

mother were referred to, and gave statements of their knowledge. This was no sooner known, than Mrs. Eaton and her aids attempted to intimidate them, and induce them to retract their statements. She told them that Major Eaton would prosecute them, and the suit would ruin them. This failing, she added, that Major Eaton would avenge her, and would spill Mr. Campbell's blood, which, if they persisted, they would be answerable for. All sorts of arts and vicious contrivances were practised to alarm those two ladies. They, however, relying upon truth and virtue as their protection, before Heaven, did persist in asserting every material fact they had before stated. In one immaterial particular only, would they modify their statements: conforming to a more refreshed recollection. The Secretary of War and his lady, were engaged at the same time in endeavoring to intimidate Mr. Campbell. They had several interviews with him, one of these in the presence of Col. Towson. They also threatened his life if he did not retract, but all in vain. Their proceedings were daily, and almost hourly, made known to the President, by Major Lewis, who was the aidecamp of the old General throughout. When all these preparations were made for a general movement, and Mr. Bradford had made his report from New York, General Jackson sent for Dr. Ely to come to Washington—then summoned his cabinet, except Major Eaton, and invited Mr. Campbell to attend. Major Lewis was also in waiting. The Chief Magistrate and the Heads of Departments, his constitutional advisers, being thus assembled in the Council Chamber the former opened his budget, in form, with all the solemnity due to the most momentous business of the nation. He began by a speech on the great sin of calumny, &c. stating what charges had been made against Major and Mrs. Eaton, and asserting in the most solemn manner, if they were true, that he would separate them from the administration; BUT THAT MAJOR EATON WAS A FREE-MASON, AND TIMBERLAKE WAS A MASON—AND THAT EATON HAD, AS ALL MASONS KNOW, TAKEN A MOST SOLEMN OATH NEVER TO DEFILE A BROTHER'S WIFE. That he had known Major Eaton for twenty years, and was satisfied that he was a man of spotless character, &c. &c. He then introduced the charges more particularly. "Mr. Campbell's witness," he said, "was a dead Doctor, who had, by his own admission, violated his professional oath to keep his patient's secrets, and was, therefore, not to be believed,—that his wife and mother had made contradictory statements, and they were not to be believed." Here Mr. Campbell requested to have the statements read, but General Jackson refused. "But," said he, "if it were true that Mrs. Timberlake had a miscarriage, at the time Mr. Campbell alleges, the child was, no doubt, her husband's; for, (said he,) I have seen Timberlake's books, with his own writing, so late in the same year, (say) 1825, that I am satisfied on that point." Here General Jackson mentioned the latest date he had seen in the books, and also the date of the miscarriage, according to the alleged statement of Dr. Craven and his family. When he had got thus far, Mr. Campbell informed the President that he had made a mistake of one year, in fixing the time of the miscarriage; that it was stated by Dr. Craven to have occurred in a certain month (say) in 1826, more than a year after Timberlake left the country. "No, sir," said the General, "you fixed it in 1825." "I beg the President's pardon," said Mr. Campbell, "but he is certainly mistaken; I never did fix it in that year." "You did, sir," said Gen. Jackson. Mr. Campbell replied, that "the fact, as to the time, could be easily ascertained, which would correct all mistakes, and he would place that matter beyond all doubt, if the President desired." General Jackson signified that he did not wish to be interrupted, and that what Mr. Campbell said was false. The General then said he had now disposed of this charge. As to the allegation that Mrs. Jackson had an unfavorable opinion of Mrs. Timberlake, he knew of his own knowledge that it was false; and, as to the charge against the conduct of Major Eaton and Mrs. Timberlake, in N. York, alleging "that they had slept in the same room together," all that could be proved, was, that they had been seen on the bed together. He did not read the report of Mr. Bradford, or any of the depositions; but said it amounted to nothing more than that they were sitting on the bed together. After having gone through, he called upon Dr. Ely to give his opinion of the evidence.—The Doctor came to the conclusion, "that there was no positive evidence to convict Major Eaton of an improper connexion with Mrs. Timberlake; but ('nor Mrs. Eaton either," said General Jackson hastily) on that point," said the Doctor, "I would rather not say." "She's as chaste as a virgin," said General Jackson. After Dr. Ely took his seat, Mr. Campbell begged permission to say a few words, in explanation of the matter before the Council: he briefly expressed the motives which had influenced his conduct in this business, in which he very solemnly declared that his only object was to promote the interests of religion and morality, and the welfare of General Jackson's administration; that he had communicated nothing to the opponents of General Jackson; but, on the contrary, had desired to make the fact known directly to himself, through one of his most confidential friends. He then proceeded to comment on the testimony of Dr. Craven and his family—when he was very abruptly stopped by Gen. Jackson, charging him with misrepresenting Mr. Campbell desired permission to proceed, and was making some further remarks on the evidence, when he was again stopped with great rudeness, charged with wild misrepresentation, and distinctly given to understand that he had not been invited

there to discuss these matters. Mr. Campbell then said, "I perceive that I have mistaken the object of the invitation to come here—that it was not to give me an opportunity of saying anything in my justification; I have therefore 'only to say, that I stand ready to prove, in a court of justice, all I have said, and more than I have said, or would have dared to say three days ago;" upon which he retired, and the scene ended. Before this meeting took place, General Jackson sent his man Lewis to take a pew in another church, and afterwards he did all he could to induce his dependents to do the same. Mr. Campbell was from that time forth persecuted by all the influence of the President. An invitation given to him a few evenings before this cabinet meeting occurred, by Mr. Branch's family, to a social party, was reported to the President, by his Major Domo, and made the cause of a personal difference between Branch and Eaton, for which the latter says in his book, (written by Amos Kendall,) that he did not speak to Branch. From these facts, I leave you to judge of General Jackson's claims to the character of a religious man. I say nothing about his profane swearing—it may be his besetting sin; but I rest the case upon his flagrant injustice to a pious, unoffending minister of the gospel; his utter disregard of the plainest precepts of morality, and his abuse of the power of his station to slur and slander the pious dead, in order to veil the sins of a vicious favorite, tending by its example, not merely to contaminate the society of the national metropolis, but to pollute the morals of the whole nation. Will regular attendance at church and saying grace before meat, give to such a man any claim to the character of a Christian? You will, perhaps, be curious to know how I became so minutely acquainted with these transactions; I can only say, in reply to such an inquiry, that there are not a few persons in this city to whom these matters are quite familiar. I have sought the facts from various authentic sources, and have given you such as will, I have no doubt, be corroborated by every honest witness who was present at any of them. I have, however, only given you an outline, and this without the slightest coloring. If the whole reality could be given just as it occurred, and as must be known to the witnesses, I am persuaded, from all I have heard, that it would suffice with shame, every face that has been erected in favor of this miserable old man. A LOOKER ON.

Various Matters.

The Legislature of New York have passed the resolutions against re-chartering the U. S. Bank. In the Assembly the vote was 76 to 37; and in the Senate 20 to 10.

The Presbyterian Church, in Nashville, Tenn., was consumed by fire on Sunday night, the 29th ult. It was not known how the fire originated.

Gen. Lafayette, we are sorry to learn, had been for some days confined to his bed with a severe indisposition, and had been bled several times.

Letters have been received in Boston, from Smyrna dated 4th Nov. which state that the Cholera had considerably subsided. The whole number of deaths during its progress was from 6 to 8000.

The New Orleans Bee states that on the 23d ult. the Mississippi river in front of the city was covered with floating ice nine or ten inches thick—an occurrence which had not happened before for thirty years.

The Philadelphia National Gazette says, we regret to learn that Professor Hare received considerable injury in one of his hands on Monday, by the untimely explosion of a quantity of fulminating preparation, during the lecture hours.

The importance of the establishment of the American Colony at Liberia appears to be justly appreciated by some of the British writers. The Westminster (London) Review says, in reference to it: "The Americans are successfully planting negroes on the Coast of Africa; a greater event possibly, in its consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the New World."

Rhode Island.—The Anti-Masonic State Committee have called a State Convention to be held at Providence on the 22d inst., to nominate candidates for State officers for the spring election.

We regret to state, serious injury has been sustained to the Canal opposite this place.—The heavy embankment between the Guard Lock and the Dam has nearly all been swept away; and with it the Saw Mill. The lock is materially injured, having fallen in. We have no information from below of the extent of damage sustained; but it must, undoubtedly, be great. The Dam at this place, since the embankment has been carried away, is left in a very precarious state; and fears are entertained for its safety. In our next, we shall probably be able to give the particulars; and we would not be much surprised to find the amount of injury to be so great as to preclude the practicability of rendering this portion of the public improvement of any benefit during the whole of the approaching season. We hope, however, for the best.—Blairsville Republican.

MUNCY, Pa. Feb. 7.

A Perilous Adventure.—On Saturday evening last, about dark, while Mr. Joseph Bailey, of the island opposite Jersey Shore, was engaged in securing a flat boat, that lay in the river a large piece of ice came

in contact with it, broke its moorings, and hurried it into the midst of the stream.—The floating ice precluded all hopes of his being able to reach the shore; thus exposed to all the sensations of cold, and incertitude of fate, he made a voyage of about 50 miles, passed through the breach in Muncy Dam, and was rescued at the Milton Bridge.

The Bradford county Democrat says, that about 800 feet of the Shamokin dam has been carried away.

DAMAGE BY ICE.—The bridge over the Monongahela, at Pittsburg, has been partially destroyed by ice. It cost \$140,000.—The damage done by ice, on the Ohio river, and branches, is estimated at half a million dollars.

RAIL ROAD.—A bill has been reported in the N. Y. Assembly, to construct a rail road, from N. York, through a part of Pennsylvania, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauque counties, to Lake Erie. Thomas B. Campbell, Timothy H. Porter & Erastus Root, are among the commissioners named in the bill.

SQUABBLING.—J. W. Webb, a N. York editor, has been at points with Duff Green of Washington, for some time, and appeared to have an itching for mortal combat; for which purpose he repaired to the city, and employed a Mr. Barrel to befriend him—accordingly, Webb dispatched him to Duff, with a note of dire import, on the 6th, which Duff would not "honour" according to rule; but gave a check on the back of the Barrel which nearly knocked it to staves. The report of the affair being made known to Webb, he magnanimously posted Gen. Duff Green as a coward, for cow hiding his friend.—Carlisle Volunteer.

A HORRID DEED!—We learn by a letter from a respectable gentleman living at Brantford, Gore District, Upper Canada, to a gentleman of this village, (who spent the last summer in Canada,) that on the 21st ult. a most horrid murder was committed about 20 miles southwest of that place. A man of the name of Sovereign murdered his whole family, consisting of his wife and six children! The wretched man when found had also several wounds upon himself, though not in dangerous parts. The account that the man gives is, that two negroes came to his house and committed the deed, which story however is not credited, and he is in prison to await his trial. No cause is assigned for the commission of so foul an act.

Vermont.—An Anti-Masonic State Convention composed of the County Committees was held in the State House in Montpelier on the 8th inst. "to devise ways and means to disperse more generally among the people, information respecting the secret arts and mysteries of Freemasonry." We hope this subject will be urged upon the consideration of our State Convention that is to meet on the 22d inst.

HISTORICAL FACT.

Andrew Patterson was among the first of the New England emigrants to the southern part of the county of Herkimer. At the commencement of the Revolution he enlisted as a private, and by continued good conduct he was promoted, a little before the close of the Revolution, to the rank of orderly sergeant. During the whole of that memorable contest he had been an active and hardy soldier. At one time he received a letter from General Washington directing him to take charge of a small scouting party. This document he preserved as a most precious jewel until the close of his life. Its contents, and the frequent exhibitions of it, as he related stories of the time "that tried men's souls," constituted the source and fund of all his happiness. And when he told the trials and "hair-breadth escapes," to which he had "often and again" been subjected, the recital of which would bring the "big tear drop" in the eye, he would show you "the letter," the warrant of his bravery and his sterling integrity. He was industrious and of good habits; but by pursuing the business of a shoemaker in the early settlement of the place, he could obtain little if any more than the necessities of life. In the 68th year of his age he was smitten with an apoplectic fit. This crippled and disabled him the remainder of his life. In this situation no alternative was left him for subsistence but to apply to the town for support. The bare idea rent his very soul, and he suffered long before he resorted to this mortifying alternative. The services he had rendered; the battles he had fought; the exposure of his life for the cause of his country and independence were often taken in review by him; and when he mused upon these circumstances, you would see his manly heart rise with convulsive throes in his bosom. Soon after his application for public support the annual town meeting took place. It had been the practice for one or two years, to put up the public poor, (or paupers as they were called) at vendue at the annual town meeting, and sold to the lowest bidder. Patterson was present. After the ordinary business of the meeting was over, the officers proceeded to the sale of the paupers. The name of Patterson was at last cried out by the auctioneer. No sooner did Patterson hear his own person offered for sale, than with a convulsive sob he exclaimed, "can it be possible that my country who has had all the services of my youth and manhood, will in my old age sell me as a beggar." With the aid of his crutch and his cane he hobbled a little one side of the crowd—but before the sale was made his bosom gave another heave, accompanied by an agonizing groan; his heart burst, his soul took wings, and his body fell a lifeless corpse, before the assembly who were speculating upon his misery.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on the 21st ult. after a session of two weeks. The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Free-Masonry, made a report in part, the whole being too voluminous to be prepared for that session. The subject was recommended to the same committee; and when the report shall be completed, it is to be published under their superintendence; and the Secretary of State is ordered "to secure a copy right thereof!" Mr. Wm. Sprague, Jr., an Anti-Masonic member of the committee, presented a counter report, giving his views on the subject, and making some severe allusions to the conduct of the majority of the committee. The latter report was permitted to be published without a copy right.—Philadelphia Sat Courier.

New Hampshire in the field.—The Counties of Coos and Grafton have held county Conventions and nominated candidates for county Officers, to be supported "by the opponents of secret societies and privileged orders." The "blessed spirit" is enlightening the dark corners from Maine to Louisiana.

We give the following extract from a letter to the Editor of the Ohio Register and Anti-Masonic Review, leaving every reader to make his own comments.

"At an informal meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Republican Convention, in a private room, a Mr. Stone from New York, came in and made a speech, in the course of which he said: 'That he wished the members of the Convention who were Masons to unite in an address to the brethren in the U. States, and urge them to GIVE UP THEIR CHARTERS, as at present they lay under a heavy reproach and JUSTLY TOO, said he, for I myself was in the Grand Lodge when MONEY was voted to the ABDUCTORS and MURDERERS OF MORGAN!'

He was here interrupted by a loud and broad hiss. I know not that he knew there were some Anti-Masons present."

Mr. Prentice in his "Life of Henry Clay," has the following sentence. One would infer that Mr. P. meant to speak with approbation of every deed of his hero's life.

"The eye with which he meets an opponent in debate, is not more unequaling than that with which he gives back the glance of a foe, in the field of single combat."

This is indeed a very mild allusion to premeditated murder. The force of custom and the excitement of the moment may lend some shadow of palliation to the duelist, which the cool writer of history, when he speaks, of duelling in such terms as Mr. Prentice has done, cannot claim.

PUBLIC LIFE OF WILLIAM WIRT.—In 1799, Mr. Wirt was chosen Clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates by the Jeffersonian Republicans of that State. In 1802, after the Republicans had triumphed, they elevated Mr. W. to the office of Chancellor of the State of Virginia. Mr. Jefferson appointed him Counsel for the Government, upon the trial of Aaron Burr, in 1807. In 1816, Mr. Madison appointed him United States Attorney for the District of Virginia. In 1817, Mr. Monroe appointed him Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Wirt continued in this office until 1828 the confidential friend and adviser of Monroe and Adams.

THE DALLAS MASONIC GOVERNMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—T. B. Dallas holds an office under Gov. Wolf, at Pittsburg. Wm. Wilkins and Geo. M. Dallas are Senators elected by a MASONIC WOLF LEGISLATURE—and the whole concern is one of an ARISTOCRATIC FAMILY, and the GRAND LODGE!! Let the people ponder on these things and correct them! A Masonic Governor is the curse of poor Pennsylvania!—Pa. Whig.

Mr. Wm. Frenner, (constable,) has bro't to town, from Winchester, the two men who recently robbed the trunk which they cut from the boot of the Western stage; and they are now safely lodged in our Jail. Their names as they have given them are Porter and Wilson, but the real name of one is believed to be Hobbs or Dougle. The other calls himself William Wilson. They had lately escaped from the Washington penitentiary. The robbery was committed 17 miles west of Hagerstown, near Licking creek. The trunk belonged to Wigton King, of Arkansas. Five hundred and fifty five dollars, in cash were recovered, and nearly all Mr. K's. clothing, with property purchased after the robbery to the amount of about \$400. John Heiskell, Esq. of Winchester, we learn, afforded every facility in having the robbers delivered over to Mr. Frenner.—Hagerstown Torch Light.

"A DOG in need is a frightful indeed."—An industrious wagoner, resident in Hempstead, L. I. whom it was known had saved a considerable sum of money, came to this city a few days since in the regular way of his business, leaving his wife and child at home, with no other guardian than a poor, about twelve o'clock on the first night of his absence, his little family were aroused by a low growl of the mastiff, which the wife kept in the same room with herself; rising up, to quiet him, thought she perceived something at or in the window; giving the word to her canine protector, he sprang, and himself and the object "bolted" through the casement. In the morning the dog was found centinel over a strapping colored man, who was stretched dead at his feet: Thus was an amiable woman, and an infant, rescued from probable outrage and murder, and the husband's hard earnings from the clutches of the robber.—Gen. Tem.

NON-INTERCOURSE.—We learn, from the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, have given notice to the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Steam Navigation Company, owners of the CITIZENS' UNION LINE, that they will not be permitted to use the Canal, for any portion of the present year, for the conveyance across the isthmus between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, of passengers who travel in the Steam Boats, unless the Steam Boat Company agree to pay them TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!!! Such an ungenerous use, or rather abuse, of the power vested in the Canal Company by their charter, is well calculated to induce an enquiry—Whether an actual refusal to permit a boat properly constructed, and laden with passengers, to pass through the Canal, on paying the lawful toll, may not effect a forfeiture of a franchise so oppressively exercised.—Baltimore Gazette.

HARMONY SOCIETY.—About 240 members of the "Harmony Society at Economy," in Beaver county, Pa. have issued a manifesto under date of Feb. 1, informing the American public, that "all the authority or power heretofore given to, or exercised by, George Rapp, or by his adopted son, Frederick Rapp, has ceased and determined, and has been revoked." They go on to notify all Banks, corporations and individuals, who have heretofore transacted business with the above persons as agents of the Society, that all connection between them, (the 240 members) and the said agents, has ceased, and that the funds of the Society are no longer subject to the control of the Messrs. Rapps. From the terms of this paper, the prospect of an adjustment of difficulties among the Harmonites, is not very encouraging. The Society seems to have got fairly in the "harmony not understood" of the poet.—Baltimore Patriot.

Two of the hands that left here in a Coal-boat, we understand, were drowned at Reynolds Mill-dam, near Shepherdstown. One was a white man, by the name of Benoni Davidson, about 22 years of age. He has left an aged widowed mother, and many respectable relations to lament his unexpected departure.—The other was a free young colored man named Joseph Johnston.

Cumberland (Md.) Advocate.

CHOLERA.—The Medical Society of Massachusetts have appointed a committee, consisting of some of the first physicians of the State, to investigate and report on the subject of the Spasmodic Cholera.

A petition has been presented to the Legislature for a change in the election district of Hamilton township, Adams county.

CONGRESS.

Twenty-Second Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

There is nothing of interest in yesterday's proceedings of the two Houses—except those providing for the removal of the remains of Washington, and depositing them at the base of the Capitol.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

The Senate, yesterday, was occupied in discussing Mr. Clay's resolution.

In the House of Representatives, resolutions were reported, directing their Clerk to procure the execution of a full length portrait of Gen. Washington, to be placed in the Hall of Representatives—and authorizing the President of the United States to procure the execution of a full length pedestrian statue of Washington, to be placed in the centre of the Rotunda of the Capitol.—The consideration of the Apportionment bill was resumed—which was finally recommitted to a select Committee with instructions to insert 47,700 as the ratio.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Grundy spoke in opposition to Mr. Clay's resolution and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the select Committee, to whom the Apportionment Bill was recommitted, with instructions to fix the ratio at 47,700, made a report in objection thereto—which report, after considerable discussion, was concurred in, yeas 119, Nays 75—and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Grundy concluded his speech against Mr. Clay's resolution. Mr. Ewing has the floor to-day. A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the reasons of the delay in the transmission to Congress of the annual commercial statement.

In the House, the Apportionment Bill was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 130 to 58. The bill for the settlement of the South Carolina Claims was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, yeas 130, nays 47. The Pension, Naval, Fortification, Appropriation Bills, and the Naval arrearage bill, were considered in committee of the whole, and, after filling up the blanks, were ordered to a third reading.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Apportionment Bill, was read a second time, and referred to a select committee. Mr. Ewing did not conclude his speech yesterday in favor of Mr. Clay's resolution. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House, numerous bills were reported and committed; the resolution for the painting of a portrait of Washington for the Hall of the House, was considered and agreed to. The South Carolina Claims bill was read a third time and passed. The Naval bill, as also, the other appropriation bills and the Naval arrearage bill, were passed.