

MR. BERRIEN'S ADDRESS.
From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Circumstances beyond my control have placed me under the necessity of presenting myself to your notice. I assert no claim to your attention, which does not belong equally to every free citizen of the Republic. But I ask, and I feel that I have a right to expect, your candid consideration of this address. Its subject is one of awakening interest to us all. The position in which I find myself has nothing inviting in it. It is one which I have not sought, but which has been forced upon me, and one in which I am called upon to vindicate not myself merely, but the cause of truth, and the best and dearest interests of the community, at a hazard to the future contemplations of a public journal, professing to speak the language of the President of the United States, and published under his eye, have presented to me the alternative, of submitting to an imputation, alike dishonourable and unfounded in fact, or of meeting the issue which has been tendered to me under the alleged authority of that high officer. If I do not shrink from this unequal office, it is because I have confidence which has never wavered, in the intelligence of my countrymen, a firm and unshaken reliance in the justice of that tribunal, whose high prerogative is at all times and under all circumstances, to vindicate the cause of truth.

I have strenuously abstained from any effort to excite public feeling in relation to the dissolution of the late Cabinet. I have felt that the question of its propriety was one, the decision of which belonged alone to the American People. Personally I have not been disposed to deny the right of the President to exercise his own free will, as well in the change, as in the original selection of his Cabinet; and with a perfect sense of the delicacy of my own situation, I would have been at all times a reluctant witness in the investigation of the causes which led to the recent events. It was not however enough that I should submit myself to his will, although the principle by which it was avowedly regulated, could have no application to me; for thus I have unwittingly done. But I have been required silently to witness the entire misrepresentation of occurrences which the public were well aware must have come under my operations; nay, to specially vindicate as authority for that which was directly in conflict with my convictions of truth—and finally to be called to vindicate my own claim to veracity, as well as it is under the alleged authority of the President of the United States, or to submit to an imputation which no honourable man can bear. I mistake the character of the American People, if they will inquire this. I am totally ignorant of my own, if under any circumstances, I could yield to it. If, in the face of this great community, the cause of truth can be prostrated by the arm of power, at least the privilege of vindicating it, shall not be tamely surrendered in my person. I will, bow to the decision of my countrymen—but whatever that decision may be, the high consolation of having faithfully discharged my duty to them, and to myself, shall not be taken from me.

The disingenuous and unmanly suggestion of my desire to remain in the Cabinet of General Jackson, notwithstanding the occurrences which produced my retirement, will be my apology for advertising briefly to the origin of my connexion with it, and to the circumstances which induced its continuance. It was without any solicitation on my part, or so far as I know or believe, on the part of any friends, that I was invited to accept the office of Attorney General of the United States. There were circumstances, temporary in their nature, but still strongly operative, which rendered it not desirable to me. I felt, however, that I was called to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen, and especially as a citizen of Georgia. On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the people of that State, the views communicated to me by the President, were in accordance with my own; and I felt it to be my duty, not to withhold any assistance which I could give to carry them into effect. The announcement of the names of the intended Cabinet seemed to me, however, to present an insuperable bar to my acceptance of the office which was tendered to me. I thought I clearly foresaw the evils which have too obviously resulted from this selection. A stranger to General Jackson, I could not with propriety discuss these objections with him. I knew moreover, that some of his confidential friends had faithfully discharged their duty to him, and to the country, by a frank communication of them. In this state of things, I sought the counsel of those around me. To a gentleman high in the confidence of the President, and to a distinguished citizen of my own State, I submitted the inquiry, whether with this view of the Cabinet which the President had selected, I could with propriety become a member of it. The former expressed his decided conviction, founded on a long and intimate knowledge of the President's character, that he would himself speedily see, and correct the evil. The latter urged the peculiar relations of Georgia with the General Government, as pressing a strong claim upon me, not to refuse the invitation which had been given to me. I yielded to these suggestions, and took my place in the Cabinet, with a firm determination to avoid the controversies which I feared might occur. To that determination I have steadily adhered. Associating on terms of courtesy with my colleagues, my official intercourse with them was never interrupted by discord.

If there were any combinations growing out of the supposed conflict between the interests of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren, I had

no part in them—and a little in the supposed measures of that character having for their object to coerce Major Eaton to retire from the Cabinet—or to exclude his family from the society of Washington. With mine they did not associate; but no advance had been made on either side, and their actual relation seemed therefore to furnish no just ground of offence to either party. In this posture of things, and shortly after I had given an evening party to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited, I received and heard with infinite surprise the message of Col. Johnson.

I could make no mistake as to its character, for there was a direct and repeated reference to the large parties, which had been then recently given by Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Such a mistake, if it had been one, would have been instantly corrected, from the nature of my reply. If the complaint had been of a combination to resist Major Eaton from office, and not to exclude his family from society, the reference to these evening parties would have been direct and my declaration that I would not permit the President to control the local intercourse of myself and family, would have been instantly met by an explanation, which would have removed the impression from the minds of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Yet we all parted with Col. Johnson, with clear convicitions that such a proposition had been made, and feeling as we did, that it was an indignity to have such a declaration made as I believe, no inference of imputation or insult, as to the course we were to pursue, if the proposition should be avowed and pressed by the President.

This conversation took place on Wednesday evening, and the removal of our intended removal speedily became general. On the succeeding day, the personal friends of General Jackson interposed, and he was awakened to a sense of the impropriety of his projected course. It was then, according to Col. Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham, that the paper spoken of by the Editor of the Globe was prepared. My two colleagues had their interview with the President on the succeeding day. (Friday) and Mr. Ingham's statement made from full notes taken at the time proves my paper was shown to him on that occasion. Owing to a mistake in the communication of the President's wishes to me, I did not see him until the succeeding day, (Saturday) and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he seemed to me to be anxious to dispose of the subject as briefly as possible. He spoke of the falsehood of the reports against Mrs. Eaton, of which he said he had sufficient proof; and upon my declining to discuss that question, he complained of the injustice of excluding her from society; referred to the large parties given by Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and myself, and told me if he could have been convinced that there was a combination between those gentlemen and myself to exclude her from society, that he would have required our resignations. He immediately added, that he was entirely satisfied that there had been no such combination, and again referred to those large parties, and to the persons to which they had given rise, as having produced that impression. So far from the suggestion that information had been received from any member of Congress, when I claimed the right of having the names of any persons who had made to him representations unfavourable to my conduct, he still referred to the thousand rumours which had reached him as the origin of such impression, which had been made upon his mind. He showed me no paper—spoke in no terms intimating to me no terms which he would hereafter require. By this declaration that he did not intend to press the resignation which he had made through Col. Johnson, I considered the object of the interview to be explained to me the motives under which he had acted, and to disavow the charge of his determination.

He accompanied this with expressions of personal kindness, which I thought were intended to soothe the feelings which he must have been conscious of having excited. Still I thought it was improper for me longer to remain in the Cabinet. Admitting that sufficient atonement had been made for the indignity offered by the message sent through Col. Johnson, there was a perpetual liability to the recurrence of similar outrage. I believed it therefore, to be my duty to retire. My friends thought otherwise and my own sense of what the interests of Georgia at that particular crisis required, induced me to repress my feelings.

When at a subsequent period, the controversy occurred between the President and Vice President, I thought I saw in this, the evidence of an intention again to agitate the question, which by the agency of the personal friends of Gen. Jackson had been before happily repressed. The connection of Mr. Crawford with this controversy, and my own relation to Gen. Jackson, forbade me to take any part in it, and I studiously avoided all interference, except to deprecate Mr. Calhoun's publication. I left Washington on the fourth day of April, one day after Major Eaton had announced to the President his determination to resign, according to the statement in his (Mr. Eaton's) letter of resignation, and not the slightest intimation was given to me of the intended change in the Cabinet. But when I saw the correspondence between the President and the several Heads of Departments, I could not doubt for a moment how, and by whom, the dissolution had been produced. I did not feel at liberty to express my views generally, until my return to Washington should enable me to dissolve my connection with the President but to a few friends who had the right to understand my actual position, I stated the utter impossibility of my continuance in the Cabinet, unless the President could place the retirement of my colleagues on other grounds than those which I believed to have occasioned it, and such as I could approve. In full view of the

speedy dissolution of all connection between the President and myself, I avail myself of the occasion afforded by the kindness of my fellow-citizens of Savannah, to do an act of justice to his public conduct, on a question vitally interesting to the people of Georgia, if there be any man who is incapable of understanding, or of appreciating the motive which prompted this act. I cannot envy his feelings, and will not attempt to enlighten his understanding. I returned to this city, had a conversation with the President, of which the prominent points are adverted to in my letter of resignation which immediately followed it, and having brought up the public business, which was in arrears, retired from office.

While these occurrences were in progress, Major Eaton addressed to me a letter of like import with his first communication to Mr. Ingham. He called upon me to sanction or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. I answered by detailing between myself and Col. Johnson, and I stated that I had subsequently expressed the same views to the President, who had declined any disposition to press his resignation, referring to that which I had previously stated to have been made through Col. Johnson.

The Editor of the Globe has published this detached sentence of my letter, and has made an important attempt to distort its meaning. The plain statement of the whole context, and the plain sense of the words, will not permit me to publish this misrepresentation. Perfectly satisfied that it would at all times speak for itself, I have not deemed it expedient to be quoted in any of the newspapers. I have resisted the numerous calls which have been made upon me to publish my letter in full, and to give it to the public. But the Editor of the Globe is in possession of it, and by the publication of it is left to the public, attempts to do me injustice. I exercise a right, therefore, to vindicate myself, when I take from him this unfair means of announcing, by giving the words to the public.

Friday Morning, 17th June, 1831.
SIR—I have stated to disavow the abusive slanders which have arisen through so reliable a source as the U. S. Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full development of what he had to say, and until persons of respectable character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me, and of my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife: "It is proven that the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her." This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction this statement or disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer. Very respectfully,
J. H. EATON.

Jos. M. BERRIEN, Esq.

WASHINGTON, 19th June, 1831.
SIR—I received to-day your note of last night, in which you call my attention to an article in the U. S. Telegraph of the 17th inst. relating to your wife—and desiring to know whether I will sanction or disavow that statement; you add, "the relation we have sustained towards each other, authorizes me to demand an immediate answer."

To this inquiry I prefer as a matter of right, and presented in the form of a demand, my answer without any delay. It consists in the simple denial of the claim which you assert. I cannot recognize your right to interrogate me, concerning the statements of the Telegraph, or of any other public journal, which are made without my agency. You might with equal propriety select an article from any newspaper in the Union, for the purpose of putting me to the question, and for the claim which you assert be well founded, I might be required at the instance of any person aggrieved to give my confession of faith, in relation to the various statements to be found in any of the journals, in which my name may chance to be mentioned. Such a demand, therefore, cannot be admitted for a moment. But although I cannot recognize your right, either as derived from the relation which we have sustained towards each other, or from any other source, to make the demand presented by your note, I am not quite satisfied, looking to the position in which we stand before the public, that I can acquit myself to the community or to myself for declining to answer your inquiry.

In the progress of those events which have at length resulted in the dissolution of the Cabinet, my determination has been not to do any act which was calculated to provoke controversy, nor to deviate under whatever urgency from that line of conduct, which my own sense of propriety prescribed. Acting upon this determination, I have necessarily pursued a course, which a refusal to answer your inquiry, might seem to indicate: an unwillingness to allow, such an inference would be unjust as it regards myself, and delusive in relation to the public. Although therefore I have the most unaffected reluctance to enter upon such a subject, and certainly do not acquiesce in your right to demand it, it seems to me that you have by making the inquiry, imposed upon me the obligation to do so from a just consideration of what I owe to myself and to the public. I have then to state to you, that I heard the rumour, which have since in various forms been presented to the public, and which were ignorant of Mrs. Eaton's relation to the society of this place. I accepted your invitation to be present at your wedding, therefore with no distrust of the propriety of my doing so; other than that which resulted from my own situation at that period. You are yourself no doubt aware how much that event, and your subsequent introduction into the

Cabinet, made these rumours the subject of conversation. I could not longer continue in ignorance of that which was publicly and generally spoken of, and it consequently became necessary for me, embarrassed as the question was, by the official relation in which we stood to each other, to determine upon my future conduct. In doing this, it did not seem to me to be necessary to decide upon the truth or falsehood of the statements which were made. It was sufficient to ascertain the general sense of the community of which I had recently become a member; and having done so, as I presume is known to you, I was called upon by a gentleman, who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not did act, under the authority of the President, to express with precise reference to this subject the regret which he felt at the want of harmony, or of social intercourse among the members of his Cabinet, and to announce his determination at any rate to have it. Messrs. Ingham and Branch were present at this interview. The fact was distinctly stated that they and myself had successively given very large parties to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited. We were then told that on such occasions at least the President would expect in future a social intercourse between our respective families. There were various other suggestions made during this conversation, but the recapitulation of them is not rendered necessary by your inquiry. I answered to this communication for myself, that I would not permit the President or any other individual to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family, and that if such a requisition was persevered in, I would retire from the official situation which I held. In the interview to which I was invited by the President some few days afterwards, I frankly expressed to him my views on this subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition. I am not aware that any other occasion has occurred in which the question of an intercourse between your family and mine has been presented to me or to my family.

I am, respectfully, your obt. servt.
JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To J. H. EATON.

Monday Morning 8 o'clock.
SIR—I have received your note of the 18th inst. It may become necessary for me to offer something in reply. For the present I have engagements which prevent me from doing more than to acknowledge that it has been received. Very respectfully,
J. H. EATON.

Mr. BERRIEN.

26th June, 1831.

SIR—I have not had leisure to reply to your letter of the 18th, until to-day. It involved a matter which it behoved me to give a full and calm consideration to. That has been given. I felt indisposed to believe, that these attacks of General Green could be authorized by your declaration is evidence of the correctness of what I was before impressed with. I take occasion, therefore, with pleasure, to acknowledge the frankness with which you have disavowed an agency in this nefarious business. Respectfully, your most obedient,
J. M. BERRIEN.

WASHINGTON, 23d June, 1831.

SIR—Your note of yesterday was received in the course of the day. I was too much indisposed, however, to reply to it at the moment, and do so now merely to prevent misconception. In your note of the 17th inst. you called upon me to sanction or disavow the statement contained in a publication in the Telegraph of that date. I could not recognize your right to make this demand; but for the reasons mentioned in my reply, I thought it was proper to state to you what I had done in relation to this matter. To do this was the only object of that note. You are quite right, however, in believing that I had no agency in procuring the publication of the statement referred to. And availing to the spirit of your last note, I have no hesitation in thus confirming the conviction which you have expressed. I am, respectfully,
J. H. EATON.

To J. H. EATON, Esq.

Shortly after this, I received a letter from Col. Johnson, which, with my reply, I feel myself bound now to give to the public. I have anxiously desired to delay this until I could receive Col. Johnson's answer. Perhaps I have waited long enough; for my reply according to the memorandum which I have of it, was dated on the 7th inst. But it is not this circumstance which has determined me. Col. Johnson has furnished to the Editor of the Globe a statement full of other wise of what passed between Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself, and himself, on the occasion so often referred to. Extracts from this statement are used to do me injustice. This is done, to be sure, without the authority of Col. Johnson, but he has furnished the means which are so improperly used, and I have no alternative but to give the correspondence, or submit to continued misrepresentation. I publish Col. Johnson's letter, as an act of justice to him, that the public may be in full possession of his statement. My reply follows; and after this the letter and statement of Mr. Ingham, to whom, as well as to Mr. Branch, I forwarded a copy of Col. Johnson's reply. From Mr. Branch I have received no reply—owing, as I suppose, to his absence from home. Colonel R. M. Johnson to Messrs. Berrien and Ingham.

DEAR CROSSING, 30th June, 1831.

GENTLEMEN—The Telegraph has alluded to some communication made to you by a

member of Congress, authorized by the President—the substance of which is, that the President wished to force a social intercourse between your family and Mrs. Eaton. I see the Globe denies it. I have thought it barely possible, that the allusion could be made to me, because if I had ever communicated such an idea, I should have done the most palpable, gross, and wantonly injurious to the President for he disclaimed, on all occasions, any right, or desire, or intention, to regulate the private or social intercourse of the Cabinet.

The President had been induced to believe, that a part of his Cabinet had entered into a deep laid scheme to drive Major Eaton from his Cabinet, and of this he complained. I did not believe it, and, as the mutual friend of all concerned, I proposed that I should have the opportunity to converse with the members of his Cabinet before he had an interview with them, and he acquiesced—and the interview which I had with you, resulted, as I understood, in a better understanding, and in fact I considered it a reconciliation. Whatever came from me, upon the subject of a social intercourse, was the suggestion of a solicitude to restore harmony among friends. My object was peace and friendship. I have never considered myself at liberty to say anything about this interview except to a friend and confidential friend. I certainly should not think any of the parties justified in representing for publication or newspaper, what any of the other parties said, without submitting such statement for mutual examination for the plain reason that such examinations are so easily misinterpreted. I may well remember what I have said, and you may not so easily represent what you saw, said, or intended to say. I have not again seen the necessity or propriety of any allusion in newspapers, to our interview, which was among intimate and bosom friends, and the conversation was free and unreserved, and for the object of peace and friendship—and if any should consider it necessary, the great object should be to state the conversation correctly; for there can be no motive to misunderstand the facts. For fear that allusions should have been made to myself, as the member of Congress, and believing it barely possible that I may have been misunderstood on the particular point alluded to, I have felt it my duty, and due to that perfect friendship which has ever existed between us, to make known these views, that proper correction may be made, as a misunderstanding, without the necessity of any formal publication from either of us and without even a disclosure as to what member of Congress allusion was made.

Sincerely and truly your friend,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Messrs. INGHAM & BERRIEN,

City of Washington.

The absence of Governor Branch has been the only cause why this letter was not addressed to him.

(To be concluded next week.)

We published, on Tuesday, a detailed account of the outrages committed by a lawless set of fellows at the Island of Sumatra, upon the crew and cargo of the ship *Princess*, Captain Endicott, of Salem, Mass. These piratical villains were Malays, who attacked the ship when peacefully taking in cargo of merchandise; and when the master and a considerable number of the crew were on shore, pursuing their regular business. After taking possession of the ship, they killed the mate and two men, and badly wounded several others; and then plundered her of every thing they could lay their hands upon. Among their booty, were included more than twelve thousand dollars in money. The Captains of the other American vessels at that Island, have united in a representation of the state of things there; the frauds, impositions, indignities, and violence, which our countrymen are subjected to, from time to time, and they call immediately upon the government of their country, to send a sufficient naval force to that region, to afford our countrymen trading there protection against robberies, frauds, and insults.

We hope the government will yield to their request, and dispatch one or more, (we must mean more than one) of our armed ships into those seas, and let these savage pirates know by experience, that we are able not only to protect our seafaring countrymen, when engaged in their lawful pursuits, but to chastise such rascals, when they attempt to plunder and murder them. We have ships enough at our naval stations, and efficient enough such expeditions; and if men are wanted, we presume they can easily be obtained. Two or three of our large ships, would sweep the Malays to better manners, than to murder our seamen, and plunder our merchant vessels in port. And it would seem, by the certificates of the officers of trading vessels which we have published, that this is a subject about which the Malays are altogether incredulous. They have been accustomed for so long a time to plunder, abuse, insult, and defraud our countrymen, that they consider themselves safe in continuing the practice, fully believing that we are not able to protect our merchantmen, or to punish those who ill treat them.

In our judgment, this is a pressing case, and calls as loudly for redress, as that of the Mediterranean, the Pacific, or the South American coast. These Malays are as desperate villains, as any class or race of pirates that ever infested any seas, not excepting the Algerines, and their associates, upon the African coast in the Mediterranean. The property exposed to their depredations is large in amount, and the lives exposed to their murderous attacks, are numerous and valuable. On every ground the government are called upon to grant the necessary protection, and security; and we are not able to imagine any substantial reason for withholding it.

N. Y. Del. Ad.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 28, 1831.

We are authorized to say, that John S. Allan, declines being a Candidate as Elector of Senate.

On Thursday morning last, one drowned in a creek near the college, while bathing. SAMUEL, an intelligent and promising youth, and only son of the late Samuel Franklin, of Prince-George's County, was the victim of his age.

GEORGE HOWARD OF JNO. E. ESQ. qualified as Governor of this State for the term for which the late Governor Martin was chosen. A salute was fired on the occasion.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.
COUNCIL CHAMBER.
July 20, 1831.

The Executive Council held a special meeting this day, at which the following resolutions were adopted, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be entered upon the journal of the Council.
Resolved, the members of the Council, penetrated with sorrow for the death of his Excellency, William L. Garrison, Governor of Maryland, and deeply feeling the loss they have sustained in a public official, and a private friend, feel it due to the memory of our deceased friend, to testify their high regard for his frank, manly and polite deportment, his liberal social, and benevolent disposition, his ready and ready assistance, his firmness and energy in his public duties, and his ever warm and generous heart, to what he conceived to be the public benefit.

Resolved, that the members of this Council, for the sake of our country, wear crepe on the left arm, as a token of their respect for the memory of his Excellency Daniel Martin, late Governor of Maryland.

Resolved, that the Anniversary of the 19th inst. (the day of his death) be observed by the Council, by the wearing of crepe, and that the State flag be at half mast, as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Resolved, that the Clerk of the Council, communicate the foregoing resolutions to the members of the Council, and to the public.

Resolved, that the Council adjourn until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

ATTEST: J. H. EATON, Secy.

Isiah Bailey Esq. of Cambridge, Dorchester County, has been appointed Attorney General of the State, by the Executive.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of Sophia Ransom, the wife of John Ransom, who died about 2 o'clock yesterday, upon the corner of Grand and Suffolk streets, under the following circumstances. It appeared that the deceased and her husband had lived together for a considerable period, owing to his dissolute habits. He however, was accustomed to visit her at the house of her mother, Jennina Abbott, with whom she lived, and yesterday between one and two o'clock, meeting his little son, a lad about 9 years of age near the house, he requested him to step in and tell his mother that he wanted her. The boy complied with the request, and his mother de- vended the stairs into the entry, holding her babe about 8 months in her arms, to ascertain what he wished.

While they were conversing together, she heard by a sister of the deceased to the door, and in a few minutes a dis- tressing scream was heard from the deceased, which alarmed the whole family. Mrs. Abbott ran instantly down stairs, where she and her daughter holding her apron to her face, and blood streaming from her forehead, she exclaimed that her husband had killed her, and entreating her to take care of her children, died in about five minutes. The husband hastened out of the front door, and was seen by a sister of the deceased, who saw him with a jack knife lying on the floor. He left the house, and was observed by Mr. Wm. Raynor, who saw him shut the door violently. The knife was picked up by Mr. Raynor, and he saw him shut the door violently. The knife was picked up by Mr. Raynor, and he saw him shut the door violently.

The Alderman, suspecting something to be the matter, continued looking at him, when he started and ran up Hester street towards the Bowery. In the course of a few minutes another man passed hastily in the same direction, from whom the Alderman learning what had occurred, joined in the pursuit. After several fruitless inquiries they were informed by a boy that he saw a person enter a new building towards Division street without any hat on, and on following the direction they discovered and secured him. He pretended at the time to be deranged. The mother and sister of the deceased testified that they had often heard her say that she was afraid to be alone with him, fearing he would kill her. Their little son stated that his mother told him that his father had threatened to take her life.

Upon an examination of the body of the deceased by the Jury, it appeared that she had been stabbed quite through the neck with a sharp knife, cutting the jugular vein. They returned a verdict accordingly.

The husband was brought before Justice in London, by whom he was committed to Bridewell. He has highly respectable connections, who were overwhelmed with agony on the receipt of the intelligence.

N. Y. Jour. Com.