

That effect. The Creeks declared in their correspondence with the Secretary of War, in 1824, their determination not to sell another acre; & at their conference with the Georgian commissioners, Cols. Campbell and Meriwether in Nov. last, they distinctly stated that in conformity to the advice of the U. S. government, they had undertaken to cultivate the soil and to breed cattle, and that, as they had no more land than was sufficient for their purpose, they would upon no consideration part with any more. Notwithstanding this plain and explicit declaration of the Creeks, these same commissioners, acting no doubt under the direction of the Gov. of Georgia, represented at Washington, in December last, that the Creeks were disposed to sell their lands, and procured from our government a further appropriation towards their purchase. Here commenced a most disgraceful system of fraud and intrigue. The state authorities and commissioners cast their eyes upon Gen. McIntosh, head chief of the Cawetan tribe, and an unwavering friend of Georgia, and determined to use him and his partisans as tools to defraud the nation of its territory. In order to secure his influence, they appointed him agent for the lands which were to be transferred, and agreed to give \$25,000 for a piece of land belonging to him, called the Indian Spring Reservation. A meeting of the Creeks was then summoned at these very springs, McIntosh not daring to trust himself in the midst of the nation, as he knew it to be a capital offence to propose a further alienation of the lands, agreeably to a law which he himself proposed at Broken Arrow in 1814, and formerly re-enacted at a meeting of the Creeks at Polecat Spring in 1824. Only a few of the chiefs met the commissioners, and of these only two (out of nearly 40 who belong to the nation) signed the treaty, one of whom it is asserted, is not a head chief, or representative of any Indian town. By this treaty all the Creek lands in the state of Georgia was ceded to the United States, for the sum of \$400,000 of which \$200,000 are to be paid immediately; which payment is to be made by the commissioners. What remuneration the commissioners are to receive for this disbursement the public must judge for themselves. In order to prevent any examination of these disgraceful transactions by the national government, the treaty was sent to Washington with the greatest despatch, and on the nineteenth day after it had been concluded, it was laid before the senate at Washington on the very last day of its session. As it was fair upon its face, and accomplished an object which the United States was desirous of effecting, when it could be done properly, it was approved and ratified before any representation of the fraudulent manner in which it had been procured, could be made by the Indians. It is moreover stated, that the Creeks, confiding in the benevolence and justice of our government, were persuaded that it would not regard this as a treaty, because it was not made with the consent of the nation.

New Ark Eagle.

Washington, Sept. 10.

There has been some disagreement between the Indians and Spaniards in Florida, which has cost the lives of several persons on both sides.—Col. Brooke, who commands at Tampa Bay, on the application of the Indian agent, Col. Humphreys, sent a detachment of 60 men, over 80 miles of a road so bad that it required eight days to accomplish the journey, in order to quell the disturbances. On the approach of the detachment, an alarm spread amongst the Indians, and an impression was spread that something hostile to them was intended. After a short time, however, they became more tranquil, and returned peaceably to their homes, without committing any act of violence.—Journal.

We observe in a late London paper, the case of a mother and daughter convicted in London of horse stealing, and sentenced to the punishment of death. A police officer complained to the Lord Mayor that the women committed street and highway robberies in gangs, and had become almost as formidable in such depredations as the other sex.

CANAL TOLLS.

The amount of canal tolls, received by the Collector in Albany, during the month of August, was 11,582 dollars. During the same period, 523 boats departed thence, conveying two thousand and four tons of merchandise, &c.

From the National Intelligencer of Friday last.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.

This illustrious Friend and Guest of our country, took his departure from the seat of Government on Wednesday, from his return to his native country. Our readers are already apprized of the preparations which had been made and recommended by the authorities and the people of this District to evince their respect for this venerated individual. All business was suspended in the city during the day; the shops and banks were closed, and every thing indicated the deep feeling which pervaded the community on this interesting occasion.

At an early hour, the Corps of Marines, the volunteer companies of the first brigade of the District, and those of the Alexandria brigade, were on the ground designated on the President's Square, where they were joined by Gov. Sprigg's and Capt. Danley's troops of Cavalry from the State of Maryland, the whole formed and in waiting to take up the escort.

The Boards of Aldermen and the Common Councils of the three cities of the District, headed by their respective Mayors, entered the President's house about half past eleven o'clock. The Marshals of the day had assembled there a short time previous. The farewell addresses of these several Municipal Bodies, having been communicated to the General by a messenger, about 12 o'clock they were all summoned to the Hall, and having been arranged in a circle by the Marshals, the President of the United States appeared before the entrance which leads to the Drawing Room, supported on each side by the Heads of Departments and Officers, Civil and Military; several members of Congress, at present in the District, and other distinguished citizens, also, formed a part of this group. The company, having waited some minutes in silence, a side door was opened, and Gen. LAFAYETTE entered the Hall, attended by the Marshal of the District, and one of the Sons of the President, and presented himself in the vacant space within the circle, and at a suitable distance, to receive the Address of the President. Mr. Adams, then, with much dignity, but with evident emotion, delivered, in a clear, distinct, and very impressive manner, the following ADDRESS:

GENERAL LAFAYETTE: It has been the good fortune of many of my distinguished fellow citizens, during the course of the year now elapsed, upon your arrival at their respective places of abode, to greet you with the welcome of the Nation. The less pleasing task now devolves upon me, of bidding you, in the name of the Nation, Adieu.

It were no longer seasonable, and would be superfluous, to recapitulate the remarkable incidents of your early life—incidents which associated your name, fortunes, and reputation, in inseparable connexion with the Independence and History of the North American Union.

The part which you performed at that important juncture was marked with characters so peculiar, that realizing the fairest of antiquity, its parallel could scarcely be found in the authentic records of human history. You deliberately and perseveringly preferred toil, danger, the endurance of every hardship, and the privation of every comfort, in defence of a holy cause, to inglorious ease, and the allurement of rank, affluence, and unrestrained youth, at the most splendid and fascinating Court of Europe.

That this choice was not less wise than magnanimous, the sanction of half a century, and the gradations of unnumbered voices, all unable to express the gratitude of the heart with which your visit to this hemisphere has been welcomed, afford ample demonstration. When the contest of freedom, to which you had repaired as a voluntary champion, had closed, by the complete triumph of her cause in this country of your adoption, you returned to fulfil the duties of the philanthropist and patriot in the land of your nativity. There, in a consistent and undeviating career of forty years, you have maintained, through every vicissitude of alternate success and disappointment, the same glorious cause to which the whole of your active life had been devoted; the improvement of the moral and political condition of man.

Throughout that long succession of time, the People of the United States, for whom, and with whom, you had fought the battles of liberty, have been living in the full possession of its fruits, one of the happiest among the family of nations. Spreading in population; enlarging in territory; acting and suffering according to the condition of their nature; and laying the foundation of the greatest, and we humbly hope, the most beneficent power that ever regulated the concern of man upon earth.

In that lapse of forty years, the generations with whom you co-operated in the conflict of arms, has nearly passed away. Of the General Officers of the American army in that war, you alone survive. Of the Sages who guided our Councils, the warriors who met the foe in the field or upon the wave, with the exception of a few, to whom unusual length of days has been allotted by Heaven, all now sleep with their fathers. A succeeding, and even a third generation, have risen to take their place; and their children's children, while rising up to call them blessed, have been taught by them, as well as admonished by their own constant enjoyment of freedom, to include in every benison upon their fathers, the name of him who came from afar, with them and in their cause, to conquer or to fall.

The universal prevalence of these sentiments was signally manifested by a resolution of Congress, representing the whole People, and all the States of this Union, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to you the assurances of this Government and People, and desiring that a national ship might be employed, at your convenience, for your passage to the borders of our country.

The invitation was transmitted to you by my venerable predecessor; himself bound to you by the strongest ties of personal friendship; himself one of those whom the highest honours of his country had rewarded for blood early shed in her cause, and for a long life of devotion to her welfare. By him the services of a national ship were placed at your disposal. Your delay was preferred a more private conveyance, and a full year has elapsed since you landed upon our shores. It were scarcely an exaggeration to say, that it has been to the people of the Union, a year of uninterrupted peace, safety and enjoyment, inspired by your presence.

You have traversed the twenty-four States of this Confederacy; you have been received with rapture by the survivors of your earliest companions in arms. You have been hailed as a long absent parent by their children, the men and women of the present age; and a rising generation, the hope of future time, in numbers surpassing the whole population of that day when you fought at the head and by the side of their forefathers, have vied with the scanty remnants of that hour of trial, in exclamations of joy at beholding the face of him whom they feel to be the common benefactor of all. You have heard the mingled voices of the past, the present, and the future age, joining in one universal chorus of delight at your approach, and the shouts of unblinded thousands, which greeted you, landing on the soil of freedom, have followed every step of your way, and still resound, like the rushing of many waters, from every corner of our land.

You are now about to return to the country of your birth, of your ancestors, of your posterity. The Executive Government of the Union, stimulated by the same feeling which had prompted the Congress to the designation of a national ship for your accommodation in coming hither, has destined the first service of a frigate, recently launched at this Metropolis, to the less welcome, but equally distinguished trust of conveying you home. The name of the ship has added one memorial to the stream already memorable since in the story of your sufferings and of our independence.

The ship is now prepared for your reception, and equipped for sea. From the moment of her departure, the prayers of millions will ascend to Heaven that her passage may be prosperous, and your return to the bosom of your family as propitious to your happiness, as your visit to the scene of your youthful glory has been to that of the American People.

Go, then, our beloved friend—return to the land of brilliant genius, of generous sentiment, of heroic valour; to that beautiful France the nursing mother of the Twelfth Louis, and the Fourth Henry; to the native soil of Bayard and Coligny, of Turenne, and Gaston of Penelon and d'Aguesseau. In that illustrious catalogue of names which she claims as of her children, and with honest pride holds up to the admiration of other nations, the name of Lafayette has already been enrolled. And it shall henceforth burnish into brighter fame; for if, in after days, a Frenchman shall be called to indicate the character of his nation by that of one individual, during the age in which we live, the blood of lofty patriotism shall mantle in his cheek, the fire of conscious virtue shall sparkle in his eye, and he shall pronounce the name of Lafayette. Yet we too, and our children in life, and after death, shall claim you for our own. You are ours by that more than patriotic self-denial, and which you flew to the aid of our fathers at the crisis of their fate. Ours by that long series of years in which you have cherished us in your regard. Ours by that unshaken sentiment of gratitude for your services which is a precious portion of our inheritance. Ours by that tie of love, stronger than death, which has linked your name, for the endless ages of time, with the name of Washington.

At the painful moment of parting from you, we take comfort in the thought, that, wherever you may be, to the last pulsation of your heart, our country will be ever present to your affections; and a cheerful consolation assures us, that we are not called to sorrow most of all, that we shall see your face no more. We shall indulge the pleasing anticipation of beholding our friend again. In the mean time, speaking in the name of the whole People of the United States, and at a loss only for language, we give utterance to the feeling of attachment with which the heart of the nation beats as the heart of one man, I bid you a reluctant and affectionate farewell.

The General listened with deep attention, and, at the close of the Address, embraced the President in his arms, saluting him in the French manner on each cheek. He then

REPLIED IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS: Amidst all my obligations to the General Government, and particularly to you, sir, its respected Chief Magistrate, I have most thankfully to acknowledge the opportunity given me, at this solemn and painful moment, to present the People of the United States with a parting tribute of profound, inexpressible gratitude.

To have been, in the infant and critical days of these States, adopted by them as a favorite son, to have participated in the trials and perils of our unspotted struggle for independence, freedom, and equal rights, and in the foundation of the American Era of a new social order, which has already pervaded this, and must, for the dignity and happiness of mankind, successively pervade every part of the other hemisphere; to have received at every stage of the Revolution, and during forty years after that period from the People of the United States, and their Representatives at home and abroad, continual marks of their confidence and kindness, has been the pride, the encouragement, the support of a long and eventful life.

But how could I find words to acknowledge that series of welcomes, those unbounded and universal displays of public affection, which have marked each step, each hour, of a twelve months' progress through the twenty-four States, and which, while they overwhelm my heart with grateful delight, have most satisfactorily evinced the concurrence of the people in the kind testimonies, in the immense favours bestowed on me by the several branches of their representatives in every part, and at the central seat of the confederacy.

Yet, gratifications still higher awaited me—in the wonders of creation and improvement that have met my enchanted eye; in the unparalleled and self-felt happiness of the people, in their rapid prosperity and insured security, public and private; in a prospect of good order, the appendage of true freedom; and national good sense, the final arbiter of all difficulties—I have had proudly to recognise a result of the republican principles for which we have fought and a glorious demonstration to the most timid and prejudiced minds, of the superiority over degrading aristocracy or despotism, of popular institutions, founded on the plain rights of man, and where the local rights of every section are preserved under a constitutional bond of union. The cherishing of that union between the States, as it has been the farewell entreaty of our great paternal Washington, and will ever have the dying prayer of every American Patriot, so it has become the sacred pledge of the e-

manicipation of the world, an object in which I am happy to observe that the American people, while they give the animating example of successful free institutions, in return for an evil entailed upon them by Europe, and of which a liberal and enlightened sense is every where more and more generally felt, show themselves every day more anxiously interested.

And now, Sir, how can I do justice to my deep and lively feelings, for the assurances most peculiarly valued of your esteem and friendship; for your so very kind references to old times, to my beloved associates, to the vicissitudes of my life, for your affecting picture of the blessings poured by the aged generations of the American people on the remaining days of a delighted veteran; for your affectionate remarks, on this sad hour of separation, on the country of my birth—full, I can say, of American sympathies—on the hope of a necessary time of my seeing again the country that has designed, near half a century ago, to call me hers? I shall content myself, refraining, from superfluous repetitions, at once before you, Sir, and this respected circle, to proclaim my cordial confirmation of every one of the sentiments which I have had daily opportunities publicly to utter, from the time when your venerable invitation to Congress, to this day, when you, my dear Sir, whose friendly connexion with me dates from your earliest youth, are going to consign me to the protection, across the Atlantic, of the heroic national flag, on board the splendid ship, the name of which has been not the least flattering and kind among the numberless favours conferred upon me.

God bless you, Sir, and you all who surround us! God bless the American People, each of their States, and the Federal Government! Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart; such will be its last throbbing when it ceases to beat.

As the last sentence was pronounced, the General advanced, and while the tears poured over his venerable cheek, again took the President in his arms—he retired a few paces, but, overcome by his feelings, again returned, and, uttering, in broken accents, "God bless you!" fell once more on the neck of Mr. Adams. It was a scene at once so solemn and moving; as the sighs and stealing tears of many who witnessed it bore testimony. Having recovered his self-possession, the General stretched out his hands, and was in a moment surrounded by the greetings of the whole assembly, who pressed upon him, each eager to seize, perhaps for the last time, that beloved hand which was so precious so freely for our aid, when aid was so precious, and which grasped, with firm and undeviating hold, the steel which so bravely helped to achieve our deliverance. The expression which now beamed from the face of this exalted man was of the finest and most touching kind. The hero was lost in the father; the friend; the dignified man; the subdued reflection, and the friend of Washington seemed to linger in mournful delight among the sons of his adopted country. A considerable period was then occupied in conversing with various individuals, while refreshments were presented to the company.—The moment of departure at length arrived, and, having once more pressed the hand of Mr. Adams, he entered the Barouche, accompanied by the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy.

The carriage of the General, preceded by the Cavalry, the Marine Corps, and Capt. Edwards' Rifle Corps, and followed by the carriages containing the corporate authorities of the cities of the District, and numerous military and high civil officers of the Government, moved forward followed by the remaining Military Companies. In taking up the escort, the whole column moved through the court front of the President's Mansion, and paid him the passing salute, as he stood in front to receive it. The whole scene—the peals of artillery, the animating sounds of numerous military bands, the presence of the vast concourse of people, and the occasion that assembled them, altogether produced emotions not easily described, but which every American will readily conceive.

On reaching the banks of the Potomac, near where the Mount Vernon steam vessel was in waiting, all the carriages in the procession, except the General's, wheeled off, and the citizens in their assembled on foot around that of the General. The whole military body then passed him in review, as he stood in the barouche of the President, attended by the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy. After the review, the General proceeded to the steam vessel, under the salute of artillery, surrounded by as many citizens, all eager to catch the last look, as could press on the large wharf, and, at four o'clock, this great, and good, and extraordinary man, trod, for the last time, the soil of America, followed by the blessings of every patriotic heart that lives on it.

As the vessel moved off, and for a short time after, the deepest silence was observed by the whole of the vast multitude that lined the shore. The feeling that pervaded them was that of children bidding a final farewell to a venerated parent. The whole remained gazing after the retiring vessel, until she had passed Greenleaf's Point, where another salute repeated the valedictory sounds of respect, and these again were not long after echoed by the heavy guns of Fort Washington, and reminded us of the rapidity with which this benefactor and friend of our country was borne from it.

The General was accompanied to the Brandywine by the Secretary of the Navy, the Mayors of the three cities of the District, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Generals of the Militia of the District, Com. Bainbridge, Mr. Custis, of Arlington, and several other gentlemen.

The Shakers at Watertown, manufactured last year 1450 yards filled cloth, 1945 of flannel, 4464 of linen and cotton.

NEW MEDICINE.—Just received, and for Sale, by Geo. S. Shaw, Annapolis, Superior Calisaya Bark, (Calisaya Arrolandia.) This is a very superior Peruvian Bark, which has recently been imported, and contains more of the active principle (Sulph. Quina) than any other species, and is found by experiment to be superior in efficacy to the Red or Lima Bark, commonly sold.

Also, Sulphate of Quinine, in Powder, Do. Do. in solution, with printed directions on the phial for the use of it. Do. Do. in Pills, with directions. Sept. 13. Sw.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1824.

John Conners, was last week indicted in Cecil county court, for the murder of John Cunningham. He pleaded Not Guilty, and counsel being assigned him he was removed to prison. He has since petitioned the court for a removal of his trial to Kent county, where the court meets on the 19th inst. and we understand his prayer has been granted.

From the N. York Statesman.

Dublin, 11th July, 1824.
Fruits of all kinds in this country, with the exception perhaps, of the gooseberry, currant and strawberry, and these are insipid, compared with those of the United States. We have not seen a dozen orchards in the whole of our route. The few apple trees discoverable along the road are dwarfish, and the fruit equally small and stunted in its growth. New-York pippins are spoken of in terms of admiration by those who have tasted them. They are very frequently brought to the principal cities in Ireland. Our cherries are as much superior in size and flavour as our apples, and the peach will not grow here at all.

Mr. Green, By inserting the following proceedings in your paper, you will much oblige one of your Subscribers.

From the Frederick Town Herald.

LIBERTY DISTRICT MEETING.
A respectable number of the citizens of Liberty Town District having convened, agreeably to public notice, at the house of Thomas Jones, on Saturday the 3d September, 1824, for the purpose of taking into consideration the consequences that may result, to the interests of this county from an act passed at the late session of the general assembly of this state, the object of which, is, so to alter the constitution and form of government of the state, as to add two members to the present number of representatives for the city of Baltimore.

The meeting being organized by calling Captain John Duddar to the chair, and appointing Major Thomas Hammond secretary—the following preamble and resolutions were prepared, read and adopted— WHEREAS the general assembly, of this state passed, at its late session, an act, entitled "An act to alter and amend the Constitution, so as to allow to the City of Baltimore a representation equal to that of the several counties of this state,"—which act, if confirmed at the ensuing session, will become a part of the constitution of the state, and in that form, it is apprehended by the meeting, may be the means of affecting the city of Baltimore an undue influence in the councils of the state, both in domestic and remote transactions, in which, not only this meeting, but in their apprehension the citizens of this county generally possess a deep interest. That such influence may probably occur, two cases are selected by way of illustration.

1st. Should an attempt to remove the seat of government to Baltimore be made, two additional votes in its favour might effect that end; which would, in the estimation of this meeting, be virtually giving up the paramount interests of this state to the influence of the citizens of Baltimore; a subject that ought to be deeply deprecated and guarded against by all the councils of the state.

2d. This meeting views with interest the result of the contemplated canal, for routing the western waters with those of Chesapeake, whether its location may be made through the interior of this county, or confined to rendering the Potomac navigable, agreeable to the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the assembly; particularly the latter, which if accomplished will be the means of affording free markets for the great staples of the county, flour and tobacco—and which it appears by the votes and proceedings of the house of delegates, met the decided negative of the whole representation, from both the city and county of Baltimore.

Though this meeting proposes to support what it believes to be its permanent interest, in opposing what they consider as giving to Baltimore too great a degree and influence over their immediate interests, and they seriously believe over the councils and interests of the state generally; yet it is their desire or intention, nor can it at any time be their permanent interest to adopt any measure calculated to depress the increasing consequence of Baltimore.—On the contrary, this meeting views not only with satisfaction but exultation the present success of the enterprise of their state; convinced that the prosperity of the prosperity of our fellow citizens, not only of Maryland, but of a considerable proportion of our sister states of Pennsylvania and Virginia. We only desire to guard against all encroachments on our political rights in the state legislature, which they believe the late act for increasing the number of their representatives will have a direct and salutary tendency. This meeting acknowledges, with sensations highly gratifying, that their common country contains an immense mass of wealth and talent, and that together with the facility with which the state of the state generally, and their great resources with their fellow citizens through all parts of the state, it is supposed will give her a decided influence in the councils of the state, in all things not incompatible with the interests of their fellow citizens. With these views of the act for increasing the number of representatives from the city of Baltimore and the consequences growing out of it, not only to this county but to the western counties of the state generally, we have adopted the following resolutions, which are respectfully submitted to the serious consideration of all the free citizens of this county, to wit:

Resolved, That this meeting views with the highest disapprobation the late act of the General Assembly, altering the Constitution and form of Government of this State, for the avowed purpose of adding two members to the present number of delegates from the city of Baltimore.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, that should the said act be confirmed at the next session of the General Assembly of the State, and thereby become a part of the Constitution, the political rights of Baltimore will thereby be enhanced to an alarming degree, and may be the means of absorbing and destroying its rights in the rival interests of the state.

Resolved, That this meeting views with the highest disapprobation the late act of the General Assembly, altering the Constitution and form of Government of this State, for the avowed purpose of adding two members to the present number of delegates from the city of Baltimore.

Resolved, That this meeting will not, at the ensuing election, vote for any candidate, for the county, who will not, previously to the day of election, publicly declare his intention to give every opposition in his position to said act while under discussion, and his signature on its final passage.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman, attested by the secretary, and published in the Frederick paper.

JOHN DUDDERAR, Chairman.
Thomas Hammons, Secy.

MAMMOTHE HOP.
The following are the dimensions of a hog which Messrs. Joseph & George Levers, of Ficks township, Northampton County, in this state, are preparing for the market. He is now 8 feet 9 inches long, upwards of 2 feet in thickness, and upwards of eight hundred pounds weighs upwards of nine hundred pounds, and is in a thriving condition. His frame is said to be much larger than that of the mammoth hog, which formed part of Mr. White's exhibition a few years ago in this city. It is calculated that he will weigh between ten and twelve hundred Christmas weight.

U. S. Gaz.

GREECE.

We give below an interesting letter from our countryman, Jonathan P. Miller, who was sent out to Greece by the Committee of Boston nearly two years ago.

"Nauoli de Romania,"
March 17, 1825.

Dear Sir,
I hope, with gratitude to God, that I shall myself of an opportunity of writing to you from this place, where I have been provisionally detained several weeks, waiting for the payment of the troops. General Jarvis, an American, a young man of 29, who has been in Greece over three years, is the General whom I am with, in the capacity of Aide-de-Camp. Jarvis is a man of principle, and as brave as a lion. We have been under marching orders for attacking the Castle of the Lepant, nearly three weeks; but the delay of the payment of the troops has detained us, till I have the satisfaction to see an American ship anchor in the harbour, the Empress of Boston, Capt. Smith.

It is, of your, whose friendship I have had the most ample proof, I am bound in duty to give some account of the state of Greece, and the prospect there is of doing good in this country. I arrived in Greece the 8th of December, and the same day fell in with Col. (now Gen.) Jarvis. Thus did the Lord direct my steps; for such was my ignorance of the Greek character, together with their language, that to all human appearance I must have been a lost man, if I had not found in Jarvis a countryman and friend. He speaks French, Italian, German and Greek, and has witnessed all the transactions of foreigners in Greece for three years. He left New York at ten years of age, and his father now resides in Germany. I entered the army immediately as a volunteer, under his command, and have now served in it more than three months. I have travelled over 50 miles in Romania and the Morea, and by the help of Jarvis, and an English Missionary, whom I escorted through the Morea, have been able to converse with many people in regard to the religious and political concerns of the country. They are all eager for instruction, and are transported at the sight of a tract, or a bible. The peasants are virtuous and modest, the merchants cunning, deceitful and intriguing, the soldiers brave, patient and strongly attached to Liberty.

Superstition is losing ground in Greece. Many of the priests are beginning to preach on the Sabbath, and many of the people to eat meat in Lent. The priests, who have been able to learn, are generally married, but devoted to the dogm of their church.

The Greek women are modest, brave, and virtuous. The astonishing examples exhibited here of morals by Franks, who have come from France and Germany, have led the Greek men to shun a foreigner, while in his first time, almost as much as a Turk. The beginning to be established in a principal towns and villages. A Mr. Mason, a gentleman from Scotland, whose classical and religious character is of the highest cast, has devoted himself to the service of Greece.—He is accompanied by a Greek, who has been two years in England, learning the Lancasterian system of education, and who, by the grace of God, has become experimentally acquainted with the truths of the Holy Scriptures. He wonders, he readily talks with the priests, and will soon, if Providence permit, establish a school for the study of ancient Greek and Philosophy at Tripolizza.

Dr. Howe, from Boston, does honour to his country, family and friends. His standard of morality is high. We all love him dearly. He has done much to relieve the sufferings of the wounded already.

The civil dissensions have all been put down in the Morea. Ulysses is the only chief who is now with the Turks, and he, I think, will soon be subdued. The misery of the country is beyond all description. Women and children are flying, almost naked and starved, from the fury of the merciless savages—the men with their noses cut off. If there was ever a country which demanded the charities of the Christian world, that country is Greece. Yet it is my real opinion that she will again take her place among the nations of the earth as a free and enlightened republic. My reasons for thus thinking may be seen in my letters to the Greek committee.

"As to my own fare you may call it what you please, I have taken the Albanian dress. I have travelled three hundred miles on foot, and carried my gun, dirk and pistols. Five nights I have slept on the ground, without any covering but my carpet, and during three of them it rained, incessantly. In short, I have waded through rivers, climbed mountains amid the snows, with my feet to the ground, been exposed to the Turks, and was once very nearly cut up by those monsters, whose tender mercies are cruelty. I have fared like a Greek, and with the Greeks I am willing to suffer for the cause of religion and freedom. Call me an America's Crusader, or what you like, my life is devoted to the overthrowing of the Turkish empire; and, if it be the will of God, I hope to see the downfall of the false prophet. God is on the side of the Greeks, 2,000,000 Turks have already lost their lives in this sanguinary contest. The campaign is again opening. Let the Greeks and your unworthy friend, have a success in their prayers. I hope to be gone again by the will of the Lord be glorified. Yours affectionately, J. P. MILLER.