

is the son of Mr. Joseph N. Howe, of this place. Having received the usual medical and surgical education, he was prompt- el last summer, not less by a generous zeal for the cause of oppressed and suffering humanity, than by a desire to accomplish himself in his profession, to repair to Greece, and enter her service as an army surgeon. Having received the aid of his friends in his outfit, and being provided with a few surgical instruments and letters of recommendation, from the Greek Committee, Dr. Howe sailed in the month of November, and arrived happily at Napoli. The following letter from Prince Mavrocordatos will show the favorable reception he has met:

[TRANSLATION.]  
To the Secretary of the Greek Committee at Boston.

"SIR—Dr. Howe has placed in my hands your second letter, bearing date November 6, 1824. I need not say that it was received with the same interest as that of which Mr. Miller was the bearer.

"Greece stands in great need of surgeons, and receives with pleasure and gratitude, those who are disposed to devote to her their talents and their labors. Your countryman will be very useful to us in the present state of things, as the siege of Patras is about to take place. He will be employed as a surgeon, in the army destined for this expedition.

"I renew to you my thanks for your zeal in favor of the Greeks, and for the good wishes you express for the success of our cause.

"Please to accept the assurance of the esteem and distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be sir, your humble, very obedient servant.

A. MAVROCORDATOS.

Napoli di Romania, March 7—19, 1825

From a very interesting private letter of Dr. Howe to his father in this town, it appears that he has met with great success in his professional labors in Greece.

The letters from Mr. Miller, Dr. Howe and Colonel (now General) Jarvis, came down the end of March. In a letter of March 20th Mr. Miller writes as follows:

"The reports which have been circulated in England and America respecting Greece are false as they are injurious. After having been in the country nearly four months, and marched more than three hundred miles with the soldiers; observed their mode of warfare, learnt the state of the country, the character of the enemy, and remarked the policy of the government, I can say sincerely that I think Greece will be free. But the struggle will be long and perplexed.

"Patras is now blockaded by the Greek fleets, and the land forces are expected to march every day to attack it by land. They are to be commanded by the president Corduriotti. The want of money retards every thing here. We have been under marching orders for several weeks; but the soldiers, some of whom have served four years and never received a *para*, wish for a little pay.

"I have thus far been no expense to Greece. It is my wish to serve them, and not to enrich myself. As to my qualifications for usefulness in the country, others, of course, not myself, must judge. If, however, the committee wish me to be useful to Greece they must give me a small support for one or two years. I ask for no luxuries, I am willing to fare as a Greek. But to follow in the track of those foreigners of all nations, who without ever seeing the enemy or rendering the least service to the country, have nevertheless been importuning the government for bread and money, is what I would not willingly do. I wish to be understood, that I have no claim upon the Committee whatever, and wish them to act in this case for the good of Greece, and not for me.

"There is now four Americans here. Gen. Jarvis I have already mentioned: Dr. Howe is a fine young man, and is giving an example of moral and political principle, which does honor to our country. There is a Mr. Allen of Kentucky."

In a joint letter, subscribed by Gen. Jarvis, L. P. Miller and Samuel G. Howe, addressed to the Greek Committee, is the following passage:

"As to the progress of the revolution, we jointly give it as our opinion, that taking into consideration all things, the Greeks exerted themselves beyond every thing which could reasonably be expected; and judging from the past and present state of affairs, we do not hesitate in saying, that we believe they will succeed in establishing their freedom. Two hundred thousand Turks have already perished in this sanguinary contest. There are now in Greece more than two hundred thousand stand of arms, which, though not good, are nevertheless equal to the Turks. Order is daily gaining ground with the principles of rational liberty learned in the school of adversity. We would exhort the friends of Greece in America, to exert themselves

for this suffering people, remembering that the struggle is not yet over.

—LATER.

GREECE.—We have additional reason to believe that Ibrahim Pacha has met with his reward. He was a murderer and exterminator of the first rank. It is stated that in four days time, he killed off 5,000 persons in the Morea, chiefly women and children—he murdered the bishop of Modon and 17 officers of rank, in violation of a treaty, and the ravages committed by him in the plain of Calamata is computed at 15,000,000 francs. He gave up the most beautiful of the young girls that he had captured to the lusts of the Christian officers who accompanied him, some of whom we are happy to believe, have fallen into the hands of the Greeks.

Anastason Mavrominhalis, son of the late president, has refused the offer of the Senate to have the two Turkish pachas exchanged for his brother, who is in captivity, saying that he would rather hear of his death than to have him restored on terms disadvantageous to his country.

SPAIN.—Civil dissensions, battles and conflicts among the people, and efforts to re-establish the holy inquisition, with all sorts of tyranny and abundant misery, distinguish Spain above all the nations of the earth—thanks to the "holy alliance."

AFRICA.—A sanguinary war is now carrying on among the tribes or nations in the neighborhood of the Deong river. They have had several severe battles, and many prisoners have been made to supply the Christian trader on the coast with human flesh, to be added to the mass of exterminating matter already in the West Indies.

Major Denham mentions, that the tribes of Africans who inhabit the country called Bornu, in the interior of Africa, amount to about 2,000,000, and punish theft by burying the felons up to their necks in the earth, which is the most dreadful punishment that can be inflicted, as they are almost devoured alive by the flies.

—LATER STILL.—GREECE.

The accounts from this country are numerous, but so confused that it is impossible to gather probable truth from them, and whether Ibrahim has been beaten or is a victor, does not clearly appear. Probabilities, however, are against him. There is a report that in consequence of dissensions among the chiefs, the English flag had been hoisted at Missolonghi and Napoli di Romania. We must wait patiently for further intelligence.

There is much said about assisting the Greeks in England, and it is stated that the sum of £300,000, raised by private subscriptions, is to be put at the disposal of Lord Cochrane to aid them with a naval force and that a body of troops, amounting to 3,500, is to be raised for their help, and placed under the command of Sir Robert Wilson. Though this may not be true to the extent given, it appears highly probable that some bold and efficient measures have been resolved on, and that Cochrane has really embarked in the cause of the Greeks. It was supposed that he would proceed to join them immediately. The price of the Greek scrip has much advanced in consequence, and so the whole may be only a stock-jobbing speculation; but, with a few ships and the troops spoken of, (if to be had), Cochrane and Wilson would throw a weight in the scale that might cause the Turkish power to kick the beam.

The new work of Milton, which after a century and a half's concealment has been recently brought to light and published, is likely to afford much food for comment. We have not had an opportunity of seeing it ourselves, and do not indeed know that a single copy of it has been received as yet in America, but the periodicals for August, which we have received, notice it, and inform us of some of its peculiarities. It is a treatise on Christian doctrine, written in Latin, but a good translation has been made and is bound up with the original. The Times newspaper furnishes us with the prefatory address of Milton, as it will be found in our columns this day; it cannot be read without deep interest. The boldness, not irreverent however or presumptuous, with which the right and duty are therein claimed and enforced, of examining and deciding on, each one for himself, after diligent study and sincere application, the meaning and obligation of the Scriptures, prepares us to expect some of the striking dissents of the writer from doctrines generally established and held sacred. The chief points in which he differs from the church of England, are as respects the doctrine of Trinity—church discipline—the Sabbath—and marriage. With respect to the Sunday, or Lord's day, he contends in *limine* with many others, that the Jewish law of the Sabbath having been repealed, no particular day of worship has been appointed by divine commandment in its place. The most startling, however, of his doctrines, is that which concerns mar-

riage, wherein he contends, that polygamy is allowed by the law of God, and justifies this opinion by the example of the patriarchs. It was before known, that Milton's notion's respecting divorces differed from those received by Christians, and that the indissolubility of the marriage contract, except in one or two specific cases, as established by the laws of civilized nations, was not founded in Scripture; but this wider deviation as to the unity of wives is alike new and unexpected.—N. Y. American.

Mrs. Fry, of London, whose name will be remembered when those of more than half of the present bishops of all the established churches in the world are forgotten, because of their gluttony or want of usefulness, has been denied access to the female prisoners at Chelmsford, England, lest by encouraging cleanliness and discouraging profanity, but promoting habits of industry and inducing those miserables to read the bible, and be awakened to a sense of their guilt, she may inculcate doctrines at variance with the orthodox establishment of England.—Mrs. Fry, being a member of the society of Friends or Quakers!

Now, what is there in this less absurd and ridiculous, than that public prayers were offered in all the churches of Oporto, the theatres shut, and a great procession of all the ecclesiastical, civil and military authorities, and a large body of the people was formed to "appease the Divine Majesty," because that some *waifers* had been feloniously taken out of a church!—Niles.

From Niles' Register.

RELIGIOUS!—Four persons were lately brought before the mayor of Ceret, in France, for eating mutton on a Saturday! The public prosecutor demanded that they should each be fined 300 francs, and imprisoned for one year! The court did not impose the penalty, but directed that the criminals should pay the costs of the prosecution! Both parties appealed, and the result was that the mutton eaters on a Saturday, were relieved of the costs.

The Paris papers also give us the following evidence of priestly religion:

On Sunday, the 12th of June, 1825, M. B. curate of the commune of Blois, department of Loir-et-Cher, after having merely read the pastoral letter of the bishop, which prescribed prayers of thanksgiving on account of the coronation of his majesty, Charles X. addressed his parishioners as follows:—

"My very dear brethren, as Charles the 10th is not a Christian; as he wishes to support the charter, which is a law contrary to religion,\* we ought not to pray for him any more than Louis 18th, who was the author of this charter.

"They are both DAMNED. Let those of my opinion rise." Immediately two-thirds of the congregation, amounting to two or three hundred, rose to signify their approbation."

The curate will be called to account by his superiors.

\*Because it tolerate the protestants of every sect.  
ED. REG.

A NEW JUDGE IN ISRAEL.—It will be recollected that Grand Island, a few miles below Buffalo, N. Y. in the Niagara river, was purchased some time since, by the Jews, with the avowed purpose of establishing there, a City of Refuge for the Hebrew nation. The work began in earnest on the 14th ultimo, and the favored spot is named "Arrarat." Mordecai M. Noah, who styles himself in his address, or proclamation to the scattered tribes of Israel, "Citizen of the United States of America, late Consul of the said states, for the city and kingdom of Tunis, High Sheriff of New York, Counsellor at Law, and by the grace of God, Governor and Judge of Israel," is appointed the first chief magistrate. The ceremonies were exceedingly imposing, masonic processions, military escorts, martial music, and the chaunting of the Hebrew Jubilate composed a great part of the parade. Noah was clad in black and wore the judicial robes of erim-son silk, trimmed with ermine, and a richly embossed golden medal suspended from his neck. The proclamation is drawn up with ability, altho' there is somewhat of arrogance in many of the expressions that are used. How far, the power which appears to be extremely arbitrary, that is vested in the Judge, will be consistent with the policy of our government, time must determine. For ourselves we are willing to risque its full exercise. The fullest toleration to religious opinion, under our political compact, can produce no injury.—As a subject for reflection, the circumstances connected with the establishment of this new refuge, offer the most ample, and interesting materials. The magnificent temples, the splendid cities, even the very tombs of the sons of Abraham have been demolished. Their name alone, has been the only source to identity for the scattered thousands of the faithful, who are

spread over the world. If the day never arrive, when the cherubim and seraphim, shall again blaze on the ark of the covenant, it is to be hoped that a race of prosperity and happiness may attend the descendants of the patriarchs.  
National Chronicle.

DR. PRUJEAU.—A certain lady writes on this justly celebrated physician, in great trouble about her daughter. "What a her?" says the doctor. "Alas, doctor cannot tell; but she has lost her humor, her looks, her stomach; her strength assumes every day, so we fear she cannot live." "Why do you not marry her?" "Alas, doctor! that we would fain do, as have offered her as good a match as we could expect, but she will not hear of marrying."—"Is there no other, do you think that she would be content to marry?" "Ah, doctor that is what troubles us; there is a young gentleman we doubt loves, that her father and I can never consent to." "Why look you madam, reply the doctor gravely, (being among all the books in his closet,) then the case is this: your daughter would marry one man, and you would have her marry another—in my books I find no remedy for such a disease as this."

Mr. Clarke, a London chemist, has by direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, some time been engaged in analyzing the sacks of flour taken out of the warehouses at Hull; and has found that upwards of one-third consisted of plaster of paris and ground bones, which the human stomach could never digest. The owner of the flour, who proposed to send it to Spain and Portugal, was fined 10,000 pounds. On analyzing some souchong tea, Mr. Clarke found 25 per cent. of lead ore in it.  
Nat. Journal.

When the King of Prussia entered Silesia the first time, a little Protestant town, jealous of a Catholic village, came humbly to request permission of the King to pass all the inhabitants of the village to the sword. The king replied to the deputies: "If that village were to ask permission, cut your throats, would you think I well in granting it?" "Oh gracious Sovereign," said the deputies, "it would be a different thing, for we are the true Church."

TRIAL OF DESHA.—At the September term of the Circuit Court held in Harris county, Ky. the trial of Isaac B. Desha, the murder of Francis Baker again came on. We understand from travellers, that in three or four days a jury was obtained from a remote part of the county, who had not heard of the murder! We have been informed very minutely of the particulars of the trial, but we learn that the jury after retiring about three hours brought in a verdict of GUILTY. The verdict of the Jury was set aside by the Court, and a new trial granted, on the ground that there was no proof of the murder having been committed in Fleming county, as alleged in the indictment, notwithstanding it was proved to have been committed at a certain spot, known by the whole county to be in Fleming county. It is determined to clear Desha, the Governor had better pardon him at once at safe expense, for there will, probably never be a jury found that will be willing to quit him.—Indiana Journal.

Governor CASS and General CLARK who had been appointed by the Government, for the purpose, have succeeded as mediators, in the establishment of a general treaty of peace between the nine nations of Indians of the Upper Mississippi. The meeting took place at Prairie du Chien between the mediators and the representatives of the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Ottowas, Chippewas, Pottawattamies, Menomonees, Sioux, and Winnebagoes; and resulted in the amicable adjustment of all differences and has happily prevented a war, which but for the timely and wise intervention of our Government, would have been inevitable.—Nat. Journal.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—There are 7,732 these schools in Great Britain and Ireland attended by 75,284 gratuitous teachers and 838,027 scholars. The establishments of heavenly charities, doing great good in humanity, and there is no affectation or hypocrisy in them; or if there be, the directors of them may atone for the wrong. They are worth all the missions that have been got up in England or the United States and we see and feel the benefit of them. Practice is better than preaching.—Niles.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The canal between the North and Santee rivers at Charleston is nearly completed. It is 16 feet wide and 5 feet deep. A good hard road will be made on its margin. This is not a great work, but a very useful one to the people of Charleston.—Niles.

See proof, in  
the Standard  
Balt. Herald.