CABINET RESIGNATIONS.

From the Globe of April 25.

It will appear, by the publication in our columns to-day, that the Secretary of State has tendered his resignation to the President, who has accepted it. The grounds upon which this step was taken are so fully and distinctly stated in the correspondence, that comment on our part is unnecessary. On the 7th the Secretary of War tendered his resignation to the President; and yesterday the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Navy handed in theirs; all of which have been accepted. From this it is inferred that a new organization of the Cabinet is to take place.

Washington, April 11th, 1831.

Dear Sir: I feel it to be my duty to retire from the office to which your confidence and partiality called me. The delicacy of this step, under the circumstances in which it is taken, will, I trust, be deemed an ample apology for stating more at large, than might otherwise have been necessary, the reasons by which I am influenced.

From the moment of taking my seat in your Cabinet, it has been my anxious wish and zealous endeavor to prevent a premature agitation of the question of your successor, and, at all events, to discountenance, and if possible repress the disposition, at an early day manifested, to connect my name with that disturbing topic. Of the sincerity and the constancy of this disposition, no one has had a better opportunity to judge than yourself. It has, however, been unavailing. Circumstances, out of my creation, and altogether beyond my control, have given to this subject a turn which cannot now be remedied, except by a self-denial of such a sentiment which, even if dictated by my individual wishes, could hardly be reconcilable with propriety or self respect.

Concerning the injurious effects which the circumstance of a member of the Cabinet's occupying the relation towards the country to which I have adverted, is calculated to have upon the conduct of public affairs, there cannot, I think, at this time, be room for two opinions. Distractive of ulterior preference among the friends of an Administration are unavoidable; and even if the respective advocates of those thus placed in rivalship be patriotic enough to resist the temptation of removing obstacles to the advancement of him to whose elevation they are opposed, by embarrassing the branch of public service committed to his charge, they are, nevertheless, by their position, exposed to the suspicion of entertaining and encouraging such views: a suspicion which can seldom fail in the end to aggravate into present alienation and hostility the prospective differences which first gave rise to it. Thus, under the least unfavorable consequences, individual injustice is suffered, & the Administration embarrassed & weakened. Whatever may have been the course of things under the peculiar circumstances of the earlier stage of the Republic, my experience has fully satisfied me that, at this day, when the field of selection has become so extended, the circumstance referred to, by augmenting the motives and sources of opposition to the measures of the Executive, must unavoidably prove the cause of injury to the public service, for a counterpoise to which we may in vain look to the peculiar qualifications of any individual; and even if I should in this be mistaken, still I cannot so far deceive myself as to believe for a moment that I am included in the exceptions.

These obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when superadded to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions and which every administration must expect, present a mass to which the operations of the government should at no time be voluntarily exposed—the more especially should this be avoided at so eventful a period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the utmost harmony in her councils.

Such being my impressions, the path of duty is plain and I not only submit with cheerfulness to whatever personal sacrifices may be involved in the surrender of the station I occupy, but I make it my ambition to set an example which, should it in the progress of the Government be deemed, notwithstanding the humility of its origin, worthy of respect and observance, cannot, I think, fail to prove essentially and permanently beneficial.

Allow me, Sir, to present one more view of the subject.—You have consented to stand before your constituents for re-election. Of their decision, resting as it does upon the unbought suffrages of a free, numerous, and widely extended people, it becomes no man to speak with certainty. Judging, however, from the past, and making a reasonable allowance for the fair exercise of the intelligence and public spirit of your fellow-citizens, I cannot hesitate in adopting the belief that the confidence, as well in your capacity for civil duties as in your civic virtues, already so spontaneously and strikingly displayed, will be manifested with increased energy, now, that all candid observers must admit their utmost expectations to have been more than realized.

If this promise, so auspicious to the best interests of our common country, be fulfilled, the concluding term of your administration will, in the absence of any prominent cause of discord among its supporters, afford a most favorable opportunity for the full accomplishment of those important public objects, in the prosecution of which I have witnessed on your part such steady vigilance and untiring devotion. To the unfavorable influence which my continuance in your Cabinet, under existing circumstances, may exercise upon this flattering prospect, I cannot, Sir, without a total disregard of the lights of experience, and without shutting my eyes to the obvious tendency of things for the future, be insensible. Having, moreover, from a deep conviction of its importance to the country, been among the most urgent of your advisers to yield yourself to the obvious wishes of the People, and knowing the sacrifice of personal feeling which was involved in your acquiescence, I cannot reconcile it to myself to be in any degree the cause of embarrassment to you during the period which, as it certainly will be of deep interest to your country, is moreover destined to bring to its close, your patriotic, toilsome and eventful public life.

From these considerations, I feel it to be doubly my duty to resign a post, the retention of which is so calculated to attract assaults upon your administration, to which there might otherwise be no inducement—assaults of which, whatever be their aim, the most important as well as most injurious effect is upon those public interests which deserve and should command the support of all good citizens. This duty, I should have discharged at an earlier period but for considerations, partly of a public, partly of a personal nature, connected with circumstances which were calculated to expose its performance thereto misconstruction and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in this severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been united, permit me to say, that it arises from no dissatisfaction entertained towards you—from no misunderstanding between us, on any subject; nor from any diminution, on my part, of that friendship and confidence, which has ever been reposed in you.

I entered your Cabinet, as is well known to you, contrary to my own wishes; & having nothing to desire, either as it regards myself or friends, have ever since cherished a determination to avail myself of the first favorable moment, after your Administration should be in successfull operation, to retire. It occurs to me, that the time is now at hand, when I may do so, with propriety, and in proper respect to you. Looking to the present state of things—to the course of your Administration, which, being fairly developed, is before the people, for approval or condemnation,—I cannot consider the step I am taking, objectionable, or, that it is one, the tendency of which can be to affect or injure a course of policy by you already advantageously commenced, and which I hope will be carried out to the benefit and advancement of the people.

Tendering my sincere wishes for your prosperity and hapiness, and for your successful efforts in the cause of your country,

I am very truly, your friend,

J. H. EATON.

To ANDREW JACKSON,
President of the U. States.

Washington City, April 8, 1831.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday was received, and I have carefully considered it. When you conversed with me the other day, on the subject of your withdrawing from the Cabinet, I expressed to you a sincere desire that you would well consider of it; for, however reluctant I am to be deprived of your services, I cannot consent to retain you contrary to your wishes, and inclination to remain, particularly as I well know that in 1829, when I invited you to become a member of my Cabinet, you objected and expressed a desire to be excused, and only gave up your objections at my pressing solicitations.

An acquaintance with you, of twenty years standing, assured me that, in your honesty, prudence, capacity, discretion, and judgment I could safely rely and confide. I have not been disappointed. With the performance of your duties, since you have been with me, I have been fully satisfied, and, go where you will, be your destiny what it may, my best wishes will follow you.

I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to devise some qualified mode to transmit your seal, until then, I must solicit that the resignation of your resignation be delivered.

I am, very sincerely and respectfully, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Major J. H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

Washington, April 18, 1831.

SIR: In communicating to me, this morning, the information of the resignation of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, together with the reasons which had induced the former to take this step, you were pleased to observe that this proceeding was made known to me, as one of those whom you had associated with you in the administration of the Government, and you suggested that I would, after a few days reflection, have a further conversation with you on this subject. But, in recurring to the brief remarks made at the time, as well as to the letter of resignation of the Secretary of State, which you were good enough to submit for my perusal, I have not been able to ascertain what particular matter was intended to be proposed for my reflection, as connected with this event. Under these circumstances, and being desirous of avoiding the possibility of misapprehension as to your views, I would respectfully inquire whether the measure adopted by the Secretary of State and of War, is deemed to involve considerations on which you expect a particular communication from me, and, if so, of what nature.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your ob't serv't.

S. D. INGHAM.

To the President of the U. S.

Washington, April 19, 1831.

SIR: I am gratified to find myself entirely relieved, by the distinct explanations at the interview to which you invited me, to day, from the uncertainty as to the object of your communication yesterday, which I had referred to in my note of last evening; and have to make my acknowledgments for the kindness with which you have expressed your satisfaction with the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the station to which you had thought proper to invite me, and your conviction of the public confidence in my administration of the Treasury Department. I beg leave, however, to add, in my own justification, for not following the example of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, in making a voluntary tender of the resignation of my office as soon as I was acquainted with theirs, that I was wholly unconscious of the application, to myself, of any of the reasons, so far as I was apprised of them, which had induced them to withdraw from the public service. It, therefore, seemed to be due to my own character, which might otherwise have been exposed to unfavorable imputations, that I should find a reason for resigning, in a distinct expression of your wish to that effect; this wish has now been frankly announced, and has enabled me to place my retirement on its true ground.

I have, therefore, the honor of tendering to you my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which you will be pleased to accept, to take effect as soon as my services may be dispensed with consistently with your views of the public interest.

I seize the occasion to offer you my thanks for the many testimonials I have received of your kindness and confidence, during our official connexion and especially for the renewed assurance this day of the same sentiment.

S. D INGHAM.

His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON,
President U. S.

Washington, April 20th, 1831.

SIR: Late last evening I had the honor to receive your letter of that date tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. When the resignations of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War were tendered, I considered fully the reasons offered and all the circumstances connected with the subject. After mature deliberation, I concluded to accept those resignations. But when this conclusion was come to, it was accompanied with a conviction that I must entirely renew my cabinet. Its members had been invited by me to the stations they occupied—it had come together in great harmony, and as a unit. Under the circumstances in which I found myself, I could not but perceive the propriety of selecting a cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated, in this respect at least, to command public confidence and satisfy public opinion. Neither could I be insensible to the fact that, to permit two only to retire, would be to afford room for unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations concerning the influence of their particular presence upon the conduct of public affairs. Justice to the individuals whose public spirit had impelled them to tender their resignations, also required then, in my opinion, the decision which I have stated, however painful to my own feelings, it became necessary that I should frankly make known to you the whole subject.

In accepting of your resignation, it is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the fiscal concerns of the nation. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have any control, I have been fully satisfied; and in your retirement you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

It is expected that you will continue to discharge the duties of your office until a successor is appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient serv't.

ANDREW JACKSON.

SAM'L D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

From the North Carolina Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—A friend has just placed in my hands, a late number of the *Western Carolinian*, a paper printed at Salisbury N. C. and edited by *Jones & Craige* in which under the editorial head is the following article:

☞ We have heard it hinted that before an appointment would be conferred upon Mr. Cameron, the late Editor of the Fayetteville Journal, a promise was exacted of him by Mr. Van Buren that he would not dispose of his Press to any person or persons hostile to his interests.—We mention this to ask if it is possible that there is any truth in the report? —Can Mr. Van Buren have been guilty of the enormity of using the Executive patronage for the buying up the Presses of the country? It has been suggested to us upon several occasions that this was the constant practise of the Secretary of State, whenever an opportunity presented itself. We hope for the credit of all parties concerned that this report may be incorrect. We ask for light upon the subject. It may be that the new Editors can let us into the secret, or disabuse the public mind of its present impression, which is running counter to their interests in this quarter, that they have connived at this act. We disclaim all intention to make any attack whatever upon the new Editors, whom we have every earnest are *gentlemen*, and would not have surrendered their principles to advance their pecuniary interests, far less is it designed to injure a man who is not now before the public, and therefore must necessarily be deprived of many proper occasions to defend himself."

A charge, so utterly destitute of all colour of truth, as is contained in this paragraph, deserves to be met but in one way: *it is a base, unqualified falsehood, and the author of it, is a shameless, and flagitious* LIAR!

My arrangements have been made, for some time past, with a view of leaving Carolina to morrow, on my way to Mexico. Could I spare the time, I would investigate and expose this calumny in a different manner, instead of thus troubling the public with it: I would ascertain who it is, who has "*hinted*" such matters. As it is, I here call upon the Editors of the Carolinian to name their informant, and I challenge them to produce their proof, that Mr. Van Buren, or Mr. any body else, ever exacted a promise from me that I would not dispose of my press to any person or persons hostile to his interests, or that any arrangements or bargain for a political purpose, was made between myself and any other person. The disclaimer of the Editors, in the latter part of their article, I consider to be as empty and hypocritical as the charge, to which they have given circulation, is false and unfounded. I leave this matter in the hands of a friend, with whom I have deposited every letter which ever passed between Mr Van Buren and myself, on *any subject*. He will see that justice is done me, though "*I must necessarily be deprived of many proper occasions to defend*" myself.

J. A. CAMERON.

Fayetteville, April 20, 1831.

The present Editors of the Journal state that the establishment of the North Carolina Journal "had been for months for sale, and we presume its vender took our offer because it was his interest to do so; but that any stipulation as to its future political course took place, so far from its being true, it was never hinted at. The course we have marked out for ourselves is the result of our own unbiassed determination and neither delayed or quickened by any other considerations than the immutable principles of right."

At a meeting of the members of the Anson Bar, called for the purpose of passing their tribute of respect to the memory of the late Hugh Meenan, Esq. who died in St. Augustine on the 16th ult. John Giles, Esq. was called to the Chair, John A. M'Rae was appointed Secretary and John Beard, Walter F. Leak, George C. Mendenhall and William F. Strange, Esqs. were appointed a committee to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting—who reported as follows:—

Hugh Meenan, to whose memory we have met to pay the tribute of our respect and friendship, was a native of Ireland. With a soul ennobled by the finest feelings of human nature, and a mind spurning the intolerance which repressed the energies of the proscribed portion of his countrymen, he bid adieu in his youth to the green fields of his beautiful, but "sad and forsaken Erin," and came to enjoy in America the reality of that rational liberty whose visions had been the delight of his early years.

He brought with him no revenue but a good education and a good name, but these with the aid of a polite address and scrupulously correct deportment, soon procured for him many valuable friends. He studied law in Virginia, and for a short time practised there; but in order to enjoy the society of an affectionate brother, his only near kinsman in America, he came in the fall of 1825 to North Carolina, and after a temporary residence in Salisbury, settled in Charlotte. He pursued his profession with unremitted fidelity, perseverance and ardor until the fall of 1830, when being suddenly and violently attacked by a disease of the lungs, he repaired to Florida with the hope that the kinder skies of the South would restore him to health and usefulness.

For awhile he seemed to be speedily recovering, and his friends hailed the return of spring as the season which was to restore him to their society: but, alas! how fallacious were their hopes! scarcely had it bloomed when it was blasted by the chilling tidings of his death.

Hugh Meenan was possessed of a good understanding, well improved by reading, observation and reflection: he had a fine taste, a sound judgment, inflexible moral principle, much energy of character, and an exalted estimate of the dignity and liberty of his profession, qualities which, combined with the virtues of the heart and much suavity of manner, must have ensured to him esteem. In private life he was courteous, affable, gentle, candid, liberal and generous, never wantonly inflicting pain upon the feelings of others, and never hastily taking offence where it was not clearly premeditated.

Such was the honored object, who by an inscrutable dispensation of a wise Providence, has been snatched from the world at the moment when his friends began to exult at the full developement of his mental faculties, and when his own bright hopes were about to be realised.

Deeply affected by the premature death of our friend, *Resolved*, That we will cherish the memory of his virtues among the choicest recollections of our lives.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a letter of condolence accompanying these proceedings be sent to the brother of the deceased.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and sent for publication to the Fayetteville, Raleigh, Salisbury and Charlotte newspapers.

JHO. GILES, *Chairman.*

JOHN A. M'RAE, *Secretary.*

FOREIGN

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

The packet ship Hibernia, at New York from Liverpool, in the short passage of twenty four days, brings advices to the 21st of March, nearly one month later than our previous dates.

From Poland it will be seen, that the Russians have reached the Vistula, and thrown some squadrons of troops and a large corps of Cossacks across the river, after much severe fighting. There seems to have been a succession of battles from the 17th to the 25th of February, inclusive, in the neighborhood of Warsaw, and within view of that capital, by the aid of telescopes. The details of these engagements, as they reach us through the German papers, are desultory and inconclusive. Enough, however, has transpired to warrant the statement, that the battles were fierce and bloody, and the Poles have fought with a degree of courage and perseverance, hardly to have been expected under their circumstances. In the early part of these engagements, while contending with the Russian advance, the Poles were evidently successful. It is believed that the victor of the Balkan miscalculated the strength and valor of the foe he was to meet; and forgetting that "a despised foe can sometimes give a bloody battle," found, before he was aware of his situation, that the laurels of the Imperial legions, flushed with the triumphs of Ottoman conquest, had been somewhat tarnished. But the main battle was fought before Praga, on the 24th and 25th, in which the Russians, after an obstinate and very bloody conflict, were victorious. An account of the engagements of these two days, will be found under the Frankfort date of March 9th, written evidently by a Russian. But immediately following that article, we have inserted another, from the Warsaw State Gazette, under the date of Feb. 28. Taking both accounts in connexion, there can be no doubt that the Poles were routed, if not overthrown. Hostilities were renewed on the 26th ult. on which day, and on the 27th, there was much hard fighting, with considerable loss on both sides. The Poles behaved as gallantly as in the previous affair, but being unequal in number to their adversaries, they were at length compelled to give way. Determined, however, to make their retreat in as good order as possible, they set fire to Praga, in order to interrupt for a time the advance of the Russians. Praga was thus destroyed.

Subsequently to these dates, it is very difficult to ascertain what was the true situation of affairs. Early on the 8th of March, intelligence was received in Paris by express, announcing that on the 28th the municipal authorities of Warsaw, finding themselves no longer protected by their brave army, and being unable, from the nature of the city, to prevent the entry of the Russians, held a *meeting*, at which it was resolved to surrender at discretion. They waited upon the Russian Commander, to signify their submission; and the Russian troops immediately entered the capital. This event is announced by the celebrated correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, in the following empassioned strain:

"Paris, March 8, 1831, 3 o'clock, P. M.—Warsaw has capitulated! Praga has been destroyed by fire! and the Polish Revolution been terminated! I had sent you a long letter before I received this intelligence. In that letter I had hoped against hopes, expressed my doubts, and prayed for a success which I almost despaired of. But, alas! couriers have since arrived with the afflicting intelligence that Warsaw has capitulated, and Praga has been burned by fire. France will hear it with horror. England will learn it with sadness. Liberty is arrested in her march; but the arm which arrests her progress, is but impotent. Russian Barbarians may burn cities, ravish women, rip up their helpless victims, and plant for a while the standard of despotism on the ruins of independence. But all this will not avail; and, in spite of these momentary triumphs, the Poles shall yet be free!"

And yet, notwithstanding the positive terms of these accounts, it would seem that the Polish capital had *not* fallen, so late as the 2d of March; and it is added that Gen. Diebitsch has been obliged to alter his plans; and that he will not again try his fortune by attacking Warsaw, but intends to surround and reduce it by famine. There is moreover, among the somewhat confused German accounts, which will be found below, an account of a thanksgiving in St. [illegible] for the results of their operations, so that Warsaw [illegible] fallen, although the brave but unfortunate Poles, after their principal works had fallen at Praga, were [illegible] across the Vistula, and the Russian commander was preparing for the [illegible] invest the capital.

The Polish official accounts state the loss of 9000 men put hors de combat in these engagements, and that the wounded in the hospitals amount to 5600. In regard to their prisoners in battles the most authentic and worthy reports state the casualties of the Poles in the different engagements, at Dobre, Lill, and Milosnow, to be 600 killed, 1400 wounded, 250 [illegible] and one 6-pounder. That of the Russians in the same affairs, 800 killed, 1700 wounded, and 300 missing. The temporary advantages gained by the Poles at Dwerniki over Gen. Geismar, on the 31st and a few days later at Narew, on the left bank, did not prevent the Russians from pursuing their forward movements. They were, in fact, simply affairs of Cossacks, in which these troops lost a considerable number of men. But upon the two occasions several pieces of cannon of the calibre of one and two pounds.

Most readers will probably be somewhat surprized that Count Diebitsch should have so rapidly advanced upon the Polish capital. But it appears that the troops in the vicinity of the Vistula have shown a very different spirit from that of the people in the interior territory. A letter from Frankfort, March 6, says:—

"It is a fact as indisputable as the righteousness of the Polish cause, that the Russians have met with no support from the inhabitants in general, in Augostowa, Podalachia, Lublin, and other parts where they have established themselves, they have not been molested or harassed by that part of the nation which in a war of this nature would have caused them the most mischief. Independent of the large magazines which have fallen into the hands of the Muscovites at Lomza, Stanislanof, Kaluezyn, and other places, they have been readily supplied with provisions and forege by the peasantry, and a remarkable fact must be added, that since the entry of the Russians into Augostowa an active commerce in grain has been carried on." Even the common people of Warsaw were not deceiving the Russians, but were awed and awed into submission by the bayonets.

France—Change of Ministry.—Another change has taken place in the French Ministry, the former having resigned, it is said, in consequence of disagreement of opinion with the King on the question of Austrian intervention in Italy, in which his intentions were more pacific, than those of his advisers. The following is a list of the new ministers:

1. M. Casimir Perrier, Secretary of State for the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers.

2. Baron Louis, to be Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Louis, whose resignation is accepted.

3. M. Barthe, to be Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, and President of the Council of State.

4. Count de Montalivet, to be Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the room of M. Barthe.

5. Count d'Argout, to be Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

6. Vice Admiral de Rigny, to be Minister of Marine, in the room of Count d'Argout.

There was a mob in Paris on the 13th which attacked the hotel of the Russian Ambassador, amid the cries of "Down with the Russians!" and "the Bourbons forever!" broke his windows, and then bent their step towards the Chamber of Deputies, the Members of which were assailed with insulting and seditious denunciations.

An almost general war in Europe, however, appears now inevitable. There is too much reason to fear that England will be involved in the war.

Austria is determined to put down the revolution in Italy, and Metternich is said to have threatened, that if France interposes, the Austrian Cabinet will support the claim of young Napoleon to the throne of his father. And the war party in France gathers strength every day. The new administration, it is true, is even more anti-war than the last, but its permanency is doubted. Louis Philip will be compelled to accede to the wishes of his people, and interpose in behalf of the nations who are struggling for freedom. There are reports of extensive insurrections in Spain, but the accounts hitherto received cannot be relied upon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain is in a ferment on the subject of Reform, which was introduced in the House of Commons by Lord John Russel on the 1st of March, and after a protracted debate of six days, a thing almost unheard of in England, was read a first time on the 8th; and the second reading, which would test the measure, was appointed for the 21st. The proposition of the Government goes far beyond the expectations of every one; and Mr. Hume, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. O'Connell admitted that it was worthy of their support. On the other hand, the abolition of boroughs, *sixty of which are entirely disfranchised entirely*, and others to be reduced to one member, excited vehement opposition, and in conjunction with the ultra Tories, were moving Heaven and Earth to defeat ministers on the second reading.