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.

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 General 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 further comparison of our recollection before I made any determination as to the disposition of my statement. But two articles in the Globe of the 11th inst., 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 me 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 remonstrances 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 a previous interchange of recollections between all the parties concerned. I do not, however, concur with you in the opinion that there ever 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 paties, I considered at the time, though not so intended by you, as in its nature offensive. It could not, therefore carry with it the confidential obligation which belongs to the usual intercourse of friendship. I regarded the proposition as wounding to my feelings, and had determined to resign my office, even after you informed me that General Jackson had changed his ground, from which I [illegible] of the President's intentions, [illegible] among other considerations, that although my personal respect for the President might be impaired, my 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 any 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 ultimo, 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 General Jackson or yourself, as evidence of unkind feeling for, much less hostility to, or a conspiracy against Maj. Eaton, on the part of Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, or myself, or 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 large 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 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 ob't, serv't.

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, 1831, 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 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 of this matter. He, Col. Johnson, was the friend of us all, and had come at the request of the President to see whether any thing could be done: who thought that 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 connexion therewith, I considered myself bound to maintain an open, frank and harmonious intercourse with the gentleman 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 made to the President they were false. Having prescribed to myself this rule, and always acted upon it, I had done all that 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 circumstance 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, & had fully determined not to change it, whatever might be the consequence.

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 & 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 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 at 8 o'clock next morning. We met at Mr. Berrien's. Col J. renewed the subject in the 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 into 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 controled by any power whatever but their own. Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself went the same evening to a party at Col. Towson'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 gift, 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 one of the conspirators; adding that he would send her and her husbond home, and teach him and his master that the wife of a member of his cabinet was not to be thus treated; that Mrs. Eaton was as pure and chaste as Mrs. Donelson'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 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 judgment, 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 judge of whom it ought to receive. I regretted the difficulties which Major Eaton labored under and had felt it 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 me as 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 change of tone, that he had the most entire confidence in my integrity and capacity in executing the duties of the department, and expressed his perfect satisfaction, in that respect with my official 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; & when invited, she was insulted; that the lady of a foreign minister before referred to had insulted her at Baroness Grudener's party. I remarked that some justice 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 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 waved the command through Col. Johnson, that my family just 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 [illegible] upon me is of a nature calculated [illegible] 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 rumour. An inquiry must have been the consequence, & 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 misrepretentation 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.

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

Washington, July, 22 1831.

To the editor of the U. S. Telegraph.

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*, on reading the Colonel's [Johnson's] letter, from what you yourself experienced. My recollections of the interview will most abundantly corroborate all that you have said."

I am very respectfully, Sir, your obt. servt.

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the Editor of the Telegraph.

An important Question.—The Globe having officially announced the appointment of William N. Jeffers to a diplomatic station in Central America, the Cincinnati American adds the following paragraph:—

"The records of the Court of Common Pleas, of this county, inform us that WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, Esq was indicted for FORGERY, at the December Term, in the year 1820; and that he forfeited his recognizance. We ask the attention of our eastern friends to this question—IS WM. N. JEFFERS, THE CHARGE, WM. JEFFERS THE INDICTED FORGER?"

We hope it is not the same William N. Jeffers: but the number of fugitives from public justice who have been appointed to office by the present Executive, renders the case one of suspicion.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Latest from Europe.

By the packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins Captain Allen, the New York American has received files of London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool papers to the 9th ult. The news from Poland, though as usual confused and ill-authenticated as to particulars, leaves no doubt but that they have sustained a disastrous reverse. Diebitsch, attempting to cut off the Polish army from Warsaw, a corps under Lubienski, forced its way through his columns at the point of the bayonet. This enabled Skrynecki to pursue his march with the main body, Lubienski then forming the rear. Upon reaching the Narew this brave officer was again attacked, and being driven forward on the main body, he burnt the bridge, 'but not so effectively," says one account of this affair "as to prevent its being restored."

"Accordingly Gen. Schakoffskio, supported by a tremendous artillery, succeeded in crossing the river. A most violent combat ensued. The enemy vainly endeavored to convey large masses to the right bank. Our troops defended themselves most brilliantly. The carnage was dreadful, and lasted several hours, during which our troops in vain endeavored to force the enemy back to the other side of the river, and who on his part was also striving to effect his purpose."

The chief point of contention was the bridge, and a long elevated dike which passes along the marshy shore of the Narew; and the nature of the ground, contributed much to give the battle a sanguinary character. They fought man to man, and thousands were killed by being thrown over the dike. The Russian troops displayed a degree of courage and resolution far superior to what they had shown in the preceding part of the campaign. An unusual heat increased the labor of the day. The Russians threw away their knapsacks, to be more at their ease. At length, towards evening, fatigued by their exertions, and unable to overcome the resistance of our gallant troops, the enemy withdrew to the left bank of the river, and [we?] remained in possession of the field of battle, upon which the commander-in-chief passed the night, in order to provide for the relief of the wounded.

Such are the main features of this 3000 Poles, including two general officers have perished. Quarter, we are told, was out of the question; the chief work was performed with the bayonet. Three Russian Generals fell in the engagement, and even their crowded ranks were thinned in this deadly struggle.

In FRANCE, we learn the elections engage all minds. Casimer Perrier has addressed a letter to the prefects of communes, giving directions for the formation of the electorial lists. The ministry are said to entertain hopes of a small majority.

From ENGLAND we have nothing in particular, except some accounts of disturbances in Wales, to which we hardly know what importance to attach—Such commotions are rare in that district, and may indicate a state of feeling which will give some trouble to the British Government. "The accounts to day," says a London paper of the 7th, "from the disturbed districts in Wales are very gloomy. We have not seen any letters, but it is said that sixteen of the rioters had been killed, and a considerable number wounded. The soldiers had suffered very considerably; eighteen had been severely wounded, and a detachment taken prisoners and disarmed. It is added that when the last accounts came away, the remaining soldiers, about 200 in number, the Magistrates, and upwards of one hundred of the principal people in the neighborhood, had taken refuge in Marten Castle, the seat of Mr. Crawshay, from which they were afraid to remove till reinforcements arrived."

IRELAND is in a shocking state, with no prospect of relief. The dreadful accounts we gave the other day from a private letter, are thus confirmed in the Dublin Evening Post:—

Famine in the County of Mayo.—There are not fewer than 150,000 men women, and children, in a state of actual starvation in the county of Mayo. This we beg leave to say, is no exaggerated statement. A census has been taken of the parishes and townlands by competent and trustworthy persons, who can depose on oath, if necessary, to the accuracy of the returns. We have seen the frightful list in the hands of a gentleman, himself a landed proprietor, and one of the most active and intelligent of the deputation now in Dublin, Sir Francis Blosse.—There is, therefore, no exaggeration. Famine, in the horrible and strict sense of the term, is devouring in a part of the county alone, a population of 150,000 human creatures.

Of BELGIUM we hear that after at length coming to a determination in the choice of a king, she is once more, by the declension of Leopold, set afloat upon the sea of doubt in the choice of a head to her government.

From the Boston Courier.

CUCUMBERS.

"This in a moment brings me to an end."

Suicides have become so frequent that they hardly surprise us, and the papers announce the last as "another suicide." The instrument is various—there are more ways to die than by "drugged posset," 'bullet in the thorax" or "sword in the small g——." This is the season when the hypocondriac may escape from himself, or at least from life, without the fear of "crowner's quest," though he be one that "wilfully seeks his own salvation." The means are simply, and at hand. They may be found upon the table side by side with the staff of life. Death comes to the feast though not invited, for he has the impudence to face any thing. He sees cucumbers on the board and is well satisfied with the results.

It may be seen by the papers from Philadelphia that about thirty children die weekly, of cholera, in that city. This mortality falls upon the wrong class—it should fall upon those who permit the little innocents to eat cucumbers. The cruel uncle that sent the poor babes to the wood could have saved trouble and character by giving them the right vegetables at home. "Thirty of my followers at a clap!" it is too serious for levity—it is worse than the case of the goule in Vathek who devoured four youths at a breakfast, though, as he was an epicure, he preferred those "whose tender hearts were palpitating with the first tumults of love." Death, however, is not so nice he devours all that he can get, and in time he gets all; but is it right to accelerate the coming of that time? Is it friendly for any man to set cucumbers before his friends? He may as well put "knives under their pillows" and "halters in their pew."

Let no man eat of them without making his will—unless peradventure he be willing to die intestate. Cucumbers should always be accompanied by a salad of wolfsbane, hemlock or night-shade; this gives the guest some choice, though to be sure there is little difference. Coffee is said to be slow poison—very slow. Napoleon thought it, for it let him live 50 years and did not kill him at last—but the cucumber does its business very quick and so thoroughly that it leaves nothing for the Doctor to do.

From the Portland Daily Adver.

The prospects of President Jackson. We think recent events have demonstrated not only the incapacity of President Jackson, but his inability to succeed in another campaign. There is an uneasiness in the ranks of his high-minded friends which, though not publicly mouthed, is seen, felt, and acted upon. The late developements have resulted in deadening the exertions, opening the eyes, and changing the opinions of thousands. The change of public sentiment in Pennsylvania & Virginia is perceptible in the subdued tone, the repressed indignation & the random censure of leading administration prints. The fact that Maj. Eaton challenged a brother Secretary to fight a duel has not effected all this, but the extraordinary fact that Mr. Van Buren should use the influence of a *woman* to poison the mind of the President against the Vice President, and thus by making both unpopular and public combatants, succeed the better in paving the way for his own election!—the fact too, that this same "malign influence" should be directed towards removing "the Calhoun members of the Cabinet who stood in his way." Such things are so extraordinary, that the efforts of honest Jacksonians are palsied. Not the proposed duel then, but the surpentine intrigues and the wily manœuvres of the Magician, have astonished them. They find their President indeed but a *dupe*—or as Mr. Calhoun calls him—the VICTIM OF A POLITICAL INTRIGUE. Such developements have astounded the nation, and have solved the causes, why the President and Vice President quarrelled—why the Cabinet was dissolved—and why President Jackson had violated all his pledges to the people.

To doubt this uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the Jackson ranks, is to be blind to the politics of the union. The West, dissatisfied with the *Veto*, obliged the President the last winter to change his course. The north is dissatisfied with the reiterated attacks upon the manufactories, and the American System. Commercial men in all quarters are dissatisfied with the attacks on the U. S. Bank. Pennsylvania's heretofore chivalrous adherence to the President is shaken.—South Carolina rebukes the President for quarrelling with Mr. Calhoun, and a leading paper in that quarter says, "he is good for nothing in the north, south, or west,—in short good for nothing every where." Mr. Branch and Mr. Ingham, taken into the *unit* Cabinet from North Carolina and Pennsylvania, for the influence they had in their respective States have gone home dissatisfied, and both are crusading against the President.—Now we pronounce that man blind to fact—history—or the relations of cause and effect, who does not see from all this that President Jackson must go down. Leading Jackson men in the Middle and Northern States know this. Hence in part the rapid changes there. Hence the boldness of Duff Green in assailing the President. Hence the difficulty of procuring individuals to fill up the vacancies in the Cabinet. Besides the popularity of Jackson is based altogether upon his military exploits, the most shadowy of all foundations. For proof, witness, Marlborough, Bonaparte, & Wellington.

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