troyed all his compositions as fast almost as he produced them. When his little cot was examined, hopes were entertained that some manuscript or memorial might be found of his own composition, but he had left nothing of the kind. His faithful dog guarded his door, and was with difficulty persuaded aside while it was opened. His cat occupied the place appropriated as his bed. His guitar, his violin, and flutes, and music books were scattered around in confusion. There was a port folio, and the leaves of a large book: but not a word, not even his name was written in any of them.

Many spots on Iris Island are consecrated to the memory of Francis Abbot. On the upper end of the island he had established his walk; and at one place it has become hard trod and well beaten, like that on which a sentinel performs his tour of duty. Between Iris Island and Moss Isle there is embowered in seclusion and shade, one of the most charming waterfalls or cascades imaginable. This was his favorite retreat for bathing. Here he resorted at all seasons of the year. In the coldest weather, even when there was snow on the ground and ice in the river, he continued to bathe in the Niagara.

At the lower extremity of the Island is a bridge leading to what is called the Terrapin rocks; from this bridge extends a single piece of timber some twelve or fifteen feet over the precipice. On this bridge it was his daily practice to walk; with a quick step he would pass the bridge, advance on the timber to the extreme point, turn quickly on his heel and walk back; and continue thus to walk for hours together. Sometimes he would let himself down at the end of the timber, and hang under it by his hands and feet, over the terrific precipice for fifteen minutes at a time. To the inquiry why he would thus expose himself, he would reply, that in crossing the ocean he had frequently seen the sea boy perform far more perilous acts, and as he should probably again pass the sea himself, he wished to innure himself to such dangers. If the nerves of others were disturbed, his were not. In the wildest hours of the night, he was often found walking alone and unfearing in the most dangerous places near the Falls; and at such times he would shun approach, as if he had a dread of man. He had a stipend allowed him of about $5 a-week. He always attended to the state of his accounts very carefully; was econominal in the expenditure of money for his own immediate use; and was generous in paying for all favors and services, never receiving any thing without making immediate payment. He had a deep and abiding sense of religious duty and decorum; was mild in his behavior, and inoffensive in his conduct. Religion was a subject he well understood and highly appreciated. The charity he asked from others, he extended to all mankind.

What, it will be asked, could have broken and destroyed such a mind as Francis Abbot's? What could have driven him from the society he was so well qualified to adorn—and what transformed him noble in person and intellect, into an isolated anchorite, shunning the association of his fellow men? The history of his misfortunes is not known, and the cause of his unhappiness and seclusion, will, undoubtedly, to us, be ever a mystery. He was about twenty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He was perfectly infatuated with the scenery of the Falls, and expressed himself in ecstacies with the romantic retreats of Iris Island.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig.

Queen Ann's County August 13th, 1831.

Sir—My reply to Mr. Chambers' speech has been already extended to a greater length than I anticipated, when my first number was written. The multiplicity of his misrepresentations has forced me into a more minute investigation, than I at first supposed would be necessary for their exposure. This communication shall, however conclude my remarks upon that most extraordinary dinner production.

Not satisfied with calumniating Gen. Jackson for particular measures of the Government, our Senator remarks, that "the fruits of this administration are abundant, but unhappily for the interests of this nation, they are of a character to sicken the patriot and the lover of his country; to produce disease in the heretofore healthful action of the Government, and if some remedy be not applied, to end in death and destruction to the vital interests of the nation." This is a sweeping denunciation for one who ought to be acquainted with the acts the executive authority of his country.—Can Mr. Chambers presume, that the effusions of mere partizan abuse will be countenanced by the sober and reflecting portion of the community? Does he believe, that the talents and respectability of a statesman are to be estimated by the violence of his invective, and the grossness of his misrepresentations. If his conscience have the power of reproving for the comission of error, must he not feel mortified, while reflecting upon the statements, which he has published to the world, in regard to the measures of the present Administration? He surpassed even Barton and Holmes in wanton abuse. The false charges of these men were confined to a part only of the official conduct of Gen. Jackson and his cabinet. But it was reserved for our Senator, to tell his kind neighbors, that the abundant fruits of this Administration are of a character to "sicken the lover of his country, and to end in death and destruction to the vital interests of the nation." If the gentleman had given a correct account of these "abundant fruits" the people, whom he addressed, would scarcely think them so sickening as he has represented. An enumeration of some of the principal measures of Gen. Jackson's Administration, will shew how much credit is due to Mr. Chambers's assertions.

The first wholesome fruit, produced by the election of that great patriot, was a saving of thousands of dollars, by the institution of a rigid system of accountability in all the Departments of the Government. It is impossible to calculate exactly the amount gained by the country in consequence of the regulations, adopted in the different public offices at Washington. It may, however, be stated with safety, that during Gen. Jackson's term, at least one million of dollars will be preserved by removals and the present strict mode of transacting the business of the Government.

The second wholesome fruit of the present administration, has proceeded from a reduction of the duties upon several of the necessaries of life. During Mr. Adams' administration, 12 cents were paid upon the importation of every pound of Bohea Tea. Since Gen. Jackson was elected, the duty has, by his recommendation, been reduced to 4 cents. The duties upon Souchong Tea, during Mr. Adams' administration, were 25 cents per pound. They have been reduced to 10 cents per pound by the influence and advice of Gen. Jackson.—Under the late administration, the duties upon Old Hyson and Young Hyson Tea were 40 cents per pound. Gen. Jackson has succeeded in having them reduced to 18 cents per pound. The duties on Imperial Tea were 50 cents per pound, while Mr. Adams was President. They have since been reduced to 25 cents per pound by the wisdom of Gen. Jackson. On the article of molasses, during the Adams and Clay dynasty the duties were 10 cents per gallon. They are now only 5 cents per gallon. Salt was taxed by the Adams and Clay power, to the amount of 20 cents per bushel, Gen. Jackson has had this tax reduced to 15 cents per bushel. He has also reduced the duties on Coffee to 3 cents per pound, and on Cocoa to 1 cent per pound. By these reductions, the people have got rid of paying about three millions, five hundred thousand dollars annually for consuming Tea, Molasses, Salt, Coffee and Cocoa. Is it not astonishing that such fruit as this should make our Senator sick?

The third wholesome fruit of Gen. Jackson's election, has been the payment of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars by Denmark, for spoliations upon our Commerce, during the years 1808, 1809, 1810 and 1811. This claim had, for several years, been a subject of contention. The efforts of the preceeding Administration, to recover it, were unavailing. The wisdom and energy of A. Jackson were required to obtain our just demands.

The fourth wholesome fruit, produced by the present Administration, is our treaty with Turkey, by which we have secured a trade with the Inland Asiatic Seas. This business was undertaken by Messrs. Adams and Clay. They were, however, unable to obtain this trade, which has been estimated to be worth about five hundred thousand dollars annually to our country.

The fifth wholesome fruit of Gen. Jackson's election is the recovery of the West India Trade, which was lost by the last administration, while they were travelling through the country, for the purpose of making dinner speeches. This trade is supposed to be worth at least three millions of dollars annually to the people of the United States.

It would occupy too much time to mention every important act of the present Administration. That industry and economy have been introduced into all the operations of the Government, cannot be questioned by any person, who has taken the trouble to examine the official records of the country. The single item of expenditures for our foreign intercourse, is about $300,000 less per annum, than it was during Mr. Adams' administration. Notwithstanding this fact, and the advantages derived from the trade, which Gen. Jackson has established, upon terms of reciprocity with several nations, our Senator has boldly charged the present administration with wasting the treasures of the Government in the "outfits and extras" for our ministers. Does the gentleman suppose, that such "abundant fruits," as have been already noticed, are calculated to "sicken the patriot, and end in death and destruction to the vital iterests of the nation"? Is it not disgraceful to any man, publicly to denounce measures, which he must be satisfied, will necessarily promote the interests of his country? I have no doubt that the "fruits of this administration" have diseased our Senator and many other patriots like himself. They have become frantick at the prosperity of the nation, because they know it will be the means of continuing Gen Jackson in office, and consequently of defeating their party schemes. The people generally would very soon be diseased in a similar manner, if they had no better sources of information, than such contemptible dinner speeches, as those delivered by Barton, Holmes and Chambers.

Our Senator observes, that "time has been when in parts of this Union it would have been as fatal to the hopes of a politician to proclaim himself opposed to the tariff, internal improvement and the United States Bank, as to have openly avowed hostility to the fundamental articles of republican government or a preference for a monarchy. How is now the case? Why they scarcely cause a stumbling block worth the expenditure of a paragraph to remove.—At all events a resolution or two by way of "protestation" snoddes all murmurs of conscience or consistency. The taaff question is satisfactorily adjusted by a cold recognition of the constitutionality of the system, and by advising in regard to it a mode of proceeding which cannot fail to destroy it utterly." I should like to be informed, how long the gentleman has been an advocate of the tariff.—Does he suppose, that his Eastern Shore brethren have never heard of his votes upon this subject, in the Senate of the United States? Has he any claims to that consistency, the want of which he condemns in others? It is amazing to behold a man, who professes to have any talents or even common sense, falling into so many political blunders and absurdities. It appears from the Journal of proceedings in the Senate, that Mr Chambers has voted against some of the most important tariff measures ever proposed in Congress.—On February 28th, 1827, The Bill imposing additional duties on imports, commonly called the Woolen's Bill, was presented to the Senate for their consideration and final decision. Mr. Hayne made a motion to lay the Bill on the table. The yeas and nays were called and being equal, the Vice President gave the casting vote in the affirmative, by which the Bill was laid on the table. Mr. Chambers' vote is recorded among the yeas upon this motion. He had it in his power to decide the fate of this interesting Bill, and he did so by effectually opposing its passage. On the 12th of May, 1828, Mr. Chambers voted, in the Senate of the United States, against engrossing or passing to a third reading as amended, the Bill from the House of Representatives, imposing duties on imports, commonly called the Tariff Bill, on the succeeding day, he voted for postponing said Bill indefinitely, and afterwards voted against its final passage. Notwithstanding these facts, the gentleman professes in his dinner speech, to be a warm friend of the Tariff. He has even the effrontery to accuse others of violating the dictates of their conscience, and of evincing an inconsistency in regard to this measure. Ought any confidence to be placed in the political statements and opinions of a man who would thus attempt to deceive and mislead the public? Mr. Chambers may obtain credence from a few ignorant partizans, but his assertions will be condemned by those who are acquainted with the affairs of their country.

The gentleman expresses woeful lamentations, in consequence of Gen. Jackson's opposition to rechartering the United States Bank. This is a question, however, upon which men of all parties differ. Many, who are now advocating Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency, have openly contended, in Congress, against the constitutionality and expedience of the United States Bank. Gen. Jackson has recommended in place of the present institution, the establishment of a Bank of the Treasury Department, based on public and individual deposites, without power to make loans, or purchase property. Great disputes have occurred, in regard to the preference which should be given to these systems. General Jackson has fearlessly offered his opinions upon this subject, from an honest conviction of their propriety. It is certainly difficult to determine, without actual experiment, which of the two systems is best calculated to promote public and private interests.

With his usual vindictive spirit our Senator remarks, that Gen. Jackson's "attachment to the Supreme Court, and the legitimate powers which, until his reign" no statesman would deny to it, is at least questionable. I have examined Gen. Jackson's messages to Congress, and can find no sentiment, which can be construed into an opposition to the present organization of that judicial tribunal. It will therefore be necessary for Mr. Chambers to produce better authority than his suspicions or opinions or assertions, to induce us to believe, that Gen. Jackson has any wish to diminish the "legitimate powers" of the Supreme Court. He may be in favour of certain modifiations of the principles, upon which the Court is established, but I do not believe, that he is opposed to any constituent, which is necessary for its independence.

Our Senator seems to think astonishing, that Tariff and Uultra anti-tariff men, that the advocates and opponents of internal improvement, "that politicians of all sorts and descriptions of opinions," should be friendly to the re election of Gen. Jackson. This circumstance is, however, easily explained.—These different parties have observed, that the measures generally of the present administration have caused busines of all kinds to increase and flourish. They know, that the country is in a more prosperous condition than it has been for many years. They are aware, they can elect no man to the Presidency, whose political sentiments will coresipond with their own, upon every topick at present discussed in the nation, and about which nearly every person entertains an opinon. General Jackson has proved a faithful officer, and they are not disposed to take another upon trial, until the old hero has served as long as either Washington or Jefferson or Madison or Monroe or the two Adams together.

After informing his entertainers of the difference between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, our Senator observes, "Mr. Tazewell, in a speech which you have no doubt seen, declares the President to have been guilty of gross and palpable usurpation of power. His colleague Mr. Tyler was not behind him in his denunciations." The gentleman alludes to the speeches of these Senators upon the Turkish mission. They contended, that the President should not have appointed agents to negotiate with Turkey, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and that as he did not consult the Senate upon this subject, he has violated the constitution. The opinions of Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Tyler are certainly entitled to great respect. But other gentlemen in the Senate, whose talents and reputation are not inferior to those of any statesmen in the country, contended and proved from public records, that similar missions had been sanctioned by the acts of all Gen. Jackson's predecessors. During the administration of Mr. Adams, Commodore Crane and Mr Offley were sent to Turkey, without the advice and consent of the Senate, to negotiate a treaty for the same purposes, which have been secured by the wisdom and diplomacy of the present administration. Mr. Livingston concluded his gigantic speech, upon the Turkish mission, in reply to Mr. Tazewell, with the following remarkable and energetic language, "I have endeavored to shew, that if the evil which is denounced as a lawless usurpation be tried by a fair construction of the Federal compact, by its cotemporaneous exposition, by the example of the best and wisest and most prudent men, who have directed the affairs of the country, or by the uniform practice of every President, sanctioned by the acts or acquiescence of every Senate, and every House of Representatives since the institution of our Government—if these are to weigh against the denunciation of the Senator from Virginia, then the accusation falls. He has urged it with vehemence and zeal, he has enforced it with his accustomed eloquence, but according to the best judgment that God has given me, I must say he has not supported it by *a single proof*."

"Last not least," our Senator continues "what says the ex-organ—he who it was said claimed to rule the President—what says the U. S. Telegraph—why that this President is on the brink of a precipice,—deceived—imposed upon—in leading strings, surrounded and moved by the very personification of evil and mischief." At a public meeting in Chestertown, on the 19th of July, 1828, what said Mr Chambers about the U. S. Telegraph—why that he "would not touch that paper with a pair of tongs." It seems, however, that the gentleman, thinks Duff and his paper a little cleaner since he turned a political somerset.—He can now venture not only to touch the paper, but to read and quote it for good authority. I suppose that Duff has forgiven him for his abuse, and no doobt they will hereafter be very warm friends—*par nobile fratrum*.

With a few general remarks, I will dismiss Mr. Chambers speech. I may have given more importance to this dinner production than was necessary. But when I reflected that it would be read by persons, who have not the opportunities of informing themselves of the measures of the Administration, when too, I recollected that most persons presume a Senator of the United States is acquainted with these measures, and that his high and dignified station would at least compel him to make correct statements, I determined to answer, in detail, such of our senator's misrepresentations as I believed were most calculated to injure the Jackson party. If my writings have given office to any person, my apology is the suppression of falsehood and the dissemination of truth. It is the policy of certain leaders of the opposition party in different sections of the Country, to procure dinner meetings for the purpose of inflaming the minds of the public by misrepresenting the acts of the present Administration. The press is polluted by the publication of their abominable charges and thus the whole community is kept in a state of continual ferment and disputation. Of this fact Mr. Chambers' dinner speech in Kent is a notable proof. Notwithstanding his misrepresentations have been exposed in several of the most distinguished papers in our State and County, there are persons, who have the means of becoming acquainted with the official documents of the Government still insisting that all his statements are comet. I have been astonished to hear professional gentlemen declare, that they believed every assertion in our Senator's speech. I have mixed in the crowd and have witnessed with astonishment, the ignorance of some, and the deception of others, in regard to the subjects embraced in that digraceful speech. Even in one year, as I have shown in previous communications, Mr. Chambers has made a misstatement of $1,355,746,22, on account of the payment of the public debt. This can be seen by any one, who will take the trouble to examine the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The statement which I have presented to the public in answer to Mr Chambers' assertions, have been obtained from official documents and I defy any person to refute them. While truth is regarded, I have no fears that any person will have the effrontery to make such an attempt. Mr. Chambers may think the remark ungenerous, but I believe, that while intelligence and patriotism continue to characterise our country, his dinner speech in Kent will remain a monument of his *ignorance, deception* and *folly*.

A JACKSONIAN.

MR. INGHAM'S REPLY TO MR. TRIST'S LETTER.

I now take leave of your expose, and proceed to reply to your letter by Mr. Trist, already referred to. I cannot but regret to find the same apparent misapprehension of the nature and object of my letter of the 21st ultimo still existing, which had prevaded your previous proceedings on this subject. The representation I made to you of the transactions of Maj. Eaton and others was not induced by any alleged injury done to me. This was distinctly disclaimed. The object was simply to bring to your notice a meditated outrage against the majesty of the law, which I redeemed discreditable to the Government, and considered it to be my duty to lay before you. In furtherance of this object, I suggested such prominent facts as I thought necessary to enable you to give a direction to any investigation you might order, which would most readily disclose the whole truth.

The facts presented by me for your consideration, were, that Major Eaton and Mr. Randolph had resolved to assault me; that, for effecting their object, they occupied, as a rendezvous, certain lower rooms in the Treasury building, near, which as the head of the Department, I must necessarily pass in the discharge of my official duties; that the officers occupying these rooms, with one other, were in the Company of Major Eaton and Randolph whilst they were thus awaiting an opportunity to make the intended assault. I further stated, that the principal persons thus engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, beset my [illegible] successive nights, indicating Port Tack actions, and armament, hostile [illegible]. All these matters are brought before you, believing that all who had in any manner aided or given countenance at the time to the designs of the principal, were guilty of a high offence against the laws of the country. The matter for investigation under this statement of facts, were simply as follows:

1 Did Eaton and Randolph, or either of them, arm and lie in wait for the purpose alleged, or for any other criminal purpose?

2. Did they use the rooms of the Treasury building as places of rendezvous for such a purpose?

3. Were the officers who occupied these rooms present while they were so employed by Eaton and Randolph, or either of them?

4. Did Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited armed force, threaten an assault on my dwelling, for two successive nights, till a late hour?

If so, then is all I have stated true to the letter. I am sure it will not be contended that it did not concern the character of the Government, to have a severe scrutiny made to ascertain the truth of such allegations; and, if found to be true, to know especially how it had happened that any persons, much more those in your particular confidence, should have dared to occupy the rooms in the Treasury Department, in order to make an assault on the life of its chief officer; and to what extent, if at all, the officers accompanying them, had any knowledge of, or given aid or countenance to so disgraceful an outrage. The facts which then had come to my knowledge were embodied in a letter addressed to you, on the eve of my departure from the seat of Government, (the only moment at my disposal for that purpose,) believing that you would conceive it your duty to cause the subject to be investigated in such manner as the long experience of the most enlightened communities had found best calculated to elicit truth and promote justice.—But you have not thought proper to do so. You have contented yourself with drawing out and spreading before the public, the excuses and denials of a portion of the persons referred to, without taking the slightest notice of the principal and avowed offender, rejecting all offers to adduce additional testimony.

An examination might very possibly have implicated persons before thought of, or resulted in the acquital of others who were suspected.—But that the facts should have been investigated, will not be denied by any one who duly appreciates the sacred duty of repressing, among the officers of the Government within the walls o the public edifices, all dispositions to violence. I have only to add that, when such a scrutiny shall be made, all I have alleged will be substantially proved; the subsequent prevarications of the minor coadjutors to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not complain that you have not instituted an investigation; I have no right to do so, more than any other citizen of the United States. You are responsible for the due execution of the laws of the District; and when those fail to afford personal protection, I hope, to be as able as most others to protect myself. But I think I have a just ground for complaint, if your effort to transfer from yourself and your officers, who are constituted for that service, to me, a private citizen, at a distance, and without special interest, the labor and responsibility of carrying on a criminal prosecution for an offence committed exclusively against the United States, even after the principal offender had confessed more than enough to justify a public prosecution.

But I find a still more serious cause of complaint, in your additional effort to divert the public mind from the primary and real question before you, to the consideration of a collateral and false issue, between myself and the companions of Eaton and Randolph, whilst at their rendezvous, whereby you might ostensibly impeach my veracity, without contradicting one of my assertions. Not content with framing such an issue, thus calculated to do me injury, and to defeat every purpose of justice, I find in your letter, and with deep regret feel myself obliged to expose it, indubitable evidence of a deplorable bias in your mind. As an apparent cause for the embarrassment interposed, you have made a gratuitous offer of your protection to me if I should engage in those prosecutions. But not having sought such protection, nor deemed it desirable it removes none of the difficulties previously and subsequently thrown in the way. I asked an assurance of protection for the witness who might hold office at your disposal, from injury in consequence of giving testimony; but this is given in a form which they will regard as a threat, rather than an assurance of protection.

As no witness would be required to inculpate himself by his own testimony, the condition annexed to your assurance, that "it must not be construed as affording impunity for their own misconduct, which the investigation might unfold," could have no meaning that I can imagine, unless, intended for a menace. I have also observed in your letter another obstacle to any scrutiny before a tribunal of the District. It is stated by you that, "should any person be found to have formed a part of a recruited force to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the Department, or elsewhere, (you) will feel it to be (your) duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offender from public service;" and in the next paragraph you prejudge and promulgate the acquittal of the "Acting Secretary of War, and others" (alleged to have been charged by me) of any offence whatever, having previously justified the officers whose rooms were occupied for a rendezvous, on the ground that "it was their duty to be there; and that any body else had a right to come there."—If a free and untrammelled investigation had been gone into, as I requested, I had determined to call upon you as the first witness. Notwithstanding you say in your letter to Messrs. Campbell, Smith, Lewis, and Randolph, that "Mr. Ingham's letter," (received by you at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of June) "gave (you) the first information that (you) had on the subject of his difficulties," yet I risk nothing in saying, that your examination, with the other testimony in my power, would have afforded ample proof of the extraordinary fact that you were well apprised of what was going on anterior to that date.

The feelings which governed you on this occasion may be understood from the fact that you have justified Major Eaton's meditated assault upon me, and from the declaration of one of your devoted friends, that, in a conversation he had with you before the intended assault; you informed him of the controversy between Major Eaton and myself, and said that, "if there was to be any more writing, it would be in "red. ink." Your course, on this subject, is the more extraordinary, and the more worthy to be specially remarked, inasmuch as the persons principally interested are known to be of your most confidential friends, and believed to be partakers of your most secret councils; who were in habits of daily intercourse and consultation with you, and whose devotion to your wishes authorized the belief that they would do nothing of importance against your approbation: Of the principal offender no notice is taken, as if there was no such person on the stage of action. All the rest engaged, or supposed to have been engaged in the intended assault, are completely exculpated, and a virtual amnesty given them, while the words of your letter appear guardedly arranged to convey a denunciation of "the penalties of the law," and dismission from office, against those who were armed in my defence.

It should be observed that your denunciation of the penalties of the law, and your judgment of acquittal in the District of Columbia, are not idle words. All the juries who might be called to try such offences, must be selected under your own eye, and by an officer who holds his office at your will; in addition to this, you hold the pardoning power in your own hands. Whoever has paid attention to State trials, cannot be insensible to the effect of these powers. I am, therefore, now met with an unsought offer of personal protection, while I carry on a public prosecution, in which the witnesses I might offer are threatened with the privation of the means of subsistence for their families, and some with the addition of the penalties of the law, as a punishment for their generous services in my defence. How can I understand such a communication as expressing a desire for a free, impartial, and untrammelled investigation of truth, before a tribunal of justice. It is any thing else rather than this If it had been your sole intention, in writing this letter to deter the scrutiny it purports to acquiesce in, it could not have been more effectually framed for its object; for you had judged rightly in supposing that I would much rather suffer all the detriment arising from the imputation cast upon me by your proceeding, than expose to injury men who had offered to risk their lives for mine.

But you have left me no choice in an appeal to a tribunal of criminal jurisdiction. At the same moment in which you seemingly invited public attention to see 'what proofs (I) should be able to bring in support of the charges,' you closed the door as well against the witnesses as against the effect of their testimony. Instead of accepting my aid for the purposes of justice, you have proclaimed the acquittal of the guilty, and left nothing for me to do but to aid you in the arraignment and punishment of the innocent. To give the more effect to your purpose, you alledge that you have already made inquiries (secretly of course) and from the information thus received, declare my statements to be 'unfounded in fact;' and not only denounce the evidence on which I relied as 'vague and false,' without having heard it, but to complete this course of proceeding in a manner most injurious to my character and feeling, you have even descended from your high station to offer me a personal taunt. Such is the close of the last scene of the political relation between you and me.

You will perceive that I have carefully abstained from introducing into this discussion any matter to which you have not invited public attention in your letter of the 7th instant, and your documeut of the 11th, and which is not necessary to my defence against the charges therein made. I have therefore left a vast field wholly unexplored, all of which was fairly at my disposal, if I could have reconciled my feelings, even under such circumstances of injury to do any thing which might resemble an aggressive controversy with the Chief Magistrate. Self defence is, however, one of those sacred reserved rights which, it is conceded in all communities, man has never submitted to the entire control of society; it is this right alone I claim to have exerted in the foregoing remarks. If I have used it with what any one may consider an undue freedom, it will be cause of regret to me, but having, from the beginning of my official connexion until it was dissolved by you, devoted all the faculties of my mind to the public service with no other view than to promote the public interest and the character of the Government, and consequently, the fame of its chief officer, I have considered myself as laboring under obligations which could not be paid, nor you as having any right to inflict injuries by way of adjusting such a balance.

With the exception of station therefore, I felt no restraint which would not be required in any other case, and if station can be construed to confer privileges of this nature, those who claim ought to remember that the established courtesies of republican society, at least, protect the inferior members from the unjust effects of such a privilege, by imposing corresponding restraints on the superior. But it should always be kept in view, wherever this correspondence may lead to, that it has been forced upon me in a manner which has left me no choice but to suffer the effects of your cruel injustice, or to use some of the means which crowd into my service, to avert the intended wrongs. I have already adverted to the manner in which our official connexion has been maintained on my part. The documents before me show how that relation has been maintained on my part. It commenced in suspicion, and continued under a brooding, but restrained hostility; was marked near its close, by a wanton and desperate design, fostered in the breast of your most confidential friend, to assail my life; and, failing in this, it is now terminated with a still more unrelenting and injurious purpose of destroying my reputation, and robbing my children of their only hope of bequest. I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Manchester, Captain Watkinson, we have received London papers to June 30th, and Liverpool to the 1st of July, both inclusive. They came to hand about 8 o'clock this morning. For a Liverpool paper to the latest date, we are indebted to Capt. Watkinson.

Warsaw dates are to the 17th. No new battle had been fought, although the Poles are represented to have left their encampment at Praga on the 14th, in order to go out to meet the enemy.

The degree of Doctor of Civil Law has been conferred by the University of Oxford, upon Capt. Basil Hall. This honor was given at the same moment with a similar compliment to Washington Irving.

The report of the Cholera Morbus in Hamburgh, and the burning of Antwerp, were prematnre.

Don Pedro, Ex-Emperor of Brazil, has arrived in London.

On the 29th June, the Rt. Hon. Charles Richard Vaughan, British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. States of America, was presented to the King on his return (on leave of absence) by Viscount Palmerston.

FRANCE.

It has been stated in London by a person of high rank, who is known to possess the best means of information, that the French elections will go much against the Ministers, and that M. Cassimir Perrier, and his colleagues must either give way to the liberal party or retire from office. The liberal party demands: 1st. The full execution of the plans of July, as promised by M. Lafayette. 2d. The diminution by one third, at least, of the enormous civil list appropriated to the King.—3d. A declaration in favor of the Poles, and a cordial alliance with Belgium.

Baron Paul de Bourgoing has set out as Minister Plenipotentiary from France to St. Petersburg.

The capital has been perfectly tranquil throughout the whole of the week.

LONDON, June 29—The Paris papers of Sunday sufficiently explain the object of the French Government in advancing the period of convoking the Chambers from the 9th of August, as it stood originally, to the 23d of next month. The former day is the anniversary of the King's accession, and therefore was an appropriate occasion for his first meeting with the new representatives of the nation; but to reach the 9th of Aug. the country had to pass through "the glorious days" of July, when a state of feeling might be displayed by the people calculated to render necessary for the support of order all the practical wisdom and salutary influence which the ministry can derive from the presence and assistance of a popular legislature.

The Royal speech will be delivered on the 23d, and as the question of the hereditary peerage will be practically settled by the result of the elections, which take place on the 5th, his Majesty may satisfy the movement party by some hint of his disposition to yield to their wishes on that topic. His own proposed civil list, the magnificence of which has been a subject of inflammatory addresses and even seditious harrangues, may easily be reduced before the speech to such a scale as to remove all ground of complaint or disaffection.—The Royal sitting may thus be made a practical commentary on the result of the "glorious week" of last July, which will prepare the people to hail its anniversary with gratitude and to celebrate its triumphs without danger or confusion.

At present, it must be confessed that the political horizon of the French monarchy is rather gloomy. The press of the capital which has never been satisfied with any administration for a month, has now began to fly at higher game, and to attack the Sovereign himself. The republican party proclaim that they raised Louis Philip to the throne when they might have placed Lafayette in the President's chair, and accuse his Majesty of ingratitude and bad faith for not surrounding it with republican institutions—in other words, for not making the monarchy a republic.

From the Moniteur of Monday, June 27.

The Moniteur contains a long circular of M. Cassimir Perier, dated the 26th of June, to the prefects, relative to the conduct which they are to observe with respect to the elections. The President of the Council impressed on the Prefects the necessity of preventing the people from being misled by false reports and misrepresentations of scenes of disorder which have in fact only tended to show the strength of the Government and the impotence of the agitators.

BELGIUM.

Acceptance of Prince Leopold.—As we announced this morning, by intelligence received via Bermuda, Prince Leopold has actually accepted the crown of Belgium, under certain conditions. The London Times of the 28th June, contains his reply to the Belgian Deputation as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I entertain a deep sense of the wish of which the Belgic Congress has made you the interpreters.

"This mark of confidence is to me the more flattering, that it was not sought for on my part.

"Human destinies do not present a more noble and more useful task than that of being called to maintain the independence and consolidate the liberties of a nation. A mission of such high importance can alone determine me to abandon an independent position, and to separate myself from a country to which I have been attached by ties and recollections the most sacred, and which has given me so many proofs of its benevolence and sympathy.

"I accept then, gentlemen, the offer which you make me, it being understood that it will belong to the Congress of the National Representatives to adopt the measures which can alone constitute the new state, and thus secure for it the recognition of the European Powers. It is thus that the Congress will give me the power of devoting myself entirely to Belgium, and of consecrating to its well being and prosperity the relations which I have formed in countries whose friendship is essential to it; and to secure it, as much as depends upon my co-operation, an independent and happy existence.

June 26, 1831."

What's the use in spending time and wasting words to refute every calumny against Gen. Jackson and his friends, which is started by the federal party? The people believe nothing they say, nor care what they assert, so long as they see the country prospering under this administration, to a degree unparalleled. The opposition have given up the discussion of measures, and treat of matters altogether *personal*. What do the people care for the *private quarrels* of individuals at Washington or elsewhere, so long as the public interests are amply protected and our country happy at home and respected abroad!—*ib*

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