faior Baton but in his tate addre Major Eaton has in his late sodress retailerally dragged by mame into his entraversy with a part of his associates to the late administration. The states which he recently accupied, and he relation in which he is well known a stand to the head of the executive branch of the government, are calculated to give more weight to his rapresentations, at least with many, than what belongs to the suppymous communi-cations of the day, set I could not have deemed his statement worthy of my no-tice had he confloed himself to the vague insinuations, which constitute the great body of his address, at far as it relates to me. To give culor to his general charges, he has ventured in a few instances to descend into detail, and to give statements of facts, but in a manner wholly erroneous; which howeser, might be received by the public as true, were I to remain silent. They have, in fact, been already so received in some respectable quarters. I am thus compelled in self-defence to correct the errors of his statements, as far as they concern me. The occurrences, which are the subject of his address, are of a character to cender me solicitous, that the part I took in relation to them, should be presented in the light which truth & justice require. The memory of them will probably out live the present day, and a decent regard for the opinions of those who are to succeed us. naturally makes me desirous that I should not seem to have any other connection with events little extended to do credit to the history of the day, than what I in reality had.

It is impossible to doubt, that the main drift of Major Eatou's address is to hold me up as the real author of ali the discord, which is alleged to have prevailed in the late cabinet, and to which he endeavors to trace its dissolution, and which he would have the publie believe, originated in a low and miserable squabble on ray part, in ce

lation to the succession to the Presidential chair. With this view, and in order to give a political aspect to the refusal of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Eston, he states that she and myself called in the first instance on him and Mrs. Eaton, during their absence at Philadelphia, intending it to be inferred, that in declining intercourse afterwards, we were actuated by political motives, and not by considerations connected with duty. Unfortunately for Major Eaton his statement is not correct. Mrs. Calhoun never called on Mrs. Eaton at the time he states, nor at any other time before, or since, nor did she ever leave her card for her, nor authorize any one to do so; and she is entirely ignorant through what channel, or by what agency her card could come into his and Mrs. Eston's possession; to which, I add, that it was not done through my agency, or with my consent or knowledge. If Major Eaton had reflected. he would have seen that there must have been, to say the least, an imposition somewhere. He states, that our

visit took place while they were in

their call, which, as he represents, took

place after their return, and which he

must know, according to the usage

that governs intercourse at the place,

could not occur. The Secretaries and

their famalies invariably make the first

call on the Vice President and his fami-

ly; and in conformity with this rule,

Major Eaton had called on me, on my

acrival at Washington-before his mar-

riage, which I afterwards returned, and, not finding him at home, left my

card. This was probably, while he was absent at Philadelphia, and was

the only intercourse I had with him, as

far as I can recollect, during the whole

Senate chamber, or when we casually

met at parties. This is not the first time that Mrs. Calhoun has contradicted the statement that she had visited Mrs. Eaton. It was reported at the time, that she had visited Mrs. Eaton, and that her eard had been left. She then, on all suitable occasions, contradicted it, as directly and pointedly, as she now does, and in particular to two ladies from Tennessee, (wives of members) who then resided in an adjoining board-

The erroneous statement of Maj. E. compels me to give a correct version of and now state with great reluctance, even in self defence. When he and Mrs. Eaton made their visit, I was not at they had been there, and said she would not have known, who M s. Eaton was, had she not been with Mr. Eaton, as the servant had not announced their names. She of course treated hem with civility. She could not with propriety do otherwise. The relation, which Mrs. Euton bore to the society of Washington became the subject of ne general remarks. The next morning she informed me that she had made up her mind not to return her vis-it. She said, that she considered heroutation on her character; and that resents, the mere refusal to grant the conceived it to be the duty of Mcs. sppointment, which of itself would neton, if innocent, to open her interver have had the least effect with mo. If there should be any doubt as to the sing a correct opinion of her con-sing a correct opinion of her con-and not with these who, like f, had no means of forming a pose to be in existence, with establish t judgment. I replied, that I the correctness of my statement.

approved of her decision, though I fore-saw the stifficulties in which it would probably involve me; but that I viewed the question involved as paramount to all political considerations, and was prepared to meet the consequences, as to myself, be they what they might. So far from political motives having any influence in the course adopted, could they have been permitted to have any weight in the question, the very reverse course would have been pursucd. The mad to lever and patron age lay directly before me, could I have been base enough to tread it. It would have been both to him and me The latimate relation between Gen. Jackson and Major Eaton, was well known, as well as the interest that the former look in Mrs. Eston's case; but, as degraded as I would have felt my self, had I sought power in that direc tion, I would not have considered the infamy less had we adopted the course we did, from any other motive. It was not, in fact, a question of the exclusion of one already admitted into society, but the admission of one already expladed. Before her marriage, while she was Mrs. Timberlake, she had not been admitted into the society of Washington; and the real question was, whether her marriage with Major Eaton, should open the door already closed on her; or, in other words, whe ther official rank and patronage should or should not, prove paramount to that censorship, which the sex exercises o ver itself; and, on which, all must ac knowledge, the purity and dignity of of the female character mainly depend Had the case been different; had a scheme been formed to exclude Mrs. Eaton, with political views, as is insinuated, the fully would have been equalted only by its profligacy .- Happily for our country, this important censorship is too high and too pure to be influenced by any political consider ations whatever. It is equally beyond the scope of power, or influence, to ex clude the virtuous and unsuspected fe male from society, as experience has found it is, to raise the suspected to that elevation. This point may now be considered settled, unless, indeed, the public should permit the fruits of the great victory that has been achieved, in favor of the morals of the country, by the high minded independence and virtue of the ladies of Washington, to be loss by perverted and false repre sentations of the real question at issue.

With the same view, and not much less erroneously, Major Eaton has gi ven a statement of my application to him in favor of a friend for the place of Chief Clerk, in the War Department. He has so drawn up his statement, as to make an impression, that I suspended all official intercourse with him, because he refused to comply with my application. The fact is far otherwise. It is true, that at the request of my friend, who was also a warm and devo voted friend of Gen. Jackson, and had soffered from his attachment to him, did present his 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 Philadelphia, and, of course, preceded 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 the early period he states, (which was necessary to make the impression he intends) 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. Calhoun had declined to return 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, timply to state my impression of his qualification, and not session, except what took place in the tourge 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 be named, but informing me, at the same time, if he should decline, my friend would receive the appointment. 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 I had presented, and of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Eaton on as between them, it could not possibly be a source of offence, that the former what actually occurred; but which I was selected; which, all who know me, never intended to intrude on the public, will admit, when I say the gentleman selected, was Col. Gadsden. The next ay, I received a letter from Governor Hamilton, then a member of Congress, home, as he states, and did not return to whom Maj. Eaton alludes, as my till after they had retired.—When I friend, stating, that he had made applicatured, Mrs. Calhous mentioned, cation 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 wrate 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 it. She said, that she considered herself in the light of a stranger in the place; that she knew nothing of Mrs.

Eaton, or the fruth, or lalsehood of the imputation on her characters.

been much more satisfactory, if Major Eaton had given the name of this sup posed friend, with the time, place, and cucumstauces, not only to enable him to give his statement of the occurrence, but to afford me an opportunity of judg ing how far I ought to be responsible an act of simple justice, which as far as I am concerned, would have been par ticularly desirable, as I must object to the competency of Major Eaton, and his associates, to determine, who are, or 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 almost official quarter. that my friends had a meeting to expelhim 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; a step, of the existence of which, I was ignorant till after the meeting, and, of the particulars, till disclosed by the recent publications. to this, I add Major Eaton's own liabiliv 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 abject to his competency in that particular. When it is necessary to sold me responsible for scenes, the sign of which he shows uncommon anxiety to shift to the shoulders of others, he errs, on that point, in relation to two of his late associates in the admin istration. If, in his anxiety to implicate me, he mistake the political relations between Mr. Branch and Mr. Bernen, and myself, gentlemen of whose sentiments one would suppose be could not be ignorant, we may reasona bly suppose, that he is equally mistaken in the case under consideration. The inference he would draw from

Gen. Green's course, in relation to him self, can scarcely deserve more than a passing notice. Gen. Green's course has been of his town choosing, without any 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, where he had much to lose. On the contrary supposition, that he was governed by a sense of truth and justice, an attempt to influence him was unnecessary My course, I trust, afforded ample mo tives of that description. If it had not, it would have been in vain in me, on the supposition of his honesty, to have attempted to obtain his support; as it clearly would have been, on the opposite, to have obtained it at all. As 1 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 enlisted in favor of his re election. 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 it to any imaginary influence over him, on my part, when is 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 Ma ior Eaton's statements and inferences wherever he has descended into par ticulars, it only remains to repel his general charges and insinuations, which do by a direct and positive contradic tion. 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 am any way responsible for the dissolution of the late Cabinet, upless indeed the refusal grounds exclusively connected with the dignity and purity of her sex, or the vindication of my character against an unprovoked and unfounded attack, should be considered sufficient to render me responsible. These are my only offences. In truth the reverse of all 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 furmer occasion. As he did not consult me, 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 Leither sought, nor desired office. The most prominent of them, those who had taken the most decided and effective part in favor of Gen. 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 amendment for throwing the nominaer and patronage. Their object was to into the power of the representatives of maintain principles which they believed to be essential to the liberty and hap-feated. In the mean time, while all to be essential to the liberty and hap-

responsible for the supposed feuds of the late Calinel, and its dissolution, because, as Major Eston states, an ardent friend of the Vice President said ingher did they hold these considerations of some machinery for diminishing the accountry of the machinery of the machinery for diminishing the accountry of the machinery of t in 1829, that Major Eaton is not the times than the elevation of any man to mount of manual labour in a shawl friend of Mr. Cashoun. It would have power, that, as is well known, pending manufactory, in the Rue de Cadran, the election, while zealonely supporting Gen. Jackson, they refused to advance his interest by the least abatement of their zeal in the mainfainance of their principles. Nor is the charge of embarrassing the administration less remote from truth. I was most anxous for the success of General Juckson's administration; and, though I saw much, I could not approve, yet I continued to give him my support, whenever I possibly goold, consistently with daty .-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 Sepators from Tennessee, both de voted friends of Gen. 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 Gen. 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 my self to touch on the prominent subject of this communication. The question involved in Mrs Eaton's relation to the society of Washington, belonged, I concieved, exclusively to her sex, and could not be involved in political considerations, or drawn into public discussion, without painful consequences. I acted on these views in my correspendence with Gen. Jackson. I could not be ignorant of the use made of it by those, who by their artful machinations 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 beouged refrained me from making the east allusion to it, in the correspon dence, though calculated to throw light on the controversy between us, and to strengthen us in the conflict.

J. C. CALHOUN.

FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore Republican of Oct. 25. FROM LIVERPOOL.

The brig Lady Adams, Capt. Staples prived at this port on Sunday evening, aving left Liverpool on the 13th September. Our previous dates were to the 9th, by the Birmington at New York By the papers we have receiv ed we discover no news of much impor tance, except that the cause of the Pole continued to wear a most unlavorable

-Corenation of the King and Queen .-The papers are filled with details of the ceremonies of the Coronation, which took place on the 8th September. The whole inner pages of Beil's Life in London, a capacious weekly sheet. published on Sunday, are devoted to interest of its details, that paper presents no less than four large engray the ceremonies on the occasion. The first gives a Perspective view of the Procession, through the Nave of West minster Abusy. The second repre sents the principal ceremony of the Coronation of the King. The third exhibits the King receiving homage on fourth view, represents the King and Queen enthroned in state on the platform of the Theatre-surrounded by the titled and jewelled crowd, whose high fortune it was to have a near view of these ceremonies. The day appears to have been anspicious, and was completely occupied from morning till night by the teremonies of the Coronation -In the evening the metropolis was were opened free of expense; and a great display of fire works at Hyde

Park concluded the entertainments. The dress worn by her Majesty a the Coronation on Thursday was of the most elegant description; it was com petticoat, with a diamond stomacher, and a purple velvet train lined with white satin, and a rich burder of gold and ermine. The coronet worn by her Majesty, during the procession to and from the Abbey was most beautiful, it was composed entirely of diamonds and pearls, and in shape very similar to a mural crown.

France.-We have had little of imbeen constrained to bow to the opinions to the prejudice of the people as the prompt interference of a French army in the contests of Belgium proved to their pride; and both the Sovereign and his Ministry are likely to draw from these incidents a popularity as great bestow. It is said, indeed, that it will limit to the creation of Peers; and that if the government attempts to resist an goes smoothly on the surface of poli ministration of the General Govern- ties, there have been some symptoms

But it seems that I am to be held; effection, and to arrest that course of late events have inflicted on the work-; flagration, which broke on has produced riots, which were quelled solely by the interposition of a power ful body of the military. How far a populace in this apparent state of distress may be excited to acts of violence a tew days will determine, as the reported announcement of the fall of Warsaw, and the declaration said to have been mule to the French Ambas sador at St. Petersburg, that if France attempted to interpose by force in the offaces of Poland, Austria, Penasta, and Russia would jointly declare war anity to stir up the passions of those who may, from any feelings of policy or necessity, be adverse to the present system of Government. Poland .- All accounts from Poland

varied and uncertain as they are in detail, agree on one point-that the Russians have succeeded in surrounding Warsaw on all sides, that their outnosts were within less than a mile and a half of the city, and that there was but too much reason to believe the Provisional Government were not possess of that degree of public confidence or unity of purpose that would save the capital from a speedy surrender. It is, indeed, confidently stated, although no official intelligence has been received to confirm it, that Warsaw surren dered on the 25th of Jugust, and that Prince Radzivill had been appointed Vicerov ad interim of the Kingdom of Poland, in the name of the Emperor. No mention is made of the army of the been quite neglected, and Poles; but as there had been several successive changes in their commands. ending with the re appointment of Skrzynecki, it is probable that their movements were paralyzed by that circomstance, or that Skrzynecki, who since the failure of the Lithuanian insurrection was known to be favorable to concession, had prevailed on them to remain inactive, and abide by the terms granted to the Government. Strong impes were entertained at the com mencement of the week that the Poles would again succeed in beffling their enemies, in consequence of a report that the correct Rudger had been defeated in its attempt to join the main body under Paskewitsch, and that 20 000 of his troops being forced to re treat into Gallicia, were there disacmed by the Austrians.

This news has not yet however been confirmed, as subsequent letters detail the movements of Rudiger in the combined plan of operations; and it is but too probable, therefore, that the victory had the usual origin of stock jobbing. It seems now to be preffy generally acknowledged, even by the most sanguine of those who demanded the cre alon of a kinedom out of the provinces. of ancieni Poland, that the Poles must be content with the fulfillment of the promise of a Constitution to the people of the Duchy of Warsaw, and such other advantages as France and England may, without the necessity of an appeal to arms, be entitled to stipulate for in their behalf. Why this is to be ings, illustrating the various stages of the comparatively fruitless termination of the heroic exertions of the patriots, and why England in particular abstained from demanding more, we have already more than once endeavored to explain. We may say, however, that, with the knowledge of what must be the result of the struggle, it seems to us the platform of the Theatre. And the that great criminality attaches to those who did not interfere at an earlier period to put an end to the waste of human life, and to check that delusive expectation of assistance under which the contest has been so fatally prolonged.

Belgium .- The affairs of Belgium are still very far from a settlement. The elections are proceeding peaceably, and the army is re organised, but the number of Deputies of what is called splendidly illuminated; the theatres the French party is said to form a conand other public places of amusement, siderable majority, who are prepared to thwart or oppose the Government at all risks, and it will be long before King Leopold can boast of an army capable of maintaining Belgian pretensions. The King of the Netherlands is in the meantime increasing his forces, and posed of gold gauze over a white satin French troops to the amount of 12,000 men are, therefore, at the request of his Majesty King Leopold, and with the consent of the Allies, to remain for the present in the vicinity of Brussels.

Portugal .- According to the last accounts from Lisbon, Don Miguel's Government had been subjected to a new peril by the revolt of the 2d Regiment of infantry on the night of the 21st of August. The conspirators, according portance this week from Paris. The to the scanty details given in the Roya arowal of the Government, that it has Journal left its quarters uttering sedicious cries, and proceeded to the Roc of the people on the question of Hered-itary Peerage, seems to be as gratifying were there, however surrounded and captured by the regiments which remained faithful to the authorities; and as a Court martial was immediately appointed to try the ringleaders, there is little doubt the punishment will be severe. The Order of the Day, published and as long lived as any which the on the occasion, treats this affair as a feelings of Frenchmen allow them to mere isolated instance of insubordination; but such an attempt on the part of scarcely outlive the discussions on the a small portion of the military would not have been made without the conviction of a wide spread discontent; and although circumstances seem for the present to have rendered it abortive, the perpetual recurrence of such events speak :nuch against that popularity of the sovereign which Lord Aberdeen wished us to believe in.

Pera, the suburb of Constantinople, ment to the true principles of the Con of the misery and privation which the was destroyed on the ed uit, by a con-

became a pray to the flar thing was consumed except an Palace and the Russia The loss is 'mmense, and aixty dead bodies have a taken out of the ruips,merchants voluntarily three into the flames in despair ath all their property. The fire at several points at the same a buildings of stone have suffer with those of wood. Pers per ing but one mass of ruins.
The Liverpool Markets,

Cotton-The demand for C tolerably steady last week a alteration in the prices, although new duty of 5-8d per th is forced upon Cotton entered 24th August last.

Lotton Market, Monday Sept. 12 .- There has been a w demand for Cotton to day, wards of 4000 bags sold, a Amercan, at former rates. an Saturday were 2500 bags.

Liverpool Corn Market, & At Yuesday's Market, there thin attendance of the trad Wheat was in moderate deman reduction of 6d per 70 lbs. for currency of that day as ninght a in very limited request, and 6d per bush- cheaper. We also decline of 1d to 2d per 45 lbc and 1d per do, on old Oats, and per bri on American Flou transactions in trade since hi chiefly in new Wheats, which h of ex ship, but prices are fu duced 2d to 3d per 70 lbs them nominally as on this day

COMMUNICATION

Gent'emen,-I desire now to observations upon a custom which a considerable extent throughout tion of the country: I mean the indecent custom of chewing tobse spitting ambier upon the floors a churches and other places of divine Many men, in this particular, act of they considered ambier and the tobacco an indispensable ingredien performance of their religious exerc No sooner does the minister open

vice, than they crash large wisps of tobacco into their mouths, and it

whole of the exercises continue to c as though chewray and ambier had ! manded as an acceptable sacrific Deity. Interrogate them upon the tablenes of this ridiculous practice; will very gravely tell you that when bacco their minds are more active, the ries more susceptible and retentive, understandings much clearer & strong at other times.) So it seems that it foolish habit they have reduced to to the necessity of secking aid fro stimulus, even in the performant religious devotions. There are t duals of this cast, who are com world as very temperate and religi and who perhaps would think they most sinned against their maker to a small dram of ardent spirits, wh sit for an hour or more in the house s. p and pour forth sluices of dirty the annoyance and inconvenience persons, that, before they my and chim to the characters of temper piety, they would learn to abstain use of tobacco, especially in the vine service, and not to appear Almighty under the influence of art citement. Devotion, to be true and must be native feeling heightene tender influences of divine mercy and not by the fumes of tobacco

How can the mind of any man the influence of those chaste a feelings, which, I conceive, ever ize true and sincere devotion, late is vitiated and rendered vi

With what astonishment sh template the man who should take to the church his bottle and his g intervals during the service, sharge potations of the intoxicating the purpose of stimulating his exciting his mind to vigorous devotional activity! This man

much reason to offer for his practite tobacco chewer.

I am by no means attempting treatise, but am censuring an enthe putting down of which I butting down of wh citizen in the community is in does not wish to be disturbed ed by the filth and stence of at church he should be com

voted.

Again,-Amongst the diversity ers who ordinarily comp tions, there are many, and the respectable character, who when they approach the M Universe, in the relation of wo should prostrate themselves upon twould sak how can this be degree of convenience, amids masticated tobacco and sluices of

masticated to bacco and sluices of Once more.—I would ask a person, especially fernale, can be most of the meeting houses a country, without having his or much soiled by fith?

A do insist upon it that these into so to be. I do think that the public worship ought to be kel and as cent as our daily habitation to say that they should be forced with vain trappings, and ne meents; but I do say that they ough decent and neat.

Who would not be shocke dwelling house of a friend at treated as he has often seen meeting house within the quaintance treated! Would not considered barbarous and savage. eject forth mouthful after mo ambier upon the floor of a dec house!) And can we take liber respect, in the house of the Lo would be considered as a mark low breeding in any decent familin the country? I hope that whall not feel ourselves authorized

Gentlemen, I have been more it led into these reflections, at this the circumstance of a public meets I recently attended. The congre-

this manner longer.