

FOREIGN.

SITUATION OF IRELAND.

The state of unhappy Ireland, continues to grow more and more deplorable. We cannot possibly give extracts this evening, and must content ourselves by stating briefly, that murders, robberies, and burnings, become more frequent every week; and the commission of these crimes continue to be attended by the most aggravated circumstances. In the meantime, the strong arm of the government has thus far been exerted in vain to repress the blood chilling outrages.

The Special Commission at Cork, had just closed their session, and on the last day, sentence of death was passed on thirty-five of the *White Boys*! Many were sentenced to be transported.—Some of the worst of the offenders were ordered for an early execution; and it was distinctly stated, that the pardoning power would not be extended to one of them, unless a change was effected in the disposition and conduct of the people, so that tranquility should be restored. Three of the thirty-five were recommended to mercy by the jury.

The following notice was posted outside Aire Chapel, and was taken down by one of the 3d Light Dragoons:

"General Rock, Commanding in Chief the army of Ireland, desirous of organizing, with as little delay as possible, an administrative power for the province of the county of Cork, directs as follows: 1st. That every individual from the age of 18 to 40 inclusive, is required, in the name of the Irish Republic, instantly to repair to the Rebel Camp, in order to march in mass against the common enemy, the tyrant of Ireland—the English, whose destruction alone can insure the independence and the welfare of the ancient Hibernia.

(Signed) "The General Commanding-in-Chief of the army of Ireland,

JOHN ROCK, K. C. B.

"All to march to Croom or Mallow, with speed; the fate of the Palantines will be the fate of all who shall stay at home these bad times."

*Per ship Columbia at N.Y. from Liverpool.*

Nothing further has transpired in relation to the affairs of Russia and Turkey, though letters from Vienna speak confidently of war between these two powers being inevitable. The transactions between the two governments are kept in profound secrecy; probably no diplomatic arrangements were ever concealed with equal caution. Couriers were passing frequently from Constantinople to the head quarters of the Russian army, which still maintain its original position and strength. Commissioners from several of the Greek states had solicited the interference of the Emperor Alexander, and co-operation in organizing their different governments.

The war in Persia, it was asserted, had not terminated, and we shall not know what the final determination of Russia may be until the spring.—Accounts from Paris state, that the Greeks had taken Athens from the Turks, and hoisted the standard of Independence upon its ramparts. The Spanish Cortes have abolished the slave trade.

*Palermo, Jan. 31.* A corps of 1000 Austrian troops arrived in this town about eight days ago. Public tranquility has not been disturbed one instant since the discovery of the tanagers' plot (*conciatori*). Nine of the conspirators have been shot, among whom were a priest, named Villa, and a notary. Other individuals have been condemned to the same fate, but they have not yet suffered.

*Leghorn, Jan. 25*—A national government has at length been established in the Peloponnesus. Each village chooses one or two Electors, who choose others to form the government. The elders of each district nominate the Ephori to constitute the principal government.

The outrages in Ireland were increasing.

It is hinted that the king of England is negotiating for a Princess of Denmark.

A private letter from Paris of the

24th states that it is doubtful whether the laws restricting the liberty of the press will be accepted by the Chamber of Peers.

Latest from St. Domingo.

*Boston, April 10.* A letter received this morning by a merchant of this city, by a vessel from St. Thomas, dated at Aux Cayes, March 9, details the circumstances attending the landing of a body of French troops at Samana. A warlike expedition 2000 strong, it was reported some time since, had been fitted out and sailed from Martinique on the 13th February and had proceeded for Samana, at which place the troops were to throw up fortifications.

The writer from Aux Cayes states that an embargo has been laid upon all foreign vessels at that port in consequence of an affair at Samana between the soldiers landed from three French frigates and the garrison left at that place by President Boyer, on his way to the city of St. Domingo. Samana was settled chiefly by the French, who immigrated from this part of the island during the revolution. The frigates anchored, one, on the inside and two outside the bar, and landed their troops consisting of 4 or 500 men. When they commenced this service, the officers at the post forbade them to proceed. A skirmish ensued between the parties. The guard of about 21 men were driven out of the town, and the commandant of the place collected together about 100 to 150 of the troops that were dispersed about the country at work. The enemy, however, proving superior, they were obliged to give way. Dispatches were immediately sent to general Cayer Larivier who was stationed about ten degrees from Samana, to claim his support; but in the mean time the French plundered two plantations of the negroes, the cattle, and every thing valuable, and destroyed a little village in the neighborhood. When they were about embarking, the Haytian general arrived with a regiment of 1000 men. A few rounds were fired and some soldiers on both sides were killed and wounded. After all were safely on board, the frigates approached and bombarded the place, which was entirely destroyed. The cannonade wounded the general and killed and wounded several officers and men.

From the N. Y. Statesman.

ESCAPE FROM SLAVERY.

The Captain of a vessel from North Carolina, arrived at this port, lately called on the police, says the Commercial Advertiser, for advisement respecting a slave brought hither in his vessel under the following circumstances.

"Three or four days after he had got to sea, he began to be haunted every hour with tones of distress, seemingly proceeding from a human voice in the very lowest part of the vessel. A particular scrutiny was finally instituted, and it was concluded that the creature, whatever, or whoever it might be, must be confined down in the run, under the cabin floor; and on boring a hole with an augur, and demanding, 'Who's there?' a feeble voice responded, 'poor negro massa!' It was clear enough then that some runaway negro had hid himself there before they sailed, trusting to Providence for his ultimate escape. Having discovered him, however, it was impossible to give him relief, for the captain had stowed even his cabin so completely full with cotton, as but just to leave room for a small table for himself and the mate to eat on, and as for unloading at sea, that was pretty much out of the question. Accordingly there he had to lie, stretched at full length, for the tedious interval of thirteen days, till the vessel arrived in port and unloaded, receiving his food and drink through the augur hole.

"The fellow's story is, now he is released, that being determined to get away from slavery, he supplied himself with eggs and biscuit and some jugs of water, which latter he was just on the point of depositing in his lurking place, when he discovered the captain at a distance coming on board, and had to hurry down as fast as possible and leave them; that he lived on nothing but his eggs and biscuit, till discovered by the captain, not even getting a drop of water, except what

he had the good fortune to catch in his hand one day, when a vessel of water, in the cabin, was upset, during a squall, and some of it run down thro' the cracks of the floor, over him."

APOSTROPHE TO IDLENESS.

Idleness, thou bane of every estimable quality, thou pander to every vice, in what colors of infamy ought thou to be painted, and how dangerous is it to indulge thy excesses! Beneath thy enervating blandishments every corruption springs up, and virtue is obscured.—It is thou that sinkest the love of honorable performance in the bed of inglorious ease. It is thou that holdest out to perform, and when once thy cup is tasted to intoxication, farewell every hope of fame: farewell every wish for distinction. Bound in thy fetters, talents whether natural or acquired, are useless; and even the brightest virtues tainted by folly, or contaminated by perverse passions.—I have seen proud lords of nature stoop by thy bewitchings, till they incurred the very earth on which they dwelt, and lived to disgrace themselves, and to be a burden to the community.

The *Carlisle Republican*, is discontinued for the reason thus assigned:

FROM THE CARLISLE REPUBLICAN.

The remissness of subscribers in paying up their dues, has rendered a discontinuance of this paper absolutely necessary—the *Republican* will no longer be issued from this office in its present form. We are not *Cameleons* to live upon the wind, or bears that subsist by sucking their paws. The inkmaker will not trust, and the papermaker cannot afford to wait for his money. All who have demands against the printer run open mouthed against him—he puts them off with promises, which he finds his subscribers diabolical him from fulfilling—he is harassed, fretted, worried almost to death, and eventually obliged to run off or go to jail; he dare not ask his subscribers for money, for if he does, they immediately threaten to discontinue their patronage. Fear of realizing these happy times, and other circumstances, not within our control, force us, not unwillingly, to bid our subscribers good night.

TO FARMERS.

From a Late New-York Paper.

One of the greatest of modern improvements in agriculture in Europe is the system of harrowing over wheat early in the spring.

I adopted that salutary practice as an experiment on one acre last year; my neighbors pronounced me a madman, for destroying one acre of promising wheat.

I acknowledge I felt some alarm myself, but mark the consequence—although I tore up some wheat by the roots, yet I found by examination, that more roots were covered over by the operation than were destroyed: the ground was loosened up so as to admit the invigorating effects of the floating atmospheric particles; and to my surprise I found that acre took an immediate start of the remaining and adjoining acres; and it resulted in better wheat and about one fourth more in quantity.

I am of opinion, although I did not try it, that a slight sprinkle of plaster; or perhaps lime, or ashes, or salt, the latter in a special manner immediately after harrowing, would have increased the size and quality. Many of my neighbors are now harrowing over their wheat fields without fear of ridicule or injury; for my part I shall hereafter serve all my wheat so, and I doubt not, especially if our agricultural board (of which we hear nothing,) do their duty, the practice will become general.

Timothy Clog Hopper.

So called in former times, but now we hold up our heads, and are called

The Lords of the Creation.

Good. Mr. Randolph says many good, many queer, and many crude or inappropriate things. Some time ago, speaking of the reprehensible custom of members of congress soliciting office, he said, *in his own way*—"My feet have never had the dust of anti-chambers on them: I was never seen waiting, cap in hand, begging a

favor from a secretary, for my friend. Mark that! Mr. S.

"Squally."—The Democratic says that large orders have been received in the United States, for purchase of *Russian Hemp*, on account of the *British Government*—in consequence of which, that article has 25 per cent. If the editor is not informed that fact would shew a war is expected between Russia and Great Britain. The latter, we are supposed, would support her allies, the Turks; but her efforts will avail any thing, unless all Europe is set in a flame; an event much desired by certain *Christian politicians* Niles' Register.

CURIOS EXTRACT.

From the will of Phillip Thicknesse, which he caused to be published letter to lady Audley.

I desire, that after my death, my hand may be cut off, and sent to lord Ley, that he may see the hand dead, when living, had not only often given many guineas in youth, which he wanted in age, as well as an expiation, with a view of what he was rather than what he then was, since hoping thereby that such a deadly may awaken his deluded mind, and him his duty to God, that he may pardon for his neglect of a father, once loved him with unbounded affection and who dying, forgives him, as all his enemies.

Two genuine sons of Hibernia just landed at New-York, and into a small grocery, in order to a cooling draught of their heated light; while the storekeeper was engaged in drawing the exhilarating erage, one of them espied a steamer coming down the river, not knowing what to make of it, run to the and calling to his companion, "Jammy! Jammy! arrah! look once, sure now, what kind of a tenance do you call that?" "I replies the other, "just have done your consense, and after exp yourself, why man cant you set a grist mill after?"

From the Western Monitor.

LEXINGTON, April 1. We are happy to state, that alarm which so suddenly arose in our currency, has as suddenly subsided. Specie and eastern bills have declined very considerably during the last week, and Commonwealth's Bank Notes have much improved. This circumstance will the opinion we expressed in our that a steady adherence to the prudent and judicious course marked out by the bank, will ensure the credit of paper, and soon bring it up to a fair approximation, in value, to We regret as much as any of neighbors the present unfortunate of things, and deprecate the establishment of a system of paper currency. Yet we believe it, under existing circumstances, to be at once the interest and the imperative duty of every citizen, to contribute, so far as be in his power, to the support the credit of the circulating medium of the state. We hope and trust the difference of exchange will continue to decline until it becomes comparatively inconsiderable.

FRANKFORT, April 1.

THE PENITENTIARY. This institution under the management and superintendence of the present Gen. Hardin, is in a more flourishing condition than it has been perhaps since first established. The whole of the inmates seem to be actively engaged in variety of occupations, arts and professions, the manufactured articles in the months amounted to a larger sum than been made in a whole year, for some past, independent of improvements upon the buildings to the amount of two thousand dollars. These improvements were rendered necessary by the dilapidated condition of the building by the enterprise of the present Gen. Hardin, has been accomplished without the Legislative interference, or an expenditure of public money. We hope that this establishment will be more profitable to the state, and fulfil the original purposes of its founders, and main as it has done, an incubus upon the public treasury.