

## POLITICAL.

The Cabinet wrecked—The "Unit" crushed!

MR. INGHAM TO GEN. JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, 21st June, 1831.

The President of the United States:

Sir—Before I leave the city, it seems to be due to the Government that I should perform a painful duty, imposed upon me by the events of the last forty-eight hours. It is not necessary for me now to detail the circumstances which have convinced me of the existence of vindictive personal hostility to me among some of the officers of the Government near your person, and supposed to be in your special confidence, which has been particularly developed within the last two weeks and has finally displayed itself in an attempt to way-lay me on my way to the office yesterday, as I have reason to believe, for the purpose of assassination.

If you have not already been apprised of these movements, you may perhaps be surprised to learn that the persons concerned in them are the late Secretary of War and the Acting Secretary of War; and that the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Register of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the U. States, were in their company; and the Treasurer's and Register's rooms, in the lower part of the building of the Treasury Department, and also a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, were alternatively occupied as their rendezvous while lying in wait, the former affording the best opportunity for observing my approach. Apprised of these movements on my return from taking leave of some of my friends, I found myself obliged to arm, and, accompanied by my son and some other friends, I repaired to the office, to finish the business of the day, after which I returned to my lodgings in the same company.

It is proper to state, that the principle persons who had been thus employed for several hours retired from the Department soon after I entered my room, and that I received no molestation from them either at my ingress or egress. But, having recruited an additional force in the evening, they paraded until a late hour on the streets near my lodgings, heavily armed threatening an assault on the dwelling I reside in.

I do not present these facts to your notice for the purpose of invoking your protection. So far as an individual may rely on his own personal efforts I am willing to meet this peril, and against an assault by numbers I have found an ample assurance of protection in the generous tender of personal service from the citizens of Washington.

But they are communicated to you as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and most especially of the District of Columbia, whose duties in maintaining good order among its inhabitants, and protecting the officers of the Government in the discharge of their duties, cannot be unknown to you.

I have only to add, that so far as I am informed, all the persons engaged in giving countenance to this business are officers of the Government, except the late Secretary of War.

S. D. INGHAM.

LETTER FROM GENERAL JACKSON.

June 22d, 1831.

Messrs. Col. Campbell, Treasurer; Major Smith, Register; Doctor Randolph, Acting Secretary of War; and Major Lewis, Auditor.

GENTLEMEN.—I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Mr. Ingham dated the 21st inst. and having immediately, on its receipt, sent to ask an interview with him, I find that he left the city before it reached me. I wish you to state to me, if you, or either of you, have had any agency or participation, and if any, to what extent, in the alleged misconduct imputed in his letter here-with enclosed.

I surely have been deceived in your characters if you are capable of so far forgetting the responsibilities of your stations as to participate in the reprehensible conduct charged. To the serious charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, which gave me the first information that I have had upon the subject of his difficulties, I wish you to give a prompt and explicit answer.

Respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

[An answer was received from these gentlemen, denying totally any participation in the affair charged upon them by Mr. Ingham.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, 15th June, 1831.

Sir.—I herewith tender to you my resignation of the Office of Attorney General of the United States. Two considerations restrained me from taking this step at the moment when your communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, announcing your determination to re-organize your cabinet, first met my eye. There was nothing in the retirement of the Secretaries of State and of War, or in the distinct and personal considerations which they had assigned for this measure, which made it obligatory upon or even proper for me to adopt a similar course. Such a step, with any reference to that occurrence, could only become so, on my part, as an act of conformity to your will. You had felt this, and had announced your wishes to the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy, respectively. I had a right to expect a similar communication of them, and conformed to the wishes and opinions of my fellow citizens of Georgia when I determined to await it.

An additional consideration was presented by the fact that I had been charged, at the

moment of my departure from this place, with the performance of certain public duties which were yet unfinished. And my report concerning which you did not expect to receive until my return. I was gratified to learn from yourself that you had taken the same view of this subject, having postponed the communication of your wishes to me until my arrival at this place, without expecting in the mean time any communication, from me. It is due to myself further to state, that, from the moment when I saw the communication referred to, I have considered my official relation to you as terminated, or as subsisting only until my return to the city should enable me to conform to your wishes by the formal surrender of my office, which it is the purpose of this note to make.

I retire, then, Sir, with cheerfulness from the station to which your confidence had called me, because I have the consciousness of having endeavored to discharge its duties with fidelity to yourself and to the country. Uninfluenced by those considerations which have been avowed by that portion of my colleagues who have voluntarily separated themselves from you, totally ignorant of any want of harmony in your cabinet, which either has, or ought to have impeded the operations of your administration, I perform this act simply in obedience to your will. I have not the slightest disposition to discuss the question of its propriety. It is true that in a government like ours, power is but a trust to be used for the benefit of those who have delegated it; and that circumstances might exist in which the necessity of self-justification would justify such an inquiry. The first consideration belongs to those to whom we are both and equally accountable. From the influence of the second you have relieved me by your own explicit declaration that no complaint affecting either my official or individual conduct has at any time reached you.

You have assured me that the confidence which induced you originally to confer the appointment upon me remains unshaken and undiminished, and have been pleased to express the regret which you feel at the separation, which circumstances have, in your view of the subject, rendered unavoidable. You have kindly added the assurance of your continued good wishes for my welfare. You will not, therefore, refuse to me the gratification of expressing my earnest hope, that, under the influence of better counsels, your own and the interests of our common country may receive all the benefit which you have anticipated from the change of your confidential advisers. A very few days will suffice to enable me to put my office in a condition for the reception of my successor, and I will advise you of the fact as soon as its arrangement is complete.

I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedt. servt.

JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1831.

Sir: I have received your letter resigning the office of Attorney General.

In the conversation which I held with you, the day before yesterday, upon this subject, it was my desire to present to you the considerations upon which I acted in accepting the resignation of the other members of the cabinet, and to assure you, in regard to yourself, as well as to them, that they imply no dissatisfaction with the manner in which the duties of the respective departments have been performed. It affords me great pleasure to find that you have not misconceived the character of those considerations, and that you do justice to the personal feelings with which they are unconnected.

I will only add, that the determination of change in my cabinet was dictated by an imperious sense of public duty, and a thorough, though painful conviction, that the stewardship of power, with which I am clothed, called for it as a measure of justice to those who had been alike invited to maintain near me the relation of confidential advisers. Perceiving that the harmony in feeling so necessary to an efficient administration had failed, in a considerable degree, to mark the course of this; and having assented, on this account, to the voluntary retirement of the Secretaries of State and War, no alternative was left me but to give this assent a latitude co-extensive with the embarrassments which it recognized, and the duty which I owed to each member of the cabinet.

In accepting your resignation as Attorney General, I take pleasure in expressing my approbation of the zeal and efficiency with which its duties have been performed, and in assuring you that you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

JOHN M. BERRIEN, Esq.

P. S. You will please to continue to discharge the duties of the office of Attorney General until you make all those arrangements which you may deem necessary, which when completed, and I am notified thereof by you, a successor will be appointed.

A. J.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1831.

Sir: In conformity to the suggestion contained in my note of the 15th inst., I have to inform you that the arrangements necessary to put the office of the Attorney General in a condition for the reception of my successor are now complete.

The misrepresentations which are circulated in the newspapers on the subject of my retirement from office, make it proper that this correspondence should be submitted to the public, as an act of justice both to you

and to myself. I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1831.

Sir: Your note of this day is received, advising me, "in conformity to the suggestions contained in my (your) note of the 15th inst. I (you) have to inform you (me) that the arrangements necessary to put the office of the Attorney General in a condition for the reception of my successor are now complete."

For reasons assigned in your note, you further observe "make it proper that this correspondence should be submitted to the public, as an act of justice both to you and myself." I am sure I can have no objection to your submitting them as you propose, as you believe this to be necessary. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

JOHN M. BERRIEN.

From the Harbinger, N. Y. Free Press.

## OUR GOVERNMENT.

The present attitude of the general government is altogether unique, and would portend unspeakable danger to our free institutions, were there any prospect that our present rulers would continue in power, or that antismasonry would possibly fail of a triumph. But the wonderful ravages that disunion has made and is now making, have left the dominant party in the condition of a crumbling fabric, loosely and hastily put together at first, cemented with untempered mortar, and now, in disjointed fragments, whirled about by the gusts of passion. The great hazard to our freedom which the elements that now compose the administration might portend, were they in a more healthy state, is comparatively removed by the feuds that have banished the "ministry" from court, and rendered the strong arm of party power nerveless. Still, however, the elements of danger are there, and we now see a powerful effort making to revive them from their languishing state. It behooves us all to stand at our posts and watch the results of measures. Let us not, at this interesting crisis, be taken off from our guard.

The general government, like our state regency, have most unwisely linked themselves to the principles and fortunes of masonry. As Americans, as republicans, as citizens of the United States, we regret this with all our souls. We stand before the nations of the earth in a mortifying predicament. It is a stain and a libel upon our national principles. What fellowship hath light with darkness? What affinity does plain, unostentatious republicanism bear to a government of kings, high priests and sovereigns? Why should the broad, open principles of Equal Rights be entrusted to the guidance of secret intrigues? Those who administer our government are amenable to the laws of Masonry. They are sworn subjects of the Masonic Government. The masonry of this country is amenable to that of Great Britain. Our lodges received their charter from that of England, and are to this day under oath-bound allegiance to it. The President of the United States occupies a rank in the Order which enables him to command the support of the fraternity, independent of all other party considerations. As Grand Master of one of the States, he possesses not only an influence but an authority among the fraternity which is destructive of the elective franchise. To this fact he may owe much of the support which he received in 1828. At all events, there is not a shadow of doubt that this advantage is now used to its utmost extent for the purposes of future need. It is not long since the papers contained his reply to an invitation to attend a masonic celebration at Washington, in which he declared himself an adhering mason. He now holds upon his masonic power, in vain hope that it will stand him in hand when other resources fail.

For his own sake, as well as for the honor of the country, we most heartily wish he had done otherwise; we wish he had fairly and honorably thrown himself upon the country, without groing his best friends by invoking a forced assistance upon principles so utterly repugnant to all our love of liberty and our sense of republicanism. It is one of the greatest errors of his life that he did not do it. It is an error which, as it is persevered in, will be fatal to his prospects, inasmuch as it must entirely alienate from him the attachment of the honorable and republican portion of the Union, who go for "the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country."

If any evidence were wanting of the truth of all that we have said of the connection of Masonry with the Head of the Government, we find it too fearfully corroborated in the appointment of Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, GENERAL GRAND HIGH PRIEST OF THE GENERAL GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as Secretary of State, in place of Martin Van Buren, who has been so unceremoniously driven from that post, by the force of public opinion. Here we see the whole power and energies of the highest officer in the Union brought in to support and enforce the Masonic claims of the Grand Master of Tennessee. What but Masonic considerations could have brought High Priest Livingston into the first place in the cabinet? Other circumstances were certainly against him. By taking him from the U. S. Senate, where he now has a seat, he sacrificed one vote there, as Louisiana is now in the opposition and will surely fill his place, with an opposition man. Finally, in all respects but his masonry, he will be as Van Buren was, a dead weight upon the popularity of the President. But with the fraternity proper—

that is, with adhering masons—his power is potent. His masonic titles are the magic by which a great retinue of support is intended to be attracted. Vain delusion! The sequel will show, that his titles possess repulsive as well as attractive properties. The "neck or nothing" masons may follow the sacerdotal mitre, and robes and bells, for observation shows that it is not the infant in years alone that is

"Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw."

But republicans will look with jealousy upon such regal exhibitions, and will feel themselves driven by conscience and patriotism from the cause that has made an alliance with such a revolting coalition of monarchy and hierarchy. Hence we see, even now, that the active partisans of Jackson, and especially the new converts to Jacksonism, are principally confined to the ranks of adhering masons. Let every man look at home, in his own town, and his own county, and see if it is not so. Who are leaders—the sub-regents—of what, in vile mockery, is called the republican party? Who have recently been turned out of office, and who put in, by the General & State Governments, in your neighborhood? We put the question to every reader.

In this gathering and fortifying of a grand masonic political party, we have a full view of the pressing demand for a political Anti-masonic party—one that can meet the evil on its own ground, and defeat it. Nothing else will do. No other organization will answer the purpose. It must be purely Anti-masonic in every principle and every measure. To such a party genuine republicans will flock, to save our country and our country's institutions from the burning and fatal disgrace of giving to masonry the control of the political power. Here is a real principle to stand upon—no visionary basis—no charm of words—a principle of immense importance—a principle that, in its interior, if not its immediate effects, is one of LIFE OR DEATH TO THE REPUBLIC.

## THE MURDERER'S END!

From the Fredericktown Examiner, June 29.

## THE EXECUTION.

"John Markley was executed on Friday last, the 21th inst. at 11 o'clock, according to his sentence, in a field adjoining "The Barracks" in the suburbs of the city. He was carried from the Jail to the place of execution in a carryall, which also contained the Sheriff of the county, and the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer, who has most zealously acted as his spiritual guide from the time of his conviction. Having arrived at the gallows, the criminal ascended the ladder which led to the platform, with a firm and undaunted step. After a hymn had been sung, the Reverend Mr. Schaeffer feelingly addressed the immense crowd which had assembled, on the destructive consequences of vice, and the Rev. Mr. Clark of the Methodist Church invoked the pardon of God for the wretched criminal, and the deliverance of mankind from their besetting sins.

The religious services having been concluded, Mr. Schaeffer, in the most earnest and solemn manner, entreated Markley, if he had any knowledge of the murder either directly or indirectly, to divulge the circumstances as the last duty he could render mankind, and for the relief of his own conscience. But to those entreaties he protested, as he has again and again, that he did not murder Novey and his family, and was entirely ignorant by whom the crime was perpetrated. In a short time after, the criminal was placed on the drop, the fatal noose adjusted, and the cap drawn over his face—and while in this situation he was again solicited to divulge the circumstances of his crime; but he reiterated his innocence—and was then launched into eternity. His struggles were brief—the rising of one leg, and the quick heaving of the chest being the only indications of agony."

In addition to the above information from the Herald, we have been favoured with the following statement by the Reverend Clergymen who had attended the wretched culprit in his confinement. We trust that no one will be persuaded, by the protestations of this malefactor, into a belief that he was innocent of the monstrous offence for which he has suffered. Neither of the reverend gentlemen, as we learn from themselves, entertaining any doubt of his guilt; and, indeed his simple asseveration ought to have no weight in opposition to the overwhelming and conclusive testimony which was adduced on his trial. A chain of circumstances, affording evidence stronger and more undeniable than positive proof, point him out as the perpetrator of the deed, with an unerring aim and certainly as if the assembled population of the county had looked on and beheld the bloody murder and conflagration.

To the Public, relative to John Markley.

We, the undersigned, being called, in the Providence of God, to attend John Markley, during the period of his imprisonment, from the day of his being sentenced to die to the day of his execution, do certify to the public at large, that the said criminal, though repeatedly and faithfully urged to do so, never made any confession or disclosure whatever, relative to the bloody deed for which he suffered the penalty of the law. Even a moment before he was launched into eternity, Mr. Schaeffer solemnly interrogated him upon the subject, adding the former warnings against the fatal consequences of falsely denying the charge, but without effect. It is true that he has left a history of his life, nearly in his own language, in the hands of Mr. Schaeffer, (who detected him in a variety of contradictory stories, but without admitting his knowledge of, or participation in, the murder of John Novey and family.

This history has not been given to the public, nor will it be for the present, if ever. It represents the said Markley to have been guilty of almost all sorts of vices, except that of murder. It would, if published, only be a momentary warning to all gamblers, sabbath-breakers, cock-fighters, whoremongers, &c. His death was a terrible comment on those and kindred sins.

We have been induced to make this statement, that the community may not be beguiled by penny-catchers, who are too lazy to betake themselves to useful employments, nor imposed on by those who are as ready to publish lies as any thing else, for their own selfish purposes.

DAVID F. SCHAEFFER,

JAMES G. HAMNER.

June 27, 1831.

## ANTI-MASONIC.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned called some time ago at the office of the *National Gazette*, and asked William Frey whether he had any objection, and if not, whether he would publish Richard Rush's letter, in his paper. He paused for a time. Anticipating that he might expect compensation for it, I asked him whether he would make a charge for it, and how much? His answer, after looking it over was, that it would cost from 30 to 35 dollars, for three times, and half that amount for one insertion. I told him he asked too much, that I would not pay it, and that they published much in their paper of less importance than Richard Rush's letter. There was another gentleman, I suppose his clerk, present. I make this statement because, I understand, Robert Walsh, the editor, has denied that any such question was asked, or proposition for money to publish it, made. William Frey said he would inform Robert Walsh of what I proposed, and let him act as he thought best. The denial of Robert Walsh must have been made with the knowledge of William Frey; and the proposal to W. Frey must have been known to R. Walsh. To the truth of the above statement I am willing to give testimony; and my remarks have only been made in consequence of R. Walsh's denial.

HENRY WILLIS.

Gmo. 18th, 1831.

The gentleman who has signed the above certificate, (says the Philadelphia Sun,) is a respectable member of the Society of Friends, and a man whose statement Mr. Walsh's best efforts will not invalidate. We have inserted it, to show the tergiversation and shifts men will resort to, when they are determined to deceive the public as well as abuse them.

## A RENUNCIATION!

From the Troy Watchman.

Mr. Editor.—If you think the following will be of any public benefit, you may give it a place in your paper—and when a more convenient opportunity offers I will give you a detailed account of certain circumstances relating to the fate of William Morgan.

JOHN PRICE.

I, the subscriber, John Price, of the town of Ledyard, in Cayuga county, now of the city of Troy, of lawful age say that I was made a mason in Friendship Lodge in Ontario county, and have been honored with the Royal Arch Degree, if it may be called honor. As far as I am acquainted with masonry, I believe the institution to be corrupt and dangerous to our free republican government and often pervertive of justice. I have every reason to believe they are bound to carry into effect all the bye laws of the institution, even if it is to take the life of a mason who exposes the secrets of masonry.

Troy, May 30, 1831.

## ANOTHER!!

From the American Whig.

To the Master, Wardens, and Members of Green Mountain Lodge:—

The undersigned living within the jurisdiction of said Lodge, respectfully represent that we have carefully and impartially investigated the principles of *Speculative Freemasonry*, and are fully of opinion ought to be laid aside, and that man cannot receive benefits adequate time and expense of continuing coming a member of the Institution.

We therefore, hereby make Lodge, that we no longer are connected with the Institution, ever be happy to meet his old members of this, or his friends and neighbours

NATHL

JABEZ

J. P.

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AND

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J, 1831.

Mr. Hemmway—paper my name pub-mason, with a large dents in town.

So far as relates to form you and the p-sider myself a mem-having several year-Institution. Respec

Massachusetts, E-Jersey have appoint-National Conventio-convention was held-verhill, N. H.; and-gate will also be h

and New-gates to th-in Sept. 6ult. at Ha-the granit