

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The London morning papers of March 24, were received by the ship United States, the arrival of which was mentioned yesterday. The Parliament was not dissolved on the night of the 23d, as was predicted by the Globe; but from the tenor of the article which is copied from the Morning Chronicle of the 25th, that event very probably took place within a day or two after our latest date. There is no other item of political intelligence of any moment. The general impression seems to be, that the Ministers will consent to no modification of their project whatever—but that, appealing to the People for a new Parliament, it will be carried by the next House of Commons, and rejected by the Lords. We are to see what will follow.

In regard to the affairs of Poland, we have nothing later. There are some further details of events previously known. Among our extracts will be found the Polish official account of the belligerent operations subsequently to the 20th of February, and including the great battle of the 25th and 26th.

The Polish account of Russian atrocities, is probably much exaggerated, if not altogether untrue. In the case of Belgium, every species of atrocity was attributed to the Dutch troops on entering Brussels, but they proved to be forgeries in the end, and such atrocities as were committed, were perpetrated by the lowest of the mob. At all events, we hope the Russians had not thus tarnished their character.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

POLAND.

The following important affecting address to the Polish Nation has been published by the Government of Poland:

Address to the People of Poland.

Countrymen—Already the combat for our existence, for our liberty, and for our independence, has begun; it is perhaps the last. Our first fixed purpose is gloriously to conquer or to die; and we have sworn, that if it should please Providence to permit us to be subdued, like the Jews after the destruction of Jerusalem, we will never cease to be Poles. We will swear now that we will hide our nationality deep in our hearts from the eyes of our enemies—but that never will a member of our great but unfortunate nation unite himself with our enemies, either by blood or by friendship—that never shall want or content bring us or our latest descendants to deny Poland—but that we will look upon one another as brothers, help one another in toil and in the midst of misfortune and in mercy, live upon the recollections of the past and present and preserve the moral presence forever, and rather disperse over the face of the earth than languish in slavery. May those Powers who are favourable to us at least obtain this much, that after our fall we may be permitted to leave the sacred land of our fathers with our possessions and goods. The Diet shall prescribe the form of our oath. The Diet shall take it with the Polish people, and shall order it to be read from the pulpit. The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall address notes to England and France, exhorting those Powers that, in the event of a defeat, the remains of our nation, as well as the prisoners, shall be set at liberty, & permitted to leave our fatherland, profaned by the enemy, soaked by the blood of the Poles, and strewn with their bones—that we may sell without hindrance our possessions and goods, and carry with us what we can take away. Those Powers will not repulse the prayers of a people who for ten centuries have guarded Europe on the east and in the North, and the conqueror will rejoice to be rid of a generation which must ever hate him. If he possesses the magnanimity which he professes to the world, he will willingly do a deed contributing alike to his glory and to his interest. Those among us whom Providence shall permit to survive, or who shall be wounded and in prison, will, with eyes full of tears and with bleeding hearts, leave the land of our fathers, with the priests of our Holy Faith, and repair to those distant regions of Asia, Africa, and America, which the providence of God and hospitality shall point out—thankful to the giver of an asylum where our nationality may still be permitted to survive.

The official Journal of Warsaw to the 8th inst, contains the following narrative of the actions between the Poles and the Russians up to the 25th ult. The narrative is highly interesting, and proves decidedly that the Poles have in effect obtained a complete victory, the Russian commander-in-chief having been utterly foiled in the object which he sought to attain.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PUTOWY. From the Official Journal of Warsaw, of the 7th inst.

We have been witnesses to the acts of barbarism, which certainly ought not to have been expected in Europe in a war in the 19th century. The Russians, who entered Putowy, pillaged the houses, set fire to the buildings, violated the women, and made prisoners of the men, and this without any thing to enrage them, the inhabitants having furnished them during their stay with all that they demanded. It is thus that the fine promises contained in their Proclamations are realized. And were these horrors committed by Kalmucs or Boshkirs, or even by irregular soldiery? Not at all; it was the regular troops who committed these excesses by the express orders of their commanders. They revenged themselves upon those who a few days previously had been witnesses to their flight when they were defeated by Col. Larowski. The next day was devoted to the completion of the ruin of the town, and the pillage of the castles, but they did not long escape the vengeance of heaven, for they were completely defeated by the corps of Gen. Dwernicki, which very soon arrived.

Our columns were led by the Curato of

Wiosnowice, a respectable old man, bearing a cross instead of a banner, and our young warriors fought with unexampled courage, despising every danger, and even, in the midst of a most murderous fire, making their way through the widows of the houses where their enemies had taken refuge. All the ladies who were at the Castle in the midst of this terrible combat were prepared for death; they, however, put on their ball dresses, and awaited the issue of the battle. Providence blessed our efforts—the invaders were repulsed with great loss; but previous to retreating, in order to be revenged for having been prevented from pillaging and destroying the Castle, they directed two discharges of artillery among the females who were in it. We still hear the sound of cannon. Many Russian prisoners have passed through the town, and our soldiers, who escort them, say that a dreadful alarm prevails among the whole corps of Krenz.

General Szebeck was thrown down with his horse, by a sudden attack made by the enemy's cavalry, but recovering himself at the instant, he fired his carbine, killed several Russians, and resumed the command of his corps, without the least wound.

Official Polish bulletin of the late action near Grochow.

After the battle of the 19th and 20th February, the enemy occupied a strong position, and covered by the forests, repaired his considerable losses by numerous reinforcements, whilst the National army encamped in the plain and the fields, which its courage had recently so bravely defended.

The numerous corps with Prince Szachowski, which arrived on the 25th from Suroch, attacked our left wing commanded by General Matachowski and Sanskowski, and obtained possession of the village of Biotolza. General Krukowicki, commanding the left wing, arrived towards the evening with the brigade of General Getgul. The attack of the enemy was checked by a combat which lasted till the evening. The next morning, the 25th, a very obstinate contest took place upon our left, where General Krukowicki attacked Prince Szachowski. At nine the corps of Rosen, and of Palen, under the command of Field Marshal Diebitsch, supported by a numerous artillery, commenced a general attack on our right wing, commanded by Gen. Chlopicki. This wing comprised on the right the division of Gen. Stryznecki in the rear and a little to the left, were stationed parties of cavalry under Gen. Uminski and Labirski. In front of the attack the brigade of Gen. Rohland, occupied an important post in a small wood, and it was reinforced by a part of the division of General Symoniski, and the artillery of Generals Szebeck and Stryznecki, in order to be enabled the better to sustain the fire of the enemy's artillery, which was very superior in number to ours, and had its batteries on the ramparts raised three feet in height, which were constructed during the night.

The enemy, sustained by the fire of his whole artillery, directed all his attacks toward the wood, which in the two former actions had been courageously maintained by our troops. After a combat of two hours, General Rohland was obliged to give way, and he retired with his division to the rear, where it formed a corps de reserve. General Symoniski had his arm carried away by a bullet, and died shortly afterwards. General Stryznecki recommenced the contest, his division taking the place of the other which had retired.

General Chlopicki ordered the retaking of the wood, which was occupied by numerous masses of the enemy. General Stryznecki formed his brigade in columns of attack, penetrated the wood under a shower of bullets, and, after a sanguinary contest, which was several times renewed, he regained possession of the left part of the wood. In order to sustain this contest, General Chlopicki, who was always to be found where there was the greatest danger, formed columns of attack with the grenadier regiment of General Milberg, and leading them himself by beat of drum, against the enemy, he obtained possession of the rest of the wood, and extended his infantry on the right.

The contest was now converted into a massacre; our troops seized the enemy's cannon, enclosed them and returned to the charge. The action lasted till two. General Chlopicki had two horses killed under him by grenades, and himself was wounded in the leg by a ball from a carbine. Fate at length desirous to deprive us of the unity of command, directed another grenade under his horse, which killed the animal, and wounded Chlopicki in both legs, who was thrown to the ground by the falling of his horse.

The enemy had now moved up his corps de reserve, and the fire of his innumerable artillery was continued along his whole line. New batteries, sustained by new corps, which had arrived from Kawgezy, renewed the attack in the rear of the wood, and penetrated it a second time; the consequence was, that the wood could be no longer maintained, and it was abandoned. General Uminski, in spite of all his efforts, had not sufficient troops to occupy the space between our right wing and our left wing, commanded by Gen. Krukowicki, and he ordered a new corps from Kawgezy and Nabko; our army in consequence, was obliged to content itself with taking up a position at Praga. The divisions of Generals Szebeck and Stryznecki accomplished this movement in an orderly manner, and without ceasing to keep up a contest.

The enemy, deceived by this movement, thought the victory would be accelerated by causing to defile from both sides of the wood his last reserves, consisting of the corps of cavalry of Witt, and a numerous horse artillery. On the left, our artillery alone repulsed this attack. To the right, on the road to Mitorno, a column, composed of Cuirassiers and Husars, in spite of the fire of our artillery, which played on their large masses and caused them

a great loss, still advanced and threatened to break our ranks. Already the head of this column had begun to pass our lines, when the company of Ebaissiers of Captain Skalski fell on its flank, and by its fire, checked for a moment its advance. The infantry of Generals Szebeck and Stryznecki, and the cavalry of Colonels Kiski and Stryznecki Casimer, who, in this decisive movement, distinguished himself by his coolness and his courage, lost not so favourable an opportunity.

The whole fell together upon the flank and front of the enemy's cavalry, which sustained a very considerable loss and retreated in the greatest disorder. The whole regiment of Cuirassiers of Prince Albert, which formed the head of this column, was annihilated—a part of it remained on the field of battle, and another portion of it fell into our hands with two pieces of cannon.

On the left wing, General Krukowicki, after a most obstinate combat, drove the corps of Prince Szachowski, from all these points, causing considerable loss, and taking two pieces of cannon; three other pieces of cannon, which could not be removed for want of horses, were spiked, and thrown into a ditch.

The state of things, on the right wing, where the enemy had displayed a very powerful force, did not permit General Krukowicki to pursue the corps of the Prince, and by this means alone it was preserved from utter destruction.

The enemy, weakened by so many fruitless and calamitous attacks, slackened towards evening, and finished the day by continued discharges of artillery along the whole line, which were answered by our artillery, which had been so much distinguished during the battle for its courage and coolness.

After all was quiet, our army began to retire to its entrenchments under Praga, in order to pass the night, when the Commander in Chief, observing a considerable opening in the ice, which was breaking up in the river, and considering it requisite to take the advantage of the bridge, which was already rather insecure, in order to prevent the army from being separated from the Vistula, and from magazines, he issued orders to pass the bridge and enter Warsaw, which were carried into execution during the remainder of the night with the greatest order, and without the least movement on the part of the enemy.

Our loss in men has been considerable. Since the commencement of the war we have had 9000 killed and wounded, but 6000 of whom, now in the hospitals, may be enabled to return to the ranks. The loss of the enemy is, doubtless, much more considerable.

The whole army has gloriously done its duty; even the corps newly formed, such as the 20th regiment of infantry of the line, the 5th of Husars, bearing the name of Zamoyiski, and also the regiment of Posen, rivalled in the contest the oldest soldiers. The conduct of our artillery, in particular, was above all praise, especially the batteries under the command of Colonel Pizeki, and of Capt. Rzecki, two officers, who for their great services, have been promoted. We lost only three pieces of cannon, which were dismounted, and could not be brought away from the field of battle.

We believe that these three memorable actions, fought under the walls of Grochow, during the last few days, have convinced the enemy that it is not enough to have merely innumerable forces in order to conquer the Polish soldiers, who defend so holy a cause, with the device, "Let the nation be restored or perish gloriously forever," and who fight like heroes. These contests may also convince Europe that Poland possessed of such children and such heroes, is capable of serving its friends as the bulwark of Europe, and worthy of resuming its rank in the midst of European Powers.

The Polish army now assembled round Warsaw guards the bridge over the Vistula, and defends the entrance to Praga. It awaits the order of the Chief to recommence hostilities.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

From the Washington Globe of Wednesday the 27th inst.

It will appear, by the publication in our columns of 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 endeavour to prevent a premature agitation of the question of your successor; and, at all events, to discountenance, if possible, any 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, not of my creation, and altogether beyond my control have given to this subject a turn which cannot now be remedied except by a self-disfranchisement 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. Diversities of ulterior preference among the friends of an Administration are unavoidable; and even if the respective advocates of those thus placed in rivalry be patriotic enough to resist the temptation of creating 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 give rise to it. Thus, under the least unfavourable consequences, individual injustice is suffered, and the Administration embarrassed and 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 objections 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 a 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 favourable 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 unfavourable 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—as 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 then to misconception and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in thus severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been associated, there remains but one duty for me to perform.—It is to make my profound and sincere acknowledgments for that steady support and cheering confidence which, in the discharge of my public duties, I have, under all circumstances, received at your hands; as well as for the personal kindness at all times extended to me.

Rest assured, Sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life will ever constitute objects of the deepest solicitude with

Your sincere friend and obed't servant,
M. VAN BUREN

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1831.

Dear Sir,
Your letter resigning the office of Secretary of State was received last evening. I could indeed wish that no circumstance had arisen to interrupt the relations, which have, for two years, subsisted between us, and that they might have continued through the period during which it may be my lot to remain charged with the duties which the partiality of my countrymen has imposed upon me. But the reasons you present are so strong that, with a proper regard for them, I cannot ask you, on my own account, to remain in the Cabinet.

I am aware of the difficulties you have had to contend with, and of the benefits which have resulted to the affairs of your country from your continued zeal in the arduous tasks to which you have been subjected. To say that I deeply regret to lose you, is but feebly to express my feelings on the occasion.

When called by my country to the station which I occupy, it was not without a deep sense of its arduous responsibilities, and a strong distrust of myself, that I obeyed the call; but, cheered by the consciousness that no other motive actuated me, than a desire to guard her interests, and to place her upon the firm ground of those great principles which, by the wisest and purest of our ancestors, have been deemed essential to her prosperity, I ventured upon the trust assigned me.

I did this in the confident hope of being the support of advisers, able and true; laying aside every thing but a desire to see new vigor to the vital principles of our Union, would look with a single eye to the means of effecting this paramount object. In you, this hope has been realized to the utmost. In the most difficult and trying moments of my administration, I have found you sincere, able and efficient—ready at all times to afford me every aid, however, from circumstances in your present situation sufficient to make it necessary, that special ties subsisting between us must necessarily, I can only say that this necessity is deeply lamented by me. I part with you only because you yourself have requested me to do so, and have sustained that request by a strong enough to command my assent.

I cannot, however, allow the separation to take place, without expressing the hope that your retirement from public affairs is only temporary; and that if, in any other station, the government should have occasion for services, the value of which has been so sensibly felt by me, your consent will not be wanting.

Of the state of things to which you are about to be fully aware. I look upon you with sorrow, and regret it the more, because one of its first effects is to disturb the harmony of my cabinet. It is, however, but a moment of one of the evils to which free governments must ever be liable. The calamities for these evils, as they arise, lie in the intelligence and public spirit of our country's constituents. They will correct them—and in this there is abundant consolation. I cannot quit this subject without adding that with the best opportunities for observing and judging, I have seen in you no other desire than to move quietly on in the path of your duty, and to promote the harmonious conduct of public affairs. If on this point you have had to encounter detractors, it is but another proof of the utter insufficiency of innocence and worth to shield from such assaults.

Be assured that the interest you express in my happiness is most heartily reciprocated—that my most cordial feelings accompany you, and that I am, very sincerely your friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. It is understood that you are to continue in office until your successor is appointed.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State.

The Telegraph contains the following correspondence between the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1831.

Sir—In communicating to me this morning the information of the resignation of the Secretary of State and the 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 well 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 I have gone over with care, I have not been able to ascertain what particular matter was intended to be proposed by my reflection, as connected with this subject. 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 honour to be,
Respectfully, your obed't servant,
R. 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 I wish 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