the inferior members from the unjust effects of such a privilege, by imposing corresponding restraints on the superior. But it should always be kept in view, wherever this correspondence may lead to, that it has been forced upon me in a torial brethren in Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, on these than because he was my personal as well as political 4. Did Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited armed my part. The documents before me show how that relation has been maintained. maintained on your part. It commenced in suspicion, and continue under a brooding, but restrained hostility; was marked, near close, by a wanton and desperate design, fostered in the breast. your most devoted and most confidential friend, to assail my life and, failing in this, it is now terminated with a still more unrelenting and injurious purpose of destroying my reputation, and robbing my children of their only hope of bequest. I have the home

From the Globe of Thursday last.

"We are greatly concerned about the direction which is now given by Mr. Ingham to the storm of his wrath—and the more especially as it proceeds altogether from a mistake into which he has fallen, with regard to an editorial article in the Globe, which, most unfortunately, he has ascribed to the President of the United States, when it was in fact conceived. written and published by the editor of the Globe, without advice or authority from any one.

"We most solemnly and upon honor assure Mr. Ing

ham that the President of the United States was not consulted, nor had he the slightest agency in the prduction of the paragraph which has called forth from him seven solid columns of animadversion. We, moreover, assure him that the President never read it, heard it read, nor heard of it, until it appeared in article, and do hereby assert our claim to Mr. Ingham's letter which he has misdirected to the President, with the exception of so much thereof as properly appertains to the negotiation with regard to the trial of the assassins; a subject which must be settled by Mr. Trist

From the U. Telegraph.

and himself."

Enfield, August 1st, 1831. SIR: I have observed in the Globe, which came to

and by the last mail, the following paragraph in Mr. Blair's letter of the 21st of July to Judge Berrien "When the statement which I made, predicated upon Col. Johnson's letter, was impeached in your second note, I made the application to the President which you seem to think I ought now to make. He immediately put into my hands the original memorandum which he wrote, and which he read to Messrs. Branch, Ingham, and yourself, &c."

I cannot believe that Genl. Jackson has authorized any person to say that he ever read, or made known to me, the paper or memorandum mentioned. If its has, then we are at issue. Nopaper of the kind was ever read, or made known to me, by Gen. Jackson, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have as ye and myself; and, in truth, where is the necessity now for me to do so?

The President, in his letter to Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien, and myself, says, that "the want of harmony in the Cabinet," &c. was the cause of our dismis--want of harmony.

I have too much respect for the intelligence of the American people to believe that they will be at any loss to arrive at an accurate conclusion from the

already placed in their possession. If, however, it becomes necessary hereafter for me

Respectfully, yours, &c. JNO. BRANCH

To the editor of the U.S. Telegraph. From the Globe.

MR. BRANCH. This gentleman wrote a letter to Mr. Berrich,

his contribution to the joint attack against the President. It did not suit Mr. Berrien to give the public wait until another letter could be obtained from Mr. Branch, in relation to the interview with the Presdent. The whole of the first letter was written in reply to that which Mr. Berrien wrote, requiring a statement of facts for publication. Why then was the letter suppressed, and a sentence only given:

Mr. Branch, in his substituted letter, denies the statement in the Globe, and says, "[he] cannot be lieve that Gen. Jackson has authorised any person to say that he ever read or made known to [him] the paper or memorandum." It is our duty to convince this unbeliever, and in due time we will give him the most irresistible evidence. If we do not satisfy Mr. Branch on this point, we will never ask the confidence of any man hereafter-we promise too to convince him of something more that he is not willing to believe.

If the opposition were sincere in their lamentations with Mr. Calhoun, wherefore is it that the Secretary of my duties to call in aid the civil authorities, I have bejudgment of acquital in the District of Columbia, are not Ministers, why do they not now rejoice that the State gave one reason, and the Secretary of War another, come, in your judgment, a "threatener of the peace!" idle words. All the juries who might be called to try places are filled with the most able and distinguished for their retirement, neither having the slightest reference To the mind which has long been perverted by the work - such offences, must be selected under your own eye, and men of the country?—Essex Dem.