

ity see, and correct the evil. The latter urged the peculiar relations of Georgia with the General Government, as presenting a strong claim upon me not to refuse the invitation which had been given to me. I yielded to these suggestions, and took my place in the Cabinet, with a firm determination to avoid the controversies which I feared might occur. To that determination I have steadily adhered. Associating on terms of courtesy with my colleagues, my official intercourse with them was never interrupted by discord.

If there was any combination growing out of the supposed conflict between the interests of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren, I had no part in them—and as little in the supposed measures of character, having for their object to coerce Major Eaton to retire from the Cabinet—or to exclude his family from the society of Washington. With mine they did not associate; but no advance had been made on either side, and their actual relation seemed therefore to furnish no just ground of offence to either party. In this posture of things, and shortly after I had given an evening party to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited, I received and heard with infinite surprise the message of Col. Johnson.

I could make no mistake as to its character, for there was a direct and repeated reference to the large parties, which have been recently given by Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Such a mistake, if it had been one, would have been instantly corrected; from the nature of my reply. If the complaint had been of a combination to *evict Major Eaton from office*, and not to *exclude his family from society*, the reference to these evening parties would have been idle; and my declaration that I would not permit the President to control the local intercourse of myself and family, would have been instantly met by an explanation, which would have removed the impression from the minds of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Yet we all parted with Col. Johnson, with a clear conviction that such a proposition had been made, and feeling as we all did, that an indignity had been offered to us, there was, as I believe, no difference of opinion between us as to the course we ought to pursue; if this proposition should be avowed and pressed by the President.

This conversation took place on Wednesday evening, and the rumor of our intended removal speedily became general. On the succeeding day, the personal friends of Gen. Jackson interposed, and he was awakened to a sense of the impropriety of his projected course. It was then according to Col. Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham that the paper spoken of by the editor of the Globe was prepared. My two colleagues had their interview with the President on the succeeding day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's statement made from full notes taken at the time, proves no paper was shown to him on that occasion. Owing to a mistake in the communication of the President's wishes to me, I did not see him until the succeeding day, (Saturday) and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he seemed to me to be anxious to dispose of the subject as briefly as possible. He spoke of the falsehood of the reports against Mrs. Eaton, of which he said he had sufficient proof; and upon my declining to discuss that question, he complained of the injustice of excluding her from society; referred to the large parties given by Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and myself, and told me if he could have been convinced that there was a combination between those gentlemen and myself to exclude her from society, that he would have required our resignations. He immediately added, that he was entirely satisfied that there had been no such combination, and again referred to those large parties, and to the rumours to which they had given rise, as having produced that impression. So far from them suggesting that information had been received from any member of Congress, when I claimed the right of having the names of any persons who had made to him representations unfavorable to my conduct, he still referred to the thousand rumors which had reached him as the origin of such impression which had been made upon his mind. He showed me no paper—spoke to me of none—intimated to me no terms which he would hereafter require. By his declaration that he did not intend to press the requisition which he had made through Col. Johnson, I considered the object of the interview to be to explain to me the motives under which he had acted, and to announce the change of his determination. He accompanied this with expressions of personal kindness, which I thought were intended to soothe the feelings which he must have been conscious of having excited. Still I thought it was improper for me longer to remain in the Cabinet. Admitting that sufficient atonement had been made for the indignity offered by the message sent through Col. Johnson, there was a perpetual liability to the recurrence of similar outrages. I believed it, therefore, to be my duty to retire. My friends thought otherwise, and my own sense of what the interests of Georgia at that particular crisis required, induced me to repress my feelings.

When at a subsequent period, the controversy occurred between the President and Vice President, I thought I saw in this; the evidence of an intention again to agitate the question, which by the agency of the personal friends of General Jackson, had been happily repressed. The connection of Mr. Crawford with this controversy, and his own relation to General Jackson, forbade me to take any part in it—and I studiously avoided all interference, except to deprecate Mr. Calhoun's publication. I left Washington on the 4th of April, one day after Major Eaton had announced to the President his intention to resign, according to the report in his (Major Eaton's) letter of re-

signation, and not the slightest intimation was given to me of the intended change in the Cabinet. But when I saw the correspondence between the President and the several Heads of Departments, I could not doubt for a moment how, and by whom, dissolution had been produced. I did not feel at liberty to express my views generally, until my return to Washington should enable me to dissolve my connection with the President; but to a few friends who had the right to understand my actual position, I stated the utter impossibility of my continuance in the Cabinet, unless the President could place the retirement of my colleagues on other grounds than those which I believed to have occasioned it, and such as I could approve. In full view of the speedy dissolution of all connection between the President and myself, I availed myself of the occasion afforded by the kindness of my fellow citizens of Savannah, to do an act of justice to his public conduct, on a question vitally interesting to the people of Georgia. If there be any man who is incapable of understanding, or of appreciating the motive which prompted this act, I cannot envy his feelings, and will not attempt to enlighten his understanding. I returned to this city, had a conversation with the President, of which the prominent points are adverted to in my letter of resignation which immediately followed it, and having brought up the public business, which was in arrears; retired from office.

While these occurrences were in progress, Major Eaton addressed to me a letter of like import with his first communication to Mr. Ingham. He called upon me to sanction or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. I answered by detailing the conversation which had passed between myself and Col. Johnson, and stated that I had subsequently expressed the same views to the President, who had disclaimed any disposition to press this requisition, referring to that which I had previously stated to have been made through Col. Johnson. The Editor of the Globe has published this detached sentence of my letter, and has made an impotent attempt to distort its meaning. The public shall judge of the whole correspondence. Perfectly satisfied that it would at all times speak for itself, and not emulous of reputation to be acquired in such controversies, I have resisted the numerous calls which have been made upon me through different journals to give it to the public. But the Editor of the Globe is in possession of it, and by the publication of an isolated extract attempts to do me injustice. I exercise a right, therefore, which belongs to me, when I take from him, this unfair means of annoyance, by giving the whole to the public.

Friday night, 17th June, 1831.

Sir: I have studied to disregard the abusive slander which have arisen through so debased a source as the U. S. Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full development of what he had to say, and until persons of respectable character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me, and my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife: "It is proven that the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her." This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction this statement; or disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer. Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Jno. M. BERRIEN, Esq.

WASHINGTON, 18th June, 1831.

Sir:—I received to-day, your note of last night, in which you call my attention to an article in the United States Telegraph of the 17th instant, relating to your wife—and desiring to know whether I will sanction or disavow that statement, you add, "The relation we have sustained towards each other, authorizes me to demand an immediate answer." To this enquiry preferred as a matter of right, and presented in the form of a demand my answer must be brief. It consists in the simple denial of the claim which you assert. I cannot recognize your right to interrogate me, concerning the statements of the Telegraph, or of any other public Journal, which are made without my agency. You might with equal propriety select an article from any newspaper in the Union, for the purpose of putting me to the question—and if the claim which you assert be well founded, I might be required at the instance of any person aggrieved to give my confession of faith, in relation to the various statements to be found in any of the Journals in which my name may chance to be mentioned. Such a demand, therefore, cannot be admitted for a moment. But although I cannot recognize your right, either as derived from the relation which we have sustained towards each other, or from any other source, to make the demand presented by your note, I am not quite sure, looking to the position in which we stand before the public, that I can acquit myself to the community or to myself for declining to answer your inquiry.

In the progress of these events which have at length resulted in the dissolution of the cabinet my determination has been not to do any act which was calculated to provoke controversy, nor to deviate under whatever urgency from that line of conduct which my own sense of propriety prescribed. Acting upon this determination, I have necessarily pursued a course, which a refusal to answer your inquiry, might seem to indicate an unwillingness to avow. Such an inference would be unjust as it regards myself, and delusive in relation to the public. Although therefore I have the most unaffected reluctance to enter upon such a subject, & certain-

ly do not acquiesce in your right to demand it, it seems to me that you have by marking the inquiry, imposed upon me the obligation to do so, from a just consideration of what I owe to myself and to the public. I have then to state to you, that up to the time of your marriage, I had not heard the rumors, which have since in various forms, been presented to the public, and was ignorant of Mrs. Eaton's relation to the society of this place. I accepted your invitation to be present at your wedding, therefore, with no distrust of the propriety of my doing so, other than that which resulted from my own situation at that period. You are yourself no doubt aware how much that event, and your subsequent introduction into the Cabinet, made these rumours the subject of conversation. I could not longer continue in ignorance of that which was publicly and generally spoken of, and it consequently became necessary for me, embarrassed as the question was, by the official relation in which we stood to each other, to determine upon my future conduct. In doing this it did not seem to me to be necessary to decide upon the truth or falsehood of the statements which were made: It was sufficient to ascertain the general sense of the community of which I had recently become a member; and having done so, to conform to it. In the winter of 1830 as I presume is known to you, I was called upon by a gentleman who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not, did act under the authority of the President, to express with precise reference to this subject the regret which he felt at the want of harmony, or of social intercourse among the members of the Cabinet, and to announce his determination at any rate to have it. Messrs. Ingham and Branch were present at this interview. The fact was distinctly stated that they and myself had successively given very large parties to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited.—We were then told that on such occasions at least the President would expect in future a social intercourse between our respective families. There were various suggestions made during their conversation, but the recapitulation is not rendered necessary by your inquiry. I answered to this communication for myself, that I would not permit the President, nor any other individual to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family—and that if such a requisition was persevered in, I would retire from the official situation which I held. In the interview to which I was invited by the President some few days afterwards, I frankly expressed to him my views on this subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition. I am not aware that any other occasion has occurred in which the question of an intercourse between your family and mine has been presented to me or to my family.

I am, respectfully, your obed't serv't.

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To J. H. EATON, Esq.

MONDAY MORNING, 8 o'clock.

Sir:—I have received your note of the 18th inst. It may become necessary for me to offer something in reply. For the present I have engagements which prevent me from doing more than to acknowledge that it has been received. Very respectfully,

20th June, 1831. J. H. EATON.

Mr. BERRIEN.

Sir:—I have not had leisure to reply to your letter of the 18th until to-day. It involved a matter which it behoved me to give a full and calm consideration to. That has been given.

I felt indisposed to believe that these attacks of Gen. Green could be authorized by you, or were made under your sanction.

Your declaration is evidence of the correctness of what I was before impressed with.—I take occasion, therefore, with pleasure, to acknowledge the frankness with which you have disavowed an agency in this nefarious business.

Respectfully, your most obed't.

J. H. EATON.

J. M. BERRIEN, Esq.

[Conclusion next week.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Bloody conflict in Poland—Advance of the Russians—Retreat of the Poles, &c.

By the packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Captain Allen, the New York American has received files of London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool papers to the 9th ult. The news from Poland, though as usual confused and ill-authenticated as to particulars, leaves no doubt but that they have sustained a disastrous reverse. Diebitsch, in attempting to cut off the Polish army from Warsaw, a corps under Lubjenski, forced its way through his columns at the point of the bayonet. This enabled Skrynecki to pursue his march with the main body, Lubjenski then forming the rear.—Upon reaching the Narew, this brave officer was again attacked, and being driven forward on the main body, he burnt the bridge, "but not so effectively," says one account of this affair, "as to prevent its being restored."

Accordingly, Gen. Schakoffskio, supported by a tremendous artillery, succeeded in crossing the river. A most violent combat ensued. The enemy vainly endeavored to convey large masses to the right bank. Our troops defended themselves most bravely. The carnage was dreadful, and lasted several hours, during which our troops in vain endeavored to force the enemy back to the other side of the river, and who on his part was also striving to effect his purpose.

The chief point of contention was the bridge, and a long elevated dike which passes along the marshy shore of the Narew; and the nature of the ground, contributed

much to give the battle a sanguinary character. They fought man to man, and thousands were killed by being thrown over the dike. The Russian troops displayed a degree of courage and resolution far superior to what they had shown in the preceding part of the campaign. An unusual heat increased the labor of the day.—The Russians threw away their knapsacks to be more at their ease. At length, towards evening, fatigued by their exertions, and unable to overcome the resistance of our gallant troops, the enemy withdrew to the left bank of the river, and [we?] remained in possession of the field of battle, upon which the Commander-in-Chief passed the night, in order to provide for the relief of the wounded."

Such are the main features of this sanguinary engagement, in which about 3000 Poles, including two general officers have perished. Quarter, we are told, was out of the question; the chief work was performed with the bayonet. Three Russian Generals fell in the engagement, and even their crowded ranks were thinned in this deadly struggle. The official account is as follows:

Report of the Commander-in-Chief.

The encounter of General Lubjenski, on the 23d inst. with the mass of the enemy, apprised me that Field Marshal Diebitsch was, with his principal force, on the right bank of the Bug, and that any moment he could rejoin the guards. On the other hand, General Chlahowski, intrusted with conveying support to our Lithuanian brethren, having joined them, had secured the object of our expedition. I then gave an order to commence our retrograde movement before forces so superior to our own. On the 24th the reserve, under Gen. Pac was at Stoeryn; Gen. Rubinski occupied the position of Crerwin; Gen. Lubjenski, with the corps of cavalry and the division of Gen. Henry Kamienski, was posted near the Nodborg; and Gen. Gielgud marched upon Lamzo, to occupy it. On the 25th Gen. Lubjenski was attacked by the Guards from Tykocin, and from Chorecto; at the same time the army of the Field Marshal arrived from the Nur.

I gave orders for our troops to pass to the right bank of the Narew, which was effected on the evening of the 25th, over both bridges, in the most perfect order. Gen. Lubjenski commanded the rear guard, and to cover the passage of the army, he occupied the heights of Zekun and of Lawy. In the morning of the 26th, the positions of Gen. Lubjenski were attacked with great impetuosity by the Field Marshal in person. Gen. Lubjenski retreated upon Ostrolenka making a most vigorous resistance. His march was stopped by the city itself, which had been set on fire by the mortars of the enemy; but, after having passed to the right bank of Narew our army attempted to destroy the bridge. Placed, however, under the fire of the enemy, their success was imperfect, and they could not prevent the Russians from repairing it. This circumstance enabled the division of grenadiers under Price Pzakowski to pass over the right bank of the Narew. The enemy's division, protected by a numerous artillery, placed on a position on the opposite bank, commenced a vigorous fire. This protected the division, and presented a serious obstacle to our attack. Nevertheless, several of our regiments of infantry and other divisions charged the enemy with intrepidity. The combat was for a long time one of real slaughter. We were unable to drive the enemy across the river, and on his side, with the greatest efforts, could not reach its right bank, and the enemy, who had advanced in numerous columns, was obliged to retreat. Finally, the Russians, exhausted, towards night retired from the other side of the river, leaving only some sharpshooters on the right bank, who also retrograded as far as the bridge. Thus we remained masters of the field of battle.

The battle ended at 12 o'clock at night. I ordered the army to proceed to Pultusk. This was effected without the least interruption on the part of the enemy. We have not been able to ascertain our loss, but it is considerable on both sides, both killed and wounded.

We have taken some hundred soldiers and several officers.

(The report concludes with praise of the officers and men, and a promise of a more detailed report.)

(Signed) "Commander-in-Chief, "Pultusk, May 27." SKRZYNECKI.

It will be observed that the Polish Commander makes no estimate of the loss on either side, farther than to admit that "it was considerable on both sides." The private accounts making the Russian loss 16,000, and that of the Poles only 4000, are scarcely to be believed. So great a disparity, in numbers slain, where both sides fought with such desperate obstinacy and bravery, is incredible.

In FRANCE, we learn the elections engage all minds. Casimir Perier has addressed a letter to the prefects of communes giving directions for the formation of the electoral lists. The ministry are said to entertain hopes of a small majority.

Particular, except some accounts of disturbances in Wales, to which we hardly know what importance to attach. Such commotions are rare in that district; and may indicate a state of feeling which will give some trouble to the British Government. "The accounts to-day," says a London paper of the 7th, "from the disturbed districts in Wales are very gloomy. We have not seen any letters, but it is said that sixteen of the rioters had been killed; and a considerable number wounded. The soldiers had suffered considerably; eighteen had been

severely wounded, and a detachment taken prisoners and disarmed. It is added that when the last accounts came way, the remaining soldiers, about 200 in number, the Magistrates, and upwards of one hundred of the principal people in the neighborhood had taken refuge in Marten Castle, the seat of Mr. Crawshaw, from which they were afraid to remove till reinforcements arrived."

IRELAND is in a shocking state, with no prospect of relief. The dreadful accounts we gave the other day from a private letter, are thus confirmed in the Dublin Evening Post:—

Famine in the county of Mayo.—There are not fewer than 150,000 men, women, and children, in a state of actual starvation in the county of Mayo. This, we beg leave to say, is no exaggerated statement. A census has been taken of the parishes and townlands by competent and trustworthy persons, who can depose on oath, if necessary, to the accuracy of the returns. We have seen the frightful list in the hands of the gentleman, himself a landed proprietor, and one of the most active and intelligent of the deputation now in Dublin; Sir Francis Blosse. There is, therefore, no exaggeration. Famine, in the horrible and strict sense of the term, is devouring in a part of the county alone, a population of 150,000 human creatures.

Of BELGIUM we hear that after at length coming to a determination in the choice of a king, she is once more, by the declension of Leopold, set adrift upon the sea of doubt in the choice of a head to her government.

The London Times of the 8th says:—"It appears that there is what may be called the failure, at least for the present, of the Belgic arrangement. The crown being on particular conditions presented to Prince Leopold, has been by him refused!

"King Charles of this not having need, "Thanks you as much as if he did."

was the answer that the witty Rochester gave in the person of his master to an imaginary petition of the Commons tendering a mutilated constitution and diminished rights to the King. The Belgians do not tender a mutilated constitution to the Prince but offer more of a country than it belongs to them to give; in consequence of which His Royal Highness has declined their crown. The protocols of the great Powers do not assign Limburg and its territory to Belgium, but these the Belgians assume to themselves without leave, and invite Prince Leopold to govern the augmented state.—The result is as we have said above, that he has declined the offer.

The Belgians have now, therefore, to seek another King. Whom they may find we know not; but we must say, that he is a bold man who shall accept the crown on conditions which France and England prohibit. In fact, the Belgians have not advanced a step; they have merely chosen Prince Leopold instead of the Duke de Nemours. The other and main question are in statu quo.

PORTUGAL affairs seem at length to have assumed a determinate character, and this is decidedly belligerent; and, according to accounts from Lisbon, the French have commenced reprisals by capturing three Portuguese coasting vessels, off the mouth of the Tagus. There is but little doubt that the terms, offered by the French Government to Don Miguel have been refused, and that he is already beginning to feel the effects of his besotted councils.

Ten days later from Europe.

An arrival at New York of the packet ship President, from London, brings intelligence ten days later than the preceding. Mr. McLane, late Minister to England, and family, are among the passengers in the President.

The new Parliament assembled on the 14th June. Fresh troubles are spoken of in France.—And from the various details presented, we extract the following concerning fresh advantages reported to have been gained by the brave Poles.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Some further intelligence has been received from Warsaw dated June 6th, from which it appears that a battle took place on the same day as that of Ostrolenka, in which General Chlapowski, the Polish General, beat the Russians, and gained a complete victory. The General was joined by several thousand of the Bialystock insurgents near Narewka. He fell in with the Russians in the night, and surprised and completely surrounded them. The Russians lost all their cannon, five in number, and had about 300 men killed; the remainder of the Russians were completely defeated and made prisoners. At Bialystock, 120 Russians wagons were taken by the insurgents. In Volhynia the fortress of Hanan fell into their hands after a well-contested and sanguinary battle, in which the Russians left 1,200 dead on the field of battle. General Rudiger, however, with Krassowski's corps, is at Werbowice; he had 9,000 men under him, and thirty pieces of cannon, the Russian army had begun to move to the right bank of the Narew. On the 3d. inst. 10,000 men were encamped at Prasnitz. It seems that Gen. Lubjenski, in his retreat of Ciechnowice with 6,000 Poles, cut his way through 40,000 Russians!

The Polish State Gazette of June 6, contains two reports of Gen. Skrzynecki, dated from the Head Quarters at Praga, on the 1st and 2d of June. The first gives an account of the reasons (which are already known) why the army fought the battle of Ostrolenka, and afterwards retreated to Praga. The second report is that which gives an account of the defeat of a Russian corps in Lithuania as stated above.