

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The Greek fleet, consisting of 40 armed vessels and 12 fire ships, has re-appeared near Patras. The Captain Pacha has retreated under the protection of the forts, after having exchanged with it a few shots.

The following is an extract of the news that have been in circulation for a few days: On the 5th, the Captain of a vessel from Zante says, that soon after his departure, on the 1st of this month, he saw, at a distance, the Greek and Turkish fleets engaged, and that soon after he discovered a Greek brig, which he presumed to be a fire-ship, fighting in the midst of six Turkish frigates. The Captain, continuing his voyage, lost sight of the two fleets, but heard for a long time a heavy cannonade.

"Sachuris, with 23 ships, and 10 fire ships, under Canaris, is gone to attack, in the port of Alexandria, the Egyptian fleet preparing there for another expedition."

SPAIN.—We might easily fill our columns with articles respecting the internal troubles of Spain. It will be seen by the despatches which are given below, from the Madrid Gazette of August 28, that Gen. Bessieres, with his companions, has been arrested and executed. Bessieres was a Royalist General, and assisted in putting down the Cortez. The brave Empecenado, a chief of the opposite party, and who had lain some time in prison, has also, by command of the King, been executed. Is this to show impartiality? Some unfortunate Free-masons, against whom a severe decree had recently been issued by the King, had been taken, and were ordered for execution within three days.

The revolt of Bessieres has produced a great sensation in every part of the country. The capital, however, had remained perfectly tranquil. Col. Azura, late Aid-de-Camp of General Mina, has organized a guerilla cavalry in Navarre. The Government was much agitated, and it is evident that Spain is on the eve of a crisis. The greatest indignation seems to exist against M. Zea, who, it is alledged, tyrannizes over the King, and is under foreign influence.

Gibraltar papers to the 19th ult. state that the Governor issued a proclamation dated 15th, stating that no foreigner should receive a permit for residence in the garrison, unless he was personally known to some of the respectable inhabitants. A report was circulated, that the English packet had been fired at in Cadiz Bay, in attempting to land the letters.

The London Courier is discussing at considerable length, the situation of Spain, and the duties and probable intentions of France under existing circumstances. The following article is from that paper of the 7th September. The subject is followed up on the 8th, by an article which we find too long for us this evening.

"The situation of Spain at the present moment, necessarily occupies the attention of the Cabinets of Europe. She seems to be fast retrograding to that point which, two years ago, was considered to be a sufficient cause for the intervention of her Allies; and as it must now be confessed that the remedies which were then proposed, have not produced the results that were anticipated, it becomes a question of deep political interest to consider what other measures are likely to be adopted, and under what auspices.

"In approaching this delicate and difficult subject, the policy which France may be disposed to pursue, obviously presents itself as of paramount importance; but it is, of course, no easy task, at this particular juncture, to affirm with confidence what course that policy will positively take. The Paris Journals afford us no aid. They are disputing (a portion of them at least) about the accuracy and comparative importance of events which have taken place; while the Ministerial papers have avoided, altogether, any allusion to the precise conduct which the French Government may find it expedient to adopt. We believe however, that some important resolutions connected not only with the Peninsula, but with the South American States, are about to be determined, and in concurrence, probably, with the views of all the principal European powers, to which we shall hereafter advert more explicitly."

PORTUGAL.—A new plot has been discovered in Portugal, closely connected with that which was organizing in Spain, and had for its object the dethronement of the King, in order to make way for the Infant Don Miguel.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

German papers, to the 3d inst. arrived this morning. The news from Greece which they contain is satisfactory, and we sincerely hope it will be confirmed. It is stated that the agent of an European Power has attempted to produce the of Missilonghi by a misrepresentation of the state of affairs in the Morea; but the power which they re-

presented is not mentioned in the following extracts:—

TRIESTE, August 24.

Letters from Corfu of the 11th August, and from Zante of the 6th, which perfectly agree with each other, state that on the 21st July (2d of August,) the second attempt to carry Missilonghi by storm was made by Redschid Pacha, on the land side, and by the Captain Pacha, on the sea side. The Greek reports estimate the force of the Turks that made the attack by land, at 30,000 men, and that on the sea side at 4,000, who approached in 104 boats and rafts. The garrison, however, repulsed every attack, and Miaulis, who had hastened to the spot with a Greek squadron, is stated to have burnt during the attack, a Turkish frigate and two brigs, and to have taken a brig and nine boats full of troops. The Greeks estimate the loss of the Turks at 9,000 men.

According to the same accounts, the Captain Pacha, after these events, had retired to Patras, and seems since to have entirely left the coasts of Western Greece, since, according to letters from Zante of August 6, it is asserted, that he had been seen, from that island steering Southward.

Before the Turks attempted the second assault the agents of a European power endeavored to persuade the inhabitants of Missilonghi to surrender, assuring them that insurrection was entirely put down in the Morea. The Greeks however, gave no credit to this assurance, but declared that they were resolved either to conquer or to die. The schooner on board which these European agents were, then withdrew from the harbor to the roads, and was witness to the defeat of the Turks.

HISTORICAL.

Of the Siege of Troy.—The nine first years of the war were consumed in various engagements of no great importance; the Greeks having in that time chiefly employed themselves in ravaging the territories of Priam and his allies. It is therefore true, that the war of Troy continued ten years, but it is not true, as is commonly believed, that Troy was besieged all that space, for it was not till the spring of the tenth year, that the Greeks formed the siege.

They at first experienced the most vigorous resistance on the part of the besieged, who were commanded by Hector, his brother Deiphobus, and by several princes that had come to their assistance; such as Sarpedon, Rhesus, and Memnon. The Trojans had the advantage in several engagements, and made a great slaughter of the Greeks, but none of these actions were decisive.

At last, however, Hector, at the head of the Trojans, beat the enemy fairly from the field, pursued them to their camp, forced the entrenchments, and set fire to their ships; and the victory seemed, for some time, to be on the point of declaring for the Trojans. But Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, perceiving the extreme distress of the Greeks, advanced in this critical moment to their relief, with the troops of Achilles, reckoned the bravest of the Grecian army, rallied the Greeks, and repulsed the Trojans. Several of the best officers, on both sides, fell on the occasion: among the rest Sarpedon, slain by Patroclus, and Patroclus himself, slain by the hand of Hector.

Affairs now assume a different appearance. Achilles, furious for the loss of his friend, forgetting the former cause of his resentment, joins his forces to the rest of the Grecian army, beats the Trojans, and sacrifices on the tomb of Patroclus, twelve of the noblest prisoners taken by him in the engagement. He is now solely intent on fighting personally with Hector, whom he engages, and kills at last. But not satisfied with the death of his gallant enemy, he sullies the glory of his victory, by exulting, in the most ungenerous and savage manner, over his dead body, which he drags at his chariot wheels round the city. Achilles himself is slain soon after by Paris, who in like manner, falls in a short time by the hand of Philoctetes.

Notwithstanding the Trojans by the death of Hector, had lost their chief support, they placed great confidence in their Palladium, or image of Pallas; it having been told them by the oracle, that the city should not be taken, so long as that image remained in it: this being understood by Diomedes and Ulysses, they surprised and killed the keepers of the temple, and carried away this famous statue.

The city at length, as it is generally related, was taken by the stratagem of a wooden horse, by the treachery of Sinon, the son of Sisyphus, a crafty Greek, who by delusive arts prevailed on the Trojans to receive into the city the Grecian horse, wherein were concealed a number of resolute Grecians, who in the night opened the gates, let in the Grecian army, and sacked and burnt the city.

Some authors, however, are of opinion, that Antenor and Æneas treacherously delivered up the statue of Minerva to the Greeks, and at the same time betrayed the

city, by throwing open the gates to the enemy in the night.

The destruction of Troy, which happened 1184 years before Christ, is one of the most memorable epochas of antiquity. And indeed this war may be said to have afforded the first public display of Grecian valour. It is likewise worth remarking, that the misfortunes of Troy have furnished the subject of the two most perfect Epic poems in the world, namely the Iliad, and the Æneid.

FRANKLIN, (Mo) Oct. 7, 1825.

We learn, by the arrival here of an officer attached to the Yellow Stone Expedition, that the Commissioners, General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon, accompanied by the troops, ascended the Missouri as far as Two Thousand Mile Creek. After making treaties with various tribes of Missouri Indians, the expedition returned to Fort Atkinson, (Council Bluffs,) on the 19th ult. without the loss of a single man. The extraordinary value of the wheel boats was confirmed in descending the river, at a low stage of water.

As no previous arrangements had been made, the General did not deem it practicable to subsist any portion of the Mandan Villages during the winter, without hazarding lives in the enterprise. Vegetable food is deemed indispensable to the health of the troops, and this could not be had at the Mandans.

Our enterprising fellow-citizen, General Ashley, met the expedition at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, with a rich cargo of beaver, and profited by the convoy of the flotilla downward.

Gen. Ashley confirms the accounts we have had of the wealth of the fur regions beyond the Mountains, and we understand he intends to continue the trade. The freight with which he passed this place a few days since, is supposed to be worth \$50,000.

We learn that the General had one or two skirmishes with the Blackfeet and Crow Indians; and that he met with one or two British trapping parties. The particulars in regard to his engagement with the Indians, or his intercourse with the British, we are not informed of, owing to the very short stay he made with us. We hope however, to have it in our power to lay before our readers, very shortly, full, and we have no doubt, very interesting information on the subject.

The West.—We noticed in our last, a statement made, that Mr. Plumer, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and only about 60 years of age, was believed to be the oldest person living that was born West of the Allegheny mountains. We have since received a letter from a very respectable gentleman, dated in Kentucky the 15th ult. from which we derive the following curious facts.

The informant, in the winter of 1784-5, was at Clarksville, on the north bank of the Ohio river, at the lower end of the Falls, and fired a salute in honor of the first white child born, whose mother was an American, within the district of country that now (1825, only 40 years) contains a million of persons. There were, previous to this, some French settlers on the Wabash and at Kaskaskia, who had been subjected to the United States by Gen. Clarke; and there may have been children born among them previous to the one now alluded to, who was the daughter of the wife of a soldier named Vaughan, a sergeant in Gen. Clarke's corps. The swivel with which the salute was fired, was used as well for defence against the Indians as to alarm the fort at Louisville; and when it was fired, Captain Thomas and Lieut. Wm. Clarke hurried down and hailed to know the cause of the firing. It was a dark, drizzling night, and when they heard the reason of it, Captain Thomas said that he would not have cared for the disturbance had the child been a boy—but the party from Louisville returned to their lodgings in a good humor.

We have chiefly used the words of our correspondent, and he adds, that the facts may be relied on.

Niles.

From the Penobscot (Bargin) Gazette.

Bears.—These troublesome animals are unusually numerous in this vicinity the present season. Scarcely a cornfield within 10 miles from this has been free from their depredations. They have, however, generally fled at the approach of man: though in a few instances, they have dared to attack him; one of which deserves to be recorded.

A few evenings since, Mr. Adam Inman, of Orono, on his way home from this place, when about seven miles distant, was alarmed by a rustling among the underbrush near the road in which he was travelling. On listening he was convinced that some wild animal had scented the provisions with which his pack was stored, and was making haste to partake of them. He immediately faced about, dropped on one knee, and presented his fowling piece, well charged with ball and buckshot, determined not to give up the hard-earned fruits of his industry to the freebooter without a struggle to

protect them. The animal made his way directly to the road and rapidly advanced upon his wary enemy. Inman knowing from his footsteps that he was near, (though the extreme darkness of the night prevented him from seeing him,) inclined his head as near the ground as possible, in the hope of getting a sight of the foe before he should close with him. In a moment, a bear, blacker than the shades that surrounded him, and one of the largest of the species, reared on his hind feet immediately before him, and with open mouth rushed upon his prey. At this critical moment Inman's presence of mind did not forsake him, but deliberately levelling his piece, he shot the sable robber through the heart and laid him dead at his feet. So near was the bear that his hair was burned by the powder of Mr. Inman's gun. His weight was 250 lbs. and his skin measures six feet in length.

From the Vermont Gazette.

To the Editor.—If you deem the following story of sufficient importance to raise a smile upon the phiz of your readers, you are at liberty to publish it. The facts are stated by a gentleman in the neighborhood, of undoubted veracity.

On Wednesday last, a son of Mr. Oliver Bebee, of Hinckley, aged nine years, went to the woods not far from his father's residence, accompanied only by a small dog, where he discovered a young cub, which by the assistance of his dog, was soon driven up a tree. The boy immediately ascended the tree, and when arrived near the object of his pursuit, a scene presented at which a stouter heart might have failed.—The old bear made her appearance at the foot of the tree, at which the dog retreated, but as the bear attempted to ascend the tree the dog returned, renewed his courage, seized her by the posteriors and brought her back upon the ground; the bear turned and made several unsuccessful attempts to get her fangs upon the dog.

The intrepid little Green Mountain urchin was not to be frightened from his pursuit "by the sight of a bear," but whilst she was diverted by the exertions of his faithful little animal, he seized the cub, descended, the tree and made a safe retreat with his prize in his arms. The bear made a close pursuit a short distance into the open fields; but being constantly annoyed by the faithful dog, she sheered off for the woods, and the little Hero came in to receive the congratulations of the neighborhood, and takes much delight in exhibiting the trophy of his young intrepidity.

From late London papers.

Sagacity of Nero.—Wedgebury, the proprietor of the dogs, Turk, Captain, Billy, and Sweep, who fought with the lions, Nero and Wallace, at Warwick, was at Oxford races on Wednesday last, and standing within a quarter of a yard of the den in which Nero was confined. The above noble animal, on hearing Wedgebury's voice, immediately made a dreadful plunge at him, and protruding one of his paws through the iron rails, seized hold of the back part of his coat. Wedgebury, however, got away without any danger to his person, but was compelled to have the assistance of a tailor to repair his coat and waistcoat, and quite glad he escaped in a whole skin, and without requiring the assistance of a surgeon. It is impossible to describe the rage exhibited by Nero. The dog Turk is dead, but his skin has been stuffed. Captain, Billy, and Sweep are all alive; but they required a great deal of nursing to preserve their lives.

Inflammatory Rheumatism may be easily cured.—Take 2 ounces of earth worms or fishing worms, 2 ounces of sweet oil or lard, chop the worms in pieces, then put them and oil together, and then place the cup, in a warmth that is moderate near a fire, stir the oil now and then about half an hour, the worms will be dissolved; then strain the compound, put it into a phial and keep it well corked, to prevent, if practicable, putrefaction—though in the putrefied state the compound is equally efficacious.—Rub the compound with the hand on the part affected and cover it with flannel. Its effect is to relieve pain very quick, and for all pains such as inflammatory rheumatism, gout, &c. it will be found relieving.

HENRY ALEXANDER.

Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1825.

One hundred and thirty-six original works have issued from the American Press during the last quarter, including rather more than the usual share of pamphlets, as this period embraces the *Fourth of July*. Fifty volumes have been reprinted and published during the same time. The whole number of new publications for the quarter, therefore, is one hundred and eighty-six. We have spared no pains to make our list as complete as it was practicable to make it; but the difficulty of collecting intelligence of this kind, renders it probable that some volumes have escaped our notice.—U. S. Lit. Gaz.