



Here shall the Press the People's rights proclaim
Unaid'd by influence, and unbrib'd by gain.

Tuesday Morning, August 9, 1831.

Democratic Anti-Masonic Nomination
FOR PRESIDENT,
John McLean, of Ohio.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Richard Rush, of Penn.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.
FLOUR—Howard-street.—The sales of fresh ground flour from stores, (which have been of necessity in small parcels only,) have generally been made at \$5 3/4; one lot of 200 bbls. was sold in the early part of the week at 5 25. To-day the wagon price is generally 5 25 per bbl.—in some cases a fraction more is paid.
WHEAT—The supplies of the new crop are still backward in arriving at market.—We quote inferior to good new red to-day at 90 to 100 cents and good to very prime at 1 00 to 1 08 cents per bush. A parcel of prime old Maryland red was sold to-day at 1 10 per bush. Sales of two parcels of prime new white wheat were made in the early part of the week at 1 20 per bush. A cargo of old white was also sold at 1 20.

The conclusion of Mr. Berrien's Address excludes our usual variety this week.

FOREIGN NEWS—By a late arrival at N. York we learn that DIEBITSCH, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army operating against the Poles, died suddenly on the morning of the 9th June. "Some accounts say of cholera, others of apoplexy and others insinuate a different cause, as it was understood that he had been dismissed from command the day before his death, and was then in perfect health."

The affairs of the Poles are going on well. Accounts from Berlin of June 16, state the Russian forces are much divided. The death of Diebitsch is considered by the people as the signal for a general battle.

William the IVth opened the British Parliament, in person, on the 21st June.

The Reform Bill was read on the 24th June, and ordered for a second reading on the 4th July.

France was tranquil at the latest advices.

The second Letter of Mr. Rush, has been received, and will be published in the STAR next week. It is a reply to a letter addressed him by a committee appointed by the Massachusetts Antimasonic Convention.

A VOICE FROM MARYLAND—We have received the first number of the "HAGERSTOWN FREE PRESS," an Antimasonic paper, by Messrs. L. O. HARR & CO. It is neatly printed on an imperial sheet, and bids fair to be a valuable auxiliary to the Republican cause of Antimasonry. Success to it.

MR. SENARY LEADER has purchased the establishment of the "Democratic Enquirer," Bedford, Pa. from T. R. Gettys, Esq.

The "Reporter and Counterfeit Detector," by R. T. BICKNELL, Philadelphia, is now issued weekly, at \$3 per year. It is also published semi-monthly at \$2—and monthly at \$1 25. It is a valuable publication to men of business, and we hope the Editor may be liberally encouraged.

MR. INGHAM.—This gentleman has addressed a letter to the President. It occupies seven columns in the United States Telegraph. The most material point made in it, says the Intelligencer, is a direct charge, that the President was privy to the challenge of Mrs. Eaton by Mrs. Eaton, and also of the design of the latter to make an attack upon the former!!!

MORE RUMORS—The Bradford (Pa.) Democrat, (a paper opposed to the State administration,) says:—"A rumor is in the wind, of a breach between Gov Wolf and Secretary McKean, and that the latter has been requested to retire. Whether true or not we do not know. The Secretary is now at home, and left Harrisburg before the Governor had returned from his great Canal expedition."

The Tioga Gazette of the same quarter, and similar politics, also gives currency to the above rumor. And the Philadelphia Inquirer, which is not particularly friendly to the parties, says it had "before heard of a feud existing between the Gov. and the Secretary of the Commonwealth." If it be so, (says the Baltimore Patriot), and if there be any "Correspondences," let us by all means have them. These officers have, we believe, agreed well in their national politics. What then is the cause of the "feud"? Does the General wish to set up for himself?

Augusta College—Judge McLEAN had agreed to deliver an address at the approaching commencement of Augusta College. But, (says the Cincinnati Gazette,) in consequence of receiving information of an alarming illness of Mrs. McLean, now at Washington city, he was compelled to proceed immediately to that place, from Lebanon, on Saturday last. The disappointment will be seriously felt, but was unavoidable.

THE PRESIDENCY—JUDGE McLEAN.
[From the Carlisle "Expressor."]
We have frequently taken occasion to urge the propriety of placing Judge McLEAN of Ohio, in nomination for the Presidency by the Antimasonic Convention which is to assemble at Baltimore, in September next, and

remonstrated against his having adopted an opinion dishonorable to any member of his Cabinet on mere rumour, 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 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 me. I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
JNO. M'APHERSON BERRIEN.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON.

Mr. Ingham to Col. Johnson.

New Hope, July 13th, 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 future 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 instant, 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 Gen. Jackson and yourself, and leave 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 previous interchange of recollections between all the parties concerned. I do not, however, concur with you in the opinion that there 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 a friendly and confidential communication, and not as an offer of a secret. It could not, therefore, carry with it the confidential obligation which belongs to usual intercourse of friendship. I regarded the proposition as touching to my feelings, and 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, by 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 a 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 ult. 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 or any note of your having adverted to any fact or circumstance alleged by Gen. Jackson or yourself, as evidence of unkind feeling for, much less hostility to, or a conspiracy against Major 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 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 parties. I cannot but persuade myself that my statement will call to mind matters which may have escaped your recollection, and satisfy your judgment that, whatever may have been in 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 servant,
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 Col. 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 that of 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 on 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 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 have harmony, and would probably 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 labored 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 to the President they were false. Having prescribed to myself this rule, and always acted upon it, I had done all 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 circumstances 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 consequences.

Col. J. said that he had been requested by the President to have a conversation with 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 Gov. Branch, and repeated substantially though I thought, rather more qualifiedly, what he had said to me. He did not go so much in 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, as 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. Tolson'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, and Mr. Kendall to take charge 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 gifts; and it made no more difference to me than to any other 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 thus to be treated; that Mrs. E. was as pure and chaste as Mrs. Donnellson'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 judgement, 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 Major Eaton labored under, and had felt it to be my duty not to aggravate them. I had intended at an early day to have had a conversation with him on the subject, with a view to have our social relation defined, but no opportunity had offered, without volunteering one, and it had not been done in that way. The course I had taken was, however, adopted with great care, to save his feelings as much as possible, consistently with what was due to my family, and the community with which we were associated. I considered the charge of my family to be a sacred trust, belonging exclusively to myself, as a member of society. The administration had nothing to do with it, more than with that of

any other individual, and political power could not be properly exerted over their social intercourse, and it was important to his reputation to have it understood that he did not interfere in such matters. That I was not aware of any want of harmony in the cabinet; I had not seen the slightest symptom of such a feeling in its deliberations, and I was perfectly certain that my official conduct had never been influenced in the slightest degree by a feeling of that nature. I saw no ground, therefore, for the least change on my part in this respect. To which the President replied, in a changed tone, that he had the most entire confidence in my integrity & 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 Major 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 a lady of a foreign minister before referred to had insulted her at Baron Krudner'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 shown this paper to different individuals. Each of those individuals is required only to speak for himself. The nature of the transaction was such that it could not have escaped the recollection of either of them.

It was impossible if such a paper had been shewn, not to have demanded, and to have persevered in the demand to have the names of the persons, on whose information the requisition was made. No one would have consented to have the conditions on which he should continue in office, prescribed to him, on the ground of a combination, the evidence of which rested on mere rumor. An inquiry must have been the consequence; and the transaction could not only not have been forgotten by the parties, but would thus have become known to others. I would not myself have retained my office a moment after such a paper was exhibited to me. I will not question the intention of the President to have shewn this paper to me, nor his belief that he did so; but that he did not do so, is certain. Those who know me will not doubt the sincerity of this declaration, and an impartial community will, I trust, perceive no sufficient motive to be deduced, either from my character, or the circumstances of this transaction for the belief of intentional misrepresentation on my part.

At any rate, I have discharged my duty, by bearing this testimony to the truth. I know to what it subjects me; but I rely upon the discernment and the integrity of my countrymen, and will abide the result.
JNO. M'APHERSON BERRIEN.
Washington, July 22, 1831.

WASHINGTON, 23d July, 1831.
Sir: In my communication to the public, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of this morning, I mentioned that I had not yet heard from Mr. Branch, to whom I had forwarded a copy of Col. Johnson's letter. I have now to state that, by the mail of this morning, I received a letter from Mr. Branch, dated the 20th instant, in which he says,
"You can very well imagine my surprise, reading the Colonel's (Johnson's) letter, at what you yourself expressed. My recollection of the interview will most abundantly corroborate all that you have said."
I am, very respectfully, Sir, your obt. servt.
JNO. M'APHERSON BERRIEN.
To the Editor of the Telegraph.