

larming nature must be the final consequence; for they see the hour approaching when rents must go unpaid, taxes and tithes uncollected, relief to the poor undistributed, and when the laboring classes, raving with hunger, will be induced to satisfy that hunger by acts of violence.

"The cause of this state of suffering and danger cannot, your petitioners humbly presume, be other than manifest to your honorable house; but your humble petitioners beg leave to express their decided opinion, that the immediate cause is, that act of your honorable house, which has, in fact, tripled the value of money, compared with the price of produce, and which, leaving the taxes unredressed, and contracts unmodified, has in fact, tripled these taxes, and disturbed and violated all existing contracts.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your honorable house will be pleased to adopt measures to rectify all contracts according to the alterations in the value of money—that you will be pleased to abolish all sinecures and grants, all pensions not fully merited by real public service—to discharge the standing army, to curtail the civil list, and reduce the interest of the public debt, so that the burthen of taxation may be greatly alleviated; those measures being in the fixed opinion of your humble petitioners absolutely necessary to put an end to the present distress and misery, and to turn aside the dangers which now menace every species of property, as well commercial as agricultural, and which, in the conviction of your petitioners, threaten to produce scenes of disorder, confusion, and violence, which due to their families, their country and their king, compels them to anticipate with a degree of sorrow and alarm, not in their power to describe.

"Your petitioners are not insensible to the defective state of the representation in the House of Parliament, as at present constituted, and cannot therefore, help expressing their decided opinion that the manifold evils that at present afflict this unhappy country are increased, if not occasioned by this unhappy circumstance. We, therefore earnestly hope your honorable house will lose no time in instituting an inquiry into the present state of such representation, in order that your petitioners, and the people at large, may receive that which they feel is their birthright, a full, fair, and free representation."

Devon county Meeting.—The high sheriff of Devon, in pursuance of a requisition, numerously attended, and respectfully signed to call a meeting of the county, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning parliament on the present alarming state of the county, has appointed a county meeting, to be held on Friday, the 1st of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the Castle of Exeter.

The county meeting at Norfolk was called a radical meeting by the ministerial press, because the speakers charged ministers with a wasteful expenditure of public money, and expressed it as their opinion that a diminution of taxation alone could afford relief to the distressed Agriculturalists. The same radical sentiments, however pervade the whole country. We yesterday inserted a report of a Somersetshire meeting, and we this day insert a report of a meeting at Exeter, at both of which the spirit which displayed itself in Norfolk and in Sussex, was very unequivocally exhibited. At the Exeter meeting it was resolved that a meeting of the great county of Devon should be called; and a meeting of the county of Surry has, we see, been fixed for the fourth of next month.

BY THE JAMES CROPPER.

Selections from English papers to the first February.

Our private correspondence from Augsburg, supplies the following details:—

Very decisive movements have just been made by the Russian armies, every thing announces that war is inevitable.

The army of the South commanded by General Wittgenstein, has suddenly quitted its cantonments and is proceeding to enter Bessarabia.

Another corps d'Armee, composed

of three divisions, passed the Dniester on the 26th December, destined to the same province, to join the strong division of General Sabanief, which has long been stationed there.

The divisions which form the corps d'Armee of the count de Woronzoff, of the army of the west have entered and taken up their cantonments in Volhynia.

Advices, from a respectable source, announce that the general in chief, count Wittgenstein, has established his head quarters at Kischenow, in Bessarabia.

On the other hand the Austrians are concentrating considerable forces on the Pruth and Danube. The head quarters of the Seraskier Czaman Oglon is at Silistria.

Subsequent advices announce, in a positive manner, that since the 23d Dec. the entire Russian army of the south is in full march towards the Pruth. The divisions have successively passed the Dniester; the troops even march by night to make room for those which follow. Each soldier is supplied with biscuit for 15 days.

IRELAND.—DUBLIN, Jan. 29.

Serious affray.—We learn with great affliction that there has been a most serious affair between the Military and Insurgents near Kantuck. The troops were commanded by gen. Sir John Lambert. It is stated in letters that we have seen, that the Insurgents had 13 men killed. And it is said that the army also suffered, but not so considerably. We wait with the greatest anxiety for further particulars. The country between Mill-street and Macroom may be said to be in possession of the insurgents.

We have just learned that an affair has occurred in the neighborhood of Mill st. between the Peasantry and a part of the Rifle Brigade probably that referred in the preceding report. The Peasantry attacked the house of a man of the name of Armit—while the attack was going on, a party of the rifle brigade came up, the peasantry retreated. But on a signal given, rushed down the hill. The military fired and killed six, the remainder fired in disorder and 30 are stated to have been made prisoners.

DARING OUTRAGE.

KILKENNY, Jan. 29.

We are concerned to state that about 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, the house of Mr. Max, of Garreencreen, within one mile of this city, was entered by a number of armed men, who forced their way through the kitchen into the parlour, where the family with the exception of Mr. Max, who has been for some time indisposed, were assembled at tea. One of the miscreants on opening the door, without declaring the object of his visit, or without even uttering a word, discharged a pistol, the contents of which, we regret to say, lodged in the arm of Mr. Max, jr. The elder gentleman on hearing the report, immediately came down stairs, he was met by another of the villains, who placed a pistol to his breast, peremptorily demanded his arms. There was no alternative but to comply and the fellows succeeded in obtaining two fowling pieces with which they departed. Information of this infamous transaction was soon conveyed by some of Mr. M's neighbors to Henry Weyms, esq. mayor, who in the most prompt and spirited manner, accompanied by a high constable and rifle brigade, hastened to the spot and commenced an immediate search, which continued till towards morning, but without being fortunate enough to come up with any of the party.

From Freeman's Dublin Journal.

IRALRE, Jan. 26.

We greatly lament to see that the wild and inurrectionary spirit of our deluded peasantry suffers no diminution whatever, and that the accounts of new and daring outrages succeed each other with little intermission. To what extremity their measures would proceed, if permitted with impunity, we know not—if they would vainly design setting at open defiance the laws and the authorities of the land, we would recommend them with the most cordial concern for the happiness and welfare of our country, to refer to the history of Ireland but a few years back, for a memorable proof of the folly and extravagance of such an effort, when

the fatal and abortive experiment was tried, with a loss, it is calculated, of 80,000 lives, between the contending parties—whether there was any thing sought for by the mal contents in that barbarous strife, which could, in any degree, compensate for such a waste of human blood, the most enthusiastic of the day would now, we hope, have no difficulty in answering. The result, however was defeat, and, as might be expected, no small degree of misery or desolation to the rash and heedless insurgents.

The non-arrival of the Cork mail in town for the last two days, has produced considerable anxiety from a belief, which has been this day fully confirmed, that proceedings of an insurrectionary character, on the bounds of the County of Cork, had prevented its progress.—As the communication between this town and Cork is completely interrupted, we are principally indebted to the accounts through Limerick this morning. As soon as it was known yesterday in Kilmaree, that the arrival of the coach had been prevented by the assembling of a body of insurgents on the road, the detachments of the 39th regiment, quartered in that town, under the command of Major D'Arcy, and a small party of Dragoons, with a body of 40 or 50 gentlemen, well armed, proceeded to Mill-street, for the purpose of encountering them. The greatest anxiety prevailed we understand, in Kilmaree, on the occasion. We have an account up to 6 o'clock yesterday evening from Kilmaree, at which time it was not known that the military had come in contact with the insurgents. As the soldiery were leaving the town, we understand, a meeting of the inhabitants was called by the bellman, for the purpose of adopting measures for the security of the town, and the preservation of the peace.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 6.

The Triton, of Boston, sailed from Liverpool Feb. 12, and brought papers to the 11th.

St. Petersburg papers to the 15th Jan. say, that every thing was perfectly tranquil, and no expectation of a war with Turkey.

The Morning Chronicle of the 9th Feb. say:—

"We learn from good authority, that there is no foundation for the hopes which have been held out of a disposition to peace in the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Nothing whatever is known respecting the sentiments of that court. It is true strong remonstrances have been made by England and Austria; and these two countries may conceive that they have intimidated Russia into an acquiescence with their demands. When the proper time for action comes, Russia may not improbably undeceive them in this respect. The Porte has only shown a willingness to agree in part to the demands in the Russian Ultimatum."

Paris, Feb. 5.

We have advices from Madrid of Jan. 28. The government has at length wisely acknowledged the independence of the S. American States. We have not yet obtained the particulars of this interesting event.

Boston, March 26.

Pirates Captured.—Captain Seabury, of brig Joseph, at Holmes' Hole, from Cuba, reports that he was boarded in sight of Cape Antonio on the 24th inst. by the U. States' brig Enterprize, and was informed that she had captured that morning 8 piratical vessels & had their crews, amounting to about 150 men, then in possession.

New York, April 1.

We have been favored with an extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, now at Mantanzas, dated the 13th ult. After noticing the execution of two pirates at that place, (before published) he observes, "that the remainder are to suffer death shortly; so that you perceive this government has been slandered in this respect, by many reports in the United States. However great and palpable are the errors of Spain and her colonies, I do think the authorities of this island are now seriously determined upon aiding the endeavor of the United States, towards destroying these incarnate devils."—Gaz.

THE OLD BACHELOR.

As the present is a period of alarming lect in matrimonial affairs, we can but hope that the following instance to an old offender, selected from the Port Folio, will amuse and gratify our fair readers.

WHAT, COLONEL! still solus? no wife chase.

Still afraid of that soul-chilling case! Your faint-hearted soul! how I pity your case!

More timid the older you grow.

Here are blue eyes and black eyes—fair and brunette—

The grave, the coquette, and the prett From stately Melinda to fidgetting Bet "I know it—I would if I could."

See Clara—sweet model of feminine grace How can you behold her unmoved? A temper more sweet, or a lovelier face Might be worshipp'd, but could not be lov'd.

Will sighing and wishing e'er bring you arms,

A damsel so charming and good! Not a single endeavor for so many charms

"Don't tease me—I would if I could."

On Mira's blue eye could an angel gaze,

Nor kindle again at the view? With calmness to glance on so witching face,

Was reserv'd for a puppy like you.

The rose and the lily bloom bright on her cheek—

Her lips! how with nectar imbued! You monster of dullness! and why dumbly speak,

"Why hang ye!—I would if I could."

Have Anna's attractions no longer a charm? Or what can have render'd them less?

Can sweetness so touching, and goodness so warm

Excite not a wish to possess?

Your sense of her merit you oft have vow'd—

By heav'n you deserve a raton—Go—whine, like a school-boy, "I would if I could."

"God help me!—I will if I can."

Consumption.—Completely to cure this disorder, I will not positively say the following remedy is capable of doing, but I will venture to affirm that by a temperate mode of living (avoiding spiritous liquors wholly) wear flannel next to the skin, and take every morning half a pint of new milk mixed with the expressed juice of green horehound, the complaint not only be relieved, but the individual shall procure to himself a length of days beyond what the mildest could give room to hope for. I myself, a living witness of the beneficial effects of this agreeable, and innocent yet a powerful application. Four weeks use of the horehound milk relieved the pains of my breast and gave power to breathe deep, long and free; strengthened and harmonized my voice, and restored me to a better state of health than I had enjoyed for many years.

A Cure for "Hard Times."

About a hundred young men, Crosscreek township, Washington county, Pa. have agreed together, use no foreign merchandise in the clothing except such articles only as are indispensably necessary. And they will purchase no foreign luxuries except such as may be necessary in cases of sickness.

But their most important resolution is, that they will make suit to young ladies only, as are dressed in domestic manufacture. To foreign manufactures this is certainly the severest blow out of all; and if such a resolution should become general and be persevered in, our independence will again be established.

A yellow earth suitable to fruit paint, is found on the farm of John Covles, New York. On being heated it is converted into a lively red, and is then supposed to be what, in England is called English or Prussian Red.