

tion—this battle—this management—this toil by day, and profound meditation by night—these solemn warnings and defile, cautions to be mere ammunition, —B. I.—B.— and E. did not interpose visits, or invite each other to LARGE PARTIES at Washington; and that the President, in martial pomp and spirit had sent the gallant Hero of the Thames, the harbinger of a dread threat, if it were not otherwise.

Oh, not it was no such unimportant matter, which in a few days, with astounding effect was to be brought before the American people. It was a general attack upon all who would not acknowledge Mr. Calhoun's legitimate right of immediate succession; a plot was to be discovered, and then we were to have an expose of those intrigues near the President, which were to evince to the world that a transfer of his popularity to another was designed. Mr. Van Buren was to be stigmatized as the author; and I was to be marked as his humble instrument in the business. It was intended next to denounce all the President's personal friends who were near him, as a "malicious influence"—to represent him as the victim of their intrigues, that, one by one, they might be driven from him; or if he would not part with them, and should prove refractory, to open the portals of their wrath against him until sickened and disgusted with the turmoil, he might retire to the solitude of the Hermitage, and yield the strife of politics to the Vice President and his rivals. All the visiting cards that were ever printed and circulated in this city, were nothing compared to this grand—this important design, which was to be brought out subsequently, as an afterpiece to the new plot that was built upon the letter of Mr. Crawford, and the published correspondence.

The question arises, why were not these plans carried out at the intended time? Why not executed?—Why were these designs suspended, and all the labor of preparation brought to a pause? Passing events furnish the answer. On the 21st of March, the day after the letter to Mr. Ritchie was written, and before the "few days" of waiting had expired, a voice from Pennsylvania was hurrying through the land. The democratic members of the Legislature of that great State, which first had presented Gen. Jackson, and through two contests sustained him, were now again the first to express their confidence in his administration, and to nominate him for a re-election. Aved by the independent and uncorrupted voice of this State, the managers at Washington paused in their career, to listen for the distant echoes of this constant sound—this unexpected announcement. Mark how it was announced in the Telegraph:

"The position of this press, located at the seat of Government—its presumed relation to the President—the high respect and delicate regard which he has, at all times, maintained for the public opinion, imposes restraints upon it, in relation to the discussion at this time, of the propriety of his continuance in office for another term."

Again, a voice from New York, responding to the recommendation from Pennsylvania in favor of re-election, was also heard, and these two large States, thus moving and acting together, gave answers, that whoever chose to go into retirement could do so, but that the claims of Mr. Calhoun to the Presidency, would, certainly, for the present have to be postponed. Before a recovery could be effected from these decisive movements, the veto of the President upon the Hayville Road Bill was announced and filled the South with joy and hope. It falsified the predictions which had been made to Mr. Ritchie, and swept away that, whence a successful opposition was expected to arise. It was perceived that the President's moral, was no less than his physical courage and the people of the South already exhibited a general feeling in his favor. All hope of arraying the South against the North, was seemingly impracticable, and for a time abandoned. Evidences of better feeling began to appear, and in June, the Telegraph undertook to show, that it had always been in favor of the re-election of General Jackson. In the meantime the President and Vice President had differed in relation to some incident connected with the Seminole (Indian) war, which had occasioned a coolness and separation.

Congress again assembled and it was rumored that Mr. Calhoun intended to write a book, and give to the public his correspondence with the President. The papers were shown privately to his friends, who busied themselves in representing the affair, in conversation and in their letters, as an intrigue, which had been gotten up on the part of Van Buren to destroy Mr. Calhoun. In preparing and bringing forward this address, much policy was necessary and it was employed. It was intended to examine the manuscript, that if there was any thing in it, that could have a tendency to induce the President to reply to it, a modification might take place. The request obeyed; but afterwards, that incident was used to prove, that the friends of the President had read and sanctioned the address, before it obtained publication. The statements related to me, was illiberal and untrue. The publication of this work again roused party animosity, and partisans were prevailed to take sides, according to their personal predilections, and to bring up the question of the succession, prematurely, of the means of creating division among the original supporters of the administration. The discussions in Congress were evidently marked by such lines of separation; and while Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien, could trace find apologists and advocates, the other three members of the cabinet, were struck at, as the points of the attack, by the new opposition. The one was a "malicious influence," which was bending every thing to selfish purpose, while our colleagues were receiving honor, and commendation. Abuse from the papers on one side, and a disposition to retaliate from the other, was now clearly manifest. We thus had a prospect of open war between partisans of different portions of the Cabinet, the evils of which, was plainly to be perceived, could not but penetrate into our deliberations, interrupt business, affect the progress of public affairs, and disturb the quiet and repose of the country. While a party to contest the succession was thus organized in Congress and in the Cabinet, one of the prominent friends of Mr. Calhoun introduced a resolution, which contemplated by a retrospective provision, to amend the Constitution, so as to exclude Gen. Jackson from being eligible to a re-election. Those who urged this measure in the House of Representatives, did not hope absolutely to overthrow the President by obtaining such an amendment; they moved it as a means of bringing a general principle to operate on him alone, and by obtaining a vote on the abstract proposition, to urge it as the sense of the Republic. In this mode was the war waged against the issue and influence of the man who was elevated by the voice of the people, and who was again summoned by them to become a candidate, because he had rendered all their hopes, as the reformer of abuses in the government, and was securing the rights of our

citizens and adjusting the difficulties of the country.

The situation of the President, was now easily to be perceived. With a Cabinet politically divided, and personally as may be presumed, not very friendly, it was impossible for him to move along in the arduous duties of his station, with satisfaction to himself, or advantage to the country. It was apparent, that, in justice to himself, he must soon be under the necessity of re-organizing his Cabinet, and if it could not otherwise be accomplished, to dismiss the disaffected portion of it. Having accepted, reluctantly, a place in the Cabinet, I concluded no longer to sacrifice my private comfort, or be the occasion of embarrassment to the President. Early in April, I communicated to him, (what in the previous month I had written to a friend in Philadelphia,) my wish and intention to resign, which I shortly after executed. In my letter of resignation, it was not necessary or proper that I should go into a history of events, such as are now presented. I confined my remarks solely to that which concerned myself, without advertent to, or touching on, the conduct of others. I felt not that any defence, or vindication, for voluntarily yielding my office, was necessary, and feeling no disposition to injure or assail others, I forebore to enter into details. The same determination, would have been persevered in, had not the illiberal conduct of my colleagues made a different course necessary.

Mr. Van Buren taking a similar view of the condition of the Cabinet, and the situation of the President, connected with the peculiar circumstances in which he had been placed by his opponents, thought proper also to resign. Without going into a full explanation in his letter of resignation, or naming any of his colleagues, he presented briefly the result of his political intrigues, which were dividing the Cabinet, distracting the party, and which pointed to a change in the councils of the President as necessary and indispensable.

The secret feelings and designs with which my colleagues entered the Cabinet; and which while there, they continued to cherish—their "notes" of private conversations, traced up for future and concerted use,—the advent of a certain cabal, and an acquiescence in the counsel given, to enter the cabinet, and continue there for special purposes, notwithstanding "the insuperable bar" which conscience suggested, and the "indignity and outrage" which had been offered and borne for fifteen months, were all unknown to me. These were secrets well preserved, and they were kept closely. Yet, entire confidence, was reposed, that myself had retired, the others would appreciate the motives which had occasioned it, and place their offices again at the disposition of the President, that he might organize a cabinet of homogeneous materials, which would not be obnoxious to the attacks of any of his professing friends, and would suffer the affairs of the country quietly to be transacted. But these gentlemen, although now they pretend that they had been grievously "insulted," and were constantly liable to a repetition of the "outrage," could see no cause why they should resign, either as it regarded their own honor, the quiet of the President, or the harmony of his administration. Having gone into the cabinet to produce discord, they could perceive no reason why they should retire from it, to restore harmony. What they had so long and so ardently desired, being attained, (the exclusion of Mr. Van Buren and myself,) they were more than ever disposed to continue. Besides, they could not see how the Government could well move on without them, and they were solicitous to procure some justification, which they could plead to the people, for the injury which was about to result to the quiet of their honor, and the harmony of the administration. Having gone into the cabinet on the will and the request of the President, that on his shoulders might rest the undivided responsibility of the awful deprivation which the Government and the country were to suffer from their retirement. Their wishes were gratified, and a desire communicated that they should resign. "Thus was the Cabinet dissolved; and thus far the country, evidently, has sustained no injury, save in the disturbances and interruptions to the public, which the complaints and murmurs of this dismissed and disbanded corps have occasioned. If, as has been stated, the President offered to two of them, Mr. Ingham and Mr. Branch, after their removal, places of trust and honor, he did not then know these men. He did not know how incapable they were of properly appreciating acts of kindness. He was ignorant that they had entered his Cabinet, all smiles and fair professions, with daggers concealed in their bosoms. He little knew that these persons, who were admitted to his family intercourse, had been taking notes of his private conversations and free expressions, which had been coaxed over between them, and prepared and carefully laid away for future use. He did not in fact know, that they had been spies upon him from the beginning of his administration; and that, finding themselves deprived of the means of longer standing into his bosom to hunt out, and note down his thoughts, they were now ready for open, implacable and exterminating war. These things he did not then know. Recent events have disclosed them.

Nor did I comprehend the depth of the designs of these three gentlemen. Having resigned my seat in the Cabinet, and being about to retire to my residence in Tennessee I did not calculate that I should be detained here from any home and business, to defend myself against their unprovoked attacks. In this I was mistaken. My pursuers were resolved that I should not escape the sweet revenge, which their deep mortification at the loss of office had aroused. I could not bear it longer. Messrs. Ingham and Berrien, who were here; were in habits of daily intercourse with the editor of the Telegraph, and their names being used in connection with the abuse which was propagated through that print against me, I conceived I had a right to be used, whether their names had been used, and reference to them made, with their sanction.

I readily admit, that no imperative obligation rest upon a man to engage in private combat merely because he is invited to do so. Public opinion sanctions such appeals, only when the injured party has right and justice on his side, without other remedy. But a man who asserts a claim to the character of a gentleman, is bound to act like one. Mr. Ingham did not thus act, when to a plain and proper question, he returned an insulting reply, and sought to treat the hero, and to ape the warrior, without the capacity to go through with that which so imprudently and rashly he had begun. I never asked him to admit or deny, that my family and his did or did not associate. He never so understood me. It was for the publication only, and his supposed participation in it, that I held him responsible. My correspondence with Mr. Ingham, his degrading apprehensions, false charges,

and ignoble retreat, have already, through himself, been made known to the public. He is entering merited punishment, in the contempt of the brave, the abhorrence of the honorable, and the detestation of the community.

I addressed Mr. Berrien on the same subject.—The correspondence which took place, he has laid before the public in his recent address. When it terminated, I had opened our difference was ended: His late address, however, was of a character to induce with me a belief, that my forbearance on the former occasion, had a tendency to embolden him to further malignant assaults; and accordingly, without seeking explanation, I made a direct call upon him for personal redress.

His answer was never communicated to me. The friends who acted in my behalf, finding an argumentative, labored reply, to a plain and simple demand, returned it as a paper not of a character to be presented or received.—(See Appendix C.) A second call was made, which resulted in a refusal on the part of Mr. Berrien, to grant the satisfaction which had been asked. He has proved that, with malice and hatred in his heart, he could wear the garb of a friend. Pretending to have claims to honor and character, he could become the traducer of a woman, seek the ruin of a family, and endeavor to ruin him, and shrink from responsibility. It must be ever so Base man are not brave. A guilty conscience is a bad panoply on the field of honorable combat.—The conscious wrong-doer anticipates the worst, and calculates to suffer, from a knowledge that he deserves it. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Berrien's conscience did not permit him to trust himself with one, whom so wantonly and so pertinaciously, he had wronged and sought to injure. These two men, Ingham and Berrien, will stand together in after time, and with honorable monuments of duplicity, ingratitude and baseness—traitors to their friend, and destroyers of themselves—a memorable illustration of the melancholy truth, that "a man may smile, and smile, and be a villain."

For Mr. Branch, I feel but pity and contempt. He has been the dupe of his own littleness of mind, and the victim of his own more wily associates. Though he has entered into their feelings, and aided them in their designs,—has asserted untruths, and offered injurious imputations, I cannot find in my heart to entertain a feeling of revenge towards so humble an accomplice.

The restless, troubled spirit, that through such secret agencies, moved and controlled all this intrigue and management, became visible last winter in his proper person. His influence and address have associated in his schemes many partisans, besides those who embarrassed the late Cabinet with difficulties. They have made themselves victims to his ambition. If he can now find pleasure in the course he has adopted for the promotion of his views, in the afflictions with which he has visited my dwelling, or in the sacrifice of the willing instruments who, as friends, were employed to do this service, he must owe his satisfaction to the delusions of ambition. The time will come when the victims of his policy shall rise before him, like the shades which appalled the insidious and heartless usurper Richard, to disturb his slumbers, and to drive peace from him.

Detraction has struck at every thing around me, in a distance, and has been uniformly pretended that the persecution against me originated in great regard and delicacy for public feeling and morals, yet what are the proofs to authorize the rumors, about Mr. Ingham and Mr. Berrien, would not trouble themselves to enquire, but which, notwithstanding, they could slyly and secretly whisper into circulation? They have produced none! If this be legitimate warfare, there are few who may not be subjected to the ordeal, from which the most innocent cannot always escape with a name unblighted. It is a well known fact, that in this city, there are hired writers for papers at a distance, and if some incident does not, from week to week, occur to fill their page, fancy must suggest some gossip tale to be told, and printed, and circulated. The motive, the writer, is his pay—with the publisher, the gratification of the appetite for slander, reckless of the wound it may inflict. Under such a state of things, which party excitement now tolerates, of what concern is probity of character, or what the value of a good name? It is upon this sort of anonymous rumor, propagated by the vicious and malicious, that political contrivers seized, to accomplish their purposes. Malignant as these gentlemen have shown themselves, all I ask of them is, to waive all concealments, allege specific charges, and advance their proof. A conscience, "void of offence," can meet them and defy their malice, let them but strike their blows openly and in the face of day.

But it is time to close this narrative. I am admonished, that already I have trespassed too long and laid claims to an indulgence beyond any that I had a right to ask. I could not confine myself with narrow limits; and if I have said too much, be my apology found in this, that it is through no culpability of mine that the public have been disturbed with private matters, and with private griefs. Patient and forbearing, I was disposed to keep to myself the adjustment of my own wrongs nor solicit the public to become an umpire in matters which being private, could in nothing concern and interest them. But I am now permitted to enjoy even this humble privilege. I have been arraigned before them by men writing under malice, mortification, and disappointment,—slandering me to be the moving cause why the sun of their political glory was so suddenly shorn of its beams they are restless, persecuting and unforbearing, and appeal to the country to redress those private griefs to which they have subjected themselves, by seeking to accomplish selfish aims at the expense of truth, honor and humanity. I throw myself upon the pardon and forgiveness of a liberal and just community for all I have said, and for any thing that may appear to be improperly said.

Your Fellow-Citizen,
JOHN H. EATON
P. S. Gen. Robert Desha in a letter published in the Telegraph of the 9th August, volunteers a statement to vindicate the course of Mr. Calhoun, towards me. He says:—"Maj. Eaton informed me in Tennessee, that as he heard of the death of Timberlake, he determined to go on to Washington and marry his widow, and communicated his intention to Gen. Jackson, who advised him to do so." In the next letter, he says:—"This is the time for the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; for it is what the people are in search of."

More than a month after this letter was written, Gen. Desha again writes a corrective letter contradictory of the material statements of the original; and for the mistakes of the first, excuses himself by saying, that he "did not read said letter after writing it." Strange indeed, that a man should prepare a letter, intended for the press, and to effect other persons, and afterwards admit it to be incorrect, and offer as matter of excuse, that he did not read it after writing it. In this corrective letter, which was written after his friends at

Washington had informed him, that I had in my power to correct it, by most indisputable testimony, he says: "I never held a conversation with Major Eaton, in Tennessee, upon that subject; but it was in the conversation had in Washington, the Major informed me, that when he was in Tennessee, he had heard of the death of Mr. Timberlake, he had communicated his intentions of marrying the widow, to Gen. Jackson, who was also in Tennessee, who approved of it, and advised him to do so." The General has not gotten his story right yet. He still adheres to the point, that I was in Tennessee when I heard of the death of Mr. T., and that Gen. Jackson advised me to marry, &c.

The purpose of this statement is evident.—It is that the public should infer that I could, in Tennessee, immediately on hearing of the death of Mr. T., determine "to come on to Washington;" not to address, but of my own will to marry his widow; leaving it to be inferred, that I was not only conscious of a state of circumstances, which made it unnecessary to consult her upon the subject, but that Gen. Jackson was also aware that such was the case.

In the Spring of 1829, while in the city of Washington, information was received at the Navy Department of the death of Mr. Timberlake. I heard of it here, not in Tennessee, and when Gen. Desha's letter appeared, there were persons in this city who knew, and said, that his statement was incorrect.—Doubtless some friend here afforded him the information, which imposed the necessity of writing his second note, which like the first, requires to be corrected. I went home to Tennessee in 1828—remained there during the Summer, and in November returned to Washington. From this place I wrote a letter to Gen. Jackson upon the subject, and in that letter stated to him my views, intentions, wishes, and expectations, and from him received an answer approving of the course I had pursued, and the determination I had taken. Being possessed of the letter, I can be under no mistake as to what I said or did.

In conclusion permit me to remark, that Gen. Desha has thrust himself into this controversy quite unnecessarily. His appearance as one of my assailants was not called for, or required. He has appeared a mere volunteer to sustain Mr. Calhoun. I know not what other object he had to answer—what other purpose to serve.

In support of what I have said, I place here a statement of Mr. Mechin of the Navy Department. Were it necessary, others could be obtained, to show that Gen. Desha is under a mistake in what he has said to affect me, and to affect Gen. Jackson. The character and standing of Mr. M. renders anything further unnecessary.

"In the spring of 1829, news was received at the Navy Department, of the death of J. B. Timberlake. Pursuer on board the United States frigate Constitution. I set out to inform Mr. O'Neale and the family; but meeting with Major Eaton on the Avenue, who then boarded there. I requested him to communicate the information."

J. MECHLIN.
Gen. Desha also says, there was no meeting at the last session, of Congress, with a view to obtain my removal from the Cabinet. It has not been so averred. He will not say though, that this was not the case at the session of 1829—'30.

With these explanations, which must satisfy Gen. Desha of the mistake he has made, I take leave of the subject.

J. H. E.
From the N. Y. Standard

Mr. Wirt and the Anti-Masons.—We give to-day the proceedings of the convention at Baltimore, with the acceptance of Mr. Wirt of the nomination for the Presidency. It is a pleasant farce throughout, and Mr. Wirt's elaborate and argumentative reply will be read with a smile by the lookers-on of all parties. His accidental presence at Baltimore, his previous ignorance of the objects of the anti-masonic association—his little thought of the masonry for thirty years—his long retirement from the business of this busy world—his confined observation during his official protectorship of the laws—laws so grossly violated in the abduction of Morgan—his sudden dismay at the recital of that outrage by a member of the convention, and his immediate horror of masonry—an institution which he had hitherto fondly cherished upon the recommendation of Washington like a viper in his bosom—his consequent prompt unswearing of his former oaths—his determination to assert the supremacy of the laws—and to adhere through good report and evil report to the great hubbub—present point of dramatic interest not to be met with in any comedy extant—not even in that of La Turlupine.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice to the proprietors of the four and a half per cent. stock of Five Millions of Dollars, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 26th day of May, 1824, that the certificates of the said stock will be paid and extinguished on the 1st day of January next. Notice is also given to the proprietors of the five per cent. stock, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 15th day of May, 1820, that certificates of the said stock, amounting in the whole to Nine Hundred and Ninety-Nine Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-Nine Dollars and Thirty Cents, will be paid and extinguished on the second day of January next.

A Birmingham paper mentions that a patent has been obtained for manufacturing illuminating gas from water, which is to be afforded at a much cheaper rate than the common gas, and to burn with a more resplendent flame. The hydrogen gas obtained from water during the distillation of pit coal, which causes it afterwards to give out a bright light in combustion. The apparatus used to obtain this new gas is said to be very simple. Thus the exploit of "setting the great river on fire," which our ancestors in the simplicity of their hearts reckoned among the number of their impossibilities, is now in a fair way of being performed. The cold waters drawn from the bosom of the earth are to be distributed in currents of flame from habitation to habitation. The elements we use to quench fires is to fig it up, our cities with a brilliancy scarcely surpassed by that of a conflagration.—When the antilife mines of the country shall be exhausted, and our forests all blown away, our posterity will be able to keep themselves warm by burning the lakes and rivers.

Custom House Duties.—It is stated in the Mercantile Advertiser of this morning that the amount of duties secured at the Custom House in this city for the quarter which ended on the 30th June, is now ascertained to be upwards of \$5,500,000, which added to the amount of the preceding quarter, makes nine and a half millions for the first six months of the present year.—N. Y. Standard.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer, October 4.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Seven days later from Liverpool. Our news schooner "Courier and Enquirer," boarded the packet ship Napoleon, Captain Smith, yesterday at half past 11 A. M. 70 miles east of Sandy Hook. The Napoleon sailed on the 24th, and brings us London papers of the 23d, Liverpool of the 24th, and Shipping and Commercial Lists to the latest dates.

The news by this arrival is highly important as proving that the gallant POLES have not only nobly defended themselves against their oppressors, but are in high spirits on the eve of what is considered a great and final struggle for their freedom. What is still more important, there is reason to believe that by their gallantry and perseverance, they have at length compelled the Powers of Europe to interfere in their behalf. The London Sun of the evening of the 24th says:

"The Courier Francais mentions, in a tone of confidence, that the great powers have at length decided on recognizing the independence of Poland."

[God grant it may be true.]

Accounts from Warsaw, says the Herald, have been received up to the 13th inst. It states that the Russian General Field Marshal Count Paskewitch, kept the grand army (fully 50 miles) and as cautiously avoided coming to an engagement. It was thought that his plan was to cut off the supplies from Warsaw. He was said to be expecting reinforcements of troops from the Russian Asiatic provinces, and fears were entertained of those troops bringing in their train the plague, which had, it is stated, some time ago broken out among them. The greatest unanimity prevails in the Polish capital, and all feelings of party spirit have given way to patriotism. The Polish army, at the date of these accounts was in sight of the Russians, and a great battle was hourly expected. Despatches had been received at Warsaw from Colonel Koss, who accompanied Gielud to Lithuania, and the Colonel continued to maintain himself in the Government of Mowilew. The number of the armed insurgents there, and in the vicinity of Witepsk, was estimated at 10,000 men. Gen. Tolstoy had broken up from Wina to march against them. The report that a party of Gen. Rudiger's corps had crossed the Vistula had not been confirmed. General Dembinski had been appointed Governor of Warsaw, and had already begun to act in that character.

No change of importance had taken place in the position of the armies since the last accounts, but every thing seems to portend an awful and final struggle. It seems to be the policy of the present commander of the Russians rather to starve into a surrender than to make a bold push at their capture. He deals much more in feints and military manoeuvres, to make his enemy believe that he meditates an attack in one place, whilst he, in fact, attempts it in another, than his predecessor. This cautious policy has hitherto proved rather beneficial to his objects. These tactics have not, however, hitherto entrapped Skrzynecki into any act of imprudence; nor does it appear that he himself is desirous of courting an encounter; but there is a war party in Warsaw which is calling out for more active measures, and constantly reproaching the Commander in Chief with his inactivity. We are sorry to perceive by our private correspondence from Berlin, that there is a considerable party in Poland which is passively obstructing the measures of Government as much as it can; this party consists of the German manufacturers in the different towns, whose trades have suffered greatly from the revolution, and who would make any sacrifice of independence to the return of tranquility. The garrison at Warsaw had received an accession of 5000 by the return of Dembinski's corps, who, detaching the perdy of Gielud and Chalpowski, had returned from Lithuania, after cutting his way through the most formidable obstacles.—The presence of these troops, in the reigning dearth of provisions in the capital will, however, add to the privations to which that devoted city has been already exposed. Dembinski has been appointed Governor of Warsaw.

The Archbishop of Ireland, Dr. Magee, died on the 30th of August. Speaking of Belgium, the London Courier remarks.—We have received a letter from our Brussels correspondent, dated Friday last. The capital was then tranquil, and a very good understanding had been come to between Marshal Girard and the Prince of Orange, as to the proceeding of the two armies. Our account of the reception of the French Commander in chief by the Prince of Orange contrasts strongly with that which reached us of the conduct of the Duke of Saxe Weimer to Lord W. Russell. The German Duke is said not only to have insulted the noble lord, but also Queen of England.

The Reform bill is still undecided, but all parties agree that a most serious blow has been struck against the principle of the measure, by the success of the motion which gives the right of voting to farm tenants at will, paying an annual rent of 30l.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 23d of August, the Earl of Wexlow inquired whether there was any truth in the rumors as to disbanding or disarming the many force of Ireland. Earl Grey replied that it was not in contemplation to disband that force, but regulations respecting it were under consideration. He added, that without charging it with more faults than were chargeable upon human nature, he by no means thought it the force best calculated for Ireland. The Marquis of Londonderry declared that, if the Irish yeomanry force were put down, the property of some of their Lordships would not be safe a single day.

The latest accounts from Lisbon announce the arrival of three French corvettes from Brazil, with men to make up the complement of the squadron.

The Commandant has been promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral, and hoisted his flag accordingly. The writer adds:

"Military preparations are still going on; soldiers' bedding, small arms, and accoutrements, are continually passing through the city westward; an open space called Campo d'Onupique is to be cleared by Monday for an encampment for 5,000 men, and the Government party would in vain assure us that all the military are ready to lay down their lives for Don Miguel. Five unfortunate mariners are to be shot next Friday for an unsuccessful attempt to escape to the French squadron. Lu prisoners still continue to be made; two physicians of some note have this week been consigned to the walls of the Linceos.

Discount on Government paper 29 per cent. In France all is comparatively quiet. The Liberal party seem not to have recovered from the surprise incident to their unexpected defeat by the Ministers.

The particulars of the meeting between Sebastiani and Lamartine, heretofore published

as a rumor, proves to be authentic. The affair was amicably adjusted.

The following is the Answer of the King of the French to the Address of the Chamber of Deputies:

"Gentlemen—I experience lively satisfaction in finding, in the Address you present to me, an expression of the same sentiments I manifested to you at the opening of the Session. This accord of opinions and desires, which ensures the uniform action of all the powers of the State, is a pledge to France of that happy futurity which will set at rest every disquietude, and re-establish public confidence.

"Since your assembling, the unexpected invasion of Belgium by the Dutch forces made me form the immediate resolution to send an army to the assistance of the King of the Belgians, and afford to that nation, which is so dear to us on many grounds, the succour of which they stood in so urgent need. This measure has been crowned with complete success. The King of Holland has avoided engaging in hostilities against us, and his troops are at this moment retiring to the Dutch territory.

"I hope that our army will be able also shortly to return to France, and I shall hasten to recall it as soon as, in concert and accord with the other Powers, who, with myself, are guaranties for the independence and neutrality of Belgium, I can be assured that the return of our army will not expose Belgium to fresh aggressions. It is most agreeable to me to find that you appreciate the zeal displayed by my sons on this occasion, and the eagerness they have shown to participate in the ardor of the army, when it flattered itself that the country required its services.

"I thank you for the confidence you testify to me. Powerful from your support, my Government will be able to repress the factions who may still disturb the interior, and will continue so to conduct our foreign affairs as to ensure a continuance of peace, without ever compromising the national honor or the real interests of France."

LONDON, August 23.

The Emperor of Russia has, at length, induced a capitalist to accept the management of a Pole-murdering loan. His Imperial Majesty could not find any one to contract for his loan, consequently it has been brought out upon commission;—that is, the new stock is to be sold, providing any one will buy it, and the proceeds to be handed to the Emperor of Russia. We are rejoiced to learn that no English house could be induced to undertake to raise money for the destruction of the Poles. A Dutch firm has got the commission. The amount of the intended loan is \$4,000,000, and it is offered at 98; bearing an interest of five per cent. By the way this affair shows the weakness and poverty of the Russian Empire. The Government cannot reduce a revolted province without a subscription loan. A pretty Power this to enter into a general war!

From our Correspondent.

LONDON, August 23.—By accounts received to day from Amsterdam, it appears that a loan for Russia has been produced into that market by the House of Hope & Co., but as a commission loan solely, and not as a contract. There is no capitalist probably in Europe, who would take the responsibility of a fixed engagement to lend money to Russia under all their circumstances of the Polish contest, though none would, of course, hesitate at a good commission for such an amount, as they may be able, under the sanction of their names to get into circulation. This is a description of loan now brought out at Amsterdam, but not till after the expiration of a contract had been tried in most of the money markets of Europe. The intended amount of the new loan is twenty millions of roubles sterling, equivalent to three millions sterling; but the stock is offered at 98 per cent. it will produce, if the whole is taken, about 2,800,000. It is to be a 5 per cent stock, with dividends payable in June and December. Some of it has been subscribed for in Amsterdam, but to no great extent, and it is generally expected that it will not be got off.

With regard to the Polish loan, attempts to raise which are now making here, there are hopes that it will be taken up by some of our capitalists. Several eminent city bankers are mentioned as having the affair under consideration.

Liverpool Courier.

BARBADOES.—The brig Henry Eckford, Weaver, a rived at New York, on Wednesday, in 18 days from Antigua. The New York Post says:—Captain W. was chartered by the Government at Antigua to take a load of flour to the sufferers at Barbadoes, by the late gale. When he arrived there he was most cordially received, and no port charges exacted of his vessel. On the 4th of September two of the crew of the brig General Putnab, Captain Chase, of Baltimore, then lying at Barbadoes, came on board the Henry Eckford and sharpened their knives. They were asked by Captain Weaver the reason for doing so, and answered, to do a day's work. They then returned to the brig and told Captain Chase he had but a short time to live. A boy then clinched Captain C., and the two men fell upon him with their bayonets and cut him in the face and on the arm, before any assistance could be obtained to stop them in their bloody attempt.—They were after a desperate struggle secured, and after examination delivered over to the American consul, who has sent them home in the Henry Eckford, for trial.

"Several vessels had touched at Antigua, but finding no markets had sailed for the Leeward Islands. Capt. Weaver says there was no gale at Barbadoes on the 2d of September, as reported on the authority of a letter from St. Barts.

"The Antigua papers are filled with distressing accounts of disasters from the country surrounding Barbadoes. Such of the churches as are standing through the island, although much injured, have been thrown open to the homeless and unfortunate, the maimed and wounded, and exhibit scenes of suffering mortality calculated to harrow up the feelings of the most obstinate; here a broken hand or leg—there a fractured skull;—on one side dying, on the other the agonized groan wrung from the very heart of the tortured victim. In the country whole families, consisting in some places of six, some eight, and some ten, have been at one fell stroke, swept from the bosom of life, and consigned to a premature grave. In hundreds of cases the husband has become a widower, the wife a widow, and the child fatherless.

The Governor of Barbadoes has requested the Gov. of Antigua to make known the awful situation of Barbadoes to the mother country by dispatching a ship to England, without delay, that their wants may be supplied with such relief as circumstances will permit, believing that the parent government will lose no time in coming forward to their assistance—and adds, from the United States we may expect the same kind, liberal and effectual relief, which marked their assistance to us on former similar occasions.