

POLITICAL.

A correspondent requests us to re-publish the strictures of the Washington Telegraph on the authorized call of the Globe upon Gov. BRANCH—we contemplated doing so, provided no counter authorized statement shortly appeared. In the subsequent language of the Telegraph, we saw "the propriety of leaving to the parties themselves further developments." The following recent intelligence from Washington, removes all doubt that the "malign influence" which produced the ill-timed and ill-fated discord in the Cabinet, will soon be made known to the public.

From the Washington Telegraph, of Tuesday, June 21.

Another Attack upon the Liberty of the Press.—The following correspondence speaks for itself; and is further confirmation of what we have said relative to the causes which dissolved the late cabinet. We reserve, for a subsequent notice, our comment upon this extraordinary attempt to silence this press, by holding others responsible for our statement of a fact, which, so far as Mr. Ingham was concerned, had been stated in the Philadelphia Enquirer, several weeks ago, the truth of which cannot be denied. It is proper, however, that we should say that Mr. Ingham having completed the important reports, for which he continued in the discharge of the duties as Secretary of the Treasury, had made his arrangements to leave the Department yesterday. In the morning he was engaged in taking leave of his friends, when Major Eaton, accompanied by several others, made his appearance in the Treasury building. Their conduct was such as to attract the notice of the clerks; and a report was soon circulated that he had come there for the purpose of making a personal attack upon Mr. Ingham. One of his friends immediately apprised him of it; and he, having prepared himself for the occasion, passed to his office without molestation. Some short time afterwards Major Eaton, with two of his brothers in law, Dr. Randolph and Major Lewis, left the building. Mr. Ingham, we are informed, will leave the city for Pennsylvania, to-morrow.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

Friday Night, 17th June, 1831.
SIR: I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen through so debased a source as the columns of the U. S. Telegraph.—I have been content to wait for the full development of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me and my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife: "It is proven that the Secretaries of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and the Attorney General, refused to associate with her."—This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction or will disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer.

Very respectfully,
J. H. EATON.
S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

* This is not fairly quoted. We said: "It is proved that the families of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her."—Ed. Tel.

REPLY.
Washington 18th June, 1831.
SIR: I have not been able to ascer-

tain, from your note of last evening, whether it is the publication referred to by you, or the fact stated in the Telegraph, which you desire to know whether I have sanctioned or will disavow.—If it be the first you demand, it is too absurd to merit an answer. If it be the last, you may find authority for the same fact in a Philadelphia paper, about the first of April last, which is deemed to be quite as friendly to you as the Telegraph may be to me. When you have settled such accounts with your particular friends, it will be time enough to make demands of others. In the mean time, I take the occasion to say, that you must be not a little deranged, to imagine that any blustering of yours could induce me to disavow what all the inhabitants of this City know, and perhaps half the people of the United States believe to be true. I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.

S. D. INGHAM.
JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.
18th June, 1831.

SIR: I have received your letter of to day, and regret to find that to a frank and candid inquiry brought before you, an answer impudent and insolent is returned. To injury unprovoked, you are pleased to add insult. What is the remedy? It is to indulge the expectation that, though a man may be mean enough to slander, or base enough to encourage it, he yet may have bravery sufficient to repair the wrong. In that spirit I demand of you satisfaction for the wrong and injury you done me. Your answer must determine whether you are so far entitled to the name and character of a gentleman as to be able to act like one.

Very respectfully,
J. H. EATON.
SAM'L D. INGHAM, Esq.

REPLY.
Washington, 20th June, 1831.

SIR: Your note of Saturday, purporting to be a demand of satisfaction for injury done to you, was received on that day; company prevented me from sending you an immediate answer. Yesterday morning, your brother-in-law, Dr. Randolph, intruded himself into my room, with a threat of personal violence. I perfectly understand the part you are made to play in the farce now acting before the American people. I am not to be intimidated by threats, or provoked by abuse, to any act inconsistent with the pity and contempt which your condition and conduct inspire.

Yours, Sir, respectfully,
S. D. INGHAM.
JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.
20th June, 1831.

SIR: Your note of this morning is received. It proves to me that you are quite brave enough to do a mean action, but too great a coward to repair it. Your contempt I heed not; your pity I despise. It is such contemptible fellows as yourself that have set forth rumors of their own creation, and taken them as a ground of imputation against me. If that be good cause, then should you have pity of yourself, for your wife has not escaped them, and you must know it.—But no more; here our correspondence closes. Nothing more will be received short of an acceptance of my demand of Saturday, and nothing more be said by me until face to face we meet. It is not in my nature to brook your insults, nor will they be submitted to.

J. H. EATON.
S. D. INGHAM, Esq.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1831.

CANDIDATES.
For the 3d Congressional district.
DR. THOS. H. HALL,
JOSEPH R. LLOYD, Esq.
Edgecombe County—General Assembly—Senate.
Gen. LOUIS D. WILSON,
House of Commons.
MR. HARDY FLOWERS,
GRAY LITTLE,
REDDING PITTMAN,
WILLIAM D. HOPKINS.

Congressional Candidates.—The following gentlemen are candidates to represent the several districts in this State, in the next U. S. Congress.

- 1st district, William B. Shepard is opposed by John H. Wheeler.
- 2d. Jesse A. Bynum, John Branch—Willis Alston having declined a reelection.
- 3d. Thomas H. Hall, opposed by Joseph R. Lloyd.
- 4th. Jesse Speight, no opposition.
- 5th. James J. McKay—Edw. B. Dudley having declined.
- 6th. Robert Potter, no opposition.
- 7th. Edmund Deperry, opposed by Lauchlin Bethune.
- 8th. Daniel L. Barringer, no opp'n.
- 9th. Augustin H. Shepperd, do.
- 10th. Abram Rencher, do.
- 11th. Henry W. Conner, opposed by Bartlett Shipp.
- 12th. Samuel P. Carson, opposed by Anthony Casey.
- 13th. Lewis Williams, no oppo'n.

Masonic Celebration.—The anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated in this place on Friday last, by the members of Concord Lodge No. 58, and Skewarkee Lodge, No. 90. At 11 o'clock, a procession was formed at the Hall, and proceeded to the Old Church, where an eloquent and appropriate Oration was delivered by Dr. J. W. POTTS. A sumptuous repast was prepared at the Hall, by Mr. W. P. Hadly—and a Ball in the evening closed the celebration.—So far as we have understood, nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the day, which appeared to give general satisfaction.

The President's Visit to the South deferred.—In reply to an invitation from the citizens of Wilmington, President Jackson states, that a proper regard for the public interests compels him to forego his contemplated Southern tour this summer.

Latest from Europe.—By the ship Cambrian, Liverpool dates to the 18th May have been received at New-York. The markets continued dull, and Cotton had experienced a further decline in price. The excitement produced by the elections in Great Britain was fast subsiding—the difference in favor of Reform is said to be 142 members. The news from the continent is unimportant.

COMMUNICATED.

Nags-Head.—The following extracts from the Report made by Hamilton Fulton, late Engineer of the State, on the subject of opening the Inlet at Nags-Head, may throw much light and information on that subject, which at this time is so particularly interesting to the citizens of this Congressional district. Mr. Fulton entered into a particular examination of the expences and practicability of opening an Inlet, as well as the expediency—he says:

"Although I have felt it my duty to insert the above extracts in this report, it is not with a view of exciting a supposition that the re-opening of the Inlet is impracticable, or that an Inlet cannot be made and maintained of sufficient capacity for the existing trade. It is merely to prevent the sanguine expectations of those who may conceive it possible to have an Inlet capable of receiving vessels of any draught.

"The level of the surface of the water in Roanoke Sound is equal to the half tide in the ocean; or in other words, it is 2½ feet above the level of the sea at low water neap tides, and 2½ feet below the level of the sea at high water.

"In order to open a communication between Albermarle Sound and the Sea near Nags, and keep that communication permanently navigable, it is necessary to cut off all communication between Albermarle Sound & Pamlico, by embankments (or walls) across Croatan and Roanoke Sounds. The average depth of water in the first of these situations is 7 feet, except in the ship channel, which is from 10 to 15—(in some places 30 feet deep.) In the second, there is a channel about half a mile in width, with a depth of water from 1 to 9½ feet—the remainder is across the islands and channels between them, where the depth of water does not on an average exceed 1 foot. The length of the first embankment (or

wall) is 3¼ miles; the distance over the several channels of the second, amount to 14; and the length of the embankments across the island is 7 furlongs—(making the whole length of the wall or embankment to exceed 5½ miles.) The principal reason for selecting these stations is their soundings and distances being best calculated to effect the purpose intended at the smallest expense.

"The best material for the construction of a work of this description is stone."

The Engineer then estimates the smallest expense of this stone wall at \$2,363,483.

If the wall were to be made of earth and timber, the cost is estimated at \$1,206,297. But this he says is liable to decay.

The 25th Section.—A friend in Kentucky not having access to the Journals of Congress, has intimated a wish that we would state in our paper, for the satisfaction of many who desire information on the subject, what number of propositions have been made in Congress, for the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary act. We have accordingly examined the Journals, and find that in three instances only has the repeal of the section been moved—1st, by Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, April 26, 1822; 2dly, by Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, on the 2d of January, 1824; and 3dly, by Mr. Davis, of South-Carolina, at the last session. Neither of these propositions was debated; but the subject has been, incidentally, on other questions, introduced into debate.

Nat. Int. 16th June.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

A Remedy against the late calamity in Raleigh.—I have been informed that the State House in Raleigh has been destroyed by fire—the question now is, in what way can we rebuild it with as little burden to the citizens as possible? First, I would recommend when the Legislature is convened for the purpose of transacting the business of the State, they proceed immediately to the business which they are convened for—I do believe the sessions would not be half the length they now are, which would be a great saving to the State. Secondly, elect such men to represent us the ensuing election, who will serve their constituents this year gratis. The cost to the State of the Legislature for the year ending 1st Nov. 1830, was \$39,927.

A free Voter of Edgecombe.

Awful Calamity!—Destruction of the Capitol of North Carolina!—It is with indescribable emotions of regret that we announce this awful catastrophe. On Tuesday morning, about 7 o'clock, the building was discovered to be on fire by the smoke which issued from the roof on the west side. The alarm was immediately given, and our citizens hastened to the fatal spot with a hope of extinguishing the flame. But it was soon discovered to be impracticable, and the exertions of all hands were then directed to the object of saving the papers in the different offices and defending the other public buildings in the Square. In this they were happily successful; but, most unfortunately, the whole State Library was destroyed. The house having been newly covered with Zinc, it was perhaps half an hour after the smoke was discovered before the fire was seen on the outside; but in a few minutes

after it burst through the roof, the spreading flame covered the top of the house; after which the top began rapidly to break in, and by 9 o'clock the walls alone of that once beautiful edifice, which was justly the pride of the State and admiration of all who have visited our city, were to be seen, with the rolling smoke and curling flames gushing in terrific volumes through every door and window, and at the top of its wide and coverless walls. Great concern was manifested for the preservation of the Statue of Washington, which stood in the centre of the rotunda, and an effort was made to save it; but it was vain and fruitless; and this monument, reared by the grateful and patriotic citizens of North Carolina, in honor of the father of our country, at an expense of about \$30,000, and which was said to be the finest piece of sculpture in the world, was abandoned in despair to share the fate of the superstructure which it had so long graced. After the house was filled with flames, the statue presented an awful aspect, being alternately enveloped in dark volumes of smoke and curling sheets of reddening blaze; and when the dome fell in, the head and arms were broken off, and a great portion of the figure reduced to a state of calcination; and it now stands amidst the general ruins, a melancholy witness of the inconstancy of earthly things. We are glad to state, however, that the elegant full length portrait of Washington, which hung near the Speaker's Chair in the Commons Hall, was saved. All the furniture, with every thing else, save the papers in the Comptroller's office, the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and the offices of the Clerks of the two Houses of the Legislature, was consumed.

The House had just been covered with Zinc, agreeably to the provisions of a resolution of the last Legislature, and the work completed, with the exception of a little soldering that remained to be finished; and it is supposed that the fire was accidentally communicated to the building by the use of the furnaces necessary in such work. It is a mortifying reflection that the very means adopted for the security of the building, have been attended with a fatality that produced its destruction.

It is due to our citizens to say that every exertion within the compass of human power was made to avert this dreadful calamity.

The fire caught upon two or three houses at the distance of one or two hundred yards from the State House; but by prompt exertions it was immediately extinguished. It was a happy thing that the ill-fated building was surrounded with a thick grove of tall oaks, and was not covered with shingles. The atmosphere was very damp, and the wind was also in a very favorable direction. But for these propitious circumstances, the fire might have extended its ravages over the city.

The books and papers were removed from all the public offices; and the state of derangement into which they have been thus precipitated, will impose a task upon the Heads of Department which will require many months of the most assiduous labor to accomplish.

A meeting of the members of the Presbyterian Church was