

his (Gen. Jackson's) name, remarking at the same time, that it would give strength to the Administration; adding also that if he preferred the Navy Department, which had been assigned to me, I would go into the Post Office Department; or if on the contrary, he preferred the War Department, the Major should go into the Post Office Department. General Jackson not only consented to my proposition, but expressed a high sense of what he was pleased to consider my magnanimity. Some of these facts are now, for the first time, made known, and they will doubtless surprise both Gen. Jackson and Major Eaton. If necessary, however, they can be established in a court of justice, and when taken in connexion with a movement made a few days afterwards, which I will not weary the Senate by narrating, they will convince if not convict Gen. Jackson or Major Eaton, or both, of their ingratitude.

As a statesman, Mr. Van Buren, in my opinion stood pre-eminently; and hence, as you may imagine, I heartily concurred with Gen. Jackson in his selection of this individual for the State Department. It is known to many of my friends that I did not hesitate, on all proper occasions, to express the opinion that he would be the most fit person we could select as the successor of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Calhoun and his friends were not ignorant of these facts, and hence I was by no means a favorite in their estimation.

As soon as Gen. Jackson was inaugurated, and our nominations were confirmed by the Senate, each member took charge of the Department assigned to him, particularly anxious, I doubt not, to give eclat to the Administration, by a diligent and faithful discharge of the trust committed to him. I can speak for myself, at all events: never did I labor more assiduously.

About the last of May, my family came on to mingle with a society to which they were strangers. They found the lady of the Secretary at War, a native of the City, excluded from this society, and did not deem it their duty or right to endeavor to control or counteract the decisions of the ladies of Washington; nor did they consider themselves at liberty to enquire whether their decisions were correct or otherwise. Engaged, as I was continually, with the all engrossing affairs of the Navy Department, I did not know at night whom my family had visited in the day, nor whom they had not; and thus the time passed without, I can confidently assert, the least interference, on my part, with matters that belonged exclusively to them. At length, however, a friend of ours, with his family, came on from Nashville—a gentleman of high character, and a particular friend of the President. After having taken one of my daughters on an excursion to Philadelphia and New York and returned, my family, for the first time during their residence in the City, determined, on the eve of his departure for home, to invite a few acquaintances to spend the evening with our guest and his family. Whom they had invited, I know not, and accordingly met with many ladies and gentlemen; and of this meeting, unimportant in itself, I should not have thought again, but for a singular communication, a few days afterwards, from Gen. Jackson, touching it; by which I was informed that Maj. Eaton was displeased, because Mr. Campbell and Doctor Ely were at my house on such an occasion. I had heard of many things connected with this delicate subject before; but this was the first time any thing in a tangible form had presented itself. As you will readily imagine, my feelings were excited, and I instantly demanded of Gen. Jackson, by what authority Maj. Eaton, or any one else, questioned my right to invite whom I pleased to my house. "By no authority (he replied,) but Maj. Eaton considers it very unkind in you to give an invitation to these gentlemen, inasmuch as they have been talking about Mrs. Eaton."

Mr. Campbell was the pastor of a church, in the City, in which Gen. Jackson had a pew, and which he had regularly attended up to this time. Three of his Cabinet ministers, myself included, likewise had pews in the same church, and were generally in attendance on Sundays. This gentleman was, so far as I knew or believed, one of the most exemplary persons in the place, and, withal, a most eloquent divine. Doctor Ely was a minister of the Gospel, a resident of Philadelphia, then on a visit to the City of Washington, and was invited by Mr. Campbell to accompany him to my house. These things, you may be assured, created some emotion; yet they were of so contemptible a character, that I persuaded myself the President of the United States would soon become ashamed of them. I therefore endeavored to repress my feelings. Not so, however, with the President. He became more and more petulant, and soon after quitted Mr. Campbell's church, pressing me to do so likewise. As for Major Eaton, he scarcely returned the ordinary salutations whilst we were in the discharge of our official duties. There was, however, an alteration in his manner just about the meeting of Congress, in 1829; and, on one occasion, I was approached by him with apparent kindness. The cause which led to this, I may or may not, at some future period, lay before the public. When this is done, if ever, they will see that I have acted with great forbearance, both toward Gen. Jackson and Maj. Eaton.

[Concluded in our next.]

BATTLE BETWEEN THE INDIANS AND THE POLES.

It appears from a letter received this week from a respectable Polish emigrant, at New Orleans, that about 20 of his countrymen, not meeting with any means of support, and totally without funds, departed from New Orleans for Mexico, by land, through the Texas country. Having no guide, nor knowledge of the wilderness route, they became utterly lost, when they were fiercely attacked by a numerous body of Indians. The Poles had but few guns, but maintained a long and bloody conflict, until they had killed a large number of their enemy. They, however, suffered severely, having had two of their number slain, and the remainder wounded. Only one Pole was able to reach New Orleans.

Louisville Journal.

A SCENE IN NATCHEZ!

The following letter is copied from the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser. The wretched victim of popular displeasure,—no doubt justly excited,—whose fate it describes, had better have been hung at once than to have undergone the terrible punishment which it seems was reserved for him. The harshest penalties of the law are less fearful than the "tender mercies" of an incensed multitude:

Extract of a letter dated, Natchez Jan. 4th, 1835.

"Yesterday was a great day here. Foster, the murderer of his wife, was acquitted and set free, but it was only for a minute or two. Perhaps you may have heard of him before. He was tried for the murder of his wife last year, whom he killed with a negro whip. He was a planter and is worth 80 or 90,000 dollars, and gave Felix Huston, one of our first lawyers, 3000 dollars to get him clear of the gallows. Yesterday at three o'clock he was set free, but the moment he made his appearance outside of the Court House, a mob composed of the most respectable citizens of Natchez and the surrounding country, laid hold of him, took him out to the edge of the town and there stripped him, gave him one hundred and fifty lashes with three good cow-hides. None but gentlemen of good standing flogged him, and after they had done so until his back was cut to pieces, they got a tar barrel, warmed it and poured it all over him; then laid about two bushels of feathers on him; after this they made him walk through all the streets in the city, followed by about 1000 people, with all the yells and cries of kill him, whip him again, &c. All this I was an eye witness to. While whipping him, some of the crowd called for mercy, when one of our first lawyers rose and said "his wife called out for mercy when he was killing her and he did not hear her." It was the intention of the populace to have taken him to the river and put him in a canoe without oars, carry him out into the middle of the river and then let him go. This they did not do, on account of its having been said among the crowd that there were several waiting on the bluff to shoot him. What else will be done with him I do not know."—Lynchburg Virginian.

The Natchez Courier of the 9th inst. fully confirms the foregoing statement. It states that Foster was the finest looking man in the country, and a member of a wealthy and respectable family. To preserve his life, he was deposited in the jail. It adds—"it was a horrid sight to see him, pale and trembling, the blood trickling down his neck, and the tar and feathers making his appearance that of a monster. So far from recognizing Foster, we could scarcely believe that he was a man."

The Goddess of Reason.—In the Paris papers of August 1, 1817, we find among the obituaries the following announcement:—"Died, within these few days, in the hospital of pauper lunatics of Salpêtrière, where she had lived unopit and unknown for many years, the famous Theroigne de Mercoeur, (the Goddess of Reason,) the most remarkable of the Heroines of the Revolution."

This female (nearly in a state of nudity) seated upon a throne by Fouché and Carnot, in the Champ de Mars, was hailed alternately as the Goddess, of Reason and of Liberty. There was something remarkable in the history of the latter days of this poor creature, and her life is not without its moral. She, who was taught publicly to blaspheme her Creator, and to dishonor her sex (for she appeared in public nearly naked,) was, for the last twenty years of her miserable life, subject to the greatest of human calamities—the deprivation of Reason. She repented severely of her horrible crimes, and her few lucid intervals were filled up by the most heart-rending lamentations. She died at the age of fifty seven. This is another awful warning to the living atheists, radicals, and "free-thinking Christians," who are now following in the steps of the French Revolutionists.

[Boston Whig.]

A Horse at a Supper Table.—Last evening, just after dark, a horse and sleigh came full speed down Pearl street, and on arriving at Fulton street, the horse sheered a little to the left and entered the Rectory under Holt's building leaving the sleigh behind. The animal received no injury, and after paying his respects to those who were at the table, he was unceremoniously "put out," being considered an uninvited guest.—N. Y. Gaz.

Exposure.—A curious exposure, of "official" fraud and misrepresentation, has been made. It is known that Mr. Poindexter has been charged with being under the bias of pecuniary obligations to the Bank of the United States. The Globe in November last, published what it called "an extract of an official letter of one of the Government Directors, showing that the Bank did accommodate Mr. P. in an extraordinary manner." Mr. Poindexter took the proper means to vindicate his character, and, lo! this exposure is made. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury, in reply to a call made by Mr. Clayton (of the Senate) for a copy of the "official letter" above spoken of, says: "I have the honor to inform you, that among the records and files in this office, there is no letter or report from any Director, or from any person who has been a Director, of the Bank of the United States, which purports to give any account or statement of the transactions of the Hon. George Poindexter with the Bank of the United States."

But the inquiry did not stop at this point. The President had claimed and exercised the power of calling on these Directors, for statements of the transactions of the Bank, which none of his predecessors had supposed they possessed under the charter of incorporation. It was therefore thought, that this famous official letter might have been received by him. For the purpose of obtaining information from that high quarter, on this subject, a resolution was adopted by the Senate, making the necessary call on that Department of the Government. This resolution was answered by a message, dated January 13, 1835, from which we extract so much as relates to the alleged transactions of Senator POINDEXTER with the Bank: the injunctions of secrecy having been removed.

Extract from the President's Message.

"Under these circumstances, and for the purpose of preventing misapprehension and injustice, I think it proper to communicate, herewith, a copy of the only report made to me by any Director or Directors of the Bank of the United States appointed by the Government, since the report of the 19th of August, 1833, which is already in the possession of the Senate. It will be perceived that the paper herewith transmitted contains no information whatever as to the discounting of Notes or Bills of Exchange for the account and benefit of the member of the Senate named in the resolution; nor have I at any time, received from the Government Directors any report purporting to give any such information.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The foregoing official communications from the President and Secretary of the Treasury, exhibit to the world the most barefaced act of villainy and turpitude, which could well be imagined.

Alexandria Gazette.

Mr. Adams.—Mr. J. Q. Adams received many "honied words of commendation and applause," for his "voice of war," from a side of the House to which he does not belong, in the debate on French Affairs, in the House of Representatives on Saturday.

Mr. McKinley, of Alabama, said—that he warmly approved the spirit in which the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts had been made and supported.

Mr. Lytle, of Ohio, said—that he had never, since he had enjoyed the honor of a seat on that floor, or had the good fortune to listen to speeches in that House, or in any other place, or at any other time, felt the same sensations which were excited in his mind by the proposition and the appeal presented by the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts to the House that morning. There was in it, to his mind, however it might appear to others, a degree of moral grandeur—of sublimity and of excellence, which, as an American citizen, he was proud and happy to see and hear.

Mr. Southard said—that he was as much pleased as the gentleman from Ohio, to find that, in the contest, they should have the powerful aid of the very distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts. He had rejoiced to hear the noble sentiments to which that gentleman had given utterance.

Mr. R. M. Johnson said—that he should do injustice to his own feelings if he took his seat without admitting that his heart palpitated with joy on hearing the patriotic sentiments of the honorable member from Massachusetts. (Mr. Adams.) Those sentiments were truly American; and like the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Lytle) he honored them for the source from which they came.

To all and singular of which puffs, when Mr. Adams obtained the floor, he coolly replied as follows:—

Mr. Adams said, he had only wished to explain to the House that the object of his motion had not been to advocate a war, but to obtain the deliberation of the House, and to prevent the loss of time.—Alex. Gaz.

Cure for weak eyes.—Take a small lump of white copperas, say about the size of a pea; put it in a small phial, holding about two ounces of water; carry this in the pocket, and occasionally taking out the cork, turn the phial on the finger's end, and thus bathe the eyes. This will positively affect a real cure in a short time.

WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, Feb. 19.

NEWS!

Late and important from England.—Recall of the French Minister!—The American Minister politely ordered out of France.

At half past 9 o'clock last evening, we received London papers of the 17th, and Liverpool of the 18th January, by the Packet Ship Orpheus, Capt. BURSLEY—by which we are placed in possession of the very important information, that M. SERRURIER, the French Minister to this country, has been ordered home, and our Minister, Mr. LIVINGSTON, apprized that the passports which it was expected he might require in consequence, were at his disposal. In other words, he was politely ordered out of France, and was to have left on the following day, Thursday, the 15th January.

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Bursley for the London paper of the 17th—the latest received—our own files being only to the 16th inclusive. Despatches for the Secretary of State were brought up by our news schooner, and forwarded to Philadelphia by this morning's mail.

The very important intelligence by this arrival, is contained in the London morning Chronicle of the 16th, under head of EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

MORNING CHRONICLE OFFICE. Friday Morning.

The following important announcement appeared in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday:

"The King has recalled M. SERRURIER, his Minister at Washington. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has made known this resolve to the Minister of the United States in Paris, informing him that at the same time, the passports which he might require in consequence of this communication, are at his disposal. In consequence of the engagements entered into by France, the project of law relative to the American debt will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. A clause will be added, the purport of which will be to guaranty eventually those French interests which may chance to be compromised.

The "engagements entered into by France" here referred to, are no doubt the solemn pledge of the King that the Bill of Indemnity should be presented to the Chambers. This will accordingly be done, but it will doubtless be rejected *instanter*. In the mean time the recall of the French Minister and the prompt order (for such it is in effect,) for the American Minister to quit Paris, leaves no doubt of the determination of the French Government to withhold the indemnity and prepare for WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* remarks upon the article in the *Moniteur*, as follows:

"This spirited reply to the offensive paragraph in the President's Message, is considered in Paris as published more with a view to satisfy opinion and induce the Chambers to vote the 25 millions with less repugnance, than as expressive of any really indignant or warlike feeling entertained by the French Government. The official part of the *Moniteur* being dated the 13th, its expression, to-morrow, led the people to expect the presentation of the project to the Chamber on Wednesday. There was no sitting, however, on that day, and it was understood that it would be presented on Thursday."

Distressing Deaths by Poison.—A most melancholy circumstance occurred in New York a day or two since. On the last day of December, a member of the family of Eber Wheaton, Esq., placed some mango pickles in a yellow earthen jar, which was glazed on the inside with a preparation of lead; the acid of the vinegar acted on the lead in the glazing, dissolved some of it, and thus produced a powerful poison, (acetate of lead, commonly called sugar of lead,) which was dissolved in the vinegar.

Nearly all the family of Mr. W. partook of the pickles, and especially his eldest daughter, (nineteen years of age,) a niece of his, and his three youngest children. On the 9th January, his youngest child, (a daughter,) was attacked with inflammation of the bowels, and died on the 14th in great agony, but without any one suspecting the cause of her death. During this interval of five days, his next eldest child, a boy, seven years of age, was attacked with similar symptoms, as was also the next eldest daughter; the boy, after suffering dreadfully, died five days after he was first attacked, but the daughter is still living. The direful effects of the deleterious substance of which they had partaken, did not stop here; for on the night that the youngest child died, the eldest daughter was also attacked, together with a young lady, her cousin. Still the cause of the sickness was not suspected. On the 19th, Judge Wheaton himself ate some of the pickles, and on the following day was attacked the same as the rest of his family had been. On the 21st, the physician who attended them, stated as his belief that they must have been poisoned by metallic salts; the pickles were tested, and the result confirmed his suspicions. The proper remedies were then resorted to, and the remaining sufferers are now, we are happy to say, considered convalescent.

THE POST OFFICE REPORTS.

We have had, since our last, an opportunity of looking over the Report of the Minority of the Post Office Committee. It is a work of great labor, exhibiting evidence of unwearied industry, with the results of accurate research, so far as the Committee were allowed to carry it. The Report consists of a series of Statements under various heads, exhibiting the particulars of abuses, such as have led the majority, as well as the minority of the Committee, to the withering conclusions which have been already published; statements of great interest, but which cannot be condensed, or made the subject of abstracts, without the consumption of more time and space than we are able now to give to the subject. We reserve, therefore, till after the adjournment, the details, of which we shall then consider it our duty to present as ample a view as is practicable.

Notwithstanding the extent and enormity of the disclosures made by the Committee, it appears that there is much yet to be told, if the facts could be fully arrived at. Thus, the Minority say, in the outset of their Report: "It is doing no injustice to the Department to say that they received no voluntary aid from any of its officers.—What they have been able to find out they know; and, from what is known, it may be inferred that much remains to be known."

The Report of the Minority further states: "It will be apparent, from the records of the Committee, that from an early day of their session, there was a majority and minority. The minority do not claim any thing for themselves that they do not accord to the majority. They disclaim all party views, in entering upon, or conducting the examination on their part, and shall give full credit to a similar disclaimer on the part of the majority. The fact, however, is mentioned, as accounting, in some degree, for the mode of bringing forward the examination; the prolixity and irrelevancy of portions of the testimony, and the manner in which it was taken. The minority believed it to be their duty to go forward, and examine into the proceedings of the Department, to see whether they were right or wrong. The majority were of opinion that it was not required to search for abuses, but to examine only where probable cause was alleged. This would, in fact, have limited the examination to abuses already discovered. The effect of this difference of opinion will be seen to have relation to the calls on the Department for information, and to the production of witnesses."

It appears, further, that the neglect of the Department to answer interrogatories, absolutely defeated, to a certain extent, the object of the inquiry instituted by the House of Representatives. Thus says the Minority Report: "It is but justice to themselves to state, the Minority are not responsible for the course the examination has taken (the direction of which was beyond their control) or, that so little has been done, and so much has been left undone—they do not say which ought to have been, but which could not be done, on account of the neglect of the Department to answer the Resolutions of the Committee."

The close of the Report, (the total of which fills 311 manuscript pages) we copy entire, because it concludes with a suggestion, the significance of which will not be lost upon our readers:

"The minority have now presented to the House an account of the investigations they have been enabled to make. Many important subjects other than mail contracts and extra allowances, remained to be examined, particularly the incidental accounts of the Department, and of Post Offices, and the most important of all, the pecuniary condition of the Department.

"The Committee were not authorized to report by bill, or to propose any course for the action of the House; much less would the Minority feel themselves warranted in offering an opinion as to what that course should be—whether to revise the post office laws alone—or to exercise the Constitutional power of the House as the grand inquest of the Nation."

NEW YORK, FEB. 9.

Very Sudden Death.—Yesterday morning the Rev. JOSEPH SANDEORD died suddenly, a few minutes after he had taken his seat in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Green street. In company with his wife, to whom he was married only about two weeks since, he had walked from his residence in Mulberry, near Bleecker street, and while on his way complained of some little indisposition. He entered the pew, was noticed in a kneeling posture, supplicating the blessings of Him whom he came to serve—he then raised himself, and, without the least struggle, fell back lifeless on his seat.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

LEXINGTON, KY. FEB. 13.

Fatal Occurrence.—On Saturday night last, an affray occurred between two young men, named Ralph B. Mattingly, of Kentucky, and Alexander S. Greene, of Georgia, which has since resulted in the death of the former.

Jennings Allen, a soldier of the Revolution, and who served at the time of Braddock's defeat, died at Fairfield district, S. C. on the 3d ult. at the advanced age of 80, hundred and fourteen years.