

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From papers to the 14th June received at the office of the New York Statesman.

Greece.—The Swiss papers contain a very eloquent letter from the Viscount Chateaubriand on the fall of Missolonghi and the fate of Greece.

In every part of France the liveliest enthusiasm exists in favor of the Greek cause.

Trieste dates of the 1st of June state that a convoy of twelve transports from Alexandria loaded with provisions for Ibrahim Pacha, had fallen into the hands of Miaulis and have been by him appropriated to the garrison at Napoli. (This statement is confirmed by letters from Corfu.) On the 10th of May, Ibrahim was cruising in the waters of Ipsara. The Hydriotes were preparing for a vigorous resistance.

Two thousand Greeks who had taken refuge at Salona are in such great distress that the other Greeks have (though themselves in a great misery) made a subscription for them.

The *Austrian Observer* asserts that Ibrahim Pacha was at the head of a fleet of 30 sail, and directing his course against Hydra.

Paris, June 9, 1826.

A letter of the 20th ult. from Trieste states that since the fall of Missolonghi, all the Greek chiefs have redoubled their energy in calling their countrymen to arms. Ibrahim Pacha remains perfectly inactive, awaiting reinforcements from Alexandria.

The Greek Committee have received from M. Eynard, a letter, dated Florence, June 1, of which the following are extracts:—"Up to this day the provisions sent to Greece on account of the Paris and Swiss Committees, are 2,676,25 lbs (of 12 ounces each) of flour, biscuit, rice, Indian corn, and cheese, and 40,000 lbs. of shot. Happily none of our subsistencies have ever fallen into the hands of the enemy. I am making arrangements to send a further supply of 1,500,000 lbs. of provisions and 20,000 lbs. of shot. A great part of the women and children who could not escape from Missolonghi have been dragged to Arta and Preveza to be sold like cattle. The Archbishop of Arta having written to me to solicit my co-operation in redeeming them, I could not hesitate; but sent him 50,000 fr. on that of the Paris Committee's account, 15,000 fr. on the Swiss Committee's and 5000 fr. on my own."

Paris, June 13.

Cadiz and Gibraltar letters mention that several Guerilla parties are now roving about the mountainous districts of Andalusia, bidding defiance to the local authorities. One of them lately carried off 50 horses belonging to the French garrison in Cadiz, which were at pasture in the neighborhood of Chiclana. This party the next day attacked the Carthusian convent, in the vicinity of Xerez, and compelled the monks to give them a sum of money and a supply of horses. The chief rendezvous of these parties is the Serania de Ronda. One party had entered the small town of Marchena, and levied a contribution on the inhabitants. The misery and wretchedness prevailing throughout all Spain could scarcely be credited, although the poor people have some temporary relief in view, in consequence of the promising state of the next harvest, which bids fair to be abundant.

Extract of a private letter of the 18th ult. from Constantinople:—"There arrived here three days ago five sacks full of heads and ears from Missolonghi, with several colours taken from the Greeks. Four Greek Captains made prisoners, we expected, but they were seized and carried off on the road. The capt. Pacha's squadron, it is believed, will shortly make a descent upon Hydra and Spiezia. The men in the artillery service have all received an augmentation of pay, with the prospect of promotion."

FROM LIBERIA. Office of the colonization society, Washington, July 22. Intelligence has been received at this office from Liberia, up to the 12th of May, representing the colony to be in very healthy and prosperous circumstances. The government of Sierra Leone has laid a blockade on the line of coasts reaching from that colony to Cape Mount, which promises to destroy, as it has already suspended, the slave trade hitherto carried on from the Gallinas. The colonial agent at Montserado has interdicted the trade from Cape Mount to Trade Town, (120 miles), on the ground of a qualified jurisdiction, actually held by the colony over this whole district of country. It is therefore confidently believed that this odious traffic is forever banished by these measures from three hundred miles of coast. The traffic of the natives is consequently turned into a new channel, and fowls, vegetables, cattle, and rice, in hitherto unknown abundance, are now brought to the American colony.

"It is a circumstance," says Mr. Ashmun, "you will learn with pleasure that all the late emigrants from North Carolina, of all ages and habits, have got safely through the slight fever which assailed them, without a single exception. The rev. Mr. Holton is far advanced in convalescence; and a commodious school house, of two ground apartments, is building by the people for additional schools in the colony. Captains Chase and Cotterell, of the Columbian service, have recently been upon the coast, and chased away almost every Guinea-man known to be between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. To the former officer, the American colony is indebted for the liberal donation of 30 stands of arms, 8 casks of gun-powder, and several valuable articles of provisions."

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

HOT! HOT!—ALL HOT!—Monsieur Chabert (the celebrated continental salamander) exhibited his power in withstanding the operation of the fiery

element, at White Conduit Gardens, on Wednesday evening. In the first instance, he refreshed himself with a hearty meal of phosphorus. He washed down this infernal fare with solutions of arsenic and oxalic acid, thus throwing into the back ground the long established fame of Mithridates. He next swallowed, with great gout, several spoonfuls of boiled oil, and as desert to this delicate repast, helped himself with his naked hand to a considerable quantity of molten lead. There are, we know, preparations which so indurate the cuticle as to render it insensible to the heat either of boiling or melting lead, and the fatal qualities of certain poisons may be destroyed, if the medium through which they are imbibed, as we suppose to be the case here, is a strong alkali. We cannot, however, guess in what manner Mons. Chabert effected neutralization, and it is but fair to state, that the exhibitor offered to swallow Prussic acid, perhaps the most powerful of known poisons, the effect of which is instantaneous, if any good natured person could furnish him with a quantity of it. During the period when this part of the entertainment (if entertainment it can be called) was going on, an oven, about six feet by seven, was heated. For an hour and a quarter large quantities of faggots were burned in it, until at length it was hot enough for the bedchamber of his Satanic Majesty. "O! for a muse of fire!" to describe what followed. Mons. Chabert who seems to be a living ashetos, entered his stove, accompanied by a rump steak and a leg of lamb, when the heat was about 220. He remained there, in the first instance, for ten minutes, till the steak was properly done, conversing all the time with the company, through a tin tube, placed in the sheet iron door of the oven. Having swallowed a cup of tea, and having seen that the company had done justice to the meat he had already cooked, he returned to his fiery den, and continued there until the lamb was properly done. This joint was devoured with such avidity by the spectators, as leads us to believe that, had Mons. Chabert himself been sufficiently baked, they would have proceeded to a Carribean banquet. Many experiments as to the extent of which the human frame could bear heat, without the destruction of the vital powers, have often been tried from time to time; but, so far as we recollect, Mons. Chabert's fire resisting qualities are greater than those professed by the individuals, who, before him, have undergone this species of ordeal.

If Chabert is an unrepentant sinner, he may have special punishment. Perhaps he put where icicles are a fathom long, and the thermometer 220 degrees below zero.

CAPT. FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

We are sure that the friends of Capt. Franklin and his party, and the public at large, will be gratified with the perusal of the following letter from that excellent officer, to a scientific friend.—*Long paper.* 7th September, 1825. Lat. 65. 11. N. Long, 124. 33. W.

MY DEAR SIR: I do most heartily congratulate you on the prospect we had from Garry's Island, of a perfectly open sea, without a particle of ice, as it is another step gained in confirmation of your much contested hypothesis. We saw nothing to stop the ships but, on the contrary, every thing around us strengthened my hope of their affecting the passage. The Indians, indeed, have a report, that between the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers there is a point that stretches far to the Northward, which is generally surrounded with ice. If this be true, the ships may perhaps be checked in their progress for a time, but I think they will not be altogether stopped, providing they have been enabled to get at the main shore to the Eastward from Regent's Intent. No Indian, however, with whom I have spoken on my recent visit to the sea, can speak of this point, or of the obstruction from his own observation; and the report seems, like many others current among them, to have passed from generation to generation, which at the first had but little ground to stand upon. The Indians, in fact, know nothing of the coast, the knowledge of the sea shore being entirely confined to the Esquimaux, with whom we have not as yet had any communication. They are employed during the summer in catching whales, and in other marine pursuits, to the Eastward of the Mackenzie, to which, I believe, they return in the winter. Their neighbors, the Quarrellers of Mackenzie, or the Lancheese of the traders, resemble them very much in appearance, dress, and manner, and many of the Esquimaux words, which Augustus understood, were in use among them; but, as is too often the case with the neighboring tribes of these Aborigines, they are almost always at war with each other. Fortunately for us, however, terms of peace were settled last summer between them at the Esquimaux, which we shall of course endeavor to strengthen, if we meet them together. The Quarrellers were quite delighted at seeing Augustus with us, and assured us there would be no fear of the Esquimaux receiving us in a hos-

tile manner, as they had already been apprised by them of our intention to visit their lands; and the reason for our doing so could be more fully explained by him than they could do. We saw many moose and rein deer, and large flocks of geese and swans at the mouth of the river, which, no doubt, are to be found on its low shores during the whole of the warm season; and probably the animals retire to the woods in the winter, which are not far distant from the coast. The long track of alluvial ground which is passed in the descent of the Mackenzie is well covered with pines, even as high as 68-34 North, which would afford good shelter for any animals. The Rocky Mountain range is seen through the whole course of the river, after passing the South branch of the Mackenzie, at no great distance from its banks, running in about W. N. W. true direction; but they do not appear so high as I had been led to expect, till you reach the sea and then they attain an immense elevation, and seem to form the seacoast to the Westward. We shall probably pass very near them next Summer, and be able to give some account of them. If a judgment, might be formed from a very distant view of two or three of the highest peaks, from their shape and appearance, I should suppose these to be volcanic. On Garry's Island we found plenty of coal and bitumen, embodied in the black earth of which it is composed; but I find Dr. Richardson has given you a cursory outline of the Geology of the river and this lake; my imperfect information on this point may therefore be spared. I can only assure you I have more than once wished the expedition could transport some of the fine limestone cliffs that bound the river to the vicinity of the Thames; we might then soon be enriched by contracting not only to supply the material for the new London Bridge, but also to satisfy the present rage for building at a very cheap rate. We are now in the very bustle of finishing our own buildings, which however, are not of stone, as you may suppose, but of wood. The house is situated close to the borders of the lake, for the convenience of the fishery, which is to be our main support though we hope to catch a few reindeer on their march to the South next month.

My land friends, during my absence, have named the house Fort Franklin, which at solicitation, I have permitted to stand, or I intended to have given it the name of Reliance. I have discharged all the Canadian voyagers that Mr. Dease could spare, in order to reduce our establishment to as small a number as possible; we are now, therefore, nearly a British party. All the men have conducted themselves extremely well, and they quite enjoy the service. We must endeavor to keep them as merry and active as we can during the winter. I cannot sufficiently praise the officers, who have been constantly on the alert, and the most zealous in the cause, as you will suppose from our having done what we have, and got seated here at such an early period, nearly a month before the company's servants get to their winter quarters. We were just six months from leaving Liverpool to the Arctic sea.

JOHN FRANKLIN.

LITTLE ROCK, (ARKANSAS) JUNE 27.

A Frolic—cheaply paid for.—On Monday, last week, five persons from the country—a father, his three sons, and son-in-law—came into town, for the purpose of taking a frolic. After getting comfortably drunk, they became exceedingly noisy and quarrelsome, showing a disposition to fight, knock down, and drag out, all who came in their way, or attempted to oppose them. They carried on in this manner for some time, when Mr. Brumback, the town Constable found it necessary to stop their sport, by apprehending and taking the whole party before Mr. Justice Bradford, where they were very properly fined—two of them in the sum of 10 dollars each, and the other three five each. One of the former, for using highly insulting and disrespectful language to the magistrate, while sitting as such, had three several fines, of twenty dollars each, imposed on him.

The trial being over, and the parties not finding it convenient to raise the *needful* to pay their fines, were ordered to be taken to gaol. Not relishing the order, they refused to submit to it, and set the Constable, and the posse whom he had called to his assistance, at defiance. The Constable, however, determined not to be out-generated by them, led on his forces in good order, and commenced the attack, by liberally dealing out blows on the heads and shoulders of all who resisted. The besieged, it is said, fought manfully, but were soon vanquished by the superior manoeuvres and numbers of their opponents. One of them, armed with a dirk in each hand, while in the act of attempting to stab the Constable and one of his assistants, received the contents of a pistol, loaded with shot, in his face and fell, severely though not dangerously wounded; and two others were severely beaten with clubs, one of whom it was feared, for the first two or three days, would not recover.

The fracas having ended, the scene closed the door of the gaol on four of the vanquished combatants—the one who was shot not being in a situation to bear them company—where they remained until the next day, when they were liberated, on paying into the county treasury the sum of 95 dollars, being the amount of their several fines, together with 12 or 15 dollars costs.

More Indian Depredations.—A gentleman, who returned from Miller county a few days ago, informs us that, about the 5th instant, a party of Indians supposed to be Osages, had the boldness to venture within four or five miles of Cantonment Towson, and stole from thence 12 or 15 head of horses. A few of the citizens, as soon as possible, went in pursuit, to regain the horses, if their numbers would justify the attempt; but if not, to ascertain what Indians they were. The party had not returned when our informant left the Cantonment.

He also informs us, that the party of Indians who murdered the three *Lawrences*, about the middle of April, left on the ground a tin cup, with a number of inscriptions on it in French, and some names which were not sufficiently legible to decipher with certainty. This cup, it is hoped will be the mean of positively identifying the murderers, for which purpose Maj. Cummings, Commandant of Cantonment Towson, has sent it over to Col. Arbuckle, of Cantonment Gibson—the Osages, who are in the neighborhood of the latter place, being the most strongly suspected.

From the Times Sentinel.

A Memento.—Among the many difficulties with which the faithful patriots who achieved our independence struggle, probably the most embarrassing was the most fluctuating value and enormous depreciation of the continental money as it was called. To show what a wretched measure of value and medium of exchange our fathers were compelled to use, we give the following items from a mess-bill dated in 1780 and 1781. The bill was shown to us by a soldier of the revolution, still living in respect among us, who was at the time a lieutenant in the regular service, and head of the mess referred to. We have not room for the whole bill, and therefore select the following charges as giving the general scope of the document.

Lieut. —, for the Mess,

To	Dr.
1780—Oct. 30 8 lb. Sugar at \$14	\$112 00
Dec. 6 4 lb. do at 16,	64 00
1781—Feb. 1 2 qrs Spirits at 50,	100 00
Mar. 6 15 yds. 1 twist at 10,	150 00
" 6 2 Brushes & Blackball,	95 00
" 15 1 lb. Wine,	40 00
" 1 lb. Sugar,	18 00
Apr. 1 1 Black Suk Hdkf,	75 00
" 11 1 1-2 doz. Eggs, at \$12	18 00
	\$672 00

This is but a small specimen of the embarrassments of the revolution, we confess, but it is a very decisive one, and if a man will but reflect on the train of of excuses which led to the depreciation of the currency of the country, he will find matter enough to occupy his thought and excite his wonder even in these few items of a mess-bill. From these charges it would seem that the paper money of the time was worth about one per cent. of its nominal value—that is, \$100 in paper was worth about \$1 in specie. What a miserable instrument was this for providing for the wants of a struggling nation, and defending armies against the inclemencies of these northern skies. A fluctuating and depreciated currency, at any time a public grievance, in time of war, when money is so indispensable for putting the public strength into battle array becomes a calamity of the most formidable nature; and to bear up under it, and in despite of its paralyzing influence to uphold and carry forward a great and glorious cause requires the most devoted patriotism, the highest kind of courage and constancy, and constitutes the most unequivocal evidence of public virtue. Such little matters of fact do more than the most laborious description to carry the mind back to the times that tried men's souls," and to reveal the real nature and extent of those obstacles which lay in the way to independence and freedom. It would be well to think of these things more than is customary, for it is wonderful how soon the memory of obligations which imply pecuniary responsibility passes away. The public, acting on the maxim of the law, that incorporations have no souls, cannot be made to feel the force of such claims, and however lavish of gratitude, are most injuriously frugal of their coin.

By a gentleman from TEXAS, whose information may be relied on, we learn that a party of about 200 North Americans from Austin's settlement, had set out on an expedition against the Waco Indians. This expedition is carried on against the consent of the government of Mexico. We further understand that Col. Austin had received orders not to set on foot the expedition before the next Fall, when officers would be sent from Mexico, to lead them. The settlers not relishing this proposition, volunteered and set out against the instructions of Col. Austin.

Our informant further states, that the settlers on the Colorado were foraging, and were considered by the Indians the hostile party, they having killed the Indians of which we were informed some weeks ago.

We are happy to learn that the prospect of crops are excellent, and the Government very tolerant.

What will be the result of the expedition against the Indians, our informant could form no opinion, nor could he tell how the conduct of the settlers would be received by the Mexican Government.

The Waco and Pawnee Indians, and people of Mexico are at war, and it was generally believed in Texas that the reason the Government forbid the expedition against the Indians until Fall, was an apprehension that the force which could be raised in the province would be inadequate to chastise the enemy.

Louisiana paper.

A Stranger.—On Friday week, some persons in the neighborhood of Bobb's mill, four miles from York, in Pennsylvania, found a man wandering about in the woods in a perfect state of nudity and derangement. He was conducted to the Poor House. It was with difficulty that so much as his name and place of residence was got from him. According to his account, his name is James Bennett, and he is from Baltimore. A few days previously he was at the house of Mr. Leeder, about two miles from this place, where, although the reception was declined, he left his watch and pocket book. He at times here, talked rationally enough; but he would break out in fits, occasionally shedding tears, which shewed him to be under the greatest agony of mind. His cloths, which are said to have been of the best, and of every particle of which he divested himself, have not been found. This is truly a case where one may say: Who can enter into the affliction of the mind? Who can describe the agonies of the heart?

York Gaz.

POST-OFFICES.—From an authentic list of new Post Offices established from the 1st January to the 1st of July, 1826, published in the National Journal it seems that the number is four hundred and seventy three. In Maine 19, New Hampshire 9, Massachusetts 12, Connecticut 9, Vermont 9, New York 31, New Jersey 11, Pennsylvania 61, Delaware 3, Maryland 12, Virginia 30, North Carolina 29, South Carolina 16, Georgia 21, Kentucky 17, Tennessee 24, Ohio 35, Louisiana 6, Indiana 14, Mississippi 4, Illinois 9, Alabama 13, Missouri 6, Michigan 6, Arkansas 4, Florida 3. The following is a list of those established in our own State:

Public Ledger.

in	Warrick county,
Elliotville,	Spencer,
Gentry's Store,	Green,
Stanford,	Dearborn,
White Water,	Madison,
Brandywine,	Lafayette,
Fountain c. h.	Fountain,
Eugene,	Vermillion,
Abington,	Wayne,
Crossings of Duck creek,	Franklin,
Sinking Creek,	Washington,
Morven,	Shelby,
New Providence,	Clark,
Waller'sville,	Fayette.

THE INDIANA GAZETTEER.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this state, and the public, that they are now engaged in the publication of a new work, entitled

The Indiana Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary;

Containing a description of the several Counties, Towns, Villages, Settlements, Roads, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Springs, &c.

IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Alphabetically arranged, by

JOHN SCOTT.

[COPY RIGHT SECURED.]

This work will also contain a general description to this state, in which will be noticed, its Name, Boundaries, Situation and Extent, Civil and Political Divisions, Towns, Populations, Religious, Character and Manners, Literature, Trade and Manufactures, Form of Government, Settlement, Face of the Country, Soil, Productions Climate and Antiquities.

This work is now in the Press and will be published in September next. It will contain about 150 duodecimo pages; and will be printed on new type and fine medium paper.

JOHN SCOTT,

Wm. M. DOUGHTY

Centerville, Is. June 30, 1826.

The following certificates are subjoined, in recommendation of the work:

Mr. Scott:

Sir—Judging from a cursory examination of the rough draft of your *Gazetteer*, I am inclined to think the plan of it a good one, and that the work will be of much public utility; and particularly to the Emigrant, and those interested in a topographical acquaintance with the several counties in the state. I am, dear sir, respectfully yours, &c.

M. C. EGLESTON.

Brookville, June 24, 1826.

Dear Sir—Having examined the manuscript *Gazetteer* which has been in the hands of Judge Eggleston, I am of opinion that the work is well designed, and will be of much public utility to emigrants, and a source of information to all concerned in the topography of the country. Respectfully yours, JAMES NOBLE.

Mr. John Scott.

Brookville, June 24 1826.

Mr. John Scott Sir—I have taken a cursory look through the manuscript *Gazetteer* you put into my hands, and am much inclined to think the work well designed, and if executed accordingly will be eminently useful. Such a work is much wanted for Emigrants and others; and I hope you may meet with the success your labours merit. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN TEST