

From the *Frederick Messenger*.
Major Eaton had in his late address...
approved of her decision, though I fore-
saw the difficulties 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, by what they might be.
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 pur-
sued. The road to favor and patron-
age lay directly before me, could I
have been base enough to tread it.
The intimate relation between Gen.
Jackson and Major Eaton, was well
known, as well as the interest that the
former took in Mrs. Eaton'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 ex-
clusion of one already admitted into
society, but the admission of one al-
ready excluded. 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, whether
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
the female character mainly depend.
Had the case been different; had a
scheme been formed to exclude Mrs.
Eaton, with political views, as is in-
sinnated, the folly would have been
equalled only by its profligacy.—Happi-
ly for our country, this important
censorship is too high and too pure to
be influenced by any political consid-
erations 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 achiev-
ed, in favor of the morals of the coun-
try, by the high minded independence
and virtue of the ladies of Washington,
to be lost by perverted and false rep-
resentations of the real question at issue.
With the same view, and not much
less erroneously, Major Eaton has given
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 suspend-
ed 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-
ted friend of Gen. Jackson, and had
suffered from his attachment to him, I
did present his name to Maj. Eaton,
and that I had no official intercourse
with him afterwards; but for a very dif-
ferent reason from what he alleges; a
reason which every individual, who has
even a moderate share of self respect,
must deem amply sufficient, as a brief
statement of the facts will prove: The
application was made, not at the early
period he states, (which was necessary
to make the impression he intends)
when it was known he was to be ap-
pointed 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 of-
fice a day or two before I left the city;
I informed him, that I called at the
request of my friend, simply to state my
impression of his qualification, and not
to urge his claim. After I had stated
my impression in my friend's favor, he
told me, he was well satisfied with his
qualifications, but that he had offered
the place to another gentleman, whom
he named, but informing me, at the
same time, if he should decline, my
friend would receive the appointment.
I remarked, that the person to whom
he had offered the place, was perfectly
qualified, and that I could not say a
word to weaken his claim. Besides his
qualifications, his relation with me,
was at least as intimate and friendly,
as his, whose name I had presented, and
as between them, it could not possibly
be a source of offence, that the former
was selected; which, all who know me,
will admit, when I say the gentleman
selected, was Col. Gadsden. The next
day, I received a letter from Governor
Hamilton, then a member of Congress,
to whom Maj. Eaton alludes, as my
friend, stating, that he had made appli-
cation to Maj. Eaton in favor of the per-
son for whom I had applied, with the
favorable result of his application. On
the strength of this as well as his pro-
mise to me, I wrote to my friend en-
closing Gov. Hamilton's letter and in-
formed him he might expect the ap-
pointment with confidence, as I felt al-
most certain that Col. Gadsden would
decline the office. He did decline, but
contrary to promise, another person
was appointed, without giving me any
explanation, then, or since. It was this
breach of promise, remaining still un-
explained, which interposed a barrier on
my part to farther official intercourse
between us; and not, as Major Eaton re-
presents, the mere refusal to grant the
appointment, which of itself would never
have had the least effect with me.
If there should be any doubt as to the
promise, or the time of the application,
the letter of Gov. Hamilton to me, and
mine to my friend, both of which I sup-
pose to be in existence, will establish
the correctness of my statement.

But it seems that I am to be held
responsible for the supposed feuds of
the late Cabinet, and its dissolution,
because, as Major Eaton states, an ac-
cident friend of the Vice President said
in 1823, that Major Eaton is not the
friend of Mr. Calhoun. It would have
been much more satisfactory, if Major
Eaton had given the name of this sup-
posed friend, with the time, place, and
circumstances, not only to enable him
to give his statement of the occurrence,
but to afford me an opportunity of judg-
ing how far I ought to be responsible.
It would have been both to him and me
an act of simple justice, which as far as
I am concerned, would have been 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 expel
him from the Cabinet, when it turned
out, on farther disclosures, that they
were all gentlemen from the Western
States, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Lou-
isiana, and devoted friends to Gen.
Jackson, actuated solely by a regard
for the success and honor of his admin-
istration; a step, of the existence of
which, I was ignorant till after the
meeting, and, of the particulars, till
disclosed by the recent publications. If
to this, I add Major Eaton's own liabil-
ity to fall into error in determining who
are, or are not my political friends, as dis-
closed in his late address, it will not, I am
sure, be thought unreasonable, that I
should object to his competency in that
particular. When it is necessary to
hold me responsible for scenes, the
odium of which he shows uncommon
anxiety to shift to the shoulders of oth-
ers, he errs, on that point, in relation to
two of his late associates in the admin-
istration. If, in his anxiety to implic-
ate me, he mistake the political rela-
tions between Mr. Branch and Mr.
Berrien, and myself, gentlemen of
whose sentiments one would suppose he
could not be ignorant, we may reason-
ably 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 own 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 oppo-
site, to have obtained it at all. As I
have been compelled to speak of Gen.
Green, it is due, in justice, to him to
say, that I believe Gen. Jackson had
no friend more zealous and honest in
his cause. Whatever may be his pre-
sent feelings, I know from his own
declarations, that he was early and de-
cidedly 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 it
must be apparent to all, with the whole
power and patronage of the government,
against me, I had nothing through
which to exercise it.
Having corrected the errors of Ma-
jor Eaton's statements and inferences,
wherever he has descended into par-
ticulars, it only remains to repel his
general charges and insinuations, which
I 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, unless indeed the refusal
of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Eaton on
grounds exclusively connected with
the dignity and purity of her sex, or the
vindication of my character against an
unprovoked and unfounded attack,
should be considered sufficient to ren-
der me responsible. These are my only
offences. In truth the reverse of all
these general charges and insinua-
tions is true. Gen. Jackson never con-
sulted me, as to the formation of his
Cabinet. He was even then, as it now
appears, alienated from me, by means,
which have been explained on a former
occasion. As he did not consult me,
I had too much self respect and regard
for the dignity of the office I held to in-
trude my advice; while the disinter-
estedness of my particular friends freed
me from all solicitude on the score of
patronage. As a body, they neither
sought, nor desired office. The most
prominent of them, those who 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
and sordid ambition, that looks to power
and patronage. Their object was to
maintain principles which they believed
to be essential to the liberty and hap-
piness of the country, to restore the ad-
ministration of the General Govern-
ment to the true principles of the Con-

stitution, and to arrest that course of
events, which was rapidly bringing the
great interests of the country into the
most dangerous conflict; and so much
higher did they hold these considera-
tions, than the elevation of any man to
power, that, as is well known, pending
the election, while zealously support-
ing Gen. Jackson, they refused to ad-
vance his interest by the least abate-
ment of their zeal in the maintenance
of their principles. Nor is the charge
of embarrassing the administration less
remote from truth. I was most anx-
ious for the success of General Jackson's
administration; and, though I saw much,
I could not approve, yet I continued to
give him my support, whenever I possi-
bly could, consistently with duty.—
That such was my course, I appeal with
confidence to all who were intimate
with me, to the members of the body
over which I preside, and especially to the
two Senators from Tennessee, both de-
voted friends of Gen. Jackson, both
men of great sagacity, and both having
ample opportunities of forming a cor-
rect 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 elec-
tion 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
conceived, exclusively to her sex, and
could not be involved in political con-
siderations, or drawn into public dis-
cussion, without painful consequences.
I acted on these views in my corres-
pondence 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 be-
longed, refrained me from making the
least 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.

late events have inflicted on the work-
ing classes. Ours for bread have been
heard on more than one occasion in the
streets, and the introduction of some
new machinery for diminishing the
amount of manual labour in a shawl
manufactory, in the Rue de Cadran,
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 dis-
tress may be excited to acts of violence
a few days will determine, as the re-
ported announcement of the fall of
Warsaw, and the declaration said to
have been made to the French Ambas-
sador at St. Petersburg, that if France
attempted to interpose by force in the
affairs of Poland, Austria, Prussia, and
Russia would jointly declare war a-
gainst her, will afford a great opportu-
nity 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 de-
tail, agree on one point—that the Rus-
sians have succeeded in surrounding
Warsaw on all sides, that their out-
posts were within less than a mile and
a half of the city, and that there was
but too much reason to believe the Pro-
visional Government were not posses-
sed 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 receiv-
ed to confirm it, that Warsaw surren-
dered on the 25th of August, and that
Prince Radzivil had been appointed
Viceroy *ad interim* of the Kingdom of
Poland, in the name of the Emperor.
No mention is made of the army of the
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 cir-
cumstance, or that Skrzynecki, who
since the failure of the Lithuanian in-
surrection was known to be favorable to
concession, had prevailed on them to
remain inactive, and abide by the terms
granted to the Government. Strong
hopes were entertained at the com-
mencement of the week that the Poles
would again succeed in baffling their
enemies in consequence of a report
that the corps of Rudiger had been de-
feated in its attempt to join the main
body under Paskewitch, and that
20,000 of his troops being forced to re-
treat into Galicia, were there disarmed
by the Austrians.
This news has not yet however been
confirmed, as subsequent letters detail
the movements of Rudiger in the com-
bined plan of operations; and it is but
too probable, therefore, that the victory
had the usual origin of stockjobbing.
It seems now to be pretty generally
acknowledged, even by the most san-
guine of those who demanded the crea-
tion of a kingdom out of the provinces
of ancient 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 Eng-
land may, without the necessity of an
appeal to arms, be entitled to stipulate
for in their behalf. Why this is to be
the comparatively fruitless termination
of the heroic exertions of the patriots,
and why England in particular ab-
stained 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
that great criminality attaches to those
who did not interfere at an earlier pe-
riod to put an end to the waste of human
life, and to check that delusive ex-
pectation 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-organized, but the
number of Deputies of what is called
the French party is said to form a con-
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
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 ac-
counts from Lisbon, Don Miguel's Gov-
ernment 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
to the scanty details given in the Royal
Journal left its quarters uttering sedi-
cious cries, and proceeded to the Roc-
cio, inviting others to join them. They
were there, however surrounded and
captured by the regiments which re-
mained faithful to the authorities; and
as a Court martial was immediately ap-
pointed to try the ringleaders, there is
little doubt the punishment will be se-
vere. The Order of the Day, published
on the occasion, treats this affair as a
mere isolated instance of insubordina-
tion; but such an attempt on the part
of a small portion of the military would
not have been made without the convic-
tion of a wide spread discontent; and
although circumstances seem for the
present to have rendered it abortive,
the perpetual recurrence of such events
speak much against that popularity of
the sovereign which Lord Aberdeen
wished us to believe in.
Pera, the suburb of Constantinople,
was destroyed on the 24th, by a con-

flagration, which broke out at
clock in the morning. The
of the French and English
became a prey to the flames,
thing was consumed except
an Palace and the Russian
The loss is immense, and
sixty dead bodies have
taken out of the ruins.—Many
merchants voluntarily threw
into the flames in despair at
all their property. The fire
at several points at the same
buildings of stone have suffered
with those of wood. Pera
ing but one mass of ruins.
The Liverpool Market, Sept.
Cotton.—The demand for Cot-
ton—tolerably steady last week, with
alteration in the prices, show-
ing a new duty of 3-8d per lb. is
forced upon Cotton entered
24th August last.
Cotton Market, Monday,
Sept. 12.—There has been a
demand for Cotton to day,
wards of 4000 bags sold, at
American, at former rates. The
an Saturday were 2500 bags.
Liverpool Corn Market, Sept.
At Tuesday's Market, there was
thin attendance of the trade.
Wheat was in moderate demand,
reduction of 6d per 70 lbs. for
currency of that day as against
in very limited request, and 2d
per bush cheaper.—We also saw
decline of 1d to 2d per 45 lbs.
and 1d per do. on old Oats, and
per lb on American Flour, trans-
actions in trade since have
chiefly in new Wheats, which have
of ex ship, but prices are fur-
duced 2d to 3d per 70 lbs. Old
been quite neglected and are
them nominally as on this day

COMMUNICATIONS
FOR THE STAR.
Gentlemen.—I desire now to make
observations upon a custom which pre-
vails a considerable extent throughout
the country: I mean the filthy
indecent custom of chewing tobacco,
spitting amber upon the floors, and
churches and other places of divine
service. Many men, in this particular, act as
they considered amiable and the
tobacco an indispensable ingredient
performance of their religious exer-
cises. No sooner does the minister open
vice, than they cram large wads of
tobacco into their mouths, and the
whole of the exercises continue to be
performed, with as much solicitude and
as though chewing and spitting had been
mandated as an acceptable sacrifice.
Deity. Interrogate them upon these
tablets of this ridiculous practice, and
will very gravely tell you that when
bacco their minds are more active, they
are more susceptible and retentive, and
understandings much clearer & stronger
at other times. So it seems that the
foolish habit they have reduced to
to the necessity of seeking aid from
stimulus, even in the performance of
religious devotions. There are un-
duals of this cast, who are considered
world as very temperate and religious
and who perhaps would think they
most sinned against their maker, to be
a small dram of ardent spirits, which
s. p and pour forth slices of dirty
in the annoyance and inconvenience of
in their reach. I would recommend
persons, that, before they lay any
claim to the characters of temper-
piety, they would learn to abstain
use of tobacco, especially in the di-
vine service, and not to appear
Almighty under the influence of ar-
bitment. Devotion, to be true, must
must be native feeling heightened
tender influences of divine mercy in-
and not by the fumes of tobacco
spirits.
How can the mind of any man be
the influence of those chaste and
feelings, which, I conceive, ever
ize true and sincere devotion, while
late is vitiated and rendered vulgar
influence of tobacco?
(With what astonishment should
template the man who should take
to the church his bottle and his
intervals during the service, and
large portions of the intoxicating li-
the purpose of stimulating his feel-
exciting his mind to vigorous and
devotional activity! This man has
much reason to offer for his practice
the tobacco chewer.)
I am by no means attempting to
treatise, but am enquiring an evi-
the putting down of which I believe
citizens in the community is inter-
does not wish to be disturbed, and
ed by the fifth and stigma of those
at church he should be composed
voted.
Again.—Amongst the diversity of
era who ordinarily compose our
tions, there are many, and those of
respectable character, who are
when they approach the Majesty
Universe, in the relation of worship
should prostrate themselves upon
I would ask how can this be done
degree of convenience, amidst
masticated tobacco and slices of
Once more.—I would ask
person, especially female, can bow
most of the meeting houses the
country, without having his or
much soiled by filth?
(I insist upon it that these things
not so to be. I do think that the
public worship ought to be kept
and as neat as our daily habitations,
not to say that they should be footed
with vain trappings and orna-
ments; but I do say that they ought
decent and neat.
(Who would not be shocked at a
dwelling house of a friend and
treated as he has often seen at
meeting house within the circle
acquaintance treated? Would not
considered barbarous and savage,
eject forth mouthful after mouthful
amber upon the floor of a decent
ambier upon the floor of a decent
respect, in the house of the Lord,
would be considered as a mark of
low breeding in any decent family
in the country? I hope that we
shall not feel ourselves authorized
this manner longer.
(Gentlemen, I have been more im-
led into these reflections, at this
the circumstance of a public meet-
I recently attended. The congrega-
large and respectable for the most