

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

her suppose that 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 desires—

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."

It cannot be doubted, that it was intended by you to connect me with all the transactions referred to in this document; and that no other conclusion must be founded on the extravagant supposition that I wished to be held responsible for the acts of others, in which I had not even an implied agency.

As respects unofficial transactions, I shall notice at this time only a small part of what lies at my disposal, and 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.

I perceive, in the first of the alleged incidents of your expose, the base 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.

It was, however, known to me, that two or three gentlemen whose names were connected with the political attachment to any political man other than your own, and who were known to be among your best friends, did demonstrate 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.

have been a conspiracy of your own friends to persuade your head in opposition to your heart. Be this as it may, you have my denial of all knowledge of it; and my demand for proof on this point cannot be evaded.

Then "Mr. Van Buren was denounced." When? In what manner? And by whom? And how? And for what? It is true, that I did not enter into the views of those who were generally supposed to constitute your confidential political council, by exerting myself to promote him for the succession; nor did I follow the suggestions in your mind, as to the propriety of using your power to promote the election of your successor;

The next charge in order is thus announced: "Arrangements were made in Congress, to embarrass the efforts of the administration, in that body, to beg leave to require, as a matter of course, that the particular objects of these imputed arrangements be specified; by whom they were made; and what motive had the alleged actors to embarrass the administration? And, lastly, at what point was I connected with them, what act of this nature was done, or advice given by me, and what motive could I have had for embarrassing the measures of the administration with which I was connected?"

"The Calhoun Telegraph and Ingham Sentinel evinced their disaffection." Again I demand the evidence. Let the columns of these papers be examined for the facts of their disaffection. The former was deemed a paper of the Administration, and the only one which, up to that period, I have heard of having been ascribed to such that period, the editor says was dictated, in substance, from your own lips, and approved in form by you before publication.

Next, "The appointment of Mr. Baldwin was denounced." This charge you are most exacting to, whom it must be well known that, in all your conversations on that subject, whatever my preference might have been, I refused to say any thing to depress Mr. Baldwin; and it is with great surprise, notwithstanding all I have before seen, that I am made responsible for the denunciation.

The expose proceeds: "Remote editors were sounded to bring them out against your policy." In support of this charge, is a statement of Gileon Welles, of Hartford, Ct., who, though he was "shocked and astounded" at the alleged suggestions, it since appears, had some time 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 you ought not, on principle, to stand another poll.

The last and most prominent allegation at this period, is, that Mr. Calhoun came out with a "horrible plot," and "when this issue was made with the President, he found his own name, and the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, determined on." I shall not inquire by whom, or for what purposes, this plot was begun, but I may emphatically demand in what point it can, by the remotest possibility, be brought in contact with any act of mine, official or otherwise.

What may not be proved when such evidence is relied on? The expose proceeds: "Remote editors were sounded to bring them out against your policy." In support of this charge, is a statement of Gileon Welles, of Hartford, Ct., who, though he was "shocked and astounded" at the alleged suggestions, it since appears, had some time 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 you ought not, on principle, to stand another poll.

any of the causes you have assigned? I will not pursue the pregnant topics further than to remark, that, as there is an error in the reasons given for the re-organization, so given as to the remainder. Amid so many embarrassing and irreconcilable inconsistencies, I apprehend the public will be ready to conclude that the true reason has within it something deemed so revolting to the moral sense of the American people, that it cannot be approached; and hence the labor and incongruous explanations which have been attempted.

My great offence, as alleged at this crisis, it seems to me, in having "taken sides with your associates," which, I suppose, also embraces my associates who were invited to resign; but it is added, that being a representative of Pennsylvania, I was "entitled to respect," and was therefore "treated with kindness to the last," and, in the next line, the public are told that you gave me credit for my capacity and fidelity.

But to return to the subject of your associates, it is said that I was "entitled to respect," and was therefore "treated with kindness to the last," and, in the next line, the public are told that you gave me credit for my capacity and fidelity. The kind treatment and respect were not, however, for these qualities, but because you were unwilling that Pennsylvania should suppose you wished to put "a mark of disgrace upon me."

I am, indeed, gratified at finding that I owe to you, in the next line, the public are told that you gave me credit for my capacity and fidelity. The kind treatment and respect were not, however, for these qualities, but because you were unwilling that Pennsylvania should suppose you wished to put "a mark of disgrace upon me."

Next, "The appointment of Mr. Baldwin was denounced." This charge you are most exacting to, whom it must be well known that, in all your conversations on that subject, whatever my preference might have been, I refused to say any thing to depress Mr. Baldwin; and it is with great surprise, notwithstanding all I have before seen, that I am made responsible for the denunciation.

The expose proceeds: "Remote editors were sounded to bring them out against your policy." In support of this charge, is a statement of Gileon Welles, of Hartford, Ct., who, though he was "shocked and astounded" at the alleged suggestions, it since appears, had some time 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 you ought not, on principle, to stand another poll.

The last and most prominent allegation at this period, is, that Mr. Calhoun came out with a "horrible plot," and "when this issue was made with the President, he found his own name, and the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, determined on." I shall not inquire by whom, or for what purposes, this plot was begun, but I may emphatically demand in what point it can, by the remotest possibility, be brought in contact with any act of mine, official or otherwise.

What may not be proved when such evidence is relied on? The expose proceeds: "Remote editors were sounded to bring them out against your policy." In support of this charge, is a statement of Gileon Welles, of Hartford, Ct., who, though he was "shocked and astounded" at the alleged suggestions, it since appears, had some time 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 you ought not, on principle, to stand another poll.

ings of suspicion and passion, it is difficult to present the most clear and sober truths with effect; and I may not have satisfied you of the injustice of any of your suspicions. I can therefore only add, that nothing was farther from my intention than to have had any difference with you, or any member of the Administration, on my retirement from the government.

It is true, that I did not enter into the views of those who were generally supposed to constitute your confidential political council, by exerting myself to promote him for the succession; nor did I follow the suggestions in your mind, as to the propriety of using your power to promote the election of your successor;

The next charge in order is thus announced: "Arrangements were made in Congress, to embarrass the efforts of the administration, in that body, to beg leave to require, as a matter of course, that the particular objects of these imputed arrangements be specified; by whom they were made; and what motive had the alleged actors to embarrass the administration? And, lastly, at what point was I connected with them, what act of this nature was done, or advice given by me, and what motive could I have had for embarrassing the measures of the administration with which I was connected?"

"The Calhoun Telegraph and Ingham Sentinel evinced their disaffection." Again I demand the evidence. Let the columns of these papers be examined for the facts of their disaffection. The former was deemed a paper of the Administration, and the only one which, up to that period, I have heard of having been ascribed to such that period, the editor says was dictated, in substance, from your own lips, and approved in form by you before publication.

Next, "The appointment of Mr. Baldwin was denounced." This charge you are most exacting to, whom it must be well known that, in all your conversations on that subject, whatever my preference might have been, I refused to say any thing to depress Mr. Baldwin; and it is with great surprise, notwithstanding all I have before seen, that I am made responsible for the denunciation.

The expose proceeds: "Remote editors were sounded to bring them out against your policy." In support of this charge, is a statement of Gileon Welles, of Hartford, Ct., who, though he was "shocked and astounded" at the alleged suggestions, it since appears, had some time 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 you ought not, on principle, to stand another poll.

The last and most prominent allegation at this period, is, that Mr. Calhoun came out with a "horrible plot," and "when this issue was made with the President, he found his own name, and the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, determined on." I shall not inquire by whom, or for what purposes, this plot was begun, but I may emphatically demand in what point it can, by the remotest possibility, be brought in contact with any act of mine, official or otherwise.

What may not be proved when such evidence is relied on? The expose proceeds: "Remote editors were sounded to bring them out against your policy." In support of this charge, is a statement of Gileon Welles, of Hartford, Ct., who, though he was "shocked and astounded" at the alleged suggestions, it since appears, had some time 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 you ought not, on principle, to stand another poll.

by an officer who holds his office at your will; in addition to this, you hold the pardoning power in your own hands. Whoever has paid attention to State trials, can be in no doubt as to the effect of their power. I am therefore, unable to see the effect of their power. I am therefore, unable to see the effect of their power.

It is true, that I did not enter into the views of those who were generally supposed to constitute your confidential political council, by exerting myself to promote him for the succession; nor did I follow the suggestions in your mind, as to the propriety of using your power to promote the election of your successor;

The next charge in order is thus announced: "Arrangements were made in Congress, to embarrass the efforts of the administration, in that body, to beg leave to require, as a matter of course, that the particular objects of these imputed arrangements be specified; by whom they were made; and what motive had the alleged actors to embarrass the administration? And, lastly, at what point was I connected with them, what act of this nature was done, or advice given by me, and what motive could I have had for embarrassing the measures of the administration with which I was connected?"

"The Calhoun Telegraph and Ingham Sentinel evinced their disaffection." Again I demand the evidence. Let the columns of these papers be examined for the facts of their disaffection. The former was deemed a paper of the Administration, and the only one which, up to that period, I have heard of having been ascribed to such that period, the editor says was dictated, in substance, from your own lips, and approved in form by you before publication.

Next, "The appointment of Mr. Baldwin was denounced." This charge you are most exacting to, whom it must be well known that, in all your conversations on that subject, whatever my preference might have been, I refused to say any thing to depress Mr. Baldwin; and it is with great surprise, notwithstanding all I have before seen, that I am made responsible for the denunciation.

The expose proceeds: "Remote editors were sounded to bring them out against your policy." In support of this charge, is a statement of Gileon Welles, of Hartford, Ct., who, though he was "shocked and astounded" at the alleged suggestions, it since appears, had some time 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 you ought not, on principle, to stand another poll.

The last and most prominent allegation at this period, is, that Mr. Calhoun came out with a "horrible plot," and "when this issue was made with the President, he found his own name, and the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, determined on." I shall not inquire by whom, or for what purposes, this plot was begun, but I may emphatically demand in what point it can, by the remotest possibility, be brought in contact with any act of mine, official or otherwise.

What may not be proved when such evidence is relied on? The expose proceeds: "Remote editors were sounded to bring them out against your policy." In support of this charge, is a statement of Gileon Welles, of Hartford, Ct., who, though he was "shocked and astounded" at the alleged suggestions, it since appears, had some time 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 you ought not, on principle, to stand another poll.

From the Globe of Thursday last.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

ENFIELD, August 1st, 1831.

Sir: I have observed in the Globe, which came to hand by the last mail, the following paragraph in Mr. Blair's letter of the 21st of July to Judge Berri-

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.

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 he has, then we are at issue. Nopaper of the kind was ever read, or made known to me, by Genl. Jackson, the best of my knowledge and belief. I have as yet prepared no narrative of the circumstances connected with the dismissal of Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself; and, in truth, where is the necessity 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 dismissal; or, in other words, for his re-organization; and Judge Berrien and Mr. Ingham, I know, have truly interpreted the meaning of this mystical expression.

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 facts already placed in their possession.

If, however, it becomes necessary hereafter for me to appear before the public, I trust that I shall ultimately do so.

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. Berrien, his contribution to the joint attack against the President. It did not suit Mr. Berrien to give the public more than a scrap from this epistle, and that was altogether applicable to Colonel Johnson's statement. He suppressed the rest! It was deemed advisable to wait until another letter could be obtained from Mr. Branch, in relation to the interview with the President. 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? The public will know how to penetrate the motive.

Mr. Branch, in his substituted letter, denies the statement in the Globe, and says, "[he] cannot believe that Gen. Jackson has authorized any person to say that he ever read or made known to him the paper or memorandum." It is our duty to convince the public, 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 to convince him of something more than that he is not willing to believe.

If the opposition were sincere in their lamentations over "the imbecile Cabinet," as they used to call the Ministers, why do they not now rejoice that their places are filled with the most able and distinguished men of the country?—Essex Dem.