

Important Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Packet ship, *Pa-*
cific, at New York, from Liverpool, Lon-
don papers of May 16, and Liverpool pa-
pers to May 17, both inclusive, were re-
ceived. They contain a variety of inter-
esting intelligence, of which the principal
items are given below.

FOURTH RETREAT OF THE RUSS- SIANS.

At length we have received authentic
intelligence from Poland, and we rejoice
to say, of the most cheering kind. The
Russian commander-in-chief, who some
months ago, in the plenitude of presump-
tion, pledged himself to his master, that
by a certain day he would display the
Russian eagle in Warsaw, has again been
foiled, his plans again deranged, and, with
the bulk of his troops he has been obliged
to fall back, in discomfiture and disgrace,
before the army of the patriots. This is
the fourth time that this dauntless con-
queror, whose high pretensions have now
become a laughing stock even to his own
thick-headed followers, has seen his claims
to immortality vanish. Of the details of
this last advance of the Russians upon
Warsaw, and the retreat of the Poles be-
hind them, we have the accounts of both
sides, and they differ but little from each
other. As soon as the first movement
from Siedlitz, which was Dabrowski's head-
quarters for some time, denoted an inten-
tion on the part of the enemy to advance,
Dabrowski dispatched couriers to War-
saw to prepare them for a retreat of the
army, and to desire that the place might
be put in a condition to sustain a siege, in
case the fortune of war should bring it
under a general engagement. Nothing could
excite the enthusiasm with which the
citizens renewed their assurance of devo-
tion to their country, and we are told that
in a incredibly short space of time a
new detachment of volunteers, at Fra-
nco's call, a new wall of protection was
thrown up by 12,000 men, which was
sufficient to hold the whole of the patri-
ot army. The most influential senators
went out to join the camp, every one had
renewed himself to the work. The re-
treat, in the mean time, continued, the
Poles everywhere carrying with them
the inhabitants of the country and every
description of provision which could serve
as subsistence to the army. Upon the
27th Serzimezki had reached the capital,
and fixed his headquarters there; the
bulk of his army was at Miesna, a dozen
miles distant. In their retreat they ap-
pear to have been greatly harassed by
the Russians, and at Miesna an action of
some consequence took place, in which
the Russians say the Poles lost a consid-
erable number of men; but this is denied
by the accounts on the other side. Ar-
rived at Dembo-Weilka, the Russians
found that they could not procure even
a little straw for their horses, and the
Field Marshal had, therefore, no alterna-
tive, but again to sound a retreat, in
which he has been pursued by the Poles;
and the last account of him is from Mordy,
which is beyond Siedlitz, the point from
which he set out. On the 29th April the
whole Polish army had again advanced,
and resumed its former positions at Ko-
siazyn, and beyond Siennica. On the 30th
the Polish army advanced, and the van-
guard was in the morning at Kozmyn.

The effect of this retrograde movement
must be highly favorable to the patriot
cause, for besides its influence upon the
still wavering provinces of Russian Pol-
and, it proves that the subsistence of the
Russian army is entirely dependent upon
their supplies in the rear, and these may
be intercepted by the insurgents.

The only drawback to this exhilarating
news is the statement (of which the accu-
racy is no longer questionable) of cholera
being prevailing amongst the Polish
troops. It is said, however, to be abating
its virulence and mortality.

VERMILION FIRE AT FAYETTE. VILLE, N. C.

We lament the misfortune which has
befallen the town of Fayetteville, North
Carolina.

Fayetteville, N. C. May 29, 1831.

To the Editor of the National Gazette
at Fayetteville is no more! This morn-
ing the town was in its beauty, and with
glad hearts we looked to the char-
acter of our God. Now we are in ruins. But
two stories of all that this place contained
are standing. The rest are entirely con-
sumed. Nothing but stacks of tottering
chimneys remain to tell what we once
were, except in the out skirts of the
town, and in those streets a little off from
the centre of the village, not a dwelling
house remains. All the churches, with
the exception of the Methodist, which
is distant from the centre of the town,
are destroyed. The Academy, with two
splendid Hotels, our Printing office, the
two banks the old State House, every
Apothecary's shop, and some of our Mills,
are all in ruins.

The fire communicated, it is supposed
from a chimney precisely in the centre
of the village, and spread with uncon-
querable rapidity through every street. In
less than half an hour the town had been
consumed, about half past 12 o'clock, when
the fire was discovered, and in less than
one hour and a half, our village was liter-
ally a "sea of flame." The goods were
consumed in the streets, the engines were
burnt at their stands. Some who had
property, removed to a distance in ex-
pectation of safety, were disappointed,
so much the destroying element reached
them. The churches, though a distance
from each other, were soon in flames. The
steeples of the Presbyterian church

seemed a pyramid of fire; for a while
stood firm, soon the bell descended with a
crash—the steeple trembled, tottered and
fell. The Episcopal church which ap-
parently caught at the same time was soon
in ashes.

As I wandered through the outskirts of
the place, to administer relief so far as
possible to the distressed, my heart sunk
within me. The sick were burned out of
their houses and were lying on pallets in
the streets. Others, faint and exhausted,
were reclining on the beds which had
been thrown out. Every moment our
ears were stunned with the explosion of
powder, to demolish the buildings which
might stay the flames. But although
many were thus levelled, there was not
strength to pull the timbers from the reach
of the conflagration.

It is impossible to paint the heart rending
scenes which every where occurred. Pa-
rents were inquiring for their children,
and children for their parents, and in every
countenance anguish and despair.

I have been round the fire in every di-
rection, and the above statements are the
result of my own observation. From
where I now write I can perceive, for the
extent of nearly half a mile, the light
which flashes up from the smouldering
ruins. A very small portion of the prop-
erty was insured. Most of the people
lost their all! Our distress may be par-
tially imagined, but cannot be justly com-
prehended. Much bodily injury was ex-
perienced, but so far as it is at present
known, no lives lost. What result may be
ascertained when our friends are col-
lected, it is impossible to say.

HENRY A. ROWLAND, Jr.

ON THE TARIFF.

From the Portland Advertiser.

The Tariff Taxation.—The administra-
tion presses, being driven from all their
positions taken against the American
system, have threatened the nation with
"smuggling." Now and then, however,
the old refined assertion of "taxes," is
reiterated. Let us briefly examine it once
more.

Taxes, say these presses, are the fruits
of the American System. Every addition-
al duty is a tax upon the consumer. Be-
fore we examine this point, let us ask
who feels those taxes laid on imported
goods? Who feels the weight of any
taxes except those laid upon him by the
State, county and town? Who does not
have it at his option to buy imported
goods? The farmer may avoid the pur-
chase of almost every foreign article. He
has wood at home, and can wear his
own homespun. He has substitutes for
many West India goods. But we grant,
if taxes are paid, no matter whether the
people feel them or not—the burthen is
just as severe. But such taxes are not
paid to support the American system.

All parties, Dr. Cooper except, will
grant that the cheapest and most econ-
omical way of supporting the National
Government is by duties laid upon im-
ported goods, which the purchaser has at
his option to buy or not, and thus to pay
the duty or not. Certainly this is a better
way than a direct tax or an excise which
costs more to collect than they are
worth when collected. Revenue duties
then being the best method of supporting
government, how easy, how wise, how
natural to frame them in such a manner as
best to support the interests of the country,
including the Agriculturists, the Me-
chanic and the Manufacturer. This is
what the Protection ask. But we are told
every cent thus laid out upon an article is
a tax upon the consumer! Suppose it is,
would it not be better for him (the con-
sumer) to make for himself, or to pay an
additional cent per yard on cotton cloth,
provided by doing this, he can have a pro-
hibitory duty laid upon tubs, barrels,
chairs, &c., by making which he lives.
This one class may protect, and does
protect another.

We might enter into a long disquisition
to prove that protecting duties are not
taxes. But theoretic Political Economy
is not half so good as Practical Economy.
Hence we ask the consumer to look over
the tariff duties, and to note which have
been most effectually protected. He will
see that every article upon which a pro-
tecting duty has been laid soon becomes
cheaper. So soon as American articles
can be put into the market, so soon the
competition among American manufactur-
ers reduces the price to the consumer.
As proof, cotton cloth is commonly cited.
Every body knows that American cottons
are manufactured in our State (Gorham
for example) at one half the price, yes,
one third, which British cottons of poorer
quality cost when imported from Europe.
Now, if protecting duties were "taxes,"
the duty on cotton goods being 8cts. per
yard, British cottons, for example, costing
18 cents, the price to the consumer would
be 26 cents per yard. But you can pur-
chase such goods for less than the duty
(8cts.) How mad, then to say duties are
taxes. This is an argument urged by
Mr. Niles, and it cannot be got over.
The same may be said of all sorts of cot-
ton goods, sheetings, shirtings, calicoes,
&c. Every woman who purchases a new
calico gown, knows that she does not pay
near so much as she did some years ago.
Now think over some other articles that
have been protected long enough to give
American enterprise an opportunity to
manufacture it. Take Window Glass for
example. The price has been reduced by
a protecting duty (a tax if you please
to call it) more than one half. So with
nails. So, in short, with every article
used in erecting a house, or handled by
the farmer or mechanic in their ordinary
avocations. There are duties upon shoes,
hats, saddles, harnesses, and a great var-

ety of all sorts, yet who thinks of call-
ing these "taxes." But if they be taxes,
we can export them all, and make no bad
bargain in the end. The duty, however,
has been so effectual as to prevent impor-
tation, and thus to protect a numerous
class of mechanics.

We need not, however, waste paper to
prove what every candid man will grant.
The American System has become the
system of the whole country. Thousands
live by its protection, and it would be
ruin to the country to abolish it. How
mad then the fanatic politicians who cry
so zealously for the entire prostration of
the tariff of '28—a tariff which found the
country verging to bankruptcy, but now
resounding from one end to the other
with the hum of industry—alive with
zeal, pursuit, our commerce brisk; our
mechanics and manufacturers triumphing
over the British goods, and supplying not
only the demand for home consumption,
but exporting their products to the East,
the West, and South. Such laws as we
live under, they wished to prostrate—to
abolish—and to throw back the nation
where it was when Henry Clay, at the
close of war, roused every faculty of his
mind to save us from bankruptcy and ruin.

The Duke of Reichstadt.—Francis Joseph
Charles, son of Napoleon, late Emperor of
the French, and of Maria Louisa Arch-
duchess of Austria, the eldest child of the
Emperor Francis, was born on the 20th of
March, 1811, and soon after recognized by
the style and title of King of Rome.
Upon the overthrow of his father's dynas-
ty, which occurred when he had scarcely
attained to his third year, he was trans-
ferred to the guardianship of his maternal
grandfather, who conferred upon him, as
an appanage, the duchy of Reichstadt in
Bohemia; of which the purchase-money
was derived from the sale of the imperial
domains in Tuscany. It consists of twelve
large signorias and three private estates,
and takes its name from one of the most
considerable of the former, its yearly in-
come is thirty thousand pounds; but they
do not become the Duke's property until
Luca shall have passed into the hands of
the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A clergyman's duty, at Sheppy, being
small, and the service performed only
once a month, some of the parishioners
were desirous of more frequent opportu-
nities for public worship, and conversed
on the subject with their minister. He
offered, and I think reasonably, that if the
parish would add ten pounds a year to his
income, to preach and pray once a fort-
night. A meeting was held to discuss the
business, but the proposal of the clergy-
man was not acceded to. A profane rogue
whose whims sometimes run away with his
discretion, informed the clergyman that if
he would abate ten pounds a year, in their
tythes, they would excuse his coming at
all.

True Nobility.—In the year 1829, two
young Commission Merchants of Boston
failed, and surrendered up their whole
property to their creditors, which fell
short of their debts more than twenty
thousand dollars. They received from
their creditors a full and entire discharge
from all their debts and responsibilities,
and soon after dissolved their business
connection and began the world anew.
Some time last year one of them present-
ed to each of the creditors of the firm a
check for twenty five per cent. of the de-
ficiency which had been relinquished. This
week the other presented in like manner
to each creditor a check for a like amount.

We mention this circumstance with
pride, for it is honorable to the character
of human nature. We wish that we were
at liberty to mention the names of these
gentlemen, for we know that they would
shrunk from such a blazon; they know that
they have been honest, and they would
"blush to find a fame."—Boston Courier.

EXTRACTS.

The following dramatic remarks are
taken from the address of Mr. M. Jackson,
at the late anniversary of the New-York
Mercantile Library Association:

"Death is constantly invading the ranks
of our merchants, and consigning to the
tomb, the opulent, and the honorable, the
enlightened and the just expanding into
manhood. Those who have not completed
their clerkship. Yes, gentlemen, it will
soon devolve upon you, to fulfil the various
trusts committed to your charge, by those
who have gone before you. It will soon
be our duty, as it has been that of those in
whose steps you are advancing, to guard
the property—to improve the morals—to
promote the virtue—to protect the rights
—and to preserve the integrity of our
free institutions. Who are our most emi-
nent merchants? Who are the men that
have honored and elevated the com-
mercial character? They were once obscure
and unknown clerks. They whose ad-
vancement has been effected by their own
perseverance—by their own industry—and
by their own irrepressible energy.—What
are the men through the world the most
brilliant an oratory—the most profound in
legislation—and the most celebrated in
letters? Men who were the architects of
their own fortunes. Men whose arduous
adverse influence could enfeeble; whose
industry no labors could overcome. If
we look to our own happy country, alone,
what noble, what animating, what illus-
trious examples?—The Franklins, the
Hunters, the Shermans, and the Fultons,
are names which will forever brighten his-
tory's page and remain until the end of
recorded time, beacon lights to guide the
footsteps of genius to usefulness, to great-

ness and to fame. To industry, firmness,
and perseverance like theirs, does our
country owe its liberties, its institutions,
and its laws."

FOURTH OF JULY.

A BALL will be given at the Hotel of
Gen. H. LASSELLE, on Monday evening
the 4th inst.

A subscription list is placed at the Ga-
zette office, for the convenience of those
who wish to subscribe.

THE MANAGERS.

Candidates' Department.

For Governor NOAH NOBLE,
MILTON STAPP,
JAMES SCOTT,
JAMES G. READ.
For Lt. Governor DAVID WALLACE,
JAMES GREGORY,
AMOS LANE.
For Congress JOHN LAW,
RATLIFF BOON.
Representative JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
SPARLING YOUNG,
JAMES THORN,
JOHN F. SNAPP,
DAVID S. BONNER.
County Commissioners
First District WILLIAM RAPER,
JOSEPH ALTON.
Second District WILLIAM JUNKINS.
Third District THOMAS McCURE.
For Probate Judge GEORGE W. EWING.

SALE OF THE MICHIGAN ROAD LANDS, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

By authority of an act of the General As-
sembly of the State of Indiana, approved
February 5th, 1831, the undersigned will offer
at public sale, to the highest bidder, in parcels
of Eight Acres, or an Fractional Section, (as
the Public Lands are sold) on the third Mon-
day of October next, at the Town of Logans-
port, in the County of Cass, a portion of Lands
granted to the State of Indiana, by an act of
Congress, approved March 2d, 1827, confirming
to the State of Indiana the lands ceded to the
U. S. by the 21 article of the Treaty concluded
between the U. S. and the Potawatamie
Tribe of Indians, for the purpose of making a
Road from Lake Michigan, through Indiana, to
the Ohio river, part of which lands have been designated
and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners
appointed on the part of the State of Indiana,
and confirmed by act of Congress, approved
March 2d, 1831.

The parts which will be offered for sale, in-
clude sections and fractional sections in the
following townships and ranges, to wit:

In the Fort Wayne Land District,

In township 23 north, range 5 east 2d. principal
meridian sections and fractional sections
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34,
35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48,
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1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154,