L. LXXXVI.

NIED AND PUBLISHED BY

idoaine BOOKS, viz:

JONAS GREEN,

SIMMONS

MIA.I the subscribes of Amedical county, hath obtained from the order art of Anne-Arundel county, in Marine eased. All persons baving claims again, said deceased, are hereby warned to either

eff from all, benefit in the day of June 1831.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Ext.

OPATE OF MARKATAN South, June Arandel County, Orphans Court, June Arandel County, Orphans Court, June 24 thin N. Application by petition of June had the ris Adm'r. D. B. N. of Thoms Haris, ris Adm'r. D. B. N. of Thomson Haris, ris Adm'r. D. D. R. N. of Thomson Haris, ris Adm'r. D. D. R. N. of Thomson Haris, ris Adm'r. D. D. R. N. of Thomson Haris, ris Adm'r. D. D. R. N. of Thomson Haris, ris Adm'r. D. D. R. N. of Thomson Haris, ris Adm'r. D. D. R. N. of Thomson Haris, ris Adm'r. D. D. R. N. of Thomson Haris, ris Adm'r. D. D. R. N. of Thomson Haris, ris Adm'r. D. D. R. N. of Thomson Haris, ris Adm'r. D. D. R. N. of Thomson Haris, ris Adm'r. D. R. O. D. D. R. O. D. D. R. O. D. R late of Anne-Arundel county, ordered that he give the notice aw for creditors to exhibit the T. SIMMONS.

notion is albadi giver,

ne Arundel country in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne Arundel countr, the subscriber at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise by law is excluded from all benefit of the said example. en under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.

JOSEPH HARIOS, Adm'r. D. B. N.

NOTICE IS HER BY GIVEN,
THAT the Subscriber of Anne-Aradd
county, hath obtained from the Orphan' Cent
of Anne-Arandel county, in Maryland, felica
festimentary on the personal cause of Ann
Boone, late of Anne Arandel county, decrecal. All appropriate having claims against the
said elecased, are hereby warned to this
the said, with the counters increase to he
subscriber at the before the 18th day of De

WILLIAM BROWN (of Ben.) Ere

THE subscribes being anxions to close up enter of the books and accles of the late from the Books and accles of the late from the subscribes and late of the late from the subscribes and late of the late from the subscribes and the subscribes acclaims remaining anpaid on the 20th August next will be put in auit. They sincerely hope they will not be obliged in resort to coercive measure fifter the Irog indulgence already givet, and therefore that those voncerned will tall at lames glebart's Store, in Annapolit, and selling the subscribes and subscribes are subscribes and subscribes and subscribes are subscribes and subscribes and subscribes and subscribes and subscribes are subscribes and subscribes and subscribes are subscribes and subscribes and subscribes are subscribes and

of 18th, 1851.

P. CURITARY takes this opposite to one his thanks to the Public Parties of friends op not been, and solicits a continuant than oppost as hypefolore.

Just Received not history of English LAW. RA: A floration.

ING.
BILL SORACI.P., or directions for inigonals orging life; containing Peptic Precepts, point agreeable and effectual method; to prevent ever indigeration, and to regulate and struggles unmost the Stoppach and Rowells.

d Fun Salraciant of the True of the Stoppach and True of the Stoppach and

WANTED. can give salisfactory references regarding racter and qualifications, to act either as an

e Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1831.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

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

Washington, 19th July, 1831. Six:—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 ob-serve 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 contra-dicted statement of the Telegraph, that Mr. Berrien has received a letter from Col. Johnwhich shows that we had no warrant for demal, we made as to him. We take the therefore, of quoting from the letter of Col. Johnson, which we have, his express de chiration, that the Prosident did not make exaction of the members of the Cabinet, airged by the Telegraph. The Col. says-He (General Jackson) never aethorised me to require social intercourse, &c. He always disclaimed it; I told the parties so. These are the words of the Col. to the word, sount, and letter. If this does not satisfy we must refer the parties making the charge, to the witness called by them."

The reference that made to me, renders it necessary, that I should submit the following discayations to the public, and I have accordingly to ask that you will give them a place

you speak, and I would have told you so, without he sitation, if you had intimited its existence to me. That such a course would have been more conformable to the views of Cal. Johnson, I infer from the following

n-iderations.

I have a letter from that gentleman, in which after stating his object, and motives, in seeking the interview, which with the apobation of the President, he held with Messrs. Bearch and Ingham, and myself, to proceeds to remark that he has not himself seen the necessity, or propriety, of any algain in newspapers, to this interview in laids, that it any should consider it ne-

ssary, then the great object would be to -tite the conversation correctly, for which etter, in order that any misunderstanding night be corrected.—Acquescing in the pro-oriety of this suggestion, I immediately comnunicated to Col. Johnson, a statement of e conversation referred to, as it was very Lefinetty impressed upon my memory-ind sufficient time has not yet elepsed. I believe. to authorise me to expect an answer in the regular course of the mail. However this

ay be. I have not received any.
Independently therefore of my reluctance appear before the public, in relation to amatters connected with the dissolution of late Cabinet. a reluctance which could dy by viel led to my own strong conviction f the propriety of sach a measure, I have or the propriety of sach a measure, I have thought that the understanding implied in the error-spondence, to which I have referred, would be violated, by publishing a statement of what passed at the interview in question, antil it could be accompanied by the remarks ol. Johnson on that which I transmitted to him. A departure from this understandeg, by that gentleman himself, weuld of course relieve me from its obligation. But from the tener of your editorial article. I infer, that the act of publishing the extract from his letter is not authorised by him.

I adhere therefore at present, to the deter-

mination, which I had formed; and assuming that your object as public journalists, 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 abstanning from a ny partial & imperfect statements of the conversation, which occurred at the interview in question. The delusion produced 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 ob't serv't,
INO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN. To FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq. }

MR. BLAIR TO MR. BERRIEN.

Washington falv 19, 1831.

Dear Sir:—I have this moment received your letter, to which I will give immediate publicity. I did not suppose that you had authorised the report, which imposed on me the necessity of giving an extract from Col. the necessity of giving an extract from Col.
Johnson's letter: under such an impression I would not have hesitated to call upon you to disavow it.

The report, I knew, was false, and was merely circulated to keep in countenance the charge made against the President until it could work some prejudices against him in the public mind. I did not suppose that you were an accessory in this business, and therewhich could only be founded on such an in-

ces which will justify me to him, although he did not authorise 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 a Lundonstand, explicit. him; for you have, as I understand, explicitly declared that he disclaimed to you, at the when you were in communication with Col. Johnson, any design like that now im-

puted to him.

With regard to conversation between your self and Col. Johnson, I shall certainly ab stain, as I have hitherto abstained, from mak-'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 4 :e corres pondence which preceded it, rendered it ne-cessary that I should defer the whole until this day, and substitute other matter, previ-

with adverting to the special pleading of your letter, (in which, being no lawver, I have no skill) I come at once to the point. You take issue against with me, by declaring that no such paper as that quoted by me was ever read to [you] or shewn to you or spoken of -And you further say, that the Piestatement that that paper was ever shewn to bignousness of its expression. sident will not, you think, authorize the

When the statement which I made, predicated upon Col. Johnson's letter, was impeached in your second note, I made the apl ought now to make. He immediately put into my hands the original memorandum which he wrote and which he read to Messrs. Beanch, Lecham and yourself, and I am now voresely authorised to state egain, that in the interview referred to in my note and in the interview referred to in my note and in most respectable people of the city—by the peal to the President which you seem to think your own letter, quoted therein, she held in which I have given the extracts, which read in which I have given the extracts, which you say was never read, shown or spoken of to you And I am authorised further to say, that if you will call on the President, he will again will call on the President, he will again exhibit and read to you this o ignal document. It was prepared by him in contemplation that the interview might lead to an immediate dissolution of his Cabinet, and it was intended by him to record the basis he assumed in doing an act which involved his own character and the interests of the country. The paper thus prepared by the President, was communicated at the time to several of his friends, whom he consulted on the occa-And the substance of the conversation which preceded and followed the communica tion, was also immediately reduced to writing, and connected with the document read should make a reference to it necessary. With regard to a transaction so recorded and vouched by the concurrent testimony of those consulted on the occasion, there can be no mistake.—A man's memory may be treach-erous when the man himself is honest. I am erons when the man minister is nonest. I am willing to believe this is your case. You have innocently forgotten the declaration made by the President, which stands authenticated, as I have told you, as well as the communication of the same purport made to you by Col.

I am obliged to rely on this written record of a fact rather to an 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 your self or your family, and that you knew it.

I next quoted your own written admission, confirming the statement of Col. Johnson and frankly expressed to him my views on the 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

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, de clares, that he claimed no right to interfere in the domestic relations of personal inter-course of any number of his Cabinet; and, n 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 remaindered. or indirectly, I could not but understand your declaration, that the disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition; as a decla ration that he made no such requisition. But I find, in the character you have al-

the public mind. I did not suppose that you were an accessory in this business, and thereword would not insult you by an application which could only be founded on such an inference.

The course I have taken with tegard to business, and the president had signified to you, directly or indirectly, that he required you to compell your family to associate with any one, contra-

a man of honour, have waited for an invita-tion 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 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 loved in seeming revenence to the nan 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 did 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 eulogized him in public and private; and you would have gladly acted as Attorney General to the end of his administra-

tion, had you not been invited to resign.

But the circumstances under which the harmony of the late Cabinet was restored. repel the inference which you will have it, in ter to Major Exton, Leaves open in the am mount that you denied to the President any mount that you demon to the President any participation in the political commination to drive Major Eaton from the Cabinet, the u-scalle accesses were renewed among its mem-bers without any association between their respective families. Maj. Eaton would have most respectable people of the city-by the most honourable families visiting annually here, and by those from abroad, most distinguished by station! To the gaiety and respectability of parties thus attended, the appearance of persons constrained by the authority of the Executive, if it could have been exerted for such purpose, would have added

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 attachdivisions of the new parties which became apparent in the dissention between the President and Vice President. This produced, tional guard. He remembered the names of Tarkish negociation, the members of the net favourable to the newborn opposition, Cab net favourable to the newborn opposition, were expressly exempted in 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 pregpublic welfare, however, originated was preg-nant with political effects and produced this

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 subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition.'

The testimony which I have in my possession, under Col. Johnson's hand, satisfies me thounder Col. Johnson 8 hand, *atisties me thoroughly of the tuth 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 course, 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, does 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 eve.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish, on my own account, the correspondence between Major Eaton and yourself, because I 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 irrany way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not besitate to print it, or any norty on may shoose to embody. t, or any part you may choose to embody,

Col. Johnson's letter, grew out of circumstan- | ry to their will and yours, you would not, as | tween us depended altogether apon the verity of the statement, I had made, contradicting assertions in the Telegraph for which I

did not know that you were responsible. 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 reat the lasts. But a you seem inclined to make. issue But as you seem inclined to make, through me, an attack on the President, and to use the correspondence on which you tered (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 in lination to what you consider my duty. My reluc-tance to continue the correspondence with you. Proceeds from no want of respect to you. But I believe the public is sick of the surject; is satisfied with the dissolution of the old Cabinet, and the formation of the new one; and tois induced the inclination I have evinced to spare 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

> From the London Morning Chronicle of June 8th.

Yours, &c.

The King and Royal Fairily at St. Cloudtroubles at Tarascon—uccesses and pres-sent position of the Poles—denands of Hungarian States—election of Prince Leo-To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

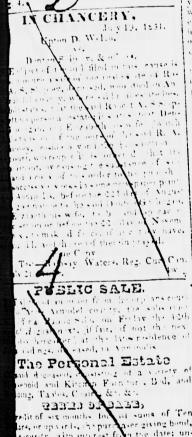
Paris, June 5, 1831. Pages, June 5, 1831.

Str.—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 reteresting landly. It was an evening of re-ception, and the apartments in the right wing of the Palace were crowded with respectable and even wealthy citizens. There were few Peers, and still tewer Deputies, and not all of the Ambassadors; but the paucity of titled names was compensated for by the abundance of intelligent and collightened citizens, who, as officers of the National Guards, came to represent their respective Companies, to wish his Majesty a goo 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 Dake 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 Nemuurs, but he whonest, amiable, and well informed. The young Dake tional guard. He remembered the names of all present, and asked after those who were in the thên state of the caoinet, combinations in Congress, calculated to defe t the most salurary measures of the administration.—In the opposition which showed itself with regard to the Turkish negociation, the members of the distribution of the composition of a nation and the supporters of a throne. The young Duke d'Aumale, 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 lithas entered the marine service. And the lit-tle Duke de Montpensier, who is a pretty fel-low, not seven years old till next July, re-mained 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 wich some years appager, this was though, when some years younger, this was not predicted of him. I remember once entering Neudly with a friend, and seeing the Duke of Orleans with the Prince of Joinville upon the ground that I have no authority to use the evidence which establishes the fact. 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 havis not so forward." 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 were no inversa and made no displace.

They were dressed in white, and were affabl, but dignified, and supported their station with propriety of conduct,—not austerity of manners. When I see them separate, I think love the last one best, but when I see them together, I love them all alike. One has charming bair, another, lovely eyes, and a third a foot of symmetry, and a hand for an artist or sculpter; 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 Nedilly again; and they would each give their right hand if their fatter were not a King—I do not know enough of them to speak about their talents, but every one praises their virtue, their discretic in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you, by an intimation that it would conclude our corresulting of the control of the cont



tions by petition of William Ben.) Executor of Anne Boone windel county, deceased, it is late of Anne A undel county, decreased it is ordered that he investile notice required by I we for Creditor, inexhibit their claims again the said deceased, and that the same be partished once in each week, for the space of its successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazztic, TROM S. T. SIMMONS.

Reg. Vills A. A. Compt.

liam Cooke, late of said persons having claim v uches thereof, the 10th day of destate. Go

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. subscriber had of one d from a court of St. Mary's county. of administration on the illiam Williams, late of All persons having d. are hereby warm. in the vouchers thereexhibit the sam o the subscrib r. refore the 14th day June next, they may luded from all bone n under my hand this 13th day of July

JOSEPH STONE, Adm'r SITUATION as a Teacher, by one

Ighish or Classica Instructor.
A line addresse o the P. M. West Biver Il receive prompt attention.
July 28.