

Foreign News.

From London papers of the 31st July.

Russia. A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 10th July, gives as frightful accounts of the deplorable state of the Russia peasantry, as the letters from Ireland contain of the wretched sufferings of that population. The farmers can get no buyers for their produce, and the people are perishing with hunger. The nobles, so far from reaping benefit from their possessions, find themselves obliged to purchase food for their slaves. There is plenty of food but the great mass of consumers have no money. At Odessa, wheat brought from the interior of Poland and Russia, is worth no more than fifteen shillings a quarter, and other descriptions of grain are low in proportion. The great bulk of his imperial majesty's subjects are laboring under the deepest distress.

Turkey. It is distinctly stated, that the Turks, instead of evacuating the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, are strengthening the garrisons in them. The Russian army, except the imperial guards, remained in *statu quo*.

On the eve of the feast of Bairam, the 22d of June, the Greeks, stimulated to vengeance by the ravages at Scio, gallantly conducted three fire ships into the Turkish fleet, by which the admiral's ship and some others were in flames. Many lives were lost—the butcher, the captain pacha, half-roasted to death, was landed on Scio, and there died in torments. The amount of the destruction is not stated; but the news has produced an extraordinary sensation at *Constantinople*, and raised the fury of the soldiers to the highest pitch; and a letter from that city says that the "affairs of the Morea assume a dismal aspect for the means of oppression; in consequence, Porte." How glorious would it be, if this oppressed people shall shake off the chains of the barbarians, unaided by their Christian neighbors?

An article from *Corfu* states that the Greek government has adopted a new mode of paying its troops. It has substituted land for money; and the sequestration of all the domains belonging to the Sultan, the Vakoufs, and the Mosques, affords an extent of territory more than sufficient to pay the services of a large army for a number of years. By a decree, issued at *Corinth* on the 19th of May last, the soldiers already enrolled, and those who may hereafter enlist, are to receive an acre of land per month as long as they continue to serve the state; so that if the war should linger on for several years, every private will find himself, at its close, not only a free man, but a landed proprietor. Those who may be called upon to serve beyond the frontiers of the Morea are to receive an acre and a half per month. The rights of those killed in battle will descend to their heirs, who will receive for the whole amount of the time which the deceased had engaged to serve. Those incapacitated by wounds are to be considered as having completed their engagement.

Smyrna, May 29. Amongst the number of private circumstances, the following is guaranteed by several eye-witnesses. A young Greek female, sixteen or seventeen years of age, of great beauty, was carried off by an Arab, who sold her to a Turk for 300 piastres. Shortly afterwards he offered 3,000 piastres to her new master for the re-purchase of this beautiful *Chiot*. The Turk, who already felt a sentiment of love, refused the money. The Arab proceeded to the market, met the Turk, and wanted to compel him to restore the slave on receiving 300 piastres, the original price. The Turk opposed this, and high words arose; the Arab, at length, in a transport of anger, said, "you shall not have her," and, taking out his pistol, lodged the contents in her bosom; she fell and expired. The Turk embraced the inanimate body, and mingled his tears with its blood. Recovering himself, he presented him-

self before the captain Pacha and demanded justice. "You shall have it," said the grand admiral. "Do you know the murderer?" "Yes." "Let all the Arabs be arrested and brought before me." The order was executed, and the Turk pointed out the guilty individual. "Draw thy sabre and cut off his head." The Turk declined the office, which was then performed by the executioner.

Africa. The British government now have possession of the establishments on the coast that herebelonged to the African company, and they are placed under the restrictions of the colonial laws. The governor general is sir *Charles McCarthy*. Com. Mends, the naval commander, has a frigate and several smaller vessels under his charge—He appears to be an active and vigilant officer, and a worthy man, affording aid and assistance liberally to strangers on the coast. He has had the command about eight months during which his squadron has captured 8 slave vessels, with 1856 slaves on board—in one case, after a smart resistance, in which several of the dealers in blood were happily killed as we wish that all engaged in it may be.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

The Greek nation has taken arms and combats against tyranny. The rights of the people are uncontested. The unheard of sacrifices made by that people, have for object its independence, and as it is acquainted with its rights, it knows also its duty. In declaring its independence it established a central government to defend the former, and to fulfil the second, it is incumbent on the government to attain its object and to render the sacred cause of the highest pitch; and a letter from that people triumphant, to deprive the city says that the "affairs of the Morea assume a dismal aspect for the means of oppression; in consequence, Porte." How glorious would it be, if this oppressed people shall shake off the chains of the barbarians, unaided by their Christian neighbors?

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A HAURO CORDATO.
The minister of foreign affairs,
TH. NEGRI.

Corinth, March 13, 1822.

EMIGRANTS TO TEXAS.

From the Lousianian.

We are informed by a gentleman just arrived in this place, [Monroe] directly from Monterey, that Stephen F. Austin, who went on to the city of Mexico, in order to obtain a confirmation of his grant, (which our informant states he actually obtained) sailed from thence for the mouth of the Colorado, on board of a small sloop—but unfortunately the sloop was lost. The crew consisted of eleven men, all of whom perished. It is with regret we state that Judge Austin is one among those that are consigned to the deep.

This gentleman further states that he never witnessed such a scene of distress as pervades throughout the country. The unfortunate families that have gone on with a view of

settling, have become disgusted with the scene, and are now on their return to the United States—but

from want and fatigue, it is doubtful whether all will effect a safe return. He states that it had not rained for the last ten months, and that the crops of corn were entirely burnt up—and that the Camanchee Indians were killing and plundering the Spaniards daily. This, we think, is sufficient to teach people to stay at home, and abandon the idea of trying new experiments of this kind.

RICHMOND.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25. 1822.

A considerable ferment was occasioned in this village, a few days since, in consequence of some attempts being made to remove a negro out of the state, unlawfully. The occurrence produced a strong excitement; the people were divided in their opinions; their prejudices and passions were roused on both sides, and the appearances, for several hours, indicated a danger of a resort to coercive measures. The matter terminated, however, without amounting to any thing serious, if we except the noise it has made in the neighborhood; and this has been caused by the misrepresentation of facts and circumstances connected with the case. In order to correct the erroneous reports which have been circulated, and to furnish such as had not the opportunity of seeing and judging for themselves, with an accurate statement of facts, we are induced to give the history of the whole proceedings.

On the evening of the 10th inst. a yellow man, about twenty one or two years of age, who called himself Edmund Robison, came into this place.

He stated that he was from Gloucester county, Virginia. He showed a certificate of his freedom; but whether it was genuine or spurious, is not easily determined. About twenty-four hours after he arrived in town, he was arrested by a stranger, who called himself James Burks, and who resided, he said, near Louisville, Ky. Robison declared he did not know the person who had taken him into custody—that he never saw him before. Burks affirmed that the boy was his property, and took him immediately before Esquire Kibbey; he then stated that the boy which he held in custody was the property of his brother. The Esquire questioned him concerning his agency, and informed him it was necessary he should

produce some evidence of being empowered by his brother. Burks perceived the difficulty; but, being fruitful in expedients, he soon extricated himself by making oath that the boy was the joint property of himself and his brother. Robison was given up to the constable to be brought to trial the next morning.

The deportment of Burks after he had made the arrest, was such as created suspicions in the minds of some of the spectators, that he had no right whatever, to the services of the person he had apprehended. These, in order to secure to the alleged fugitive the benefit of a fair and legal

trial, employed counsel in his behalf.

Next morning the parties appeared for trial. Burks adduced no evidence in support of his alleged title to the services of the defendant, other than his own affidavit; and on that he rested his plea for a warrant to put him to jail, until he could procure proof of his title. The defendant's counsel objected to his getting the warrant for imprisonment. He said the statutes of the state of Indiana did not authorize the claimant of a fugitive from labor to make affidavit of the apprehended person owing him service. He contended the law, both of this state and the U. States, required the claimant of a fugitive to adduce satisfactory evidence of his title, to the Judge or Justice before whom the alleged fugitive was arraigned, before such Judge or Justice could either grant a warrant for imprisonment, or a certificate for removal.

The claimant, he said, in that case, had not produced a shadow of evidence to prove his right to the services of the defendant—he had made oath that the defendant was his property; but the law did not recognize that to be evidence. The claimant was the plaintiff in the suit, and it would be repugnant to the first and fundamental principles of law, to allow him to give evidence in his own cause. He asserted there was no law by which the defendant could be restrained of his liberty for a moment; he, therefore, moved for his discharge.

—After finding the affidavit of the claimant could not be admitted in evidence of his title, Esq. Kibbey found himself under the necessity of discharging the defendant.

Robison was no sooner liberated by the Justice, than he was again taken into custody by Burks, who intimated, at the same time, that if any attempt to rescue the boy, it would be at the risk of their lives. This arbitrary measure raised a clamor among the by-standers. Some believed the boy really owed service to Burks, and that he ought to be permitted to remove him; others, (and these constituted a large majority) thought it probable he was a Freeman, as his certificate purported; but, viewing this incertitude, they thought it shameful to suffer him to be taken out of the state by force; and that too, after he had stood his trial, and been legally discharged.

Burks used considerable address in exciting the passions of his friends. He represented his case to be peculiarly hard—he made many proposals, and offered large sums to any that would undertake to keep the boy till he could return from Kentucky with his proof. Finding his propositions and offers were not acceded to, he made several trials to remove him by force; but, as no one felt willing to assist, and Robison being a pretty stout fellow, all his efforts in that way, were likewise abortive.

In the last scuffle between them, Burks became so enraged at the opposition of Robison, that he struck him. For this outrage a states war-

rant was served on him: he was taken before Esquire Kibbey, and fined one dollar. When Burks was taken into the Justice's office, he took Robison with him, but on getting into the house, he loosed his hold, and requested his friends to take care that his boy did not get out. Robison asked the Justice if he was not at liberty. The Justice answered him in the affirmative. He stepped towards the door, but he was seized before he got out, by three or four whom Burks had selected for the purpose. These were informed by the Justice that they had no right to detain him—they let him go—he sprang out of the house and made off as fast as possible, accompanied by several of his black brethren. They ended this unpleasant affair.

When Burks found he could not effect his purposes, he manifested much chagrin and resentment; and avowed his intention of satiating his vengeance, at a subsequent period with the destruction of the village.

A few days since, (says the Indiana Republican) our Senator in Congress, Gen. James Noble, paid this place on his way to Vincennes, for the purpose of liquidating the demands which the general government holds on this state. It will be recollect by our readers that the Treasury of this state became indebted to the Bank of Vincennes in a large amount, and for which that institution held the bonds of the Governor.

The Bank of Vincennes was also indebted to the general government for a large amount of deposits by them improperly withheld. For the purpose of securing the government agent, the Bank transferred to the Governor of this state to the amount of \$30,000, together with the claim in payment of the deposits withheld. Previous to the transfer of the governor's bonds, a law had been passed by the legislature of this state authorising the paper of the bank of Vincennes to be received in payment of taxes, and by virtue of the law upwards of \$26,000 was received at the Treasury before the payment to the Bank became due. This situated, the state of Indiana seemed to be in a dilemma. The paper of the Vincennes Bank had been collected to meet these debts, and as she could not meet the debts she had contracted with the Bank, with the paper collected; she could make no other use of it, for it had become of no value. A collision between the federal government and state government seemed likely to arise; Gen. Noble was selected to arrange the matter, and he under took it, with the hope and expectation that he might prevent injury to the state. He has already succeeded so far as to liquidate \$26,000 by deeds of mortgage on individuals indebted to the Bank. The balance, amounting to little upwards of \$4,000 he expects to arrange at Vincennes. If so the paper in the Treasury will go in payment of the debt the state owes the bank, and we shall have an end of the difficulty with the federal government. For this service, we understand Gen. Noble receives no compensation.

The Great Dam across the Hudson river for the supply of the northern canal, is completed. It is thirty-three feet high, and nine hundred feet long, and is well called a stupendous monument of the ingenuity of man.

MR. GALLATIN. The Washington Gazette says—successor to Mr. Gallatin, at the court of St. Cloud, is daily more spoken of since his speedy return to America has been positively announced. It is rumored that the appointment will be offered to Secretary Calhoun."