

name to Maj. 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 an early period in the war, (which was necessary to make the impression he intended) when it was known he was to be appointed Secretary of War, but after he was appointed, and took possession of his office, and, if it be material, long after 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 qualifications 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 had been 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 Col. Gadsden. The next day I received a letter from Gov. Hamilton, then a member of Congress, to whom Major Eaton alludes as my friend, stating that he had made application to Maj. 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 further official intercourse between us; and, not as Major Eaton represents, the mere refusal to grant the appointment, which of itself would never had the least effect with me. If there should be any doubt as to the promise, of the time of the application, the letter of Gov. 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 faults of the late Cabinet and its dissolution, because, as Major Eaton states, an advent friend of the Vice President said in 1829, that Major Eaton is not the friend of Mr. Calhoun. It would have been much more satisfactory, if Major Eaton had given the name of this supposed friend, with the time, 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 Major Eaton and his associates, to determine 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 official journal, 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; and, in the course of which I was ignorant, till after the meeting, of the particulars, till disclosed by the recent publications. If to this I add Major 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 unbecomingly anxious to shift to the shoulders of others, he errs, on that point, in relation to two of his 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 General Green's course, in relation to myself, can scarcely deserve more than a passing notice. General 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, which he had much to lose. On the contrary, my position, 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 he should be supposed to have been influenced by the opposition of his liberty, 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 Gen. 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 interested in favor of his reelection. 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 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 inferences, wherever he has descended into particulars, it only remains to reply to 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 that I was 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 unfounded attack, should be considered sufficient to render me responsible. These are my only offences. In truth, the reverse of all of 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 have taken the most decided and effective part in favor of General 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 the course of the events which were rapidly bringing the great interest of the country into the most dangerous conflict; and so much higher did they hold these considerations, that the elevation of any man to power, that as is well known, pending the election, they zealously supported Gen. Jackson, while they refused to advance his claim by the least abatement of their zeal in the maintenance of their principles. 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, I yet 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 General 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 consideration, or drawn into public discussion, without painful consequences. I acted on these views in my correspondence with Gen. Jackson, I did not believe it proper to use the name of my friend, who, by their mutual acquaintance, have placed Gen. 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.

J. C. CALHOUN.

**Riotous Proceedings in Hudson.**—We learn that a most unaccountable excitement, leading to acts of violence and the disturbance of public worship, has existed in Hudson, in this state, for some days past. The facts, as far as we have learned them, are these:—The Rev. John N. Maffitt of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been preaching for a few weeks in that city; an awakening has followed his labors, and the number of hopeful converts, week by week, has been estimated at about thirty. Matters proceeded on quietly until Wednesday evening of last week, when a large mob surrounded the Church, with intentions evidently hostile to the Rev. Mr. Maffitt. His friends, we understand, saved him from violence with much personal hazard. The next day a city of women in much commotion, and the authorities expressed their fears that they should not be able to protect the Rev. gentleman from harm. He, however, persevered and preached in the evening; but the house was surrounded by thousands, the meeting interrupted and he was attended to his house by a strong guard of gentlemen who volunteered to protect him from the exasperated and passion-tossed multitude.

We learn, however, that the tumult has subsided. It is a fact highly honorable to that city, that the Mayor, the Recorder, and other distinguished individuals, exerted themselves to the extent of their power in restoring order.—*Huizer's Weekly Messenger.*

**Anti-masonry.**—Like Jonah's gourd, has in this state sprung up in a night; and it will like Jonah's gourd, wither in a day. It has no substantial foundation; the worm at its root, is already severing the last fibre which sustains life, while for the little moment, its verdure appears to flourish above ground. Let no honest men be deceived. Gladly would the leaders of this party, even now, cast off the disgrace of the imposture, and identify themselves with any other party. After all there can be, henceforth, but two parties in our sister states New Hampshire and Maine. An Association will be of perpetual war with the Democracy—the few will be continually striving to cheat the many. This is the secret of the imposture of Anti-masonry, and of other impostures practised on the people.—*Vermont Patriot.*

The following are given in the *Woodstock (Vt.) Sentinel*, as abstract specimens of style of National Republican resolutions.—In the death of ideas which seem to affect many of these meetings, it might be well for our adversaries to adopt a formula for general use, in order that the whole party might be relieved from the tedious necessity of searching for some novelty of panegyric of Mr. Clay—or some new obligatory charge and abusive epithet to be applied to the President. These might serve as examples:—

**Resolved,** That Henry Clay is the glory and grandeur of creation, the tip-top stem of the knobs of the mountains,—that he already occupies the pinnacle of fame,—that he is rapidly ascending the steep of Mount Etna, and that when he reaches the top, he will step across the crater and dissolve the world in ruins.

**Resolved,** That Andrew Jackson is a jack-ass—a Nero—a Caligula—a Robespierre—a dotard—a murderer—and a cannibal, having eaten three secretaries and a printer at a single meal.

In looking over the New Orleans ship news, in the latest papers, we see that the amount of specie imported on the last three days was about \$300,000. It was brought in sloops and schooners which ply constantly to various ports in Mexico, where specie is the principal article of export.—*Jour. Com.*

An explosion of a Powder Magazine took place in the suburbs of the city of Savannah on the 26th ult. by which seven lives were

### Foreign News

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE

The packet ship *Britannia*, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 17th September. Our correspondents of the *Courier*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *American*, have transmitted us extra sheets, from which we make the following extracts:—

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is generally looked on in the city that the Lord Chancellor's speech last night is very precise, and a corroboration of which, the private information from a high quarter at Paris, which has seldom failed giving us the best and most intelligent, states that the next deliberations of the Great Powers will be for the disbanding of their armies, and each power is to demand a certain number of men every month, to be returned to Poland, negotiations are in advanced state, and expected to end favorably. We also understand, that the Duke of Orleans, after having received despatches from his father, the King of the French, has proposed to King Leopold his sister in marriage.

The following extract from the speech of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Commons on the 14th Sept. is strongly indicative of the pacific intentions of the present British Ministry.

But far worse was the complaint, had to make of these speeches of the Noble Marquis (Marquis of Londonderry). He and some of those he acted with were constantly using topics of irritation towards France, and doing all they could to plunge us into war; it seemed their whole object and their ruling desire. Was a member to be selected for attack—a point of onset to be chosen? Friendly disposition to France was the chosen theme of any course. Was a charge to be pointed, and rendered more fatal than all the rest? The disposition to conciliate our great and powerful neighbour was always the burden of the successful. Now in this country it might signify less, where the disposition of the Parliament and people, and the weight of the Noble Lord's authority were better known. But the prophet having more honour of his own country, his language was in France believed to be of far more serious import. Men saw a noble person of high rank and connexion, frequently addressing the House, and always to the same point of invective, irritation, and hostility.

The Noble Lord, too, was a leader of the Opposition party in that House, and it followed that he spoke the sentiments of his followers. In this, the Lord Chancellor, as far as any man, abhorred all ideas of backing or submission to France, or to any foreign power. But he saw no spirit of peace and friendship prevail, and he deemed it his most sacred duty to meet it in the cordial feeling of mutual good will. France and England, friends, can preserve the peace of the world. (Hear.) Let France be irritated into warlike courses, and the whole human race is cursed with war. That which would be popular in the House and in the country to break the peace, seemed the notion of some Noble Lords, but it was none of his. On the contrary, he believed the Minister who rushed heedlessly into war, would suddenly forfeit his popularity, as he has already done to lose his head. (Hear, hear.) He could assure their Lordships, that the speeches in that House alarmed all true friends of France, and they were the best friends of peace. He could read private letters, as well as public ones, to prove the effect daily produced by those inflammatory discussions, and those cavillings at our neighbors and their rulers.

He was anxious to lift up his voice in solemn protestation against such perilous topics. He utterly denied that those who bore their heedless part in them, spoke the sentiments of any portion of the British people. He should not regret the trouble he had now taken and given to their Lordships if it gave him the occasion he cheerfully sought to utter his declaration in the face of Parliament and the country. He desired it might go on his authority and on his responsibility, to France, he knew it would carry comfort to all true friends of France and England, and peace for they were the same party and the same persons.—(Hear, hear.) It was with unbroken comfort and unexpressed delight that he pronounced the proposition, and alike interesting to the country he belonged to, and the crown he served, and avowed all the more faithfully for proclaiming this truth,—that the Minister who plunged the country into war would be overwhelmed with the loud, universal, unsparring execration of the whole English, Scotch and Irish people. But that execration, he added for himself, would not be more loud, nor more universal, nor more unparting, than such madness and such wickedness, well deserved from the whole of that united people.—(Cheers.)

LONDON, Oct. 15th, half past 7 o'clock.—A Conference of the representatives of the five great powers, was held at the Foreign Office to day, at two o'clock.

The Paris papers of Tuesday, fully confirm the announcement that the whole of the French troops remaining in Belgium are to return to France by the end of the present month.—There is still no positive news from Poland, but the *Messenger de Chantiers* mentions another reported battle on the 23d ult. in which the Russians were defeated. According to another report, the Poles had experienced a repulse.

The French Chamber of Deputies have almost unanimously adopted a petition praying that the remains of Napoleon be confined to the British Government.

The Belgian Government is anxiously alert in the formation of an army, which is to be officered in the first instance by several generals and three hundred officers from France. The militia is also to be called out, and one hundred pieces of cannon to be in readiness in the course of the present month. All these arrangements necessarily grow out of the approaching retirement of the French reserve, and the speedy termination of the Dutch and Belgian armistice.

The Dutch papers announce officially that an armistice had been agreed upon with the Belgians, which was to commence on the 29th of August, and end the 10th of October.

From the *Courier of the 14th.*

Paris Sept. 13.—Nothing has yet been received to confirm the News received from Cracow, dated August 27, announcing a victory over Marshal Paskevitch. Another version however, is given of the reported defeat of Rudiger, according to which it was on the 20th that the corps of the Russian General was suddenly attacked by 15,000 men, detached from Warsaw, whilst Koszycki followed him to throw as much impediment as possible in his way. Besides the battle of the 20th, another is stated to have taken place on the 22d, when the Russians are again said to have retreated to the Russian territory. This information is the same as we gave yesterday, but it reaches us this morning with details, which give it much probability, particularly as far as relates to the check alleged to have been sustained by Rudiger.

It is painful that so much uncertainty exists with respect to events which in whole of

France takes such a lively interest. But, if we hope no positive news, we have at least the consolation of observing that all the reports which are in circulation, are favorable to the Polish cause, from which we may draw the inference that something satisfactory has really taken place, particularly as the Prussian State Gazette tells us nothing more about the magnificent operations of Marshal Paskevitch, although it told us a fortnight ago that he was at the gates of Warsaw.

The *Cracow Courier* says—"Our camp in the environs of Warsaw, is composed of 80,000 men, who may certainly be regarded as the best and the bravest troops in Europe. Such is the patriotic ardour, with which they are animated, that they wait with the utmost anxiety for the signal to march against the enemy, in concert with the levy en masse, of which about 50,000 men, well armed, are encamped under the walls of the capital. In this number are comprised the following corps:—

1. The corps of Kaminski, 7000 strong in the environs of Krasnik.
2. The corps of Buzicki, about 10,000 men, is at Ostrowiec, in that palatinate of Cracow, there are two corps formed of the *levy en masse*, one at Zaski, the other at Pilyca, where there are about 10,000 men.
3. The reserves, with the Cossacks of Volhynia, amount to more than 15,000 regular troops; Poland, therefore, in the midst of her distresses, has now at her command 170,000 men, who will march towards the enemy with the conviction that the safety of the ruin of the country depends upon a decisive victory, and who solely confiding in the assistance of the Most High, who always assists the just cause, are about to sustain a combat with the second Russian Marshal, whose army does not number more than 100,000 men.

Luzick, September 7.—Berlin, Magdeburg, and Piltitz are invaded by the cholera. This scourge is only ten leagues from us. Every moment it may break out here.

The affairs of Poland are enveloped in the greatest mystery. However it appears certain that in consequence of a reverse the Russians are retreating precipitately, happily for Poland, but unfortunately for European tranquility; for the contest will thus be indefinitely prolonged, if the Powers do not interfere efficaciously to prevent it.

BRUSSELS, September 13.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 1st, says:—It is reported to-day on Change that the Russians, having attacked a battery erected in front of Warsaw, were repulsed with great loss. From this commencement it is concluded that the place will be obstinately defended, and that the prompt retreat of the Polish army on the capital was for the purpose of concentrating its force, while the Russians are obliged to divide theirs to defend themselves on both banks. It besides appears that the town does not want supplies and that the siege may last long.

From the *Gazette de France*, dated Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Paris, Sept. 12.—We have just received, by express, a letter from London, which informs us that according to a protocol signed by the five members of the Conference, and approved by the French Government, France is excluded from all the deliberations relative to the demolition of the fortresses.

It is affirmed that the 12,000 French troops that have remained in Belgium, will return to France at the end of the month.

ARRIVED, Sept. 10.—The appearance of our river is most affecting; the ruins of our dykes, are floating on the surface. Such large masses give way, that fears are entertained for the sluice near the *Tetode Flanders*. The waters spread the ravages further, and even the causeway of Ghent may be rendered impassable by deep gulches. The dykes of Lille are also said to be swept away to the extent of 1,000 metres. The damage is immense, and the expense that will be required to repair these disasters is incalculable.

LONDON, September 14.

The report on the Reform Bill came on for consideration last night, when some immaterial alterations were proposed by Lord John Russell—we say immaterial, because we consider any alteration in mere matters of detail by which the great principal of the Bill is not compromised, immaterial.

From the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*, Oct. 31 STILL LATER.

### FALL OF WARSAW.

By the British ship *Arkwright*, which arrived last evening, from Dundee, on the 24th Sept. we have been able to obtain from a passenger the only late paper on board—the Dundee Courier of the 20th—which contains the disastrous intelligence we give below of the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians. The Captain of the *Arkwright* states, that when he left Dundee he had in his possession three London papers containing a confirmation of this event, but he gave them away at the Orkney Island, where he touched with his vessel.

From the Dundee Courier of the 20th Sept. FALL OF WARSAW.

This capital, but at length fallen. After two days of sanguinary fighting the town surrendered by capitulation and the Russians entered Praga.

The following communication is from the Office of the London Times on the 17th.

Official intelligence was received at Berlin on the 11th inst. of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw, on the 7th, at six o'clock, P. M. after two days bloody fighting in the neighborhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the entrenchments which had been raised to protect the city.

The Polish Army, followed by the Diet and members of the Government, retired through Praga on the night of the 7th, and early on the 8th the Russian Army entered, maintaining perfect order—persons and property were respected.

The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and Plock, where it was supposed they would make an effort to maintain themselves.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the *Colossus*, Captain Corwin, at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d September, we have our files of English papers to the latest dates. The contents are corroborative of the Intelligence brought in the *Arkwright* at New York, and bring the London dates up to the 21st ultimo. We annex with heartfelt regret, the sad particulars:—

*Philad. Gaz.*

From the *London Morning Herald*, Sept. 9.

We have just received the Paris Journals of Saturday and Sunday. Their very aspect—two of them are in mourning, and their contents are little else than melancholy and forebodings of the disastrous news from Poland, which had already reached us through other channels, and the accuracy of which there seems now no reason whatever to doubt. The details differ in some degree from those already known, but the discrepancy is not so material, we are afraid, as to shake the truth of the former statement. The principal difference is in the day on which the Polish capital

is said to have surrendered, which these papers make the 8th, whereas the preceding account fixed it on the 7th. They also add that the whole Polish force, 52,000 men, retired in the direction of Modlin, followed by the Russian guards, and 24,000 surrendered at discretion. The Grand Duke Michael, at the head of the guards, had already entered Warsaw, and the Russians had behaved themselves with considerable humanity. The French accounts rest upon the authority of a telegraphic notice, which had been received from Strasbourg, conveying the substance of a despatch from General Count Flahault, the French Minister at Berlin, and which had reached the Government on Thursday, though it was not, for well understood reasons, made known to the public till Friday. The announcement then appears to have been the signal of a general commotion—mobs collected in the streets of Paris, the Ministers every where denounced as the betrayers of Poland, and a stormy discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies, which was threatened to be resumed on Monday. The Ministers gave but cold and unconvincing answers to the attacks made upon them, and so strongly is the war party seconded by popular feeling without, that it was feared by the friends of peace that the resignation of the Ministers must be the consequence. The Government had been already defeated in the Chamber, upon the motion for bestowing honours upon the officers appointed by Bonaparte during the hundred days. The following are extracts:—

The following details have been published in the Paris Journals.—Marshal Paskevitch had given to Warsaw 15 days to surrender.—The fatal term was to expire on the 9th inst. Five days before the expiration of the term, Paskevitch repeated his summons. No answer having been completed, fresh propositions were made, which the Polish capital refused to accept. On the morning of the 7th the combat commenced with the utmost obstinacy. The Poles were successively dislodged from their intrenchments, the ditches of which were filled up by the assault with dead bodies. On the morning of the 8th the Polish army offered to accept the conditions proffered the day before; but the Russian General no longer thought proper to grant them, and the battle recommenced. The Polish troops then quitted Warsaw and retired in the mass upon the Plock road, in the direction of Modlin, being pursued and harassed by the Russians. As soon as they had quitted the city the inhabitants opened the gates and went out to meet the Russians. The Grand Duke Michael entered at the head of the Imperial Guards into Warsaw, where no disorders took place.

The news of the fall of Warsaw produced a deep and painful impression yesterday upon the public mind at Paris, and was the subject of general conversation in the *cafes* and other places of public resort. In the evening several groups were formed in the garden of the Palais Royal, consisting principally of young men, who peeped out towards the Boulevard singing the *Marseillaise*, and the *Parivienne* and shouting *Guerre aux Russes! Vive la Pologne!* About nine o'clock the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was attacked by a large party, who threw stones at the windows, and tore down a part of the palisades next the Boulevard. Some detachments of troops happened to come up, this crowd was dispersed and the hotel protected from further damage. A strong party of the military was stationed in the vicinity of the Russian Ambassador's residence, to be ready to act in case of emergency, but although the conduct of the people in that direction was great, there was no attempt to commit outrages. At several points of the capital, lamps were broken. An attempt was made to force the shop of annoucers on the Boulevard Poissoniere, but a young man, wearing the Cross of July, having placed himself in the doorway, managed to keep the mob in check till the armed force came up. The National Guards were called out, and in conjunction with the troops of the line, appeared at every point where public order was threatened. By 11 o'clock all the groups had dispersed, and perfect tranquility was restored.—Considerable crowds were assembled this morning in the courts of the Palais Royal, where His Majesty arrived about half past 11, accompanied by the Duke of Nemours; he was received with loud acclamations and cries of "Vive le Roi!"

The effect of the vote of the Chamber of Deputies on the motion of M. Boisy d'Anglas will be to re-instate General Grouchy in the grade of Marshal of France, on the subject of which an active correspondence took place some time ago between this officer and the Minister of War.

### INSURRECTION AT MADERIA.

A vessel has arrived from Maderia, which states that in consequence of a report that the French squadron had forced the B. of Lisbon and was in possession of the River Tagus, a revolt among the islanders had taken place in favor of Donna Maria which however was quelled by the governor after some trouble. This official had thought proper to accuse the English Consul of having circulated this news and had passed that functionary under arrest in the Consulate House, a large body of troops preventing all ingress or egress, and he intended to keep the English Consul confined until further advices from Lisbon.

The *London Morning Chronicle* of the 24th says:—

We yesterday received the Paris Papers of Sunday and the *Messenger des Chambers*, dated Monday.

The contents of these papers, as well as our correspondence, are of the most serious import. Great changes at Paris are unavoidable.

But, besides the affairs of the north of Europe, France, it would appear, has threatened Spain, in case the Government of that country interferes in the approaching contest between Don Pedro and Don Miguel. The Constitutional party passages from a note presented by the French Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Madrid, intimating that a departure on the part of Spain from the principle of non-interference would lead to the crossing of the Pyrenees by the French troops.

*Fall of Warsaw—Impression produced at Paris*—*Infest of Paris.*

To the Editor of the *London Morning Chronicle.*

Paris, Sept. 17, 1831.

Sir—Warsaw has capitulated! The White Eagle has fallen, dyed in the blood of the Grand Duke Michael, and the best; and the place of the Grand Duke occupies the former place as you read these lines! Do you tremble as you do these lines! Do you turn pale with rage, and does your heart cease to beat, and your warm life blood, does it chill in your veins? This is natural, just and patriotic. But your tears will be unavailing, your sighs will not reach the iron heart of the Tyrant of Russia and the Despot of the North; and the Poles will refuse the sympathy of all men; for they have received the protection of none. Warsaw has fallen! The Russian army has feasted its rapacity on the treasures of the city—pillaged, sacked, burned, ravished, destroyed. The father and the husband have fled the city, to associate with their brethren,

in order to defend at Modlin the last vestige of national independence, and have left their wives and their little ones to the tender mercies of savage Cossacks, and the fatherly humanity and sympathy of the Russian Despot. They were not merely justified, but commendable for making this sacrifice, and they abandoned all for their country; and liberty is now seeking an asylum in the entrenched camp of the Polish army under the walls of Modlin. Do not imagine that she will demand a shelter in England, or ask for protection in France.—Let us hear no more of the wretched trash of England being "the classic land of liberty," and let us reserve all our praises for the Poles; all our regrets for France and England; and all our courage and resolution for the hours of danger and of woe which approach us.

Do not suppose that we shall longer follow your discussion on your Reform Bill, or take an interest in your local discussions; do not suppose that we expect even the immense topic of an Hereditary or non-Hereditary Peerage in France to interest the real friends of freedom in Europe or the world. No; we have now a subject more pressing than these interests more important than these, for the fate of Poland is involved the fate of liberty, of the existence of free institutions, and of Constitutional Governments, as well as the principle of popular sovereignty. We are not to abandon Poland because Warsaw has fallen; and though the White Eagle may for a while be crimsoned with the blood of thousands of victims, yet it shall re-appear as the standard of universal freedom, and the butcheries of Warsaw shall be avenged by the independence of more countries than Poland. Warsaw has fallen! Oh how the Metempsychosis of Europe have rejoiced! how the halls have rung with applause, and how the goblets have sparkled with wine! "To the triumphs of Despotism!" drinks the Nero of Warsaw, who has shed the blood of the brave, the virtuous and the free. "To the long life of the Emperor Nicholas," drink the Courts at Berlin, at Vienna, and at the Hague; and the bunglers, pious, and intellectual Monarchs of Spain, Portugal, Rome and Naples will embrace the priests, say extra Masses, and offer up Te Deums for the successes of the Russian arms.

And what will be felt—what will be said and done at the Palace of St. James? Will Lord Grey now regret that, before it was too late, he did not raise his voice in favor of Polish independence, and thus have averted the fall of Warsaw, and the union of despotism against liberty and of priests and tyrants against the rights of man and the honor and happiness of nations? Will Lord Brougham now feel that he has disappointed Europe and the world—and that it is not enough for such a man to be discharged with zeal and talent from the office of Lord Chancellor, and to get through his list of remanets, leaving nothing for the next Term, but that he owed to himself, to his country, to liberty, and to justice, to have demurred—and that with cannon at the Ball and in the Black Sea—the independence of Poland? Will Lord Althorp and My Lord Russell imagine that when history shall sit in judgment on their acts, and their policy, and on the events of the years 1830 and 1831, shall approve their indecision, their cowardice, and their sluggishness as to the boldest and best of causes—and do they believe that the progress of the Reform Bill will atone for all the errors and disgrace of their foreign policy?

When the programme of the Coronation shall be forgotten, and all these golden girdles, which ornamented the holders or adorned the shoulders of the Court of St. James in the month of September, 1831, shall have mouldered and decayed—and when even the names of the courtiers shall be obliterated by time from the brazen monuments which will ere long be erected to all their memories, will succeeding generations not speak of the events of Warsaw with horror? and when the history of the reigns of William the 4th and of Louis Philip will be read by our great grand children, will they not desire to change the heraldic ornaments, and not to bear the names of those who allowed Warsaw to be ravaged—Italy to be occupied by Austrian troops, in order to crush the spirit of freedom, and Belgium to be prostrated out of her independence by the representatives of absolute Government? In those certain though distant times, the majorities and minorities on the Reform Bill will be forgotten—the subdivision of the counties in the interests of the Aristocracy will be unknown—other more national, general, and comprehensive institutions will have been established, and the facts alone will remain that whilst some improvement was effecting in the national representatives of Great Britain, yet the very Minister who suggested the plan, refused to plead the cause of Poland; refused to recognize the independence of the Poles; refused to organize the efforts made by the Austrian Government for crushing liberty in Italy; and settled the affairs of Belgium without consulting the wishes, interests, or wants of the millions. Those shallow and scarcely plausible pleas of "we are afraid of disturbing the peace of Europe; we wish to preserve the principle of non-interference"—and "we hope to secure the Continent from war," will then be ridiculed and scoffed at as they deserve to be by the lovers of human nature and the promoters of civilization and happiness.

The influence of peace purchased at any rate, and at the sacrifice of every principle, on the "French Five per Centis," and on the "English Consols," on Manchester, Gingham, and Lyons Saracens," will then be scoffed at or sneered by our descendants, whilst the one sad fact will remain, that Warsaw was sacrificed to English fears, and to English manufactures—Poland sacrificed to a French commercial system and to a French Government cowardice, and liberty offered up a victim on the bloody altar of unfeeling speculators and cold hearted speculators. The fall of Warsaw will survive as an historical fact to denote the want of feeling, of sense, of law, of justice, of courage, or patriotism, of the love of freedom and of civilization, as well in France as in Great Britain, in the nineteenth century, and when some ignorant or half-reading apologist for these times shall venture in succeeding ages to point to the Revolution of July and the Reform Bill of England as the facts of 1830 and 1831, the calm and sober historian will read from the pages of the *Monitor* of the 16th September, the announcement of the fall of Warsaw, and the retreat of the Polish army to Modlin.

Not a word of sympathy; not a line of sorrow; not a tear of regret; not a syllable of encouragement for the brave and noble heroes of the age in which we live; and the historian will then examine the columns of the *Monitor* for the succeeding day, will read the announcement of the event made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Chamber of Deputies, which concludes by saying:—"Order reigns at Warsaw!" "This will be sufficient. "Order reigns at Warsaw!" These were the words of the Minister of Louis Philip, when he announced the saddest news which ever broke on the ear of a disgraced and humiliated people! "Order