

# FOREIGN.

## SEVEN DAYS LATER

### FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship *Forata*, Capt. in *Tinkham*, from Liverpool, and the *Erie*, Capt. *Fank*, from Havre, the Editors of the *Courier & Enquirer* have received their London files of June 1st to 1st inst. Liverpool to the 2d, and Paris and Havre to the 3d ultimo.

It is most gratifying to learn that the Poles continue to be successful in their struggles against the Russians. It will be perceived, that another great battle has been fought, about seven leagues from the Russian frontier, which lasted three days, in which the Russians were again put to flight. The Russian accounts allow that in all the late battles they were not decidedly victorious, and under the circumstances, this is admitted their defeat.

Bel's Weekly Messenger of the 1st of May, says: "We have received letters from Warsaw to the 18th ult., which contain gratifying intelligence of the continued success of the Poles, and of the rapid spread of the insurrection. It would appear that Marshal Diebitch is concentrating his army round Siedlec, and thinks only of keeping possession of Siedlec and Lublin, in order to ensure a free communication with the Russian provinces. Meanwhile, General Dwernicki has entered Volhynia, and has everywhere been received with enthusiasm. It is reported that he has encountered and broken the force of the Russian General Rosen. We have, however, no official confirmation of this event. But the despatches which have arrived leave no doubt of the extension of the insurrection into Volhynia."

The *London Standard* of the 30th holds the following passage in relation to the Polish news, which it will be seen that credits them to the Russian accounts, which we publish without putting any faith in them.

"German Papers were last night received to recent dates. The *Russian State Gazette*, which comes down to the 15th inst., containing the Russian accounts of military operations in Poland to the 7th. Of course every movement is claimed as an advance, and every defeat as a victory. The Russian headquarters were then at Siedlec, upon which there is no longer a doubt that Skrzynecki failed in his attempt. Diebitch having succeeded in uniting his corps with the guards and the corps of Generals Rosen and Pahlen. The Russians do not claim the affair of Ignica upon the 10th as their own, with any confidence; but they affirm that from that time the cause of the Poles has been upon the decline. Gen. Skrzynecki has certainly rather fallen back since that date. The Russian accounts also claim advantages over the Polish Generals Umilsky and Dwernicki, which latter is said to be placed in the most perilous situation between three armies."

The Polish account of these several operations will be found in another place. They afford ample grounds for presuming that the patriot cause contingents to prosper, notwithstanding the Russian representations of it. It was rumored at Warsaw that another victory had been obtained on the 14th, near Sucha, and that Gen. Umilsky had obtained some advantages, but no particulars are given.

### POLISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

The *Gazette of Etat de Pologne*, contains a report by the Generalissimo of the battle fought near Siedlec, dated Headquarters at Jeychrezjaw, the 14th April, the following are the principal details:

The last report, says the generalissimo which I had the honor to transmit to the National Government, terminated in the mention of the retreat of General Rosen, whom I drove back, behind Kaluzyn. This division being in disorder and no longer dangerous, I left General Lublinski in position at Kostryn, and marched with my principal forces to Siennica, and from thence to Lwowice, with the purpose of compelling Field Marshal Diebitch to renounce his project of passing the Visula. He had already made great preparation for effecting the passage at different points of the river, and his army was in full march. The last Russian columns left Lwowice on the 31st of last month, and the head quarters were removed from Siennica two days before.

The 11th of April I detached the divisions of cavalry of Gen. Skrzynecki and sent the head of my staff, Gen. Czarnowski, with infantry, to support him, with the remainder of the army I marched by Minsk on Siennica. The two Generals above-mentioned took the enemy on his flank, caused him serious loss, carried off his magazines, his ammunition and made many prisoners. The enemy was obliged to counter-march to cover his park of artillery.

The Generalissimo arrived to the assistance of the two Generals who, having been to support a combat against superior forces, had taken a strong position, and having learned that General Rosen had retaken the remnants of his division, determined to give him battle a second

time. After deceiving General Diebitch by a dexterous manoeuvre, and sent a strong column by Jersaw on the road to Seroczin, which Diebitch took for the whole army, the Generalissimo marched with the remainder of his troops against Rosen. The 10th, at break of day, the column of Gen. Prondzynski began the attack at Romaniewice, where squadrons of Russian cavalry were posted. General Kieki made a brilliant charge with the 2d regiment of Uhans, commanded by Col. Mecielki; the battle was bloody. The light artillery rendered great service, and the enemy was at last obliged to fly with the loss of 230 prisoners, 170 horses, &c. From thence General Prondzynski marched on Ignica, leaving a corps to cover his rear, and there he found the enemy whose infantry was equal in numbers to his, but whose cavalry and artillery composed of 30 and some odd pieces, was unfortunately superior.

This artillery, says the generalissimo, almost entirely composed of heavy artillery, was stationed on the other bank of the Muchawice, and its fire played on our front ranks, and in an oblique direction on our rear. It will be seen from this that the corps of Gen. Rosen had received large reinforcements. General Kieki attacked the enemy's position with the 10 pieces of horse artillery, and when the first line advanced in the plain, the second regiment of Uhans formed itself there, in order of battle.

Colonel Romanio, at the head of 31 battalions, with four pieces of cannon, formed the reserve. Colonel Wengierski, made himself master at the head of two battalions, of some houses, in Ignica, and of some of the Russian cannon, which he spiked.

The enemy whose retreat was thus cut off, advanced with a column of some thousand men from the other side of the Muchawice, passed the dykes and ditches, deployed on our rear, forced the 8th regiment to abandon the village of Ignica and the cannon it had taken and attacked our right wing with an impetuosity, that compelled it to give way for a moment.

At this critical moment General Prondzynski hastened from the left wing to the support of the right, and ordered Colonel Romanio to attack the Russian column with three battalions of infantry. This attack, with the artillery which accompanied it, did not succeed, and the Russian attack being repulsed, we were obliged to meet on the dykes other divisions of the enemy, which it threw into disorder. General Prondzynski, by the meantime, formed three columns to attack with some battalions; he committed them to the village, filled with riflemen, at the point of the bayonet. In an instant the village was cleared of its enemies, and our columns meeting no further resistance, directed their march in great haste to the dyke. The enemy was now in disorder, and his columns which advanced, were stopped at the dyke. The first column which had marched against our right wing, was partly massacred and partly taken, because it became separated from the others. The remains of the right wing of the enemy equally cut off from the bridge, scattered themselves in the woods, or endeavored to hide in the marshes, of the Muchawice, where a great part of them were drowned.

At the first report of the cannon of Gen. Prondzynski, I caused the artillery which I had at Boem to be directed against the enemy posted on the other side of the Kostryn. He returned this fire, with his heavy artillery, but ended in retreating. Our infantry pursued him, and finally attacked him at the moment he endeavored to arrest our march; he was driven from all his positions—bridges had been thrown over two arms of the Kostryn, for the passage of our artillery, for the enemy had destroyed them all; this labour was performed in two hours. A part of the cavalry crossed to Sucha, and directed its march to the field of battle, but its commanders did not know how to profit by circumstances, and reached the road at Ignica, in the rear of the enemy's position, where the battle was already over. The enemy, ended the day by a cannonade, to which we did not reply. In the battle of Ignica we took a standard and three pieces of artillery.

According to the report of prisoners, the enemy in his retreat, has abandoned three pieces of cannon in the marshes—we have also captured many thousand stand of arms and a large quantity of baggage. It is difficult to state the precise loss of the enemy, because the men who died or were drowned in the marshes or in the Muchawice, cannot be counted, but it may be safely said, that the enemy lost on this day 5,000 men, one half of which are prisoners. He has also lost a great number of officers of all ranks, among them, six colonels, three of which, Colonels Wladimirff, Reat and Glasscoff, have been killed; and three others, Tachatoriff, Pochonsfike and Stelansoff, have been made prisoners. The 98th regiment, of which but 460 men remained after the battles of this campaign, surrendered with arms and baggage officers and commandant, in consequence of hav-

ing quitted the late position on the Kostryn. It is not known where the standards of this regiment are.—What remained of the corps of Gen. Rosen, after the battle of Dimbo, has been dispersed. The 13th and 14th regiments of Chassours who had just arrived with General Pahlen II, and who had rendered themselves so celebrated in the Turkish war, have experienced considerable losses. Our loss is very small in comparison with that of the enemy. According to the reports of the Colonels, our regiments have lost about 400 men in killed and wounded; no superior officer has been killed; Major Kariki has been dangerously wounded.

### GENERAL DWERNICKI IN VOLHYNIA.

General Dwernicki, whom the German Journals have so often announced as lost, who, with his whole corps, was surrounded by the Russian Generals De Witt, Kreutz, and Rudiget, though neither of them dared to attack him, and he whom the Field Marshal managed to destroy in each of his reports, has entered Volhynia, after having passed the Bug, near Kylvow on the night of the 10th and 11th current.

The Officers, Kockowki, who brought us this news, left on the 16th at Horochow, at the moment when his column took the direction to Dabne, and Kzemelnow. Our General met at Choracow recruits from Volhynia, which the Russians were leading in chains. He asked what was the crime for which they were confined? They replied that they had committed no crime, but that they were leading them in this way to join the army. "Ask these brave fellows," rejoined General Dwernicki, pointing to our men, "and learn from them if a single one of them has been treated in an unchristian manner? they will reply that all of them have hastened, freely and full of ardor, to the defence of their common country," and, on the order of the General, our Leaders and Chassours broke the chains, which afforded an affecting spectacle. "Gentlemen and others," said then the General to them, "you are all brothers." Tears flowed, cries of joy were heard, and the Volhynians mingled with our troops. The enthusiasm is general, contributions flow in, and the inhabitants arrive from all sides with arms in their hands.

The entry of General Dwernicki into Volhynia promises great advantages; it will be the signal of insurrection for all the Russo-Polish provinces; and it will ensure us, besides, great supplies of provisions. Volhynia was the magazine for the army of the Field Marshal, who strictly had obtained from it a considerable transport of corn. Nothing remained the entrance of our General; he is said now to be at Dabne, and that on his road he routed some detachments of the enemy. Every body is ready to march. You can form no idea of the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, who, at every step, arrive to crowd the ranks of our brave men. For the last half century our brethren of Samogitia, of Volhynia, of Podolia, and of the Ukraine, have groined under the weight of servitude, and of a hostile occupation. Nineteen long years have passed since the inhabitants beyond the Bug have seen for once the Polish lance. Dwernicki showed them again our victorious pikes, and bearing the standard of liberty.

### Second Report from Dwernicki.

Scarcely had Dwernicki passed the Bug when his first steps on that Field were marked with success. On the 11th inst. five platoons of the 2d regiment of Lanciers, and of the 4th horse Chassours, comprising a part of his corps, encountered near Dabne the whole regiment of Dragoons of Cherpapolski, which enjoys a high reputation in the Russian army. Our detachment moved upon this regiment, not to rout, but to disperse (among whom is Prince Oodenski). The Dragoons, as many horses, and more than 200 muskets and other weapons. The enemy's detachment also a great number of men killed and wounded; finally, the remains of this detachment, which had been dispersed in the woods, and were continually falling into our hands, were so impetuous, that we had only one man killed, whose name is Capt. Zaleski. General Dwernicki has already taken possession of the baggage and transports of provisions destined for the great army.

Dated from head quarters of Jeychrezjaw Kaluzyn, 17th of April, at two o'clock.  
(Signed) SKRZYNECKI.



We have entered upon our duty, determined to execute it boldly and faithfully to the best of our ability. We anticipate much opposition, but we shall not leave our path to show it. We are rejoiced at one thing. Our political opinions are now so well known that none can expect, with any prospect of success, to do us any damage by an attempt at misrepresentation. We have recorded our faith too often for it to be misunderstood. Whenever we find an attempt to conceal truth under the veil of sophistry and chicanery we will not fail to unmask it so that our readers may have the benefit of its light. We shall sustain, as this Press has heretofore done, the present administration, so far as its principles are Republican. We pledge ourselves to support the re-election of Andrew Jackson unless he departs entirely from the principles of the party which elected him, to office, which we do not believe he will do. We shall oppose the election of Henry Clay, because we sincerely believe that his election would prostrate the Union and prosperity of the Country. His principles are of the monarchial cast, they are Anti-Republican and therefore unpopular with us. He is opposed to equality in every thing. He favors a moneyed aristocracy, believing that it will be a very

powerful engine in promoting his election. We shall oppose the "American system" the banking of Henry Clay, which but for the exertions of the republican party would, by this time, have grown to an enormous bulk. Its strength is yet feeble and one more effort of the party will strangle it for ever. The time is now at hand when that effort must be made. Henry Clay should defeat Gen. Jackson, (which Heaven forbid!) the "American system" is at once fastened upon this nation, and its liberties cloven down. Instead of a separate government in the twenty-four States we shall have only one grand, national, consolidated government to sway the destinies of the people of these United States. The State governments will be destroyed and a great national government erected upon their ruins. This must be the fate of this Union, if Henry Clay is elected and it is for the people to determine which they will choose—Union, peace and prosperity, or anarchy, confusion and destruction. This is no ideal picture, it is a true delineation of the character and tendency of Henry Clay's political principles.

A few days since we accidentally lit upon the following words in one of the letters of Samuel Adams, viz: "I am particularly afraid that unless great care should be taken to prevent it, the constitution, in the administration of it, would gradually but surely and imperceptibly, pass into a consolidated government, pervading and legislating through all the States, not for Federal purposes only, as it professes, but in all cases whatever; such a government would totally annihilate the sovereignty of the States, as necessary to the support of the confederated Commonwealth, and sink both in despotism." How very much like prophecy does the first clause of the sentence, just quoted, sound! How appalling to the feelings of the patriot to contemplate the latter! What will those say who take no care to prevent the realization of the fears of that purest of patriots but who take great care to bring about so detrimental a consummation? Will they, with this staring them in the face, say that those who contend for the spirit and letter of the constitution,—who point out their suicidal attempts, that the people may be on their guard,—who are laboring for the supremacy of the States, and the good of the Republic, will they, we repeat, call such men broachers of new and dangerous doctrines, alarmists and disorganizers? No. They cannot. They cannot summon to themselves (as far as they have gone in the work of rapine and plunder) impudence enough to deny such glaring facts. They cannot—they dare not assail the memory of as pure a patriot as the world ever saw. If, then, such fears were entertained, by such a man, before these trespassers upon the constitution—upon the reserved rights of the States, had begun their trespasses which they have since continued with such destructive effect as to destroy, in a measure, the Agricultural and commercial interests of our country, why should we (when we have facts to build our assertions upon) not be permitted to warn the people against a course of policy, which, if persisted in, will soon break down every barrier, which the framers of that instrument, (that ought to be the guide of every Statesman—of every man who writes or speaks upon constitutional questions), placed between the federal head and the State Governments? Why should we not tell them to guard with Argus eyes those men who are trying to break down the ramparts, which have been built around the States, to preserve them from the encroachments of the too powerful federal head? Yes, we repeat against the encroachments of the too powerful federal head, for too powerful is whatever monarchs may say to the contrary; notwithstanding they may say that its want of power weakens it. It is in accordance with their principles and interests to say so. We fear nothing from its want of strength, but we do fear much from its overgrown power. What can now resist its matchless force? With the army, the navy, the supreme court, and an inexhaustible treasury to guide each of the others at its command, what may it not do? The constitution is not now "gradually" but it is "surely" running into a grand consolidated machine which we fear will soon leave not one vestige of the unceded rights of the States, which will, soon destroy the Union of these States and the prosperity and happiness of the people, if not curbed in its onward course. But how should we stop it? Let us cry aloud—let our complaints reach from Maine to Louisiana—let them reach every man in the 24 States and they will be heard. It is the cause of the only sovereignty of this land, the people, and their voice must be heard. The moneyed aristocracy who now rule this nation must yield their influence—they must return their trust into the hands of those who gave it and it will be placed in the hands of those who will not abuse it—into the hands of those who will discharge it faithfully—who will respect alike the rights of the poor and the rich, and whose conduct will be guided by the principles of equality and justice. Let this be done and the constitution will be restored to its legitimate bounds and the predictions of the prophets of the old world will be falsified and this government will stand as a beacon to guide and direct the millions who are now struggling or who may hereafter struggle for the rights to which they are entitled "by nature and by nature's God."

We are authorized to announce Andrew King, as a candidate to represent the County of Ireddell, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Again are we called upon to acknowledge the superior greatness of Mr. McDuffie, and the power and force of his arguments against the existing tariff. No man, it seems to us, however great might be his prejudices in favor of the tariff, can read his speech, made lately at a dinner given to him in Charleston, without being convinced of the inequality of the tariff laws and their ruinous effects upon the Southern interests. The opinions of the most inveterate tariffites could not fail to be shaken if they would con this speech of Mr. McDuffie with attentive minds. We have not room to publish this speech, which we regret the more, since no summary of his reasoning and arguments, which we can give, will present the case in that clear and strong point of view which is to be obtained from the speech itself. The theory that the burthen of import taxation must fall entirely upon the consumer however true when practised upon in other countries is surely fallacious when applied to our system of import taxation. The doctrine of the ablest political economists is, which is that likewise admitted by Mr. McDuffie, that the burthen of indirect taxation is divided between the producer and consumer according to the circumstances in which they are placed. Mr. McDuffie takes the case of the tea trade as being the strongest one in support of the theory that the consumer alone bears the burthen of indirect taxation. Here we must quote his own language.

"Yes, for example, is an article which is not produced in our country, and the import duty is, of course, laid upon the whole consumption of this article. Let us first suppose Tea to be imported free of all duty and that in this state of things, the people of the United States can afford to consume five millions of pounds, at fifty cents a pound, amounting to \$2,500,000. Let us then, suppose a duty of fifty cents a pound to be imposed by the Government. This duty, it is maintained, will enhance the price of tea fifty cents a pound, throwing the whole burthen on the consumer, and that the productive industry engaged in the tea trade, will bear no special burthen. Now mark, I beseech you, the monstrous absurdities involved in this proposition. We must assume that the people of the United States can afford to consume as much tea at a dollar a pound, as they could at 50 cents; and that whereas they expended in the purchase of this beverage \$2,500,000, previous to the tax, they will be forthwith able and willing to expend \$5,000,000, for the same article after the duty is imposed upon it. In a word it must be assumed that this duty, which plain men ignorantly suppose to be a burthen, actually increases the revenue of the community—the fund which defrays the expense of its consumption—precisely \$2,500,000. But it is too obvious to escape the most ignorant pretender, who discusses this subject with an honest purpose, that the revenue of the society is diminished by the tax, exactly the \$2,500,000, which the theory in question assumes that it is increased. What then,—I put it to any practical merchant acquainted with the principles of trade, or to any practical man in any walk of industry, would be the inevitable effect of this tax, upon the industry and capital engaged in the tea trade? The first and most certain effect would be a great diminution of the quantity of tea consumed in the United States. Very little more money would be expended in the purchase of tea after the tax than was expended before; and this would be certainly the case, where the people could obtain any tolerable substitute for tea. But this sum, which formerly purchased five millions of pounds, will now purchase only two millions and a half. We will, however, suppose the consumption to be diminished only one million of pounds; even this would be a diminution of 20 per cent, and indicates the burthen which would be sustained by the productive agency employed in the tea trade, besides what it would sustain in common with every other kind of industry, from the increased price of tea. The true operation of the tax would be simply this: the tea merchants would very honestly endeavor to enforce upon the consumers, the theory I am attempting to refute; they would say to them, we formerly sold you this tea at fifty cents a pound, but we are now compelled to pay fifty cents at the Custom House for the privilege of selling it to you; you must, therefore, indemnify us for this burthen, by paying a dollar a pound instead of fifty cents. The consumers would reply with equal honesty, and much more reason, "we cannot afford to pay this extravagant price for your article, and besides, we do not exactly understand upon what principle of equity you would make us pay the whole of the tax, which the Government in its wisdom has thought proper to levy from you. We are willing to consent to an equitable division, by paying you seventy-five cents for your tea, leaving you to bear the other half of the burthen." This reasonable compromise, is just about that which actually takes place between the producers and consumers, in ordinary cases of indirect taxation, whether of import or excise. But the matter does not end here. Even after this equitable adjustment takes place, and the producer has consented (as he must consent) to