Latest from Europe.

New York, June 27.

We are indebted to Capt. Coffin, of the ship Colossus, for Londonderry and Belfast papers to the 24th ult. from which we make the following extracts.

BELFAST, May 24.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES OF GENERAL DWERNICKI.—The first despatch of Dwernicki is dated from Kolodno, on the 24th ult. It stated on the 16th Dwernicki left Drumpol, and arrived the same day at Boromel on the Styr, over which river he threw a bridge and afterwards stationed a battallion in a thick forest leading to the Russian camp. On the 18th the troops stationed in the forest were repeatedly attacked, but the position was so advantageous that the assailants were repulsed with serious loss. On the 19th the forest was occupied by the Russians whose main body advanced to Chyriiki and Krasne, two villages about a mile distant from Boromel, where they crossed the river, and concentrated their masses on the opposite bank. Here a severe engagement took place, the result of which was the retreat of the Russians, with the loss of eight pieces of artillery, and a considerable number killed and wounded—amongst the latter was General Platoff, mortally. After passing the night on the field of battle, Gen. Dwernicki proceeded on the 20th to Berestchizho where he passed the Styr at a ford. On the 21st he arrived at Kolodno, from which place his first despatch is dated.

Dwernicki's second and most important despatch states that after the events above noticed, having understood that Gen. Rudiger intended to occupy a strong position of an eminence between Lutynce in Volhynia and Glines in Gallicia he, by forced marches, anticipated that intention and took possession of it first. The Russian force consisted of 72 squadrons of cavalry, and 18 battalions of infantry, supported by a powerful artillery but as the position was impregnable, except on the side of Gallicia, the superiority of numeral strength was of no avail. After manœuvreing two days in vain to draw the Polish General from his advantageous situation, Rudiger sent forward to the Austrian frontier some thousands of cavalry, who scattered and disarmed the Austrian guards, and prepared to attack the Poles in that direction. Dwernicki, finding his rear no longer protected by the frontier, and being unable to sustain a general assault from a corps eight times stronger than his own, quitted his position, and retired into Galacia. The Russians pursued, fired upon the rear of the Poles, who had orders not to return it, and took about 20 prisoners. The Austrians interfered, and the firing ceased: but the Russian General took up within the frontiers a position which he held for five hours and then withdrew. In the meantime Dwernicki sent a courier to Prince Lubkoulz, requesting leave to proceed through the country to Poland; a message to the national Government, announcing his disaster, and entreating its members to exert themselves for the safety of a corps, which had done, and might still do good service to the country.

The Poles were required by the Austrian authorities to give up their arms which, with their military stores, were delivered up to the Russians, though it is not easy to conceive on what principle of national laws such a demand as this was either made on the one side, or complied with on the other. Whether Dwernecki and his brave troops will be allowed a free passage to Warsaw, is a point on which the Austrian Court has not yet decided.

The Polish Government have ordered a new levy of 60,000 men to be completed, and so great is the national enthusiasm that, according to the last accounts, only a few days would intervene between the promulgation and the fulfilment of the order.—(Newsletter.)

An arrival at Portsmouth has brought to the Boston Editors their files of London papers to the 18th May, inclusive. The Boston Daily Advertiser contains some items of additional intelligence.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—The result of the elections as far as it was known in London on the 18th May, was as follows:

Whole number of members returned 566, of whom 347 are in favour of reform and 219 against it. A comparison of the members now returned with the members of the last Parliament from the same places, shows a gain of 182 in favour of reform and of 42 against it, making the net gain in favour of reform 140. In this estimate the return of a member on one side, in place of a member of the last parliament who was on the other side, is called a gain of two. The following table will show the number of changes in each of the classes of members, and the number for and against reform of each class, now returned.

	For	*against.*	*gain*	*loss.*
English counties	70	6	58	0
English cities,	43	9	12	2
Boroughs in Schedule A	28	76	12	14
Do do B	29	55	12	18
Do not included in either Schedule	126	46	76	6
Irish members	42	17	8	2
Welsh counties	5	6	2	0
Scotch,	4	6	2	0
	347	219	182	42

Sixteen members were yet to be returned for England and 41 for Ireland.

In Northamptonshire a contest was still going on. Lords Althorpe and Milton were the leading candidates.

The Morning Herald of the 18th says: "We understand that about 20,000 firelocks have been recently shipped for Holland and Austria. They are entered by permission of the Customs, as wrought iron, the barrels being packed in one case and the locks in another. The Birmingham gun makers are taking a very foolish advantage of the great demand for arms. Instead of saving something for a rainy day, they refuse to work more than four days a week.

"Good deal of apprehension exists," says the same paper, "as to the fate of Poland: We understand that the Russians are marching down upon the frontiers in immense numbers. Is Sarmatia again to fall "unwept without a crime?" That she may fall is possible—but she will not fall unwept. We do not, however, despair of Poland. She has unequivocally declared for independence; and we have great faith in the sentiment —"for a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it."

The Stock Market was a good deal agitated on the 17th, by unfounded rumors respecting the health of the King, & reports of "an extensive insurrection in Ireland." If the Age is to be believed, however, the story of Ireland is not very wide of the truth. That paper of the 17th, says:—

"It is a fact as notorious as the sun at noon-day, that all the western and south western districts of the Sister Kingdom have been in open insurrection for the last two months, all law has been violated —public security, and personal safety alike outraged—property of every description laid waste and destroyed—the authorities laughed to scorn, and openly derided, defied, resisted, aye and defeated—the military and the police have been put to death like dogs in the highways—rebellion has stalked uncontrolled through the land."

Papers from Van Dieman's Land to the 20th of November, had been received in London. A very serious insurrection among the blacks was raging, and preparations for their extermination, if they do not submit, were making by the Governor.

RESIGNATION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

From the Wash. Tel. of June 23.

WASHINGTON, 15th June.

Sir: I herewith tender to you my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the United States. Two considerations restrained me from taking this step at the moment when your communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, announcing your determination to reorganize your Cabinet, first met my eye. There was nothing in the retirement of the Secretaries of State and of War, or in the distinct and personal considerations which they had assigned for this measure, which made it obligatory upon or even proper for me to adopt a similar course. Such a step, with any reference to that occurrence, could only become so, on my part, as an act of conformity, to your will. You had felt this, and had announced your wishes to the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy, respectively. I had a right to expect a similar communication of them, and conformed to the wishes and opinions of my fellow citizens of Georgia when I determined to await it. An additional consideration was presented by the fact, that I had been charged, at the moment of my departure from this place, with the performance of certain public duties which were yet unfinished, and my report concerning which you did not expect to receive until my return. I was gratified to learn from yourself that you had taken the same view of this subject, having postponed the communication of your wishes to me until my arrival at this place, without expecting in the mean time any communication from me. It is due to myself further to state, that, from the moment when I saw the communication referred to, I have considered my official relation to you as terminated, or as subsisting only until my return to the city should enable me to conform to your wishes by the formal surrender of my office, which it is the purpose of this note to make.

I retire, then, sir, with cheerfulness from the station to which your confidence had called me, because I have the consciousness of having endeavoured to discharge its duties with fidelity to yourself and to the country. Uninfluenced by those considerations which have been avowed by that portion of my colleagues who have voluntarily separated themselves from you—totally ignorant of any want of harmony in your Cabinet, which either has, or ought to have impeded the operations of your Administration, I perform this act simply in obedience to your will. I have not the slightest disposition to discuss the question of its propriety. It is true, that in a Government like ours, power is but a trust to be used for the benefit of those who have delegated it; and that circumstances might exist in which the necessity of self-vindication would justify such an inquiry. The first consideration belongs to those to whom we are both and equally accountable. From the influence of the second you have relieved me, by your own explicit declaration that no complaint affecting either my official or individual conduct, has at any time reached you. You have assured me, that the confidence which induced you originally to confer the appointment upon me remains unshaken and undiminished, and have been pleased to express the regret which you feel at the separation, which circumstances, have in your view of the subject, rendered unavoidable. You have kindly added the assurance of your continued good wishes for my welfare. You will not therefore, refuse me the gratification of expressing my earnest hope, that, under the influence of better counsels, your own and the interests of our common country, may receive all the benefits which you have anticipated from the change of your confidential advisers. A very few days will suffice to enable me to put my office in a condition for the reception of my successor, and I will advise you of the fact as soon as its arrangement is complete.

I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the President of the U. S.

Washington, June 15.

Sir: I have received your letter resigning the office of Attorney General.

In the conversation which I held with you the day before yesterday, upon this subject, it was my desire to present to you the consideration upon which I acted in accepting the resignation of the other members of the cabinet, and to assure you, in regard to yourself, as well as to them, that they imply no dissatisfaction with the manner in which the duties of the respective departments have been performed. It affords me great pleasure to find that you have not misconceived the character of those considerations, and that you do justice to the personal feelings with which they are connected.

I will only add that the determination to change my cabinet was dictated by an imperious sense of public duty, and a thorough, though painful conviction, that the stewardship of power, with which I am clothed, called for it as a measure of justice to those who had been alike invited to maintain near me the relation of confidential advisers. Perceiving that the harmony in feeling so necessary to an efficient administration had failed in a considerable degree, to mark the course of this; and having assented on this account to the voluntary retirement of the Secretaries of State and War no alternative was left me but to give this assent a latitude co-extensive with the embarrassments which it recognized, and the duty which I owed to each member of the cabinet.

In accepting your resignation as Attorney General, I take pleasure in expressing my approbation of the zeal and efficiency with which its duties have been performed, and in assuring you that you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

I am, very resp'fully, your ob't. serv't.

ANDREW JACKSON.

John M. Berrien, Esq.

P.S You will please to continue to discharge the duties of the office of Attorney General until you make all those arrangements which you may deem necessary, which when completed, and I am notified thereof by you, a successor will be appointed. A. J.

Washington, June 22.

Sir—In conformity to the suggestion contained in my note of the 15th inst. I have to inform you that the arrangements necessary to put the office of Attorney General in a condition for the reception of my successor are now complete.

The misrepresentations which are circulated in the newspapers on the subject of my retirement from office, make it proper that this correspondence should be submitted to the public, as an act of justice both to you and to myself.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the President of the U. S.

Washington, June 22.

Sir—Your note of this day is received advising me "in conformity to the suggestions contained in my [your] note of the 15th inst. I [you] have to inform you [me] that the arrangements necessary to put the office of the Attorney General in a condition for the reception of my [your] successor are now complete."

For reasons assigned in your note, you further observe "make it proper that this correspondence should be submitted to the public, as an act of justice both to you and myself." I am sure I can have no objection to your submitting them as you propose, as you believe this to be necessary.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

John M. Berrien, Esq.

The Washington Globe of the 24th inst. contains the following letter from Mr. Eaton to the Editor of that paper:

JUNE 23, 1831.

Mr. Blair: I owe it to myself and to the cause of truth to solicit the favor of offering a few explanations through the Globe.

A strange letter of Mr. Ingham is published in your paper this morning. It charges me with a design to assassinate him; and in having organized a conspiracy to accomplish it. Why did I not organize this band from the War, rather than the Treasury Department,—for most of the gentlemen charged are of the latter? The public will not, I presume, give credit to such an accusation, coming from such a source. Wantonly insulted, by Mr. Ingham, with a view, as I believed, to provoke an adjustment of our difference in an honorable way, I adopted the course which evidently seemed to be invited by my adversary; and which appeared to be the only alternative that was left to me.

I plead not guilty to this charge of conspiracy and meditated assassination.—From the moment I perceived that Mr. Ingham was incapable of acting as became a man, I resolved to pursue that course which was suited to the character of one who had sought difficulties, and shunned all honorable accountability. I harbored no design upon the heart of one who had shown himself so *heartless*.—Having ascertained that his sensibilities were to be found upon the surface, I meant to make the proper application.

On the 19th I notified him, that unless the call I had made upon him, was promptly and properly answered, he might expect such treatment as I thought his conduct deserved. My note of the 20th also advised him of my intention. Accordingly it appeared matter of duty for me to dissolve all connexion with the administration of the Government. How then can Mr. Ingham suppose, that I would involve those gentlemen in a disgraceful conspiracy against him;—one in which, as public officers, they could not engage even if inclination had sanctioned?—Their own characters are a sufficient answer to the accusation, unaided by their positive denial of its truth. I did endeavor to meet Mr. Ingham, and to settle our difference. Unattended by any one, I sought after, and awaited his appearance during the accustomed hours for business openly & at places where he daily passed to his office. He was not to be found! I passed by, but at no time stopped at, or attempted to enter his house nor to besiege it by day or by night. I offer no statement here that is not susceptible of the clearest proof.

My note of the 20th was written with indignant feelings and under strong excitement; hence the reason why any reference was made to a female. I regret it; although the letter was a mere private notice to Mr. Ingham, and was so intended. By me, it never was designed to meet, nor ever would have met the public eye.

Respectfully, &c.

J. H. EATON.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, July 2.

"Once more unto the breach."

Can it be confusion of mind, or downright intentional falsification that besets those Whig writers, Lawyers, Doctors and all? So far from President Jackson's intimate alliance and connexion with the nullifyers of the south being the *only* reason urged against him and his administration, it is but one of many. We ourselves have given others, and could give more—the world are in possession of them—if wilfully blind you will not see, or perversely prejudiced you will neither understand nor learn; go on in delusion, but we entreat other better meaning people not to follow you. As to Mr. Calhoun, (for you are skipping and changing about to every thing, to see if there is not one point any where that you can stand a week on,) we shall speak of him when it is proper—we have not had occasion to speak of him until now.—And do you think, ye little political newspaper echoes, that we take our opinions from this or that paper, this or that set of men? How natural though for you to suppose that others do what you do yourselves! We consider Mr Calhoun deeply implicated in the heresy of nullification. We are no friends to Mr. Calhoun's translation to the throne that King Andrew may quit; but if you have any regard for yourselves, if you have any decent discretion that guides your good will either to Jackson or to Calhoun; if you have any really for either, dont invite us to expose a comparison between two such candidates, supposing them to be the only two. We leave General Jackson in the hands of his friend and *your former friend* Mr. Calhoun to do with him as he thinks fit, and in all probability, if Vice President Calhoun makes another charge upon him, he will lay the old General low. Let the two heads of the great Jackson monster fight and pick each other, and let the leeches that fatten on it take sides as their wits may direct to gratify their cravings. We have nothing to do with it—it is a wrangle and an upstir befitting the combatants and partizans—our only concern is, that it brings disgrace upon the nation.

But how weak and incoherently you talk—you say "last year Mr. Van Buren was exonerated from this charge," (nullification,) and you assign as reason or proof "for they (the Gazette) made it only against Mr. Calhoun" as if a charge against one man necessarily and positively acquitted another—so if there are a thousand persons guilty of the same crime and you charge one of them with it, you exonerate all the rest. Is this the way you expound law, evidence and facts in Courts? No, we do not exonerate Mr. Van Buren from the crime of nullification—we verily believe that he knows better; but we as verily believe, that he would countenance this or any other doctrine to suit his purpose, and that he played the game of fast and loose with the nullifiers, ready to take up with them if their chance for success seemed to be good, willing to abandon and berate them if they failed. Touch not Mr Van Buren, —no, as Mr. Randolph said of some other of your great men, no, not with the tongs.

Next you attempt to load Mr. Goldsborough with your reproaches, and assert, that "this paper never speaks without Mr. G's. authority, "*in matters where he is concerned*," suppose it so—would that be an undue influence or an impropriety, if we did not speak of matters *relating to an individual friend*, without consulting him? But this is really not the case, for we have often spoken of that gentleman and of "matters wherein he was concerned" without his knowledge, privity or consent, and shall be apt to do so again if we think proper; and you are as much mistaken in this matter as you have been proved to be before in other matters relating to, or imputed to that gentleman. When you inform your readers that "Mr. Goldsborough and his friends are ready to swallow Mr. Calhoun, with all his nullification, rather than support President Jackson" you speak at reckless risk, without authority, and with unmannerly effrontery. We are authorised by that gentleman to state, that when two Nullifiers, or two persons capitally deficient either in qualifications or principles are presented as the only candidates for the Presidential Chair, the choice will be not only difficult but hazardous, and it will be time enough to meet such a crisis when the sad alternative occurs. But your proof in this case is as absurd as your proof of the exoneration of Mr. Van Buren, viz an extracted remark from the Chronicle and Marylander in relation to a declaration in the Richmond Whig "that nineteen twentieths of the friends of Mr. Clay would prefer Mr. Calhoun to Gen. Jackson." If the Marylander has so said, it is their opinion, and they must answer to it. Whatever respect we may have for the principles and cause sustained by the Marylander, we do not implicitly or of course adopt whatever opinion may thence come forth.

If a whole party and every Editor of a paper that sustains it are to be held responsible for all opinions and views as their own, put forth in any one of its papers, how sad and painful would be the fate of those who take the Easton Whig—We are opposed in political sentiments to Jackson men generally, but we regard them as our fellow countrymen, as men who love their country, and are far from imputing to them, the time serving opinions, the fluctuating sentiments, the derogatory views and shameless shifts and stratagems of hireling presses and vicious party leaders. The people generally of all parties mean well—they are liable to be led astray by those who assume to be their guides.

Then as to the rumpus at Washington originating about a woman, you say, "that neither the Whig writers nor *any other intelligent men* do believe it"—except in the columns of the Whig, we believe you can no where find an inuendo that the Whig writers are classed among the intelligent. Well let us see—Mr. Branch, General Jackson's late secretary of the Navy is considered by a great majority of his readers to have directly alluded to this fact, and so far to have given it his faith—Mr. Ingham, General Jackson's late secretary of the Treasury, in stating in his correspondence that the fact of the refusal of certain Cabinet ladies to associate with a particular Lady had authority in a paper quite as friendly to Mr. Eaton as the Telegraph was to Mr. Ingham, and that all the inhabitants of Washington and perhaps *half the people of the United States believe it to be true*, proves the rupture in the Cabinet as to all social understanding and intercourse. Then the demand made by the President through so high an organ as a member of Congress, that the Secretaries of Treasury and of War and the Attorney General should cause an association between their respective families and the wife of another secretary, under pain of his displeasure and a forfeiture of their offices, and the refusal of the Secretaries and of the Attorney General to do so, leaves, we think, little to doubt upon this mysterious affair. Add to this all that your noble, trust worthy, and patriotic friend, General Duff Green, has said to prove and confirm the fact, and nothing is left, without incurable scepticism, but belief. Now dont go to denying and prevaricating through thick and thro' thin when we pen you close up—dont go to abuse your darling friend Duff Green that you swore by, that was your oracle and dependence, whose very words you echoed, whose every saying you gulped down as proof from Holy Writ—Nor do not pretend to say, for we see you can pretend to say any thing to suit your purpose, that we now adduce as evidence, men we never held up as of high standing, and some in whom we had no confidence; that we are taking up Mr. Branch, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Berrien, & Duff Green, because they are discarded by the president to suit Mr. Van Buren's plans. No—remember this is a Jackson affair altogether—all the parties are Jacksonian, and all the doings are Jacksonian, of course we can get no other testimony than Jackson men now if you will not agree that Jackson men, who have been your favorites, and most eminently entrusted with the highest and most lucrative stations by Gen. Jackson and the Jackson party, shall be competent witnesses in Jackson matters, who in the name of sense can be witnesses. We do not lay the slightest claim to, nor do we think at all differently of these men from what we always did; but they are your men and the country's witnesses.—If a body of Banditti, we crave pardon for the comparison, should all get by the ears as to the division of spoil or who should be head man, would not one part be received as sufficient evidence to convict the other, little lawyers? So do not run down your secretaries, that would not do, nor your God of the types that you have worshipped as the source of all truth.

That the blowing up of the Cabinet, at the time it was done, was the project of Mr. Van Buren and not the conception of Gen. Jackson, is true enough. The rupture produced by the refusal to keep company with the Lady

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