

The Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1831.

NO. 32

DL. LXXXVI.

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JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.

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J. THOMPSON
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NOTICE.
Persons addressing letters to the Editor of the Gazette, should give their names, and the address to which they should be sent.

CHANCERY.
July 19, 1831.
Epton D. Welch.

NOTICE.
The undersigned, in pursuance of a decree of the Court, do hereby give notice that the estate of the late John A. S. Slipp, deceased, is open for settlement.

PUBLIC SALE.
The undersigned, in pursuance of a decree of the Court, do hereby give notice that the estate of the late John A. S. Slipp, deceased, is open for settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
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CORRESPONDENCE

Between Mr. BLAIR, Editor of the *Globe*, and Mr. BERRIEN.

From the *Washington Globe*.
MR. BERRIEN TO MR. BLAIR.

Washington, 19th July, 1831.
Sir:—In an article under the editorial head in your paper of this morning which has relation to a controversy between the editor of the *Telegraph* and yourself, I observe the following remark:—
"At this point we should have dropped the controversy, but we have understood that it is reported to give countenance to the contradictory statement of the *Telegraph*, that Mr. Berrien has received a letter from Col. Johnson, which shows that we had no warrant for the denial we made as to him. We take the liberty therefore, of quoting from the letter of Col. Johnson, which we have, his express declaration, that the President did not make the extraction of the members of the Cabinet, charged by the *Telegraph*." The *Col* says:—
"He (General Jackson) never authorized me to require such an interview, &c. He always disclaimed it; I told the printer so. These are the words of the *Col*, to the world, point and letter." It is thus, not satisfactory, but we must refer the parties making the charge, to the witness called by them.

The reference is made to me, renders it necessary, that I should submit the following observations to the public, and I have accordingly to ask that you will give them a place in your paper.

I have not authorized the report of which you speak, and I would have told you so, without a situation, if you had intimated its existence to me. That such a course would have been more conformable to the views of Col. Johnson, I infer from the following considerations.
I have a letter from that gentleman, in which after stating his object, and motives, in seeking the interview, which with the approbation of the President, he held with Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself, he proceeds to remark that he has not himself seen the necessity, or propriety, of any allusion in newspapers, to this interview; and adds, that if any should consider it necessary, then the great object would be to state the conversation correctly, for which purpose his views were made known in that letter, in order that any mis-understanding might be corrected. According to the propriety of this suggestion, I immediately communicated to Col. Johnson, a statement of the conversation referred to, as it was very distinctly impressed upon my memory; and sufficient time has not yet elapsed, I believe, to authorize me to expect an answer in the regular course of the mail. However this may be, I have not received any.

Independently therefore of my reluctance to appear before the public, in relation to any matters connected with the dissolution of the late Cabinet, a reluctance which could only be yielded to by my own strong conviction of the propriety of such a measure, I have thought that the understanding implied in the correspondence, to which I have referred, would be violated, by publishing a statement of what passed at the interview, in question, until it could be accompanied by the remarks of Col. Johnson on that which I transmitted to him. A departure from this understanding, by that gentleman himself, would of course relieve me from his obligation. But from the tenor of your editorial article, I infer, that the act of publishing the extract from his letter is not authorized by him.

I adhere therefore at present, to the determination, which I had formed, and assuming that your object as public journalist, is to present nothing to your readers which is not true, and not to withhold from them, that which is so, I take the liberty of suggesting, as well to the editor of the *Telegraph*, as to yourself, the propriety of abstaining from any partial & imperfect statement of the conversation, which occurred at the interview by such question. The delusion produced by such statements must be speedily corrected; but until that correction is made, the effect is to mislead the public mind, on a subject of awakening interest to the American people.

I am very respectfully,
Sir, your obt. servt.
JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
To FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq.,
Editor of the *Globe*.

Col. Johnson's letter, grew out of circumstances which will justify me to him, although he did not authorize me to publish his letter—My sole object was, at once, to clear the skirts of the President of a charge which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, explicitly declared that he disclaimed to you, at the time when you were in communication with Col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him.

With regard to conversation between yourself and Col. Johnson, I shall certainly abstain, as I have hitherto abstained, from making any partial or imperfect statements.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. P. BLAIR.

MR. BLAIR TO MR. BERRIEN.
Washington, July 21, 1831.

Sir—your last letter was received late at night when the *Globe* was made up for the press. To give it insertion with due correspondence which preceded it, rendered it necessary that I should defer the whole until this day, and substitute other matters, previously set up for my paper.

With advertising to the special pleading of your letter, in which, being no lawyer, I have no skill, I come at once to the point. You take issue against me, by declaring that no such paper as that quoted by me was ever sent to you, or shown to you, or seen of you. And you further say, that the President will not, you think, authorize the statement that that paper was ever shown to you.

When the statement which I made, predicated upon Col. Johnson's letter, was imputed to your paper, I made the appeal to the President which you seem to think I ought now to make. He immediately put into my hands the original memorandum, which I have read, and which he read to Messrs. Branch, Ingham and myself, and I am now expressly authorized to state again, that in the interview referred to in my note, and in your own letter, quoted therein, he held in his hand and read to you the paper from which I have given the extracts, which you say was never read, shown or spoken of to you. And I am authorized further to say, that if you will call on the President, he will again call you and read to you this original document. It was prepared by him in contemplation that the interview might lead to an imputation of disunion of his Cabinet; and it was intended by him to record the basis he assumed in doing an act which involved the country, character and the interests of the country. The paper thus prepared by the President, was communicated at the time to several of his friends, and he consulted on the occasion, upon the substance of the conversation, which preceded and followed the communication, and was immediately reduced to writing, and connected with his document, reading to you, that nothing might be left to recollection, if circumstances at a remote period should make a reference to it necessary.

With regard to the concurrent testimony of those consulted on the occasion, there can be no mistake.—A man's memory may be treacherous when the man himself is honest. I am willing to believe this is your case. You immediately forgotten the declaration made by the President, which stands authentic, as I have told you, as well as the communication of the same purport made to you by Col. Johnson.

I am obliged to rely on this written record of a fact rather than on your memory, especially when I find this positive proof confirming the statement of Col. Johnson, that the President disclaimed any right or desire to interfere with the private associations of yourself or your family, and that you knew it. I next quoted your own written admission, confirming the statement of Col. Johnson and the written record of the President, in the following words.—"In the interview to which I was invited by the President some few days afterwards (after Col. Johnson's visit); I frankly expressed to him my views on the subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition."
You say that a disclaimer of an intention to press such a requisition, is a wholly different thing from denial of ever having made it.
I thought not, in this case; because no such requisition had been made. Col. Johnson says, the President disclaimed to him any desire to control your domestic affairs, or private intercourse, and he told you so. The record of what the President said to you, declares, that he claimed no right to interfere in the domestic relations of his Cabinet's individuals; of any member of his Cabinet's individuals, in allusion to the same conversation; you say, he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition? When no such requisition had been made by Col. Johnson; when he told you the President made none; and when you do not pretend he made any, either directly or indirectly, I could not but understand your declaration, that he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition, as a declaration that he made no such requisition.

But I find, in the character you have always sustained before the public, other conclusive proof, that you knew it. If ever made of you, and that you knew it. If the President had signified to you, directly or indirectly, that he required you to compel your family to associate with any one, contrary to their will and yours, you would not, as a man of honour, have waited for an invitation to resign. You would have thrown your commission in the face of the President, and said to him, "Sir, I am no longer adviser or associate with a man who requires me to disgrace myself and family, though he be the President of the U. States!" In your public character I had a guarantee that you would not, for the sake of your honour, salary and emoluments, as Attorney General sink your character as a man, by tamely listening to such a requisition. No, sir; it is impossible to believe that you could have listened to such a requisition; dismissed your self respect; forgot your southern honour, and humble love in seeming reverence to the man who had insulted you, until politely invited to resign! It is impossible that you could bury such an insult, profess to be the friend of the President, make the speech that you are recently in Georgia, and now that you are out of office, disclose a fact which would seal your own shame. No, sir; no such proposition was ever made to you; you had no cause to complain of the President; you indulged him in public and private; and you would have gladly acted as Attorney General to the end of his administration, had you not been invited to resign.

But the circumstances under which the harmony of the late Cabinet was restored, render the inference which you will have it, in your last note, that the extract from your letter to Major Eaton, leaves open in the ambiguity of its expression, from the moment that you demand to the President any participation in the political communication to Major Eaton from the Cabinet, the usual business, were to be viewed among its members without any association between their respective families. Maj. Eaton would have been as reluctant to receive visitors, driven into his doors by the power of the President, as they could possibly have been to submit to such a train and degradation. His house was frequented by those who were among the most respectable people of the city—by the most honorable families visiting annually here, and by those from abroad, most distinguished by station. To the gentry and respectability of parties thus attracted, the appearance of persons constrained by the authority of the Executive, that only have been exerted for such purposes, would have added nothing.

It could have served no purpose to have exacted such a requisition as that now imputed to the injury of the President. To have forced the wife of the Secretary of War, upon that portion of society which was unwilling to receive her, could have added nothing to her reputation. It is ridiculous to impute to the failure of such a design, the dissolution of the late cabinet. You, I think must know that this step was the result of the diversity of political views, which attached to the two parties in the Cabinet to different divisions of the dissent between the President and Vice President. This protracted and unproductive state of the cabinet, combinations in Congress calculated to defeat the most salutary measures of the administration.—In the Turkish negotiation, the members of the Cabinet favourable to the newborn opposition, were expressly exempted from the denunciation of those members of the Senate, who then came out and disclosed, for the first time, their hostility to the President and a part of his Cabinet. That a wish to bring Maj. Eaton and his family into society here, had no influence in producing the dissolution of the Cabinet, is apparent from the fact that it operated to consign them and him to privacy. The want of the harmony essential to the public welfare, however, originated was pregnant with political effects and produced this result.

You require me to correct the error of my declaration, predicated on the information which Col. Johnson communicated to me, upon the ground that I have no authority to use the evidence which establishes the fact. The testimony which I have in my possession, under Col. Johnson's hand, satisfies me thoroughly of the truth of the assertion I have made, and, therefore, I will not admit it to be an error. Your exception to the use I have made of his testimony, may be applicable as a censure upon my course. But I consider, that circumstances fully justify that side, and I am only responsible to Col. Johnson for my conduct in relation to his letter. Your objection to the authority under which I have acted as to Col. Johnson's evidence, I do not in the least, change the nature of that evidence. It is as convincing as it could be under full authority to use it, and probably more so than evidence purposely prepared for the public eye.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish, on my own account, the correspondence between Major Eaton and yourself, because I have used a paragraph having exclusive reference to the President. I do not think so. I will have nothing to do with the controversy between Major E. and yourself. You have a right to bring that subject before the public in any way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not hesitate to embody it, or any part you may choose to embody, in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you, by an intimation that it would conclude our correspondence. I did so because the issue between us depended altogether upon the verity of the statement, I had made, contradicting assertions in the *Telegraph* for which I did not know that you were responsible. When you volunteered to question my statements, I laid before you frankly the ground on which I acted; and then, in a second letter brought to your view, the proof on which, as to myself, I was willing to rest the issue. But as you seem inclined to make, through me, an attack on the President, and to use the correspondence on which you entered (certainly without being called for by any thing I said, as to yourself), as the medium of bringing on a discussion of the question of the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I shall certainly sacrifice my inclination to what you consider my duty. My reluctance to continue the correspondence with you, proceeds from no want of respect to you. But I believe the public is sick of the subject; and is induced the dissolution of the old Cabinet, and the formation of the new one; and this induced the dissolution I have evinced to spite the country the dissection of a subject, which it seems willing to bury. At all events, the progress we have made will be sufficient for one lecture. If you think fit, we will resume it again.
Yours, &c.
F. P. BLAIR

From the *London Morning Chronicle* of June 8th.

The King and Royal Family at St. Cloud—troubles at Tarascon—successes and present position of the Poles—leaving of the Hungarian States—election of Prince Leopold.

To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.
Paris, June 5, 1831.

Sir—Yesterday evening I drove down to St. Cloud, and paid my respects, at the appointed hour, to our Citizen King and his interesting family. It was an evening of reception, and the apartments in the great wing of the Palace were crowded with respectable and even wealthy citizens. There were few Peers, and still fewer Deputies, and not all the names of the Ambassadors; but the paucity of titled names was compensated for by the abundance of intelligent and enlightened citizens, who, as officers of the National Guard, came to represent their respective countries, and of course his Majesty's good journey, and of course a safe return. The King was in good health, walked round the rooms, and conversed with a vast many persons; looked gay and happy, smiled at his children, regarded with tenderness his wife; spoke to the ladies; bowed and thanked all for their good wishes and withdrew. The Duke of Orleans, who thinks and feels that the sure way to gain the voices of the men is to gain the hearts of the women, was as usual most attentive and affable to the life, grace, and ornaments of society. He is not so talented as his younger brother, the Duke of Nemours, but he is honest, amiable, and well informed. The young Duke of Nemours spent his time in conversing with the Colonels and inferior officers of the National guard. He remembered the names of all present, and asked after those who were absent. He pays very little attention to Generals or Admirals, Ministers or Princes, but he seems to feel, though not sixteen years of age, that the middling classes are the strength of a nation and the supporters of a throne. The young Duke of Anjou, who is nine years of age, was also there. He is a charming boy and a general favourite. The Prince d'Joinville, who is thirteen, is at Corsica, and who has entered the marine service. And the little Duke de Montpensier, who is a pretty fellow, not seven years old till next July, remained near his mama, and was admired for his good behaviour. There is not certainly a handsomer family in France than that of our Citizen King. I suspect that none of them will be so talented as the Duke of Nemours, though, when some years younger, this was not predicted of him. I remember once entering Neuchâtel with a friend, and seeing the Duke of Orleans with the Prince of Joinville on one knee, and the Duke de Anjou on the other, whilst the Duke of Nemours was hammering and stammering through a lesson which he did not appear to get through with much adroitness. His father kept us waiting till the lesson was got through, and then, with great good humour, said, "Well, gentlemen, you see my boy is not so forward as I should wish, but he has a good heart."

The Queen last night looked remarkably well, but she was dressed most simply and becoming the mother of a large family of boys and girls. The three Princesses were all present. I know not which to admire most. They wore no jewels and made no display. They were dressed in white, and were attitudinal, but dignified, and supported their station with propriety of conduct.—not austerity of manners. When I see them separate, I think I love the last one best, but when I see them together, I love them all alike. One has charming hair, another, lovely eyes, and a third a foot of symmetry, and a hand for an artist or sculptor; one is a little roguish, and another a little melancholy, and a third not a little studious. In their hearts they wish themselves back at Neuchâtel again; and they would each give their right hand if their father were not a King—I do not know enough of them to speak about their talents, but every one praises their virtue, their discretion, their simplicity, their amiable manners, and their unfeigned goodness of heart. They are after all, nearly children of nature; and nothing, which

Received of English Law.

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