whatever. It is equally beyond the scope of power, or influence, to exclude the virtuous and unsuspected female from society, as experience has found it is to raise the suspected to that elevation.—This point may now be considered settled unless, indeed, the public should permit the fruits of the great victory that has been achieved, in favor of the morals of the country, by the high-handed independence and virtue of the ladies of Washington, to be lost by perverted and false representations of the real question at issue.

With the same view, and not much less erroneously, Major Eaton has given a statement of my application to him in favor of a friend for the place of chief clerk in the War Department. He has so drawn up his statement, as to make an impression, that I suspended all official intercourse with him, because he refused to comply with my application.—The fact is far otherwise. It is true, that at the request of my friend, who was also a warm and devoted friend of Gen Jackson, and had suffered from his attachments to him, I did present his name to Major Eaton, and that I had no official intercourse with him afterwards; but for a very different reason from what he alleges; a reason which every individual, who has even a moderate share of self respect, must deem amply sufficient, as a brief statement of the facts will prove. The application was made not at the early period he states, (which was necessary to make the impression he intends) when it was known he was to be appointed Secretary of War, but after he was appointed & took possession of his office, and, if it be material, long after Mrs. Calhoun had declined to return Mrs Eaton's visit. I called at his office a day or two before I left the city. I informed him that I called at the request of my friend, simply to state my impression of his qualification and not to urge his claim. After I had stated my impression in my friend's favor, he told me he was well satisfied with his qualifications, but that he had offered the place to another gentleman, whom he named, but informing me at the same time, if he should decline, my friend would receive the appointment. I remarked, that the person to whom he had offered the place was perfectly qualified, and that I could not say a word to weaken his claim—besides his qualifications, his relation with me was at least as intimate and friendly as his whose name I had presented, and as between them it could not possibly be a source of offence, that the former was selected which, all who know me, will admit, when I say the gentleman selected was Colonel Gadsden The next day I received a letter from Gov Hamilton, then a member of Congress, to whom Major Eaton wrote at the request of my friend, stating that he had made application to Major Eaton in favor of the person for whom I had applied, with the favorable result of his application. On the strength of this, as well as his promise to me, I wrote to my friend enclosing Gov. Hamilton's letter, and informed him he might expect the appointment with confidence, as I felt almost certain that Col. Gadsden would decline the office. He did decline; but, contrary to promise, another person was appointed without giving me any explanation then or since. It was this breach of promise, remaining still unexplained, which interposed a barrier on my part to farther official intercourse between us, and, not as Major Eaton represents, the mere refusal to grant the appointment which of itself would never have had the least effect with me. If there should be any doubt as to the promise, or the time of the application, the letter of Governor Hamilton to me, and mine to my friend, both of which I suppose to be in existence, will establish the correctness of my statement.

But it seems that I am to be held responsible for the supposed feuds of the late Cabinet and its dissolution, because, as Maj. Eaton states, an ardent friend of the Vice President said in 1829 that Maj. Eaton is not the friend of Mr. Calhoun. It would have been much more satisfactory, if Maj. Eaton had given the name of this supposed friend, with the time and place, and circumstances, not only to enable him to give his statement of the occurrence, but to afford me an opportunity of judging how far I ought to be responsible. It would have been both to him and me an act of simple justice, which, as far as I am concerned, would have been particularly desirable, as I must object to the competency of Maj. Eaton and his associates, to determine who are or who are not, my friends. They appear particularly liable to error on this point—But a short time since it was gravely charged, in an almost official quarter, that my friends had a meeting to expel him from the Cabinet, when it turned out, on further disclosures, that they were all gentlemen from the Western States, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, and devoted friends to Gen. Jackson, actuated solely by a regard for the success and honor of his administration: a step, of the existence of which I was ignorant till after the meeting, and of the particulars, till disclosed by the recent publications. If to this I add Maj. Eaton's own liability to fall into error in determining who are, or are not, my political friends, as disclosed in his late address, it will not I am sure, be thought unreasonable, that I should object to his competency in that particular.

When it is necessary to hold me responsible for scenes, the odium of which he shows uncommon anxiety to shift to the shoulders of others, he errs, on that point, in relation to two of his late associates in the administration. If, in his anxiety to implicate me, he mistakes the political relations between Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, and myself, gentlemen of whose sentiments one would suppose he could not be ignorant, we may reasonably suppose that he is equally mistaken in the case under consideration.

The inference he would draw from Gen. Green's course, in relation to myself, can scarcely deserve more than a passing notice. Gen. Green's course has been of his own choosing, without an attempt on my part to influence him. Such an attempt would indeed have been perfectly idle. If he should be supposed to be governed by base and selfish views, how could I influence him? I had nothing to give where he had much to lose. On the contrary supposition, that he was governed by a sense of truth and justice an attempt to influence him was unnecessary. My course, I trust, afforded ample motives of that description. If it had not, it would have been in vain in me, on the supposition of his honesty, to have attempted to obtain his support as it clearly would have been, on the opposite, to have obtained it at all. As I have been compelled to speak of Gen Green, it is due, in justice to him to say, that I believe General Jackson had no friend more zealous and honest in his cause.—Whatever may be his present feelings, I know from his own declarations, that he was early and decidedly enlisted in favor of his re-election. His own interest evidently lay in that direction, as I believe his views of public policy did. If he has since changed his opinion, many causes may be found, in what has since transpired, without attributing it to any imaginary influence over him, on my part when it must be apparent to all, with the whole power and patronage of the government against me, I had nothing through which to exercise it.

Having corrected the errors of Major Eaton's statements and references, wherever he has descended into particulars, it only remains to repel his general charges and insinuations, which I do by a direct and positive contradiction. It is not true, that I attempted to exercise any control in the formation of the late cabinet, or to influence its patronage, or that I made any attempt to embarrass the Administration in the Senate, or elsewhere, or am any way responsible for the dissolution of the late cabinet; unless, indeed, the refusal of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs Eaton on grounds exclusively connected with the dignity and purity of her sex, or the vindication of my character against an unprovoked and unfounded attack, should be considered sufficient to render me responsible for my only offence. In truth the reverse of all these general charges and insinuations is true. Gen Jackson never consulted me, as to the formation of his cabinet—He was even then, as it now appears alienated from me, by means which have been explained on a former occasion As he did not consult me, I had too much self respect and regard for the dignity of the office I held, to intrude my advice; while the disinterestedness of my particular friends freed me from all solicitude on the score of patronage. As a body, they neither sought, nor desired office The most prominent of them, those who had taken the most decided and effective part in favor of Gen. Jackson's election, had openly avowed their determination not to take office. In supporting him, they were actuated by far different, and much more elevated motives than the low and sordid ambition that looks to power and patronage. Their object was to maintain principles which they believed to be essential to the liberty and happiness of the country, to restore the administration of the General Government to the true principles of the Constitution, and to arrest that course of events which was rapidly bringing the great interests of the country into the most dangerous conflict; and so much higher did they hold these considerations, than the elevation of any man to power, that, as is well known, pending the election, while zealously supporting Gen. Jackson, they refused to advance his interest by the least abatement of their zeal in the maintenance of their principle. Nor is the charge of embarrassing the administration less remote from truth. I was most anxious for the success of Gen Jackson's administration; and, though I saw much I could not approve, yet I continued to give him my support, whenever I possibly could, consistently with duty. That such was my course, I appeal with confidence to all who were intimate with me, to the members of the body over which I preside, and especially to the two Senators from Tennessee, both devoted friends of General Jackson, both men of great sagacity, and both having ample opportunities of forming a correct opinion of my course. In fact every consideration, public and private of honor, duty and interest, led me to desire the success of Gen Jackson's administration I had contributed all in my power to the success of his election, and felt, to the full, the obligation which it imposed.

It is with pain that I have forced myself to touch on the prominent subject of this communication. The question involved in Mrs. Eaton's relation to the society of Washington belonged, I conceived, exclusively to her sex, and could not be involved in political considerations or drawn into public discussion, without painful consequences. I acted on these views in my correspondence with Gen. Jackson. I could not be ignorant of the use made of it by those, who, by their artful machinations, have placed General Jackson and myself in our present relation; but the desire to do nothing on my part that could tend to draw the question from the tribunal to which it properly and exclusively belonged, restrained me from making the least allusion to it in the correspondence, though calculated to throw light on the controversy between us and to strengthen me in the conflict.

JOHN C CALHOUN

Latest from Europe.

FALL OF WARSAW.

We take from the U. S. Gazette of November 1st, the following late and important intelligence, by which it will be seen that the fate of the gallant Poles is at length decided, and another revolution in France is likely to be the consequence:

By the arrival at this port of the Colossus, Captain Coffin, we have through the politeness of Mr. Sanderson, of the Coffee House London papers to the 21st and Liverpool to the 22d of September. The taking of Warsaw, reported in the New York postcript, is fully confirmed. A letter dated Warsaw, Sept. 8, says—Poland is again subject to its lawful sovereign. On the 5th instant Field Marshal Count Paskewitsch sent a confidential officer to Warsaw, to demand in the name of his majesty the submission of the city, & to promise, on the other hand amnesty and pardon With an infatuation which cannot be sufficiently deplored the words of peace were rejected by the leaders of the insurrection. On the 6th at day break, the Russian army advanced to storm the city. After a most desperate and sanguinary resistance, our brave Soldiers, with rare intrepidity, made themselves masters of four redoubts which lay upon our line of attack, as well as the first line of intrenchments, which surrounded Warsaw itself, and of which Wola is a perfect fortress. The tasks, however, was not ended with this, there remained a second line of intrenchments and a broad moat round the city, defended by bastions.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 7th the Field Marshal was preparing to overcome these last obstacles, when Gen. Krukowiecki sent Gen. Prondzynski to announce the intention to submit to its legitimate King. These sentiments were however not confirmed by that Chief of the Government, who soon after came in person to the Marshal. He affirmed that the consent of the Diet was necessary for such a submission. After the most urgent exhortations and representations of the inutility of further defence, and the [illegible] it would inevitably bring [illegible] clock in the forenoon. Hereupon, three hours more were granted to General Krukowlecki, within which time he was to announce to the Marshal his final resolution. As this was not given at one o'clock the marshal sent word that he should give orders to attack. Half an hour more was requested for consideration, but this also elapsing without a satisfactory answer being given, the Marshal issued orders for the attack. It was terrible, and very successful; flags of truce were sent but they brought only dilatory answers The attack was therefore begun upon the second line of intrenchments, which was carried at the point of the bayonet. The enemy, who in the meantime received reinforcements, vigorously defended the gardens and the edges of the ditches towards the Jerusalem barrier, and even made our troops give way for a moment; but the ardor of the latter revived, they quickly scaled the walls of the city, which presented a most formidable line of defence. The prodigies of valor which had already distinguished the two days were renewed, and at nine o'clock in the evening the intrenchments, the gardens, ditches, walls every thing in short was in the hands of our brave troops. Meantime night had set in and the army required repose.

The lines of intrenchments carried by storm, 6,000 prisoners and nearly 100 pieces of cannon, were the trophies of these two memorable days.

Nothing could now save the city and the enemy's army. Both, therefore, implored the clemency of the Emperor, and this circumstance made it the Marshal's duty to restrain the vengeance of the soldiers, which was excited to the utmost by such an obstinate resistance. To-day our troops are in Warsaw. The Polish army and the nation have submitted to their Monarch: the former in conformity with the Emperor's manifesto is gone to Polzk, there to await his orders. In some days we shall be able to give a more detailed account of these important events. The glorious success which we have obtained has been purchased by severe losses. The field Marshal himself has received a contusion on the left arm and the breast. Krukowiecki has resigned his power.

General Malachowski has announced to the field Marshal, in two letters signed by his own hand, that he leads the army to Plozk with the intention of waiting there for the commands of his Imperial Majesty. We must hope that the Polish army will persevere in these good sentiments, and disregard the perfidious insinuations which may perhaps, have been addressed to it.

The London Morning Herald of the 20th says—

The fate of Warsaw, and the ruin of so sacred a cause as that of Poland, appear to cast a general gloom over the public mind hard and bitter are the complaints against a government, which by a single manifestation of its will, could have saved a brave nation. The latest accounts from Paris represent the state of the capital as most alarming, the public feeling is raised to a state of phrensied hostility against the ministers on their policy towards Poland, their funds have fallen from 2 to 3 per cent.

The express from Paris gives alarming accounts of the state of the French capital. The news of the fall of Warsaw seems to have excited among all classes there a phrenzy equal to that produced by the publication of the Polignac Ordinances. Men view it as a national calamity—as a natioal disgrace, of which each individual must bear his share.—The majority of the shops are shut—public business in some degree suspended—The Ministers are insulted, laughed at, threatened, & hung in effigy—crowds throng the streets, with crape hat and arm bands, some pillaging gun-makers' shops, others busy in listening to the ardent appeals of the newspapers—the theatres are almost all closed—the black flag is hoisted in some of the main streets, the drum beats hourly to arms—the Marsellaise is publicly sung in the Palais Royal—the troops of the line are in motion; and to sum up all in one significant sentence, the Ministry has been twice defeated on points which it had strongly a heart

M. M. Cassimir Perier and Sebastiani had a narrow escape with their lives yesterday.

The French papers contain an abstract of a circular, dated Warsaw Aug. 15, and addressed to the polish Envoys at Paris. This document is most affecting and impressive. It charges the cabinets of England & France with bad faith and adds that if Poland be again enslaved, its fate must be attributed to their "hypocrical sympathy."

From the Journal of Commerce.

Suicide—"Mr. S. C. Benjamin, of this city, a passenger in the schooner New York, from Philadelphia, left his berth and plunged into the sea, some time during Monday night. A letter was found in the pocket of a coat left behind addressed to Mr. Isaac Price, 808 Market street, Philadelphia, in which he says:—'The loss of one whose absence is insupportable, has led my spirits to the resolution of bidding farewell to time.—My body I must of course leave behind and that I may not trouble any one respecting its disposal, I give it for its grave the deep Atlantic. And let not Turk, Christian nor Pagan have the fooling assurance to pronounce my doom, until their spiritual lawgivers and doctors of theology know more of our creator and [illegible]

Influence of Habit.—During the dreadful days of Napolean's retreat from Moscow, every bivouac around him was marked with its circle of dead. There were promiscuously assembled men of all nations, ranks and ages—ministers, generals, commissaries. One most remarkable in the group was an old nobleman; a relic of the gay and brilliant days of the French Court. As soon as day broke, this general officer of sixty was seen sitting on the snow-covered trunk of a tree, employed with unalterable gaiety upon the details of the toilet In the midst of the hurricane, he dressed and powdered his head with the greatest care as if in mockery of the miseries and the adverse element which assailed him. Near him the scientific men almost cut in pieces by the north wind, were engaged in inquiries into the causes of its direction

GEN. NAT.—We have seen a gentleman from the Isle of Wight, who informs us, that Nat Turner's cave had been discovered on the estate of his master, under a heap of rails [or ryders] which had been suffered to remain for some time piled up, without interruption. It is said, there were found in it a pistol, and a ham of bacon. One of his former companions had either heard his voice in it—or had seen him near it—and in this way it was discovered. The hue and cry was immediately raised upon him—and there was little doubt entertained, that he would be apprehended in the county of Southampton.—*Rich. Com.*

CENTRAL RACE COURSE.

Third day's race.—All agree that nothing could be more interesting—each nag successively took the head, keeping their friends vibrating with hope and fear and leaving it doubtful to the last moment which would bear off the palm of victory—the result was as follows:

	1st h	2d h	3d h
Annete,	3	1	1
O'Kelly,	5	2	2
Eliza Reily,	2	5	3
Restless,	1	4	4
Sparrowhawk,	4	3	5

Time, 1st heat, 6m 2sec; 2d heat, 5 min. 54s; 3d heat, 5 m. 59s.

CENTRAL COURSE—*Saturday's race.*—The purse of $700, four mile heats, was won on Saturday by the Virginia horse Trifle, came out ahead in two successive heats. The first heat was run in 8 minutes, and the second in 7 minutes and 55 seconds. Among the competitors for the purse was Black Maria, who won the Post stake on Wednesday.

The trotting Match was won by Top Gallant, who gained the first and third heats. (The 2d heat was won by Terror.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday, Evening Nov. 5.

We copy to-day the fifth number of the second series of Stephen Simpson's letters to the public. We have been solicited by both Jackson & Anti-Jackson men to continue the publication of these letters, and we comply with pleasure, as they give a correct view of the character of the men & the corrupt means resorted to, to secure the election of the "Greatest and best." Simpson knows all about the business and appears determined to let nothing remain behind the curtain.

In another part of our paper will be found Vice President Calhoun's reply to Maj. Eaton.—The Major asserted that Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun, made a visit to Mrs. Eaton and himself. Mr. Calhoun's statement goes to show Mrs. Calhoun never did visit Mrs. Eaton.

Mr. Samuel T. Kennard presented us with a sample of his present crop of Irish Potatoes on Thursday last, and a more beautiful sample it would be hard to find—they are of the red kind. We weighed two of them last night—one weighed 21 the other 16 ounces.

The National Republicans have appointed General JAMES SEWALL, of Elkton, to represent that Congressional District in the Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the second Monday of December next. Gen. SEWALL is a firm and decided friend of HENRY CLAY.

The Wilmington, Del. Journal of Tuesday states, that on Thursday evening last, Col. Geo. E. Mitchell, the member of Congress elect from the adjoining district in Maryland was visited by a severe shock of the palsy.

The Maryland Republican contains an account of a meeting of free persons of color held at a meeting-house in Anne Arundel county, in this state, at which the following Resolves are recorded to have been adopted:

"*Resolved.* That we entertain entire confidence in the white people, and have no cause to induce us to join in or try to excite others to an insurrection.

"*Resolved*, That if there should be any attempt to excite rebellion among the blacks in our neighborhood, either free or slaves, we severally pledge ourselves to make it known immediately to the white people of the neighborhood."

The Annapolis Gazette states that the adjourned June Term of the Court of Appeals will commence its session on Monday next the 7th inst. when the cases on the docket will be resumed in regular order, with the exception of those from Frederick county, which will be taken up on the third Monday of the sitting. The regular Term of the Court will commence on the first Monday in December next.

New Jersey. The Legislature of this State convened at Trenton on the 25th ult. E. R Seely of Cumberland, (anti-Jackson,) was chosen President of the Council, and Alex. Wurts, (Jackson) Speaker of the Assembly. It is ascertained that the Jackson party have a majority on joint ballot of two; instead of 20 last year and 29 the year before.

The sentencing of the missionaries in the Cherokee nation to confinement at hard labor in the Georgia Penitentiary for neglecting or refusing to take an oath of allegiance required by a law of that State from every person residing among the Indians, we regard as a most unfortunate, as well as tyrannical measure. It will create an excitement throughout the Union, from which we apprehend the most serious effects. Its tendency is, to enlist sympathies not only for the unfortunate prisoners but for the Indians, and to stir up a feeling the consequences of which it is difficult to anticipate. We deprecate all such acts of violence and intolerance, and we deprecate the retaliatory measures, which may be resorted to by the friends of the missionaries. Already have we heard from the pulpit loud and ominous denunciations of these oppressive and arbitrary acts, and of indignation, that will stir up to phrenzy the enthusiastic and religious portion of the community throughout our land.

Nashville Banner.

CORN.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Register of the 27th ult. says:—"The Corn Harvest, throughout this State, has been very plentiful, and will of course be disposed of at very low prices We learn that it is, at present selling in Caswel county, for a dollar a barrel, cash, or for a dollar and a quarter on twelve months' credit. It is probable that it will be sold equally low in most of the counties of the State."

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