

POLITICAL.

☞ We copy from Mr. Berrien's Address the following letter from Col. Johnson, and his reply. The American Sentinel says, the Colonel is expected in Philadelphia in the course of a few days—the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that the Address of Mr. Berrien, and the accompanying correspondence, are but "cakes and custards," as Sancho was wont to say, to what is about to appear—and the Washington Telegraph adds: "We know not what is about to appear. We presume that all, that the worst will not appear before the meeting of Congress; but we know enough to feel authorized to say, that there are facts yet behind, of much more weighty import than any thing which have been given to the public. We do not believe that these will appear until after meeting of Congress." We will endeavor to avoid surfeiting our readers with this subject, at the same time presenting such parts of the authentic documents that may appear, as will enable them fully to comprehend it, in all its bearings.

Col. R. M. Johnson to Messrs. Berrien and Ingham.
Great Crossing,
30th June, 1831.

Gentlemen: The Telegraph has alluded to some communication made to you by a member of Congress, authorized by the President—the substance of which is, that the President wished to coerce a social intercourse between your families and Mrs. Eaton. I see the Globe denies it. I have tho't it barely possible that the allusion could be made to me, because if I had ever communicated such an idea, I should have done the most palpable, gross, and wanton injustice to the President; for he disclaimed, on all occasions, any right, or desire, or intention, to regulate the private or social intercourse of his Cabinet. The President had been induced to believe that a part of his Cabinet had entered into a deep laid scheme to drive Major Eaton from his Cabinet, and of this he complained. I did not believe it, and, as the mutual friend of all concerned, I proposed that I should have the opportunity to converse with that portion of his Cabinet before he had an interview with them, and he acquiesced—and the interview which I had with you, resulted, as I understood, in a better understanding, and in fact I considered it a reconciliation. Whatever came from me, upon the subject of a social intercourse, was the suggestions of my solicitude to restore harmony among friends. My object was peace and friendship. I have never considered myself at liberty to say any thing about this interview except to a discreet and confidential friend. I should not think any of the parties justified in representing for publication in newspapers, what any of the other parties said, without submitting such statement for mutual examination; for the plain reason that such conversations are too easily misunderstood. I may well remember what I have said myself, but may not so easily represent what you have said, or intended to say. I have not myself seen the necessity or propriety of any allusion in newspapers, to our interview, which was among intimate and bosom friends, where the conversation was free and unreserved, and for the object of peace and friendship. But if any should consider it necessary, then the great object should be, to state the conversation correctly; for there can be no motive to misunderstand the facts. For fear that allusion should have been made to

myself, as the member of Congress, and believing it barely possible that I may have been misunderstood on the particular point alluded to, I have felt it my duty, and due to that perfect friendship which has existed between us, to make known these views, that the proper correction may be made, as a misunderstanding, without the necessity of any formal publication from either of us, and without even a disclosure as to what member of Congress allusion was made.

Sincerely and truly your friend,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
Messrs. Ingham & Berrien.
The absence of Gov. Branch has been the only cause why this letter was not also addressed to him.

Mr. Berrien to Col. Johnson.
Washington, 7th July 1831.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 30th ult. addressed jointly to Mr. Ingham and myself, has been duly received. I have noted your view of the occurrence to which it refers, with a perfect disposition to meet you in the spirit of frankness and of good feeling, which is expressed in your letter. It is an evidence of my reluctance to engage in controversy, that I have abstained from going before the public, notwithstanding the multiplied misrepresentations with which the newspapers are teeming. I still desire to avoid this necessity—but as circumstances beyond my control may render it indispensable, I acquiesce with the less reluctance, in the interchange of recollections which you propose.

I am to speak of what occurred at the interview which took place between you, Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself, at my house. You had, as I afterwards understood, held previous conversations on the same subject with one or both of those gentlemen, but I was perfectly unprepared for the interview, until the moment when you announced its object at my house. The impression made by your announcement was such as not easily to be effaced from my memory. You began by expressing the friendly regard which you felt for those gentlemen and myself, and by stating that this was the motive for your interference. You told us that an impression had been made upon the mind of the President that a combination existed between Messrs. Ingham, and Branch, and myself, to exclude Mrs. Eaton from the society of Washington—that he was excited by this representation, considering it as an attempt to wound him through Major Eaton—that the President had seen with pain the want of harmony among the members of his Cabinet—that he was determined to have harmony, and that his determination would be announced to us in the course of the week. You added that you had in the mean time sought this interview with the approbation of the President, from motives of regard for all parties. You mentioned, as circumstances which had contributed to produce this impression on the mind of the President, that Messrs. Branch, and Ingham, and myself, had successively given large parties to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and while you disclaimed any disposition on his part to require an intimacy between our families and that of Major Eaton, you added, that he would in future expect that at

least on such occasions as that to which you had referred, (that is to say, when large or general parties were given,) that Mrs. E. should be invited. I replied to you that not having been previously advised of the intention to hold this interview—having had no conference with the other gentlemen, I must be considered solely responsible for what I was about to say. I then observed that I would not permit the President or any other man to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family—and that if such a requisition was persevered in, I would retire from office. You expressed your regret at the terms of this answer—and I remarked that it was indifferent to me in what terms it was conveyed, provided the substance was retained—but that from this I would not depart. I understood you to disclaim any intention on the part of the President to require an intimate intercourse between the families of Messrs. Branch, and Ingham, and myself, and that of Major Eaton, but to express with equal clearness his expectation that when we gave large or general parties Mrs. E. should be invited—and it was my purpose to deny altogether his right to interfere in this matter. The replies of the other gentlemen were, according to my recollection, substantially the same—but I shall enclose copies of your letter to them, and leave them to speak for themselves.

The impression which this conversation made upon my mind is clear and distinct; and it is not probable that it could have been effaced from my memory. My own disposition was instantly to resign my office. In consenting to retain it, I yielded to the opinions of those in whose judgment I had confidence, and to my sense of what was due to the interests of Georgia, at that particular juncture.

My remembrance of this conversation is moreover confirmed by a recollection of what occurred on my subsequent interview with the President, in which a particular reference was made to it. When he spoke of a combination between Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and myself, to exclude Mrs. E. from society, I claimed, as matter of right, to know the names of the persons by whom such a representation had been made. He said the impression had been derived from the various rumors which had reached him; spoke of the parties which had been given by those gentlemen and myself, to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and added that the reports against her were foul calumnies. I remonstrated against his having adopted an opinion dishonorable to any member of his Cabinet on mere rumor, but expressly declined to discuss the question of the truth or falsehood of the reports to which he had referred—telling him, that, without undertaking to decide whether they were true or false, it was my purpose merely to conform to the general sense of the community of which I had become a member; and that I could not be induced to change that determination. The decision of the President not to pursue this matter further, I understood at the time to have been produced by the representations of some of his most intimate and personal friends.

Such is my understanding of

the conversation referred to in your letter. I look to it as the origin and continuing cause of the distraction of the party, which has thus lost the means of doing much good which it might have effected. But I am not desirous to bruit it to the world. If, without imputing to me the alleged want of harmony in the Cabinet, my retirement is placed on the ground of the President's mere will, so far as I am concerned, it is well. I do not dispute his right to exercise that as he thinks fit; but for the sake of my children, I will not submit to the continued misrepresentations of the public journals. The best legacy I have to bequeath them is the untarnished reputation of their father. I can easily conceive, also, that a state of things may exist, in which a sense of duty to the public will compel me to speak. But I hope such an emergency will not arise.

I ought perhaps to add, that I have already stated to Major Eaton the substance of this, so far as it was necessary to answer a call which he made upon me to avow or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. It was not necessary, however, to mention your name, and it was consequently not mentioned. I spoke of the interview as having been had with "a gentleman who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not did act under the authority of the President." Having now replied to your letter, I will only add, that, should our recollections differ, I shall regret it. But that I have taken great care not to put down any thing which is not distinctly impressed upon mine.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully,
yours,
JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
Hon. R. M. Johnson.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Beaufort County—William S. Rowland, * Senate. Richard H. Benner* and David C. Freeman,* Commons. State of the Poll: Rowland 594, — Latham 199—Bonner 737, Freeman 733, — Satterthwaite 652. Congress. Hall 846, Lloyd 438.
Currituck—Jonathan Lindsay, S. John B. Jones* and Benjamin Simmons, C. Congress, Wm. B. Shepherd 548, John H. Wheeler 214.
Nash—Willis W. Boddie, S. Joseph Arrington and Geo. Boddie,* C.
Franklin—Wm. P. Williams, S. Gideon Glenn and James Davis,* C.
Warren—John H. Hawkins, S. John Bragg and Thos. J. Judkins,* C.
Granville—William M. Sneed, S. Spencer O'Brien and James Wyche, C. State of the Poll: O'Brien 722, Wyche 708, John C. Ridley 700, Parker F. Stone 160.
*New members.

Rumors.—The Norfolk Herald, of Friday last, says: "The rumor goes that Major Eaton challenged Mr. Berrien on Monday week."

☞ The Washington Telegraph contains another letter from the Hon. S. D. Ingham to the President of the U. States, which occupies seven columns of that paper. It is in reply to the letter of the President's private secretary, and some strictures of the Globe on Mr. Ingham's conduct, &c.

The last Augusta Constitutionalist states that Mr. Crawford's "final reply to Mr. Calhoun may be expected every day. It will appear in the Globe."

Pistareens.—The Newbern Spectator says: "We are requested to

state, (by an officer of one of the banks in that place,) that one sort of pistareens, (that with a head on one side,) is worth fully 20 cents, while the other sort, which is most common with us, is worth only about 16½ cents."

Horrible.—The Edenton Gazette says: "We learn that a man by the name of Combs, has been committed to jail in Windsor, Bertie county, charged with having murdered his wife and child by beating and drowning them. Some of the particulars have come to our knowledge, but as this unnatural and unfeeling wretch, will shortly be arraigned before the bar of his country to answer to the charge, we forbear mentioning them."

The Duplin Murder.—A correspondent of the Newbern Sentinel states that the innocence of Bushee, suspected of the murder of Miss Boyte, has been satisfactorily established—and that Moses Bowden, a young man who was the immediate neighbor of the deceased, has been committed to Kenansville jail, to stand his trial (for the murder) at the approaching term of the Superior Court.

Shocco Springs.—We find the following description of the attractions of this celebrated watering-place, in the Raleigh Register, given as an extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Shocco Springs, July 24th, to his friend in that city:

"I really was sadly disappointed and truly sorry to hear you could not meet me here at the time you promised. I came, and have been here nearly ever since, enjoying myself as well as ever man did. You can form no idea how much pleasure we see; the visitors here, comprize ladies of wealth, accomplishments and beauty, families of standing, and young gentlemen of intelligence and humor. I must not forget, while I think of it, to tell you that our old friend — is here again in all his glory. His freaks of conversation, his pungent repartee, and forcible remarks, and then his gallant demeanor, render him an indispensable or sort of "sine qua non," to the Commonwealth of Shocco Springs, as a Virginia Monthly Court Lawyer would tell you. Beauty, you know, will render any place interesting—beauty, which, as Johnson says, has overpowered the resolutions of the firm, and subdued the rigorous to softness. This same sort of beauty has been too plentiful at Shocco this summer for me. It has dethroned all my reason, and paralyzed all its attributes by its irresistible form. But still time passes pleasantly, and you must come out to enjoy some of our walks, with the ladies, to the Springs and in the grove, join us in a cotillion or mingle in social chat, hear good music on the Piano and now and then take a glass of Mrs. Johnson's exquisite ice cream, before I go down to the sandy roads, marshy grounds and frog ponds of —
Your friend and serv't.

Appointments by the President.—Louis McLane, of Delaware, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States.

Martin Van Buren, of New-York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Abernethy Vail, of New-York, to be Secretary of Legation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the place of Washington Irving, Esq. who has signified his wish to retire.

Robert B. Gilchrist, of Charleston, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of South-Carolina, in the place of Edw. Frost, resigned.