

From the Philadelphia Sat. Eve. Post.
THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Many of our readers have complained, that notwithstanding our notice of the pamphlet recently issued at Washington, containing the correspondence between the President and the Vice-President of the United States, we left them in the dark in relation to the merits of the case. We now supply this omission by the following extracts from a notice of it by the New-York Evening Post:

"The ground of this correspondence is exceedingly simple. From various causes it seems that General Jackson had always entertained a strong impression that Mr. Calhoun, during the agitation of the question growing out of the Seminole war, had approved and defended his conduct. During the last year, he received information of a contrary character, a copy of the letter containing which was immediately transmitted to Mr. Calhoun, enclosed in one asking the Vice-President if the allegations were correct. Mr. Calhoun replied, admitted the part he had taken in the cabinet debate alluded to, but contended that he never sought to conceal his views, nor create an erroneous impression. So far as the two first officers of the government are concerned, this is the statement of the whole question. It is a mere matter of personal difference—Gen. Jackson entertaining, on the one hand, an opinion that Mr. Calhoun has not dealt openly and sincerely with him, and Mr. Calhoun on the other, endeavoring to show that he had never said any thing to authorize the impression which Gen. Jackson had entertained of the part taken by the Vice-President as a member of Mr. Monroe's cabinet.

"With regard to the Seminole war, some information of a highly interesting character is now for the first time placed before the public. The tenor of the private letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, and the fact of its having remained unanswered, leaving him to infer that its suggestions met the approbation of the administration, is an important fact in considering the propriety of his construction of his orders.—There can be no doubt that Gen. Jackson not only considered he was acting in pursuance of the wishes of the Government, but that he was fully warranted by concurrent facts, in the interpretation which he gave to the orders from the War Department.—While we do not think that there existed a sufficient occasion for the publication of this correspondence between Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson, we are decidedly of the opinion that its tendency must be to correct erroneous impressions of the motives and conduct of the latter in former years, and place him in a still higher elevation in the estimation and affections of the people."

The National Gazette, of this city, gives the following summary, which throws further light on the subject.

"In Dec. 1827, Mr. Crawford wrote to Mr. Balch, of Tennessee, a letter accusing Mr. Calhoun and his family friends of hostility to the Military Chieftain." This was communicated to Mr. Calhoun in January, 1829. In April, 1830, Mr. Crawford addressed a letter to Mr. Forsyth, Senator from Georgia, in which he charged Mr. Calhoun with having written, or caused to be written, a letter which was published at Nashville, and wherein it was asserted that Mr. Crawford had, in the cabinet, proposed to arrest Gen. Jackson for his conduct in the Seminole war,—a statement that had the effect of rendering General Jackson extremely inimical to Mr. Crawford, and friendly to Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Crawford denied, further, to Mr. Forsyth, that assertion, and averred that, on the other hand, Mr. Calhoun made a proposition to punish the General. President Jackson, it seems, always supposed that Mr. Calhoun was the uniform approver of his whole conduct on the Seminole campaign. But the General happened to be informed that Mr. Crawford had made a statement concerning this business, which had come to the knowledge of Col. J. A. Hamilton, of New-York; and on meeting Mr. Hamilton, he told him that he had received information from another source [the Marshal of the District] and requested him to write and obtain the consent of the proper parties to his seeing the statement. Accordingly, Col. Hamilton procured the consent, and Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth. When the President had read this, he the day after, [May 13, 1830.] enclosed a copy to Mr. Calhoun, announcing his purpose to ascertain whether it could be possibly correct. Such were the causes and commencement of the correspondence.

"In answering the President's note, Mr. Calhoun begins by denying his right to call in question his [Mr. Calhoun's] conduct on the occasion mentioned. He disclaims any idea of making excuses in his reply, and tells the General that he must or should have known that he [Mr. C.] concurred in the decision of the cabinet that the General's orders did not authorize the occupation of St. Marks and Pensacola. With respect to the part he took in the deliberations of the cabinet, as Secretary of War, he adds that he did express his opinion that the orders had been transcended, and that investigation, as a matter of course, ought to follow; but that he never questioned the patriotism, nor the motives of the General; and that he finally gave his assent and support to the course which was unanimously determined upon in the cabinet, and com-

municated to the General by Mr. Monroe's letter of July 10th, 1818."

"The Book," as it is familiarly called in Washington, has certainly succeeded in creating great commotion in the political world. That it has caused an irreparable breach between some of the members of the Cabinet, we believe is not questioned. "The Globe," a paper in the confidence of the President, denounces the "Washington Telegraph" as being a principal agent in endeavoring to bring out Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, for the next four years, whether Gen. Jackson should be a candidate or not, while the "Telegraph" denounces "The Globe" for making divisions in the Republican party! Thus the two leading Administration papers are at loggerheads, and with the dissensions and strife in the Cabinet, we judge there is troublesome times at head quarters. Some are of opinion, that the gentleman noticed by Mr. Burges, may be thanked for the greater part of the difficulty thus created; he is represented as being exceeding busy in electioneering for himself behind the curtain! Others think there is more than one aspirant to the Presidency about the General, and that the cause of this "confusion worse confounded" may be ascribed to this source. It is natural for candidates to be jealous, and there may be some truth in the surmise. At all events, the present situation of affairs, at Washington, is seen with deep regret by hundreds and thousands, who care for the honor and prosperity of their country, and not for the predominance of particular individuals, from party motives. Such distraction in the spot which should give life, health and vigor to the free institutions of our republic, and where the whole machinery of government is set in motion and controlled, cannot, we fear, but seriously affect the common interests of our country.—*Phil. Sat. Ev. Post.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

By the Britannia packet ship we have Liverpool papers to the 2d ult. and London papers to the 1st, with Paris and Brussels dates of 29th January.

The affairs of Belgium occupy the chief attention. The nomination of the Duke of Leuchtenburg to the crown was only deferred, not defeated, as by the last arrival was stated. But the French Government have, it will be seen by the letter of General Sebastiani communicated to the Belgian Congress, most explicitly declined the crown for the Duke of Nemours, refused an annexation of Belgium to France, and declared that if the son of Beauharnois was elected King by the Belgians, he would not be recognized by France. The explosion, which in the Belgian Congress followed this communication, was very great; and the sentiments of the French Chamber of Deputies on the general subject of the duty of France under present circumstances both towards Belgium and Poland, will be gathered from the debates we publish of the 27th and 28th January. Lafayette, it will be seen, urges plain, prompt, positive intervention; yet the French Minister of State says, at the conclusion of the debate on the 28th, that peace will be preserved.

It is clear that any supposed purpose of Nicholas to treat with the Poles was erroneously imputed. They are to be summarily reduced, if the force of the Russian Empire can effect it. Count Diebitsch had joined the Lithuanian army. Some accounts speak of the difficulties of the Dictator's position, and of his unpopularity.—We trust domestic discord will not add its horrors to the imminent peril of the Russian Invasion.

From Great Britain there is nothing of especial political interest. The Grand Jury of Dublin had found true bills against Mr. O'Connell and his associates, and they would speedily, it was supposed, be put upon trial. The Irish Government seems to have fairly staked its power upon the issue of the trial.

Reports of naval armaments in England, which appeared in several of the papers, are contradicted authoritatively in the Hampshire Telegraph.

Lord Rivers, a nobleman of 53 years of age, a husband and a father, drowned himself in the Serpentine river Hyde Park—owing, as was supposed, to losses at play.

The markets for flour and grain had improved in prices, and that for cotton in activity, but at a small decline.

ANTWERP, Jan. 27.—The ships have permission to come up the river without paying any duty, and several vessels have arrived.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Advices from Warsaw are to the 20th January, inclusive. But the accounts are not very encouraging to the friends of the Poles; nor, after a careful examination of the various accounts, do we believe that the great mass of the people are as enthusiastic in the cause as the revolutionary writers of news have represented. The Emperor of Russia is now admitted to have concentrated upon the scene of action a force so overwhelming and disproportioned to the resistance which he may calculate upon meeting, that more remote views are attributed to him, and the French papers speculate upon his masking, under cover of Polish coercion, a scheme of invasion of the French territory. Upon this we quote the following paragraph from the Augsburg Gazette:

"It is said that 14,000 regular cavalry,

and 12,000 Cossacks have already joined the Russian Army, and that this number is sure to be doubled. Such formidable preparations lead to the supposition that *Russia has a more important object in view than the mere conquest of Poland*, and that, after that expedition shall have closed, more serious questions may be agitated. Generally speaking, the public mind is much agitated; the people are irritated to the highest degree at the idea of their being by possibility again made subjects of Russia.—Some, however, speak of conciliation and a speedy submission. This it may be expected that when hostilities shall have commenced, the cause of Poland will suffer from disaffection."

According to all accounts, the Russian army would have been joined by the reserve grenadier divisions before the 29th of January, on which day the operations were to begin on two lines, viz. on the road from Bialystock and Brzesc. It is reported that 120,000 men, including 30,000 regular cavalry, have passed the Vistula; there are still 60,000 men near Warsaw. Order and tranquility are pretty well preserved. The troops will advance as rapidly as the scarcity of provisions will allow. It is supposed that the Emperor will endeavor to cause divisions among the Poles, by offering to many amnesty, and even personal advantages. Almost all the land owners who went from the Grand Duchy of Posen to the insurgents, have returned home at the first summons.

ASSAY OF FOREIGN COINS.

Report of the Director of the Mint.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, Jan. 31, 1831.

SIR: Conformable to general instructions from the Treasury Department, assays have been made of the following foreign coins, the result of which is now respectfully submitted:

GOLD COINS.

From the Assayer's Report it appears, that the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal contain 22 parts of fine gold in 24 parts; those of France 21 19-32 parts of fine gold in 24 parts; and those of Spain, 20 63-64 parts of fine in 24 parts.

The value per pennyweight of the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, deducted from the above assay, is the same as that of the gold coins of the United States, viz. 88 8-9 cents; that of the gold coins of France, is 87 1/2 cents; and that of the gold coins of Spain, 84.78 cents per pennyweight.

These results are very nearly conformable to those of our previous assays of the above coins, except in regard to gold coins in Spain, which, in this instance, give a value slightly above the average of those usually obtained. It may be confidently inferred, that no reduction in fineness has been made in either of the coins mentioned.

In addition to the above, assays have been made of the gold coins of Mexico and Colombia, issued in 1829; and of Central America, issued in 1827, being the latest dates procured. The result indicates an adherence on the part of those Governments, to the gold standard of Spain; the greatest deviation from that standard not being greater than Spanish gold coins frequently exhibit. The gold coins of those new States may be estimated at 84 25-100 cents per pennyweight, which corresponds with the average value thereof, ascertained by the assays of 1826.

SILVER COINS.

Of Spanish milled dollars, no later dates have been procured than those heretofore assayed and reported on, viz. of the year 1824. The fineness thereof may be stated at 10 oz. 15 dwts. 12 grains fine silver in 12 ounces, conformably to previous reports. The value per ounce corresponding thereto is 116 1-10 cents. Standard silver of the United States contains 10 oz. 14 dwts. 4 5-13 grains of fine silver in 12 ounces, the value corresponding to which, is 115 38-100 cents per ounce.

Specimens of the Mexican and Peruvian dollar of 1830, the Central American of 1829, and that of La Plata of 1827 and 1828, have also been submitted to examination.

The three first mentioned, are found to be of the full Spanish standard; they even incline to a fineness slightly superior to the ordinary Spanish dollar, but not such as to indicate any authorized appreciation in this respect. Being of recent emission, their weight exceeds that of the dollar of Spain now in circulation. The intrinsic value of these coins may be stated at 116 1-10 cents per ounce. By tale, they may be estimated to average 100 cents 4 1/4 mills.

The specimens of the dollar of La Plata, examined in 1826, were found equal in fineness to the Mexican, though of less value by tale, by reason of their inferiority thereto in weight. On an average, they were not found to be worth more than 100 cents each.

The latest dates then examined were of 1813 and 1815. The specimens of this coin issued in 1827 and 1828, now assayed, presents results materially different from the above, and indicate a very sensible deterioration in the standard thereof. These specimens vary from 10 oz. 1 dwt. 12 grains fine silver, to 10 oz. 7 dwts. 6 grains in 12 ounces. The former is equivalent to 108 1/2 cents per ounce, and the latter to 111 6-10 cents per ounce. The value of the former, according to their ordinary weight, will be, by tale, about 93 6-10 cents, and that of the latter 96 1/2 cents. Nothing can be usefully

affirmed of the average value of coins liable to variations of this extent.

Late deposits of large amounts in Spanish dollars, exhibit a result not observed at the Mint before the latter part of the last year. They have heretofore been stated as producing on an average 100 cents 3 mills, conformably to the ascertained value of large quantities received from time to time for coinage. Recent deposits have produced less than one mill above their nominal value. This is to be attributed to the diminished average weight of these coins, arising in part from the cessation of new issues, and probably still more to the fact, that a large proportion of the Spanish dollars now remaining in the United States may be the residue of parcels from which the most perfect have been selected for the purposes of commerce and the arts.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't.

SAMUEL MOORE.

Hon. S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

From Havana.—The Spanish schooner *Proanta*, arrived yesterday, sailed from Havana early on the 5th inst. but brought no papers.

A letter dated on the 4th, says—"The U. S. schr. *Grampus*, in entering the harbor last evening, run aground outside the Moro Castle. The U. S. ship *Peacock* sent down her boats, which have brought up the cannon and stores of the *Grampus*; when I last heard from her, she was still on shore. I hope she will not go to pieces, which she must do should it come on to blow."

The Eastern Boundary.—The House of Representatives of the State of Maine, went suddenly into a *Secret Session* on Monday week, on the motion of Mr. Deane. It is well known that this gentleman has, for several years, devoted himself to the acquisition of information respecting the disputed territory, and has contended, with resolution and spirit, for the whole district. Considering that a report had just arrived from Europe, that the King of the Netherlands had decided the boundary question, there can be no doubt the secret session regarded that subject. The report said the decision divided the altered territory, giving, however, to Maine the greatest share. Mr. D. would know, at a glance, what this share was. Whether Maine will consent to this arrangement remains to be seen. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the session of Congress has terminated at this moment. It is indeed possible that the Senate may be retained, as the rumor, and possibly the official accounts, must have reached Washington before the 4th of March; the Senators of Maine would not be negligent.

The Secret Session of Monday continued about an hour.

The Portland Courier says, that, as far as it has been able to ascertain public opinion on the subject, the people of Maine are not satisfied with the decision.

The proceedings of the Legislature in the Secret Session, have been transmitted to the President. Some step on the important subject has been taken with great expedition.—*Boston Palladium.*

Census of Pennsylvania.—The entire census of this great State embraces a population of 1,350,361, being an increase in ten years of 309,911, or a fraction of more than 28 1/2 per cent. Should the present ratio of 40,000 be adopted by the next Congress, Pennsylvania will have seven additional Representatives in the Federal Councils; if it be raised to 45,000, she will gain four—if to 50,000, she will have one more.

The last Congress, instead of adjusting the ratio in anticipation, before the returns were completed, have just thrown the apple of discord into the bosom of their successors. It will be, in all probability, an unpleasant scramble for representatives; a protracted struggle for power—each State striving to obtain such a ratio as will enable it to gain the most Representatives, or to lose the least, with the least fraction.

[Richmond Compiler.]

From the Banner of the Constitution.

At the late session of the Legislature of North Carolina, an act was passed to prohibit the circulation, after the 4th of July, 1832, of all bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, issued by Banks out of the State. This is only one step towards a sound currency. If North Carolina desires to be exempt from a repetition of the paper money devastation, to which she has been so signal a victim, she must, as Pennsylvania has done, prohibit her own Banks also from filling up the small channels of circulation with small notes. Just in proportion to the smallness of the notes which are tolerated in any country, will be the expulsion of coin, and, just in proportion to the smallness of the stock of coin in a country, will be the liability of the banking system to explode.

Dr. Thomas Harris, of this city, delivered on the 19th ult. before the Philadelphia Medical Society, an oration on the preservation of health, which is distinguished by sound practical sense, and a clear correct style. It comprises the results of enlightened and direct professional observation, entirely free of pedantry or empiricism. Exercise is the main theme of the orator. He pronounces on each mode, in a satisfactory and impressive manner.

[Poulson's Advertiser.]

NEW-YORK, March 7.—*Insurrection in Martinique.*—At a late hour we received Martinique papers to the 16th of February, from which we have translated the following:—

On the 13th of February, an insurrection broke out among the negroes. They had fired the town, a part of which was reduced to ashes. A large number had been apprehended, and many of the ringleaders were shot. Their plea was that, as the French had obtained their freedom in France, they determined to follow their example.

Revolution at Martinique.—We yesterday published an extract of a letter dated Martinique, Feb. 8th, which represented that island to be in a very gloomy state, and the negroes as becoming turbulent in different parts of the island. Yesterday, the brig *Ann Eliza Jane*, Captain Curtis, arrived from Martinique, bringing intelligence of an insurrection having broken out among the negroes, about the 12th of February, in which most of the blacks on the island were concerned. They had burnt many of the estates in the country, and committed other ravages. Martial law had been declared. In a contest with the negroes, a number of the inhabitants were killed, and about 100 of the blacks; 300 of the ringleaders were taken, and confined in prison. The insurrection was nearly quelled when Capt. Curtis sailed, and it was supposed it would be quite as usual again in the course of a few days.

N. Y. Dal. Adr.

The Siamese Twins.—These interesting boys who left this country about fifteen months since for England, arrived at New York on Sunday last, in the packet ship *Campria*, Captain Moore, from London. We have seen them, says the Gazette, since landing, and are happy to say that they have very much improved in appearance. The trip to England has, as we learn, been profitable to the concerned.

Distressing Occurrence.—In the early part of the week, four men employed in the excavation of a tunnel in this neighborhood were suddenly killed by the falling in of the incumbent earth above them. We understand that five persons were present at the period when the accident happened, one of whom only succeeded after great exertion in extricating himself from the mass in which he was buried. The rest of his companions perished, and when taken out, were so disfigured as only to be identified by their apparel. Their funeral took place in this borough on Wednesday last, when they were consigned to their graves, attended by a large and sympathizing concourse of inhabitants.—*Miners' (Pa.) Journal.*

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday, says:—*MR. GALT* (who was shot in the street by Marshall) is now pronounced to be almost out of danger—contrary to all previous fears and reasonable calculations. We congratulate our friends on this gratifying intelligence.

American Wire.—When at York, a few days ago, we saw a handsome sample of cast steel wire, which was drawn at Mr. Grime's Wire Factory, on the Codorus, near that borough. It is probably the first of this description that has been made in the country. Mr. Grime's apparatus for making iron wire is very complete, and the operation is performed with great expedition.—Mr. G. is the inventor of the machinery.—*Pittsburg Manufacturer.*

Admirable object.—A meeting has been held in the city of Mobile, and a Committee appointed thereat, to receive subscriptions, not exceeding one dollar each, to constitute a fund for the relief of the venerable James Monroe, from his pecuniary embarrassments incurred in the service of his country,—which have become a source of deep affliction and distress to him in his old age. The object is a most excellent and admirable one, worthy of the friendship and gratitude of the citizens of this Republic, to one of their most amiable, worthy, and valuable public servants. We hope the example will be promptly followed, here, as well as elsewhere throughout the Union. The Mobile Commercial Advertiser states, that such was the enthusiasm of the people in favor of the object, that "it was with difficulty that the contributions were kept within the limit of a single dollar. Five, ten, twenty, and fifty dollars were repeatedly offered, but as it was considered that the privilege belonged, of right, to the people, it was deemed expedient to refuse them."

Augusta Chronicle.

Mr. SERRURIER, recently appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France, near the Government of the U. S. was, on the 7th instant, presented by the Secretary of State, to the President, to whom he delivered his credentials, and by whom he was recognized in his official character.

MR. ROUY DE ROCHELLE, who had for some time fulfilled the same functions, also had an audience, on the same day, at which he took leave of the President, preparatory to his return to France.

[Globe.]

Charleston is the only city in the Union that has a French company of militia—the members of it are all Frenchmen, and the word of command is given in French.