THE PROPECT BEFORE US.

From almost every quarter of the Union we have intelligence, speaking in the most decided terms as to the success and prosperity which attend the business transactions of our common country. In the principal cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, this revival of business in particularly observable, and has elicited from most of the journalists in these places uitable observations of thankfulness gratitude. At this crisis especially, the old world is maken to its centre emestic convulsions, and when, as in ase of France and Belgium, the acquiod liberty has contributed to the confusion, and, in many cases, the ruin of com-macial and business pursuits, it is doubly gratifying to perceive the abundant pros-perity which attaches to the enterprise of The prospect of a gen-in Europe will also enhance that though, as philanthropists e may regret that result, the and manufacturers of spread domain cannot but be advantaged and prospered by sch an event. While rejoicing at the aspect of our present con-dition, however, we should not be unmindof our form of government. Republicanisin, in the sense enjoyed by us, is a glori-ous privilege, but one which we should ing sweep the intermediate buildings on ous privilege, but one which we should guard with a parent's care. Hence the necessity for enforcing, by the most studious and zealous means, what are considered the great interests of this republic.— Thus, in the choice of men to fill the highest places in the gift of the people-places that have been filled with such honour by Washington and Jefferson—we should, as patriots and Americans jealous of our country's glory and fame, select such candidates as are noted for their capacity for the sta-tion, and their sincerity and devotion to the welfare of the nation. A contest is rapidly approaching in the political world, in which we will be called upon, as individuals, to express our opinions and give our votes; say by an act who of the several candidates that may be placed before the people, is best suited to represent their interests, to maintain the honour, and to vindicate the glory of the nation. At this distance from the period of voting, every man who has not already chosen his candidate, may make such choice dispassionately, and with sole object as to the fitness of the individual to fulfil all these great obligations to his country which are involved in the station of the chief magistracy. In that choice every man's patriotism is involved.

We have thrown out these hasty hints not as politicions, but in order to excite reflection in the minds of the business men, our readers, who sometimes take too little interest in a subject, which, at this time, is agitating a large portion of the public mind-

The Polish Commander in Chief .- General John Skrzynecki was born in Galicia, in 1787, and studied at Leopol. When the French armies entered Poland, in 1806, Skrzynecki, then nineteen years of age, left his father's house, and enlisted in the 1st regiment of infantry, commanded by Coloel Kasimer Malachowski, now General of Division, who lately covered himself with so much glory. At the opening of the memorable compaign of 1809, in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, under Prince Joseph include all but three of the buildings on Dick time unavailing, and the last remnant of Poniatowski, Skrzynecki was raised to the street between Person and Mumford streets. Poniatowski, Skrzynecki was raised to the rank of captain in the 16th regiment, then formed by Prince Constantine Czartoryski. In the campaign of Moscow, in 1812, he was appointed chief of battalion; and in 1813 and 1814, he gave repeated proofs of his talent and inrepidity. in the hollow-square of his battalion, that Napoleon took shelter at Arcis-sur-Aube, when the regiments of the young guard gave way. Skrzynecki distinguished himself on sever al occasions since the commencement of the present campaign, and his brilliant conduct in the great battles of Feb., have raisim to the highest distinction a soldier could pretend to .- Letter from Warsaw.

Diebitsch .- We have somewhere seen it remarked that Marshal Diebitsch's name when translated into plain English, means nothing more nor less than Thierish / Why do not our translators translate the German ng well as news. How well it would read at the end of a despatch—" With every respect, I have the honor to remain, at your service, Thievish /"

Subterranean Forests .- Professor Jameson has published a notice of a subterrane-an forest discovered in the coal formation near Glasgow. Trees were discovered several feet below the surface, vertically embodied in a stratum of sand stone. The bark is converted into coal.

An earthquake has taken place within 200 miles of Pekin; from 500,000 to one million of beings are represented to have perished; twelve towns or cities are destroy-ed. The earthquake was accompanied by ed. The earthquake was accompanied by hail storms and floods which lasted 3 days.

Amongst the most singular of the strange events of the day, is the fact, that, while nearly all the crowned heads of Europe are making exertions to smother the flame Destruction of Fayetteville.

Carolina Observer unite in giving to their readers tion which our town now presents. the following account of the awful catastrophe of Sunday, the 29th ulthro-

tainly be successful. Deceitful hope! They were all unavailing. In a very wards in a northern direction to the very Old street and Maiden lane. And on the left as far as Mr. Cannte's wooden building, being the next house below Mr. John MacRae's long row of wooden buildings, at the Wagon Yard, extending back southwardly to Franklin Street. Along Green Street the flames progressed northwardly, crossing the creek, and consuming in their transit, Mr. Eccles's mill, store, and dwelled a few years since by the town, sweeping before them many valuable buildings. cluding the Episcopal Church, on the right hand side of the street, until they reached the private residence of Jas. Seawell, Esq. which was saved, by a providential turn of the wind, and the active exertions of a very few persons with water and blankets. On the left hand side of the street, they prohouse of T. L. Hybart, Esq. which was saved by exertions of great activity and perseverance. Along Person street they destroyed every building on both sides as far eastwardly as a few doors below Liberty Point, including the store of Mr. Wm. McIntyre, situate on the opposite point formed by the junction of Person street and Cool Spring alley, extending back northwardly as far as the edge of the creek, consuming the Presbyterian church, Catholic chapel, and all the other buildings (with the exception of the dwelling house, mills and warehouse of Mr. James H. Hooper, all of which were saved with much exertion) including the buildings on both sides of Bow street. Along Gillespie street, the flames extended as far as the State Bank building, on the right hand side, which being nearly fire proof enabled the citizens to contend cessfully with the flames at that point, and to save that building. On the eastern side of the street, they destroyed every building to a point opposite the State Bank building, and extending eastwardly so as to

It is impossible to form any correct estimate of the entire loss in real estate .-There probably is no instance in history of so large a portion of a town being consumed, where it was not the result of voluntary The fire continued to rage human agency. with unabated fury until about six o'clock. when, by the blowing up of houses, and the other means usual on such occasions, it was petite.

The public buildings destroyed were, the talogue to enumerate particularly.

But besides the buildings immense quantities of Books, valuable papers, money, household furniture, goods, wares, merchandize and produce, were destroyed. where the first broke out, persons near the scene they were supplied with water, refused to would remove such things to what were perform their functions. then supposed places of safety, but by time then supposed places of safety, but by time they would get them fairly deposited they would discover the flame in hot pursuit of them and would be driven to farther efforts for the security of their valuables, until driven from place to place and completely worn down with their exertions, they would at last be compelled to abandon them to the power of the merciless flames:—a very small portion of any of these articles was those who were engaged in this service.

The great heat of the weather was also were the sun's rays had heat where there is any unable to purchase, to those sufficient supplies be gratuitously distributed, and that they expend for any other public exigencies, and portion of the safe of the said flown, to be authorised to receive all donations that shall be made from any quarter, to be placed in the coffers of the said Town, to be appropriated to such public exigencies and purposes as may be deemed those who were engaged in this service.

The great heat of the weather was also where there is any unable to purchase, to those sufficient supplies be gratuitously distributed, and that they expend for any other public exigencies, and prove sum.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Town be authorised to receive all donations that shall be made from any quarter, to be placed in the coffers of the said Town, to be appropriated to such public exigencies and purposes as may be deemed those who were engaged in this service.

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Resolved, That the Commissioners of the To small portion of any of these articles was saved. The amount destroyed it is diffi-cult to estimate. We cannot undertake down with exertions to save their own chatto offer a correct list of the houses or even tels. But of all the unfavorable circumof Liberty, the Grand Turk is introducing many of the reforms of civilization into his dominions. Christians are turning Turks, and Mahometans are becoming Christians.

The would stances none contributed so largely to the be infinitely more easy, to make a catalogue of the fire as the absence of any wind of sufficient force to impel the flames and Mahometans are becoming Christians.

The would stances none contributed so largely to the be infinitely more easy, to make a catalogue of the fire as the absence of any wind of sufficient force to impel the flames of this Town, Raligh & Wilmington J. W. WRIGHT, Chairman.

The would stances none contributed so largely to the be infinitely more easy, to make a catalogue of the fire as the absence of any wind of sufficient force to impel the flames fered. Larguage is entirely inadequate to in any one certain course, which would have

the description of the sublime and awful concentred the exertions of the citizens to The following is a letter cene of Sunday, or to convey an adequate The Editors of the North-Caroline Journal and idea of the appearance of ruin and desola-If pity was wrung from the iron heart of the stern very imp Marius, a disinterested foreigner, amid the trophe. About 15 minutes after 12 o'clock M. on ruins of Carthage, what must be the feelings not yet reached us, and in the present exsunday last, the citizens of Fayetteville were of every warm hearted citizen of the Unitaharmed by the cry of Fire, and the other signals usual on such occasions. The roof of a Kitchen belonging to Mr. Jas. Kyle, near his elegant brick building lately creeted at the N. W. corner of Market Square, which we did not ourselves see when he shall look upon the melancholy with our own eyes, and have therefore confined ourselves principally if not entirely to the relation of such things. Amid such total coverthrow of their pecuniary prospects, and the other processes and distresses, that our true tall overthrow of their pecuniary prospects, conditions and belonging to Mr. Jas. Kyle, near his elegant brick building lately creed. was found to be in a bluze, but to so incon-condition can be best understood. Many siderable an extent, that it was believed who on the morning of that day were in the the efforts made to extinguish it would cer- full enjoyment of all the ordinary blessings of life, have now nothing left to them but the single suit of clothes which they then fidence that he who has visited us will prowooden building, and to many small or of meat, to meet the common denands wooden buildings in its vicinity. In a few initiates more, the roof of the Town House the rudest hovel from the inclamation and that building was a few the rudest hovel from the inclamation and that building was a few the rudest hovel from the inclamation and the rudest hovel from the rudest hovel caught, and that building was soon envel-oped in flames. From thence four large fined to man in the full enjoyment of his nattorrents of flame were seen pouring in as many directions along the four principal streets of the town, with a rapidity and force which defied all stay or resistance. In a western direction, the fire extended helpless and unprotected female,—the sick, dition, however, we should not be unmind-ful of the future, nor carcless of the perpe-tuity of our free institutions and the success ntirely denudes of property, and burden-st with debts of immense magnitude. But re forbear.

Furnished with the foregoing outline, im-gination, can form, its core. ed with debts of immense magnitude. But we forbear.

agination can form its own resources, fill Simeon Belden out this picture of wretchedness with more out this picture of wretchedness with more Judge Strange out this picture of wretchedness with more Judge Strange. T. J. Curtis truth, than by adopting the cold sugges-tions of any recital. It seems that those D. M'Neill Mer. Wilson who were best able to lose, were most successful in saving. The Banks were all so fortunate as to secure the whole of their meney, books and valuable papers, although their losses must be great in the destruction ing house, and the handsome bridge erect. of real estate, and the entire and partial prostration of so many of their debtors. It is a remarkable circumstance, that some is a remarkable circumstance, that some John Mulius roney and valuable papers, left in the vaults K. T. Morgan of the two Banks, were taken out after the fire uninjured. #= It is due to all the citizens to say that

their exertions were unremitting while their their exertions were unremitting white their in L. Jones strength lasted, wherever there was a prospect of effecting any thing, and although many were ready to faint under their labors, and some were partially burnt, it is a J. D. Eccles strength lasted, wherever there was a prosgressed until they were stopped at the house many were ready to faint under their la-of J. W. Wright, Esq. by blowing it up, bors, and some were partially burnt, it is a and extended back until they reached the great alleviation to our sorrows to be able to say that no lives were lost.

The slaves and other colored population deserve great credit for their conduct on that eventful day; there was nothing like b. M. riot or disorder among them, but they all b. M. seemed to work with a zeal and intrepidity which manifested a hearty sympathy in the common cause, and that devotion to the interests of their masters so remarkable in the African character, before a sickly and false humanity had instilled into his bosom the poison of discontent and alienated his feelings from those whom God hath appointed him to serve. Acts of heroism and disinterestedness were done by their on that day which may be proper on some future

Many of our fellow-citizens from the country attracted by the smoke and fragments of burning materials, (some of which it is borne to the distance of twentysaid were six miles) came in during the progress of the fire, and rendered us real hearty and useful aid. But a variety of causes combined to render all their efforts for a long J. Burklow ded before the enemy was subdued.

The day on which it occurred was unpropitious. The citizens had just returned to their houses from their several places of worship, in that state of mental calm and composure, which the day and their late employment were so well calculated to inspire; and which however propitious to the attainment of spiritual strength, is perhaps suddenly deprived of food for its raging ap- not the most favorable state of feeling for suddenly and unexpectedly engaging in any Town House, the Cape Fear Bank, the ing at their private residences instead of Catholic Chapel, the Presbyterian and Etemporal strife or labor. piscopal Churches, the Academy, the La-removed from the scene of action, and the fayette and Mansion Hotels. The building enemy had gained much strength before which the U. States Bank did business, they could bring themselves in conflict with and the office of the Agency of the State it. Contrary to all expectation the supply Bank, were also destroyed, but as they were of water was found to be insufficient from merely rented for that purpose, they are not put down as public buildings. The private buildings destroyed, in number about the water works, probably owing to the improvidently taking out some of the upper plugs, and thus in a measure cutting it off.

The Charling Reptarted the object of the Meeting, viz. to relieve the distress of the providently taking out some of the upper plugs, and thus in a measure cutting it off. Owing to the pressure of the fire, the sud-

The great heat of the weather was also those who were engaged in this service were those who had already been worn

one point, and prevented the fire from spread-

. We have thus laid before our readers a very imperfect account of this awful catastrophe. Many particulars doubtless have we are happy to say, there seems to general manifestation of fortitude, and manly resignation under this afflictive dispensation of Providence, together with a convide us with the means to bear this vi tion. The spirit of enterprise is far, very far from being crushed.

We cannot close this account without stating a fact which may serve as a warning to other towns. In several places where the flames were arrested, it was owing en tirely to the protection afforded by shade

List of Sufferers in Houses, Goods, Furniture, &c.

John Eccles J. Van Vagenen John Kelly E. Haint John W. Baker A. Laman D. L. Evans Mrs. Will Estate of of Mrs. Barge McLaughlin Duncan McRae G, W. McDonald Mrs. E. McIntyre Do. J. McRackan Do. of D. Smith Lewis Brown a Baker D. MeQ D. McCall L. D. Henry James Kyle Estate of M. Pear Bank of Cape Fear Bank of U. States A. Graham A. Torrence Mrs. England Mrs. Armstrong Smith Murchison A. Bailey C. McAllister

Stuart

B. Rubinsor

L. Hybart

J. Sunday Frizzzel & Douglas W. Cade C. B. Jones F. Lain T. Cochran T. Coem.
D. Shaw
Hugh McLaurin
J. McLeran, Jr.
S. T. Hawley E. L. & W. Winslow Jas. Cook W. L. Hawley P. Dailey J. Howell I. Blake & Son Arch. McLean Heary Horn Geo. McNeill J. M. Dobbin Note & Stars Noti & Starr C. T. Haigh Nott & Sunn Mrs. Barge Mrs. Gass Z. Burroughs A. Brown
T. Foster
Dr. Dickson
Dr. Cameron
Joseph Baker
A. McLean, Jr.
D. A. Ray
Willbings & Co Geo. Hall & Co T. Sandford
J. Hadlock
G. Hurlbutt
S. W. Tillinghaal
John Campbell
Reuben Hall Amos Kimball Mrs. McMillan T. West School of Industry Jas. Hart Jas. Hart
W. F. Strange
T. B. Ransom
J. Birdsall
Mrs. Fennell
E. J. Hale
Hybert & Strange
Jas. M. Wright
D. & O. Saltmarsh
Abner Branson
John Crow John Crow W. S. Latta C. P. Malfett J. Wadditl, Jr. Hamilton Mitchell Thos. J. Jordan Robt. McRackan A. Sinita
J. Munn
G. W. Ragland & Co.
J. W. Sandford
B. Beach Sunday & Hartman D. Jordan, Sen. W. Cook Williams & Fenn C. Caison Arch'd. Black

Besides many others not yet ascertained. The entire loss is estimated at one million and a half of dollars.

TOWN MEETING.

J. W. Wright, Esq. M. P. called to the hair, W. J. Anderson, appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the the insurrection. It would appear that Meeting, viz. to relieve the distress of the Marshall Diebitsch is concentrating his ar-

Owing to the pressure of the fire, the sudden confusion, and the anxious solicitude of each one to save his own property, it was not found practicable to form a continued line of communication with the creek, and indeed the engines themselves, so far as they were supplied with water, refused to perform their functions.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, As the sense of this Town Meeting, that the Commissioners of the Town of Fayette-ville, be authorised to berrow from the Banks in this place a sum not exceeding Four Theusand Dollars, to the security and payment of which, the taxes, property, and faith of the town is hereby soleming pledged, and that the said money or so much thereof as may be necessary, be invested under their direction, in provisions, and retailed out to the citizens at the lowest possible prices, and Resolved, As the sense of this Town Meeting, out to the citizens at the lowest possible prices, and

Resolved, That the Commissioners be recommended to appoint a Committee to assist them in the distribution of such provisions as they may purchase in pursuance of the first resolution, and they are further recommended to build a market,

dated Fayetteville, May 29, the National Gazette

SIR-Fayetteville is no more morning the sun rose upon us in its beauty, and with gladdened hearts we flocked to the churches of our God. Now we are in RUINS. But two stores of all that this place contained are standing. The rest are entirely consumed. Nothing but stacks of tottering chinnies remain to tell what

Except in the outskirts of the town, and in those streets which are 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, the two splendid hotels, our printing offices, the two Banks, the old state house, every apothecary's shop, and some of our mills, are all in ashes.

The fire communicated, (it is supposed,) from a chimney, precisely in the centre of our village, and spread with inconceivable rapidity through every street. It was just ifter the congregation had been dismissed, about half past 13 o'clock, when the fire was first discovered, and in less than one hour and a half our village was literally a The goods were consumed sea of flame." in the streets, the engines were burnt at their stands. Some who had property removed to a distance in expectation of safety were disappointed; too soon the destroying element reached them. The churches, though at a distance from each other, were in flames. The tall steeple of the Presbyterian church seemed a pyramid of fire; for a while it stood firm, soon the bell descended with a crash—the steeple trembled, tottered, and fell. The Episcopal church, which apparently caught at the

same time, was soon in ashes. As I wandered through the out-skirts of the place, to administer relief so far as possible to the distressed, my heart sunk within me. The sick were borne out of their houses, and were lying on pallets in the street. 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 de molish the buildings which might stay the flame. But although many were thus levelled, there was not strength to pull the timbers from the reach of the conflagra-

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

I have been round the fire in every direction, and the above statements are the re-sult of my own observation. From where I now write I can percoive, for the extent of nearly half a mile, the light which flushes up from the mouldering ruins. A very small portion of the property was insured. Most of the people lost their all ! Our distress may be partially imagined, but cannot be justly conceived of. Much bodily injury was experienced, but so far as it is at present known, no lives were lost. results may be ascertained when our friends are collected, it is impossible to say.
HENRY A. ROWLAND, Jr.

## Foreign Intelligence.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE The Liverpool packet ship Florida, and the Havre packet ship Erie, both arrived at New-York on the 29th ult. bringing Paris papers of May 1st, and Liverpool of May

2d, all inclusive.

From the New-York Commercial, Evening Post, Courier, Gazette, Daily Adverti-ser, and Journal of Commerce, we make

the extracts which follow.

The intelligence from the Poles is still favorable. The utmost that the Russian General has attempted is to concentrate his forces, and to pursue a system of cautious de-fensive warfare. In the mean time the insurrection is spreading in Volhynia, where Gen. Dwernicki is received every where

with enthusiasm Bell'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 It would appear that my round Siedlee and Lublin, in order to ensure a free communication with the Russian provinces. Meanwhile, Gen. Dwernicki has entered Volhynia, and has every where been received with enthusiasm. It is reported that he has encountered and beaten the force of the Russian General Rudiger. We have, however, no official intelligence of this event, but the despatches which have arrived leave no doubt of the extension of the insurrection into Volhynia.

The French papers contain a proclamation from the Emperor of Russia, declaring the government of Courland (in which is Wilna) in a state of war, and the people under military law, thus authenticating the Polish accounts of an insurrection there

The Courier Francais of April 30, commenting on a rumor that an engagement had taken place between the Russians and Poles, which terminated to the advantage of the latter, says that "it could not have been in itself of great consequence. despatches which speak of it only go to confirm the near approach of a general battle. It might perhaps be a matter of regret that Poland should be subjected to the risk of a