

NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR

AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME II.

RUTHERFORDTON, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1831.

NUMBER 26.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY-EVENING BY
ROSWELL ELMER, JR.

Terms of subscription. Two dollars and fifty cents, per annum, if paid in advance; or three dollars, if paid within the year;—but if delayed after the close of the year, twenty-five cents will be added.

No paper will be discontinued until particularly ordered and all arrears paid, or at the discretion of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.—All persons advertising will please note the number of times they wish to have them inserted, or they will be continued and taxed accordingly.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, disengaged from those public duties in which he has been occupied for a long series of years, may now command his own time, and is disposed to employ himself usefully, if he can. He therefore proposes to conduct a LAW SCHOOL, in this town, and to commence a course of instruction on the first of September next. His plan will be, to deliver occasional lectures, on important law topics, and principles; to examine his students frequently; and, as often as in his power, to converse with them unreservedly on the subjects of their studies. When they shall have attained to such improvement as shall have qualified them for public discussion, it is his purpose to institute a fictitious court, in which the forms of proceeding and trial, as practised in the Superior Courts of this State, will be regularly observed. As he intends to devote his time and attention, principally to this school, his fee from each pupil, for one year's instruction, will be one hundred dollars: a sum, which he believes, is below what has been generally demanded by other instructors, for similar services. By such as shall desire to attend his school, on reasonable terms, can be obtained in Abingdon, or its immediate vicinity, with respectable families.

PETER JOHNSTON.

Abingdon, Va. July 2, 1831. 34w

OLD FORT

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

THE undersigned informs the citizens of Burke, Rutherford, and Buncombe, that he has now in successful operation a Machine for carding wool near John Burgin's Esq. All work confided to his care, shall be attended to, with the utmost despatch, and executed in the neatest manner. Work from a distance will be punctually attended to. Price, for carding will be, eight cents per pound. Hatters' wool, half price. The worst sent must be washed, and carefully separated from burrs.

N. B. Those sending wool, will send sheets for enclosing and well securing the rolls.

JOSEPH HAMILTON.

July, 1831. 23 2w

Information WANTED.

THE subscriber, anxious to gain evidence relative to the outrageous murder of Caleb Woodruff, in Spartanburg District, S. C., who was murdered by a gang of negroes on the 3d of February last,—having been informed that a certain wagoner returning from market camped within a few yards of the spot where the murder was committed, who upon being informed by some of the friends of the deceased, that it was supposed Mr. Woodruff had been thrown from his horse, &c., passed on his journey the next morning, and repeated the report which he had heard (or rather from a misunderstanding of the name called the deceased 'Underwood');—this notice is given that information may be had whether said wagoner did or did not see or trade with certain negroes during the night of the 3d of February last.

The wagoner's name and residence being unknown, and the circumstantial evidence which he may possess being thought important to the discovery of the accessories, it is desired to make himself known to the subscriber by calling on him, by letter, or by leaving his name and residence at this office, that inquiries may be made of him—and in so doing aid the cause of justice.

THOMAS WOODRUFF, P. M.
Woodruff's P. O., Spartanburg Dist., S. C.
July 29, 1831. 24 6w p

State of North Carolina,

Haywood County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1831.

Polly Gambell
vs.
John Gambell

Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Gambell, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months, in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, for the defendant, John Gambell, to appear at a County Court, to be held for the County of Haywood, at the Court house in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petitioner's petition; otherwise the several matters and things therein set forth, will be taken for confessed, and decreed accordingly.

Witness, Robert Love, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the last Monday of June 1831, and in the 54th year of American Independence.

ROBERT LOVE, C. H. C. C.

Look at this!

THE compass has been so long in use, that I hope its utility will ere long find its way into Rutherford county, and put every man in possession of his own land marks—they may then escape the judgment denounced in a certain book.

This is therefore, to notify all persons, (that they may not plead ignorance in future,) that I am determined to prosecute all and every individual, who shall be found trespassing, by cultivating the soil, removing timber, or in any otherwise committing waste upon any of the various tracts of land belonging to COL. RICHARD LEWIS, situate in the Rutherford county—lots and land adjoining the village of Rutherfordton, unless with my written or verbal consent; and it is presumed that all leases and permissions granted by him, for any of those purposes, have expired.

Persons holding bonds on him for titles, would do well to present them.—Also persons having made purchases of land, in which he is interested, are hereby notified that no titles will be executed, unless satisfactory evidence is adduced that, his proportion of the purchase money has been actually paid, or secured to be paid, either to himself or his properly authorized agent.

J. OVERTON LEWIS, Agent.
Rutherfordton, 25th Jan'y, 1831. 50 1y p

SCENES AT WASHINGTON.

MR. BERRIEN'S APPEAL.

[From the National Intelligencer, July 23.]
TO THE PUBLIC.

(Continued from page 99.)

Mr. Ingham to Col. Johnson.

NEW HOPE, July 18th, 1831.

Dear Sir: I have received a copy of your letter of the 30th ult. to Mr. Berrien and myself, forwarded by him from Washington, relating to an allegation made in the newspapers, that Gen. Jackson had required, through a member of Congress, of Messrs. Branch, Berrien, and myself, that our families should associate with Mrs. Eaton. I had also noticed the publication in the Telegraph to which you refer, and another of the same import in a New York paper of an earlier date, and supposing it probable, in the existing state of the public mind, that the discussion would take such a range as to involve all the parties to that transaction in the necessity of making explanations, I had commenced the preparation of copies of a statement of the conversation which you have referred to; as well that between you and me, as that between Gen. Jackson and myself on the same subject, intending, as soon as they could be completed, to send one to him and another to yourself. Upon the receipt of your letter, I immediately wrote you a note expressing an intention to wait for the further comparison of our recollections before I made any determination as to the disposition of my statement. But two articles in the Globe of the 11th inst. which you have no doubt seen, reached me before my letter was mailed, and arrested its progress.—These articles, as far as they relate to this subject, bear on their face the evidence of having been authorized by General Jackson and yourself, and leave me no choice as to the publication of my statement.—The article which I supposed to have been authorized by you, shows that you have also taken a different view of this matter since your letter to me before referred to, was written. I could not otherwise reconcile your remonstrance against a publication of what you then deemed a confidential conversation, with the authority alleged by the Globe to publish your denial of the statement alluded to; at least, without a previous interchange of recollections between all the parties concerned. I do not, however, concur with you in the opinion that there ever was any obligation of secrecy imposed on me, or those associated with me, to be implied from the friendly character of the conversation referred to. The communication made to me by you that my continuance in office would depend upon the consent of my family to visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their large parties, I considered at the time, though not so intended by you, as in its nature offensive. It could not, therefore, carry with it the confidential obligation which belongs to the usual intercourse of friendship. I regarded the proposition as wounding to my feelings, and had determined to resign my office, even after you informed me that Gen. Jackson had changed his ground, from which I was only dissuaded by the earnest remonstrances of the friends I consulted, who urged, among other considerations, that although my personal respect for the President might be impaired, my services in the Department were for the country, and while it was faithfully served, I could not be unfaithful to the Administration. A proposition thus disposed of could be regarded as any thing rather than imposing an obligation of friendly confidence. But I find an additional reason for publication growing out of your letter; its apparent disagreement from my statement, and its admonitory suggestions could not fail, whenever the whole matter shall be brought out, which is inevitable in the present state of the public mind, to expose me to the imputation of having shrunk from doing what duty to my own character, if not to the country, seemed to demand. I cannot therefore accord in your desire that no publication shall be made, any more than I can in the views of the obligation of secrecy which you have suggested. I would prefer, however, to accompany the publication with that of your letter of the 30th ultimo, but not having received any intimation of your wishes on that subject, it will require some deliberation to determine what is most proper to be done in this particular. I can assure you that this determination will be exclusively governed by a desire to do what, under all circumstances, may appear most likely to meet your own wishes. I have now only to add, that in making the statements of these conversations, I have relied not merely on the indelible impressions made on my memory, but on memoranda put on paper at the time. I have not the slightest recollection of any note

of your having adverted to any fact or circumstance alleged by General Jackson or yourself as evidence of unkind feeling for, much less hostility to, or a conspiracy against Maj. Eaton on the part of Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, or myself, or of any want of harmony in the Cabinet, other than the simple and isolated fact, that our families did not visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their large parties. Nor have I any note or recollection of any proposition made by you to me individually, or jointly with the other gentlemen, as a means of removing the alleged difficulties, other than that our families should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her to their large parties. I cannot but persuade myself that my statement will call to mind matters which may have escaped your recollection, and satisfy your judgement that, whatever may have been the nature of your instructions, I could not have understood them differently from what I have.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient serv't.

S. D. INGHAM.

HON. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Mr. INGHAM'S Statement, a copy of which was enclosed in his letter to Col. JOHNSON.

On Wednesday, the 27th of January, 1830, Colonel Johnson of Kentucky waited on me in the Treasury Department, and after some preliminary conversation, in which he expressed his great regret that my family and that of Mr. Branch, and Mr. Berrien, did not visit Mrs. Eaton, he said that it had been a subject of great excitement with the President, who had come to the determination of having harmony in his Cabinet by some accommodation of this matter. He, Col. Johnson, was the friend of us all, and had now come at the request of the President, to see whether any thing could be done: who thought that when our Ladies gave parties they ought to invite Mrs. Eaton, and as they had never returned her call, if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way, the President would be satisfied, but unless something was done of this nature, he had no doubt, indeed he knew, that the President was resolved to remove Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself. I replied to Col. Johnson, that in all matters of official business, or having any connection therewith, I considered myself bound to maintain an open, frank, and harmonious intercourse with the gentlemen I was associated with. That the President had a right to expect the exertion of my best faculties, and the employment of my time, in the public service.—As to the family of Mr. Eaton, I felt an obligation on me not to say any thing to aggravate the difficulties which he laboured under, but to observe total silence and neutrality in relation to the reports about his wife, and to inculcate the same course as to my family, and if any other representations had been made to the President they were false. Having prescribed to myself this rule, and always acted upon it, I had done all that the President had a right to expect. That the society of Washington was liberally organized; there was but one circle, into which every person of respectable character, disposed to be social, was readily admitted, without reference to the circumstance of birth, fortune, or station which operated in many other places. That we had no right to exert official power to regulate its social intercourse. That Mrs. Eaton had never been received by the society here, and it did not become us to force her upon it; that my family had therefore not associated with her, and they had done so with my approbation, and that the President ought not, for the sake of his own character, to interfere in such matters. But if he chose to exert his power to force my family to visit any body they did not choose to visit, he was interfering with that which belonged to me, and no human power should regulate the social intercourse of my family, by means of official or any other power which I could resist. If I could submit to such control I should be unworthy of my station, and would despise myself. That it was eminently due to the character of the President to have it known that he did not interfere in such matters, and that the course we had pursued was preservative of his honor and political standing. I had taken my ground on mature reflection, as to what was due to my family, to my friends, and to the Administration, without any prejudice against Major Eaton, or his wife, and had fully determined not to change it, whatever might be the consequence.

Col. J. said that he had been requested by the Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General also; but from what I had said, he supposed it would be of no avail. The President had expressed a hope that our families would have been willing to invite Mrs. Eaton to their large parties, to give the appearance of an ostensible intercourse, adding that he was so much excited that he was like a roaring lion. He had heard that the lady of a foreign minister had joined in the conspiracy against Mrs. Eaton, and he had sworn that he would send her and her husband home if he could not put an end to such doings. I replied, that it could hardly be possible that the President contemplated such a step. Col. J. replied, that he certainly did; and again remarked that it seemed to be useless for him to see Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien. I told him that each of us had taken our course, upon our own views of propriety, without concert; and that he ought not to consider me as answering for any but myself. He then proposed that I should meet him at Mr. Branch's and invite Mr. Berrien, that evening at 7 o'clock; which was agreed to. Col. J. came to my house about 6, and we went up to Mr. Berrien's, having first sent for Mr. Branch. On our way to Mr. Berrien's, Col. J. remarked that the President had informed him that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform us in the presence of Dr. Ely, of his determination; and if we did not agree to comply with his wishes, he would expect us to send in our resignations. Upon our arrival at Mr. Berrien's, Col. J. renewed the subject, in presence of him and Governor Branch, and repeated substantially, though, I thought, rather more qualifiedly, what he had said to me. He did not go so much into detail, nor do I recollect whether he mentioned the President's remarks as to the lady above mentioned and Dr. Ely—those gentlemen will better recollect. Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien replied, unequivocally as I had done, that they would never consent to have the social relations of their families controlled by any power whatever but their own. Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself, went the same evening to a party at Col. Towson's, where a report was current that we were to be removed forthwith, of which I had no doubt at the time. The next morning, Col. J. came to my house, and said that he ought perhaps to have been more frank last evening, and told us positively that the President had finally determined on our removal from office, unless we agreed at once that our families should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her to their large parties; and that he had made up his mind to designate Mr. Dickens to take charge of the Treasury Department, Mr. Kendall of the Navy Department, and would find an Attorney General somewhere. I observed that my course was fixed, and could not be changed for all the offices in the President's gift; and it made no more difference to me than to any person whom the President designated to take my place. In the evening of the same day, Col. J. called again, and informed me that he had just been with the President, who had drawn up a paper explanatory of what he had intended and expected of us; that some of his Tennessee friends had been with him for several hours: that his passion had subsided, and he had entirely changed his ground: He would not insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton; he only wished us to assist in putting down the slanders against her: that he believed her innocent, and he thought our families ought to do what they could to sustain her, if they could not visit her; and that he wished to see me the next day.—Col. J. added, that the President had been exceedingly excited for several days, but was now perfectly calm and mild. The next day I waited on the President, and opened the subject, by stating that Col. Johnson had informed me that he wished to see me; to which he assented and went into a long argument to show how innocent a woman Mrs. Eaton was, and how much she had been persecuted, and mentioned the names of a number of ladies who had been active in this persecution, and that the lady of a foreign minister was also one of the conspirators; adding that he would send her and her husband home, and teach him and his master that the wife of a member of his cabinet was not to be thus treated, that Mrs. E. was as pure and as chaste as Mrs. Donelson's infant daughter, but there was a combination here among a number of ladies, not those of the Heads of Departments, to drive her out of society, and to drive her husband out of office; but he would be cut into inch pieces on the rack, before he would suffer him or his wife to be injured by their vile calumnies; that he was resolved to have harmony in his cabinet, and he wished us to join in putting down the slanders against Mrs. Eaton. I observed to the President, that I had never considered it incumbent on me to investigate the character of Mrs.

Eaton; such a service did not, in my judgment, come within the scope of my duties to the Government; it belonged to society alone to determine such matters.—The power of the Administration could not change the opinion of the community, even if it could be properly used to control the relations of domestic life in any case.—The society of Washington must be the best judges of whom it ought to receive. I regretted the difficulties which Maj. Eaton laboured under, and had felt it to be my duty not to aggravate them. I had decided at an early day to have had conversation with him on the subject, but no opportunity had presented itself to have our social views volunteered one and another in that way. Because I had, however, adopted with me, his feelings as much as I could, I was fully with what was due to the community with which I associated. I considered the family to be a sacred trust, exclusively to myself, as a citizen. The Administration could do with it, more than any other individual, and could not be properly exerted to interfere with it, and I was of reputation to be so. I did not interfere with the Cabinet; I had no symptoms of such intentions, and I was of official conduct in the slightest nature. I saw the least chance of success in a changed tone, that he had entire confidence in my integrity and capacity in executing the duties of the Department, and expressed his perfect satisfaction, in that respect, with my whole conduct; he had never supposed for a moment that my official acts had been influenced in the least degree by any unkind feelings towards Maj. Eaton; and he did not mean to insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton: He had been much excited, for some time past, by the combination against her, and he wished us to aid him in putting down their slanders, adding that she was excluded from most of the invitations to parties; and, when invited, she was insulted; that the lady of a foreign minister before referred to had insulted her at Baron Krudener's party. I remarked that some injustice might be done to that lady on that occasion; although she might not choose to associate with Mrs. Eaton, I did not think she intended to insult her; she might have supposed that there was some design, not altogether respectful to herself, in the offer of the attendance to supper of the Secretary of War, whose wife she did not visit, instead of that of the Secretary of State, which, according to the usual practice she probably considered herself entitled to. I was present, and saw most of what had happened. She evidently thought herself aggrieved at something, but acted with much dignity on the occasion. I saw no appearance of insult offered to Mrs. Eaton. He replied, that he had been fully informed, and knew all about it; and but for certain reasons which he mentioned, he would have sent the foreign Minister before referred to, and his wife, home immediately. After some further conversation on this and other matters, in which I considered the President as having entirely waived the demand made through Col. Johnson, that my family must visit Mrs. Eaton, as the condition for my remaining in office, and in which he expressed himself in terms of personal kindness towards me, I took my leave. He did not show me, or read, any paper on the subject."

The public will now, I think, be at no loss to determine upon the true state of the facts of this case. Mr. Ingham's very full statement is taken from notes made at the time, and which were shown to me shortly after they were made. In repeated conversations with Mr. Branch, our recollections were found to concur. The transaction was of a nature calculated to awaken all my attention, and to impress itself indelibly upon my memory. I claim no benefit, therefore, from any supposed imperfection of this faculty, and expect to be believed because I speak the truth.

In relation to the statement that the paper drawn up in the hand-writing of the President was shown to me, the denial of which I most explicitly repeat, if charity is to perform her holy office in reconciling these conflicting assertions, it is much more easy to believe that the memory of the President may have failed on this occasion. He saw and conversed with various persons on this subject, and has to rely upon his memory for the fact of having