

The Six Militia Men.—This matter is likely to be put to rest. The following order from Gov. Blount to General Jackson has recently made its appearance before the public. It puts the matter beyond doubt that the Militia men executed at Mobile were detailed into service for six months, and not for three months as has been strenuously contended by a number of papers opposed to the General.

An act in further addition to an act, entitled an act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States.

"Section 8. And be it further enacted, that the militia, when called into the service of the United States by virtue of the before recited act, may, if in the opinion of the president of the United States the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year."

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 11th 1814.
"Sir:—You are authorized to supply by militia drafts, or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the militia divisions under the command of Maj. General Jackson, and without referring on this head, to this Department.

It may be well that your excellency consult Gen. Pinckney on such occasions, as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the public objects.

(Signed)

J. ARMSTRONG."

To Governor Blount,
(COPY.)

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 31st 1814.
"Sir:—I had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of the 5th inst. My letter of the 11th will have anticipated your enquiries relative to further detachments of militia. The attention of the paymaster of the army will be particularly directed to the payment of the troops who have been in service from Tennessee.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your excellency's most obedient servant.

(Signed)

JOHN ARMSTRONG."

His Excellency
W. BLOUNT, Gov. of Tennessee.
"The above two letters are true copies from the files in my possession. Sept. 20th 1827.

(Signed)

WILLIE BLOUNT,

late Gov. of Tennessee.

"NASHVILLE, May, 20th 1814.

"Sir:—In compliance with the requisition of Maj. General Thomas Pinckney, that the posts of Fort Williams, Fort Strother, Fort Armstrong, Fort Ross, and Forts old and new Deposit, should be kept up, the doing of which, he has confided to you, until the objects of the government in relation to the war against the hostile Creek Indians, shall have been fully effected; and from the probable expiration of the time of service of the troops, now occupying those important posts commanded by Col. Bunch, prior to a final accomplishment of the views of government, in relation to the Creek war, you will without delay, order out one thousand militia infantry of the 31 division, for the term of six months,* unless sooner discharged by order of the President of the United States; or, you may accept a tender of service of the above number of volunteer infantry from the 2d division, for the aforesaid term, for the purpose of garrisoning the said posts, at your option; which latitude, in relation to calls for men to act against the Creeks in furtherance of the views of Government in that behalf, is given to me by instructions from the war department. Those troops will be commanded by an officer of the rank of Colonel, and will be required to rendezvous at Fayetteville, on the 20th of June next: thence, they will proceed to the above mentioned posts under your order, in such number, to each, as you will assign. It is important to the public interests, that they should be at those posts between the 1st and 10th of July next, as about that time, the term of service of the troops, now there, under Col. Bunch, will expire, and at which posts there is much public property committed to their charge.

You will order the muster master to attend and muster the troops into service—you will call on the contractor for provisions, and on the assistant deputy quartermaster likewise for supplies in his department.

(Signed)

WILLIE BLOUNT,"

To Maj. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON,
Second division of Tennessee militia.

NASHVILLE, July 17, 1827.

I, Robert W. Hart Adjutant General, of first Brigade of Tennessee Militia, in the late southern war, do certify, that I was at the encampment, within 3 miles of Mobile, in 1814, when a court martial, of which Col. Peter Perkins was president, was organized for the trial of certain militia men, who deserted from Fort Jackson, under the command of Col.

*At the end of three months the mutiny and desertion took place.

Pipkin—that I remained at Mobile, and the neighborhood, until the business of the court martial was completed, and for some time afterwards. I was present at the execution of the six ring-leaders, adjudged to suffer death; but I do not certify that part of the sentence of the court martial ordering the one half of the heads of a large number of the offenders to be shared, and the offenders to be drummed, out of camp, never was carried into effect, said delinquents having been pardoned by General Jackson, in obedience to which pardon, each and every one was honorably discharged.

R. W. HART,

Adj. Gen. in U. S. service.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Greece and Turkey.—Brussels papers give letters from St. Petersburg, that great activity is observed in the departments of the ministers of war and foreign affairs. A new declaration is spoken of to be addressed by the Russian cabinet to the other great powers of Europe, relative to the negotiations set on foot at Constantinople for adjusting the affairs of Greece. It appears to be beyond all doubt that the emperor Nicholas has manifested great discontent at the continual tergiversation of the Porte, and that, conformably to the wishes of the people and the clergy, he is firmly resolved to put an end to the effusion of blood in the Peloponnesus. It is affirmed that the last despatches sent by Count Nesselrode to the Russian ambassador at Vienna, are drawn up with spirit.—The contents of the despatches are to be communicated to the count of Austria, with an invitation to send fresh instructions to Baron Ottenfels, the imperial intendant at Constantinople, to employ all his influence to make the Porte comprehend that its present policy is calculated to bring on events, the result of which cannot but be injurious to the empire of the Crescent.

The following account of the late unhappy transactions at Napoli, is from the (Smyrna) Oriental Spectator of August 4, bearing the date of Syria, July 22.

"Lord Cochrane left this place two days since, after having ordered that the sum of 40,000 Spanish dollars should be held ready under the name of loan. This is the name given in the extraordinary contribution which is imposed on the island. They succeeded in making him accept provisionally, 20,000 dollars, and this sum would have been paid him if it had not been for his precipitate departure, which was occasioned by the arrival of a courier sent from Napoli, with the news that Griva and Colletti, the masters of the fortress of Palamida, would no longer acknowledge any authority and that the city was threatened with the greatest misfortunes. Several persons who have just arrived here, thus relate the events which have taken place.

"Gen. Church, who arrived at Napoli on the 9th, ordered that Palamida should be given up to him. Colletti and Griva, who commanded there, demanded the arrears due to their troops. The government made answer that they had no money,—to which they replied that they would remain possessors of the forts, till the debt was satisfied. Church, aided by the son of Colocotroni, made a movement against them, which caused them to fear a serious attack, and they shut themselves up in the citadel. The government declared them traitors to their country.—Church, seeing that his efforts would be useless, quitted Napoli on the 10th, and returned to his camp at Egina.

"Meantime, one of the brothers of Griva took the command of Palamida, and the other that of the two bastions which overlook the city; they were also masters of the two ports. The government retired to Rouzzi, a little island situated at the entrance of the port, and surrounded by a tower. Fausto Moras, the commander of the troops which remained faithful to the general in chief, occupied the batteries of the ramparts and all the lower parts of the city. On the 11th, the firing began at Palamida and the people alarmed, rushed toward the gates. But before they could escape, they were obliged alternately to pay a ransom to the two parties, who were each in a position to fire upon them. Gen. Colocotroni, finding himself in the number of fugitives, was obliged to pay a considerable sum. From the 11th to the 15th there were about 100 people killed in the city, and a great number wounded. The unfortunate inhabitants took refuge in the plain of Argos, where they were piled up like flocks, and beset by the most dreadful misery. The soldiers who held the little fort of Rouzzi, also demanded a ransom from the flying. But the English admiral, sir E. Codrington, enraged at so much inhumanity, signified that if the fort did not allow the boats to pass, which were loaded with persons who had already bought their liberty, he would destroy it. For this purpose he disembarked some men to watch over the safety of the fugitives.—During the whole of the 14th, 15th and 16th the firing hardly ceased. The emigration continued, and the sea was covered with boats carrying women, children and old men, who were going to take refuge on the other side.—On the 17th and 20th, after an interview of

the chiefs of the two parties on board the English ship Asia, at which Lord Cochrane was present, a suspension of arms took place, but it is not yet known what was definitely determined to put a stop to this civil war, so shameful to the Greeks, and so ruinous to their interests."

[It was during these transactions that lieut. Washington was mortally wounded. A letter from an American officer who had just returned from Napoli to Smyrna, to the editor of the Middletown Sentinel, gives the following account of the death of this eccentric and unhappy young man.

"Mr. Washington, who arrived at Napoli from France, since we left there, was mortally wounded by a shot from the Pallamedos, (the castle), while defending a battery, the command of which had been assigned him by Tripenny. He was taken on board the Asia, and died soon after. The shot which struck him, took off his right hand, and carried away a part of the hip bone.—He was asked by the officers of the Asia, a short time before his death, if he had any message or legacy he wished to leave; he replied in a few moments he had one—his curses upon his country! The name he bore is the common property of every American: it is by them beloved and honored: who could have believed it would ever have been disgraced by a death-bed curse, upon that country which gave it birth, and under such circumstances, among strangers, and on board an English man of war.]

Brazil.—The Brazilians again commenced their outrages upon American citizens and their property. The brig Nile from Canton, bound to Boston, was directed by her owner to stop at Buenos Ayres and dispose of such part of her cargo as was saleable; and after having approached the port within a few miles, fell in with the Brazilian blockading squadron, the commander of which having examined her papers, finding that it was not the intention of the captain to violate the blockade, yet contrary to usage, and the stipulation entered into with captain Biddle our representative in the La Plata, an officer was put on board and the captain ordered to Montevideo; on arriving at which place, the admiral of the Brazilian squadron on being presented with the papers of the Nile expressed an opinion that all was right.

The captain's astonishment may then be imagined, on beholding the next day, without any previous notice or form, his vessel taken possession of by two armed launches; brought in near the shore, and anchored in an unsafe position, her sails unbutton, though wet, and sent on shore to rot, and this gang proceeding to unhang the rudder and dismantle the vessel. [The brig has since been liberated, and returned to the United States.]

A letter from Rio of the 4th of August, after speaking of the Brazilian government in terms of much severity, relates the following.

"That you may have some idea of the treatment Americans receive here, I state the following facts; young Mr. P. formerly of Salem, is here: he was supercargo of a schooner from Buenos Ayres for Boston, and got safe out of the river, not having her register endorsed. When at sea she sprung a leak, and put into St. Catharines in distress, where she was seized and the captain and mate, American citizens, with all the crew, thrown into the common prison, among murderers, and all kinds of wretches and filthy vermin; and from thence sent here in irons, and put on board the press gang's ship, and at their mercy, where they keep prisoners. The captain and mate are chained together, in the most miserable hole you can imagine, and compelled to make wads for the men of war."

These proceedings should not be permitted, but should be settled satisfactorily on the instant. Don Pedro and his myrmidons seem to think that all republicans are, and of right ought to be his imperial prey. The country is said to be in a most wretched state.

DREADFUL AFFAIR AT HADLEY.

A most tragical affair has taken place at Hadley, near Barnet, which has thrown that and the adjoining villages into the greatest consternation. It appears that an elderly lady and her daughter had for some years past resided in the village of Hadley; and although their strange and eccentric conduct had in some degree excited the attention of the parish, and furnished food for the idle gossips, there was that liberality and good feeling about the two wretched individuals which rendered them objects of esteem and veneration. Mrs. Mary Spencer, the eldest of the two females in question, is a widow, upwards of 70 years of age, and her husband formerly kept those stables in Oxford street, which are now occupied by Mr. Wimbush.—Since the death of her husband, she has resided with her daughter, who is between forty & fifty years of age, on Hadley Green. The house in which they resided was, as well as the one adjoining their own freehold, most desirably situated, elegantly furnished and surrounded by some beautiful gardens and meadow land. No other person resident with them in the house, ex-

cept two female servants. Mrs. Spencer and her daughter were in the habit of sleeping in one room, and their beds were placed close to each other. On Tuesday night they went to bed at their usual hour, and in the morning the servants were surprised that Miss Spencer did not knock at the wainscot as she was in the habit of doing, to warn them it was time to rise. However as Miss Spencer and her mother had very often passed a restless night, and as the servants thought they had enjoyed but little sleep on the night previous, they did not call them. However when 9 o'clock came the servants became alarmed, they knocked at the bed room door, and no one answered; they opened it and saw—not Mrs. and Miss Spencer—but they saw the bed of the old lady bloody, and being alarmed, they ran away, assistance was called, and upon the house being searched, a horrible scene was discovered. We stated above that the two unfortunate females slept in one room; adjoining a dressing room, and in that apartment the dreadful affair had taken place. On the floor close to the window, lay Miss Spencer, the unhappy cause of this scene: she was attired in her chemise only. She was lying upon her right side, her throat cut in a most horrid manner, her right arm placed under that side of her head, and her limbs partly doubled up. At her feet was the body of her mother lying upon the same side, almost in the same position, but her throat exhibited a more ghastly wound than that on the throat of her daughter. The floor was completely covered with blood, and in the midst of the gore lay the instrument—a razor with which the deed appeared to have been committed; at night before they retired to rest, they were seen in the parlor conversing cheerfully together; there was not the slightest appearance of ill-will or resentment on the part of either, but in the morning they were discovered murdered and mangled in the manner above stated. From the evidence, not a doubt can exist that the mother had fallen by the hand of her daughter: but then there is a mystery thrown around the transaction. What could induce the daughter to commit so foul and unnatural an act? It would seem, from the appearance of the bed of the old lady, that an attempt had been made upon her life while she lay there. There was a considerable quantity of blood upon the bed, which had apparently flowed from the throat of a person who had lain upon her side, and it seemed that some individual had held the throat of the old lady while the wound was inflicted, for upon the pillow there was the mark of a bloody hand, as if the individual had taken it off after the bloody work had commenced.—From the bed-room the poor old woman must have got into the anti or dressing room; and there, as if to show that she was desirous of escaping from the violent wrath that awaited her, it appeared she had staggered to the door, sneering her lacerated hands against the side of the wall, but becoming at last faint from the loss of blood, she fell at the feet of her daughter and expired.—English paper.

ZANESVILLE, Oct. 6.

On Wednesday last, our citizens were called upon to witness a scene of the most shocking nature. Mrs. SLACK, wife of Jacob Slack, living about three miles east of this place, had, during the absence of her husband in an adjoining corn field, in a temporary fit of derangement, cut the throats of three of her children, and afterwards her own. Upon repairing to the house, the children were found lying upon a bed with their heads nearly half cut off; the eldest was a girl about eleven years of age, another a boy of four or five, and the third, an infant of six months; the woman had not so far completed her horrid purpose as to deprive herself of life, although it would appear that she had made several attempts at it—her windpipe was however, cut, and it was with difficulty she articulated. She stated her reasons for committing the horrid deed to be, that conceiving herself slighted by her acquaintances she had determined to kill herself, and she first destroyed her children that they might not be left to the unfeeling charity of the world. The instrument she used was a razor round which she had wrapped a handkerchief to prevent it from turning back in the handle or shutting. In the blood on the floor was the marks of some struggles made, probably by the little boy, who it appears from the bloody tracks, once escaped several yards from the house.

Republican.

From Alexander's Travels from India to England.

BURMAN PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.—The culprit is led to the place of execution, which is commonly an open spot on the banks of the river, where a bamboo grating is set up, to which his extended arms and legs are tied; sometimes he is made to kneel in front of the grating, and the hands alone are pinioned to it. The eyes of the culprit are not bound, so that he witnesses all the appalling preparations of his death. The executioner, who is distinguished by a red cloth crossing the body over one shoulder, and armed with a bar or sword, which he

holds in both hands, retires about twenty yards from the criminal, and making a rush at him inflicts a frightful wound in a diagonal direction, from the upper part of the thorax to the bottom of the abdomen, which exposes the viscera: a piercing shriek follows the blow, which is not immediately fatal, the culprit living sometimes for several hours after. This is the punishment for heinous offences. The most common punishment for more trivial crimes, is decapitation by a single stroke of the bar; or a target is painted on the naked body of the culprit, who is fixed to a tree & fired at. In the latter case, if the executioners miss their object, after a certain number of shots, (which they are very ready to do if bribed) he is permitted to escape. It is extraordinary to observe the apparent unconcern which the Burmese exhibit when led to execution: they smoke a cigar on their way, and continue to do so with great sang froid, until the fatal moment.

Josephine and Maria Louisa. In speaking of the divorce of Josephine and the marriage of Maria Louisa, sir Walter Scott says—"As a domestic occurrence, nothing could more contribute to Buonaparte's happiness than his union with Maria Louisa. He was wont to compare her with Josephine, by giving the latter all the advantages of art and grace; the former the claims of simple modesty and innocence. His former empress used every art to support or enhance her personal charms; but with so much prudence and mystery, that the secret cares of her toilette could never be traced—her successor trusted for the power of youth and nature. Josephine mismanaged her revenue, and incurred debt without scruple. Maria Louisa lived within her income, or if she desired any indulgence beyond, which was rarely the case, she asked it as a favor of Napoleon. Josephine accustomed to political intrigue, loved to manage, to influence, and to guide her husband; Maria Louisa desired only to please and to obey him. Both were excellent women, of great sweetness of temper, and fondly attached to Napoleon. In the difference between these distinguished persons, we can easily discriminate the leading features of the Parisian, and of the simple German beauty; but it is certainly singular that the artificial character should have belonged to the daughter of the West India planter; that marked by nature and simplicity, to a princess of the proudest court in Europe. Buonaparte, whose domestic conduct was generally praiseworthy, behaved with the utmost kindness to his princely bride. He observed, however, the strictest etiquette, and required it from the empress. If it happened, for example, as was often the case, that he was prevented from attending at the hour when dinner was placed upon the table, he was displeased if, in the interim of his absence, which was often prolonged, she either took a book, or had recourse to any female occupation,—if, in short, he did not find her in the attitude of waiting for the signal to take her place at table.

By DE WITT CLINTON, Governor of the state of New York.

Whereas Eli Bruce, sheriff of the county of Niagara, has been charged before me with a violation of his duties as a good citizen and a faithful officer, in being concerned in the abduction of William Morgan, and has been heard in his defence: And whereas, in the investigation of the said accusation, it appeared that it was completely in the power of the said Eli Bruce, if innocent, to establish his innocence: And whereas, in order to afford him that opportunity, a decision on the complaint has been suspended for an ample time, and he has given no explanation of his conduct: And whereas it appears that at a recent trial at Canandaigua of certain persons charged with the said abduction, the said Eli Bruce, when called on as a witness, refused to testify on several material points, on the ground of self-implication; from all which I am persuaded that he was participant in the said abduction, and thereby has rendered himself unworthy of the official station which he at present occupies—I do therefore, pursuant to the powers vested in me by the constitution of this state, remove the said Eli Bruce from the office of sheriff of the county of Niagara. In witness, &c.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany 26th Sept. 1827.

Rare luck for a Printer.—The editor of the "Village Herald," Maryland, in his paper of the 18th Sept. acknowledges the receipt of a small packet, enclosing 915 dollars in bank notes, without the least information from whom the present came, or to what purpose it was to be applied. His patron undoubtedly wished to improve the Press. We would that instances of the kind were more common with the fraternity.

[Leesburg Genius.

The election for Governor of the state of Georgia has just taken place. JOHN FORSYTH, Esq. is elected to that office, without serious opposition; the opposing candidate, Mr. Talbot, having died just before the election.