

EXTRACTS
FROM JAMES MONROE'S ANNUAL MESSAGE
TO CONGRESS

17th Congress, Second Session. Monday, December 2nd, 1822.

. . . . Europe is still unsettled, and although the war long menaced between Russia and Turkey has not broken out, there is no certainty that the differences between those Powers will be amicably adjusted. It is impossible to look to the oppressions of the country, respecting which those differences arose, without being deeply affected.

The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments, and arouses in our bosoms the best feelings, of which our nature is susceptible. Superior skill and refinement in the arts, heroic gallantry in action, disinterested patriotism, enthusiastic zeal, and devotion in favor of public liberty are associated with our recollection of ancient Greece. That such a country should have been overwhelmed and so long hidden, as it were, from the world under a gloomy despotism, has been a cause of unceasing and deep regret to generous minds for ages past. It was natural, therefore, that the reappearance of these people in their original character, contending in favor of their liberties, should produce that great excitement and sympathy in their favor, which have been so signally displayed throughout the United States. A strong hope is entertained that these people will receive their independence and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE
OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Published by Authority. Annapolis. J. Hughes, Printer. Pages 11 and 12.

December session 1823.

Tuesday, December 16, 1823.

Mr. WINDER submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

The Senate and House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland contemplate with great satisfaction the state of the country and government, as exhibited in the full and luminous message of the President to the present Congress.

.....But whilst we feel a lively sense of gratitude in looking at the rapidly improving and happy condition of our country, and a just pride in contemplating the high station which the wisdom of the government, and the enterprise and patriotism of the people have given to our country in the estimation of the world; yet we entirely reciprocate the sentiment, "That there never was a period since the establishment of our revolution, when regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or of virtue, patriotism and union among the people".

A confederacy of modern monarchs of Europe has existed for some years past, with avowed purposes of hostility against the system of representative government; not as a mere speculative proposition, but as a practical conduct, and which has already been carried into action in several recent instances in Europe, and in the last of them under such circumstances as manifests a fixed and settled purpose to deny to the people any or participation in government, except so far as their hereditary sovereigns may, of their own mere will and pleasure choose to permit.

The people of the United States, while they appreciate the wise and salutary maxim of their government, of keeping aloof from the political agitations of Europe, have, nevertheless, been unable to hear the avowed principles of this tremendous conspiracy against the liberties of mankind without strong and indignant feelings; and have been awakened to an apprehension that their own happy political system, viewed, as it is, by these monarchs with a secret, but ill-disguised enmity, as the practical and animating example to the rest of mankind; of the happiness of a represent-

ative government, may, when the opportunity occurs, be considered by them as a necessary victim, to ensure the final triumph of their project of universal despotism.

Under these circumstances, the Senate and House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland, perceive with lively sensibility (sic), that their (sic) is just ground to believe that this confederacy already contemplates to extend the practical application of their principles beyond the boundaries of Europe; and meditate an attempt to reduce our Sister Republics in America from their present independent condition to their former state of subjection to their faithless tyrant; thus, distinctly admonishing the people of the United States, that their local position is no security against the application of a principle, which, in its terms, embraces them.

We cannot, therefore, but view any attempt on these republics "who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence the United States have on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged as dangerous to our peace and safety, and "as manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States,"

Therefore,

Resolved, That we highly approve the frank and candid declaration on this subject contained in the President's message to Congress, as justly due to the character and spirit of the nation over which he presides, and as directed by sound wisdom and a provident view to the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That while we hope and believe this declaration will prove a salutary warning to the confederated sovereigns, and deter them from attempting to execute their intention—yet should the event show that this hope is fallacious, we feel a confident assurance that the people of the United States will be prepared to make good the warning, and will be convinced that in employing their energy, power, and resources, in defeating such machinations and assaults against the independence of their neighbors, they are most effectually securing their own.

Resolved, That we view with deep solicitude and anxious interest the noble and heroic struggle which the Grecians are waging against their relentless and barbarous tyrant; and that we experience a high gratification in believing he has forever lost

his power over them, and that Greece will again assume an independent station among the nations of the earth.

Which were read, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

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Thursday, December 18, 1823.

Mr. Winder's "resolutions relative to South America", being the order of the day, were taken up, read the third time, and unanimously assented to.

Sympathy for the Greeks.

COMMUNICATED TO THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 2, 1824.
IN THE SENATE, DEC. 19, 1823.

Resolved: That the State of South Carolina regards with deep interest the noble and patriotic struggle of the modern Greeks to rescue from the foot of the infidel and the barbarian the hallowed land of Leonidas and Socrates; and would hail with pleasure the recognition by the American Government, of the Independence of Greece;

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives at Washington.

Ordered: That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

By order of the Senate

WM. D. MARTIN, C. S.

In the House, Dec. 20, 1823.

Resolved: That the House do concur in the resolutions.

Ordered: That they be returned to Senate.

By order of the House,

R. ANDERSON, C. H. R.

Mr. Robert Y. Hayne, Senator from S. Carolina, communicated the following (above) resolutions passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina.

FROM THE GREEK COMMITTEE OF BOSTON
TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Boston, Sept. 29, 1825.

Sir:

The undersigned on behalf of the Greek Committee of Boston, beg leave to represent to You, that Mr. JONATHAN P. MILLER of Vermont repaired to Greece in the summer of 1824 under the patronage of the Greek Committee. Mr. MILLER was personally known to one of the Committee, Col. HARRIS, under whom he had served in the army of the United States; he brought very advantageous testimonials from gentlemen of the first respectability in Vermont. His appearance and conduct while in Boston previous to his departure were highly exemplary. He has been well received by the Greek Government as the Committee perceive by their letters from Prince MAVROCORDATO, Secretary General. He has received the rank of Captain in the Greek service. At the same time the Greek treasury is so low that it pays nothing in the form of regular wages to those in its employment. The funds of the Greek Committee of Boston—always inconsiderable—have been wholly exhausted in assisting several persons to repair Greece besides Mr. MILLER.

Considering it, however, highly desirable to furnish this young man with a small sum (\$200.—) per an., which he has himself named as sufficient for his support, it has occurred to the Committee that his services might be made so useful to the Government of the U. S. as to authorize his receiving that sum as their private agent. The Committee are fully aware that no avowed relation could exist between our Government and one of its subjects in arms against a power with whom we are at peace. But we suppose at the same time that the employment of a Confidential Agent of the character of Capt. MILLER for the procuring of prompt, authentic information of importance to the public service would carry in it nothing unusual or improper. Should it be necessary that the arrangement should be entirely confidential, it might easily remain even to Mr. MILLER himself.

Feeling a great interest in securing this little provision for him, we beg leave to express a strong desire that You may feel able and disposed to make it.

We are, Sir, with the highest respect,
Your faithful humble servants,

LETTER FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
TO HENRY CLAY

NEED FOR SENDING MILITARY AID TO GREECE

La Grange, May 28, 1826.

. . . . I have already communicated my private observations on the strange and portentful contrast that existed between the liberal sentiments, the improving good sense of the people on this continent, more particularly in France, and the bold, but, I expect, imprudent encroachments of power and priesthood on the actual state of civilization. This anomaly is very striking in the dispositions relative to Greece. It appears that Great Britain and their continental partners have succeeded in tampering with the co-religionary movement of the Russians. The British commander of the Ionian Islands has boldly invited the heroic population of Missolonghi to surrender to the Turks, which amounts to the massacre of every man, the rape of every woman, and the conversion to Mohammedanism, if not the death, of every child, prisoner of war in their hands, while a scanty supply to the starving garrison, or at least the starving women and children, was so easy a matter. On the other hand, renegade officers, protected by the French Government, have assisted in reducing that unfortunate population who have resolved to blow up, along with their enemies, such part of themselves as could not fight, and devote the other to destruction, among the havoc they made in the barbarian ranks of the Austrians. I shall only say that nothing can exceed or equal the infamy of their conduct. In the meanwhile, the popular feeling in favor of the Grecian cause has never been so warm and so general. Their adversaries are branded with the most pointed reproaches. Collections are going on, supplies are sent. The people of France, the ladies of Paris, and successively of every town are acting a conspicuous and useful part in their behalf. I see in an English paper that some stipulations have been made at Petersburg in favor of Greece. But although public opinion is much excited, I question even this dilatory interference. I need not tell you, my dear friend, that I have been anxiously waiting for the arrival of the two private New York frigates and persisting in the opinion that the presence of an American squadron on those seas affords honorable opportunities, consistent with the rules of neutrality, to render essential services. And, indeed, such I have found the popular feeling in the United States. Such is now the general feeling in Europe, that every service rendered to those people would be looked upon with very favorable constructions.

GENERAL KOLOKOTRONE TO EDWARD EVERETT

General Headquarters, Peloponnesian Front,

Patras, July 5, 1826.

Sir:

I have the honor to answer your letters of March 3 and March 30 which I was very happy to receive on May 10. I understand from your first letter, Sir, that the philanthropic people of America, sympathizing with the struggle of their Christian brothers in Greece who are fighting for their liberty, have sent food and clothing on the ship which carried your letters, and that they are planning to send more supplies to help us in our need. I am most happy to inform you that the ship has arrived in time, but according to the instruction given by the humanitarian residents of New York these supplies were to be distributed by your fellow-countryman, Dr. Howe, to the poor, the aged, the widows and orphans. The supplies benefited us most auspiciously for they arrived at a time when the destitute people of Greece were on the verge of starvation, deprived of their crust of bread by the daily depredations of their enemy who permits them no agricultural activity and no commerce, so that they must live on grass and the fruits of trees. It would however, have been more advantageous to our cause had the supplies been distributed among our soldiers who are engaged in active warfare and who are the only defense of the weak. Devoted as they are to the battle alone, they have been totally deprived of food and clothing and thus for a long time now they have not been able to gather their forces in an attempt to strike at the enemy. All Greece is poor today, and for this reason it would be better if our American benefactors were to direct the committees which are to receive whatever relief supplies may subsequently be sent to Greece to distribute them at the battlefield. For though our weaker citizens,—the aged, the widows, the orphans,—may be temporarily relieved by such supplies, they will, since their tiny crops have no protection against the enemy, eventually die of starvation or they will be slaughtered by the Turks anyway unless there is a well-organized battlefield to prevent it. And so the benefits of your relief are multiplied when it is distributed to the soldiers.

In your second letter, you introduce your fellow-countryman,

Mr. Meredith. Unfortunately, my military duties prevent me from meeting with him for the present, but I shall be most happy to offer my friendliest respects to his person when I do meet him.

Even now, my dear Sir, Greece considers herself fortunate in partaking of the bounty of her fellow-Christians who extend their sympathy and who support her just war for independence by their relief drives. We are fortunate to have the enlightened virtues of the men who have been chosen to head our Government, our fleet, our army. I refer to the worthy Mr. John Capodistria, the noted Lord Cochran, the Honorable Richard George. We are confident that from their beneficent efforts will emanate the salvation of Greece, and that Greece will at last reach her long-awaited goal, Independence.

The sacred Acropolis at Athens, after ten months of courageous resistance to its besieger Kioutachin, after having lost so many sacred victims which our nation had offered for its defense, after so many drives by means of which the philanthopists of all Europe had supported the struggle of those who were battling both within the sacred precincts and without, has now by a base treaty fallen into the hands of the besieger. The defenders of the sacred Hill, both armed and unarmed, transported by French and Austrian warships, have been rescued and with them has been rescued the firm decision to continue to the last man the battle against the enemies of our faith and our country. On the other hand, Ibrahim chose this opportunity when the entire nation had concentrated its naval and land strength upon the defense of our great Greek Metropolis and when all military measures were being focused upon that Attic battlefield alone, nor was it possible for us to do more because of our dire lack of means,—Ibrahim, I say, chose this opportunity to visit upon the Peloponnesus the most frightful depredation. Yet he was not able to carry out his intentions, for the Peloponnesian Greek has already made up his mind to live and die a free man and he thinks nothing of seeing his own blood flow in torrents, of seeing his aged kinfolk, the maidens and the young children imprisoned or slaughtered, of witnessing the most unprecedented plunder of his property. All these bitter hardships the enemy visits upon him daily, but he resists valiantly, accepting death rather than the dishonor of slavery. And thus with greater enthusiasm than ever before and with whole-heartedness, he battles against Ibrahim. His battles are good and clear omens that he will deliver to the same fate as Dramale

this Ibrahim himself, and any other force that is sent against him, thus insuring his own liberty and the rights of all mankind.

Philanthropic people of America! The people of Greece are not ungrateful to their benefactors, We are grateful to those who with stentorian voice proclaim our epic struggle. We inscribe their names with ineffaceable letters upon the chronicles of regenerate Greece so that they may be delivered to eternity and to the respect of coming generations. Our feelings of human love toward you we voice with the warmest pleasure. Therefore, do not cease the continuance of your relief. Be assured that in supporting our just war you will achieve the name of being the only one who sympathized with our undeserved suffering, thus benefiting all mankind and keeping your consciences clear that you are carrying out the commands of Jesus Christ. You too, great phil-Hellene, who have such great influence upon your countrymen, you must not cease urging your people to continue their generous drives. You may be sure that Greece will be eternally grateful to you. Do not neglect to write to me whatever external news you may have that may be useful to my country. And with this request, I proffer you my respects and those of my country, and I remain,

Your trusted friend and servant,

Commander of the Peloponnesian front

(Signed) TH. KOLOKOTRONE

(Stamped)

Kolokotrone Theodore

1825

(See answer on Page 49)

EDWARD EVERETT'S ANSWER
TO
GENERAL KOLOKOTRONIS

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston. *Everett Collection*.
Letter-Books (Copies of Edward Everett's Letters).
Volume 6. Pages 40/41.

Washington, House of Representatives,
3rd March, 1827.

General,

I have had the honor to receive the letter of last July addressed to me by your Excellency. I have made it public to the friends of Greece and the American people generally. Our citizens have been deeply affected with sympathy, on hearing of the sufferings of our fellow Christians in Greece; and I have the happiness to inform you, that they are anxious to contribute to their relief. The law of nations does not permit the Government of the United States to render you any warlike aid, but the American people, in their warlike capacity, are eager to afford all the assistance in their power, to their brave and suffering fellowmen. The vessel which bears this letter, is loaded with provisions and clothing, the contribution of benevolent individuals, and it is hoped will bring some relief to the wants of your heroic countrymen. Two or three other vessels will shortly follow from the different parts of the country and will be received, I hope, as a proof that the hearts of the American people are with you. This first cargo is the exclusive offering of the citizens of New York.

Wishing to you, General, and to your brave and patriotic countrymen victory and success, I subscribe myself

Your faithful, humble Servant,

EDWARD EVERETT

(See Page 33)

May 5, 1827

THE PRESIDENT OF THE THIRD NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY AT TREZENE
TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To His Excellency the President of the United States
of North America:

Excellency: In extending a helping hand towards the Old World, and encouraging it in its march to freedom and civilization, the New World covers itself with increased glory, and does honor to humanity.

Greece, Sir, has received with gratitude the signal testimonies of the philanthropic sentiments of the people of North America, as well as its generous assistance.

Commissioned to express to your excellency the sincere feelings of my nation, I esteem myself happy in being the organ of communication between free communities which, although separated by space, are, nevertheless, drawn towards one another by the principles of morals, and by whatever is truly beneficial to human society.

I am, with respect,

E. SISSINY
*President of the Third National
Assembly of Greece*

N. SPILLIADY, *Secretary*

Trezene, May 5, 1827, O. S.

GOVERNOR CAPO D' ISTRIAS
TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Corfu, June 15/27, 1827.

Translation

To His Excellency the President of the United States of America.

Excellency: The President of the General National Congress of my nation has just transmitted to me a letter, addressed to your Excellency, in which he expresses the sentiments of gratitude with which the liberal conduct of the American nation has filled the nation over which he presides.

I deem myself exceedingly happy in having been selected as the organ of this communication; and I pray God, the Protector of America and Greece, to afford me, in future, other opportunities of witnessing the reciprocal sentiments of two nations, to one of whom I belong, and offer to the other the sentiments of my admiration and the homage of my gratitude.

I take great pleasure in availing myself of the honor afforded me by this opportunity of presenting to your excellency the homage of my own sentiments of profound respect.

Your Excellency's most humble and devoted servant,

COUNT CAPO D' ISTRIAS

EXTRACTS
FROM JAMES MONROE'S ANNUAL MESSAGE
TO CONGRESS

December 2nd, 1823.

18th Congress, first session. [Same message in which
MONROE DOCTRINE was enunciated].

. . . . Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers, to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm and manly policy, meeting in all instances the claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.

. . . . A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no Power has declared in their favor, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them; that Greece will become again an independent nation, that she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes.

THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Communicated to the House of Representatives,

December 29, 1823.

SYMPATHY FOR THE GREEKS

To the Congress of the United States.

The memorial of the committee appointed at a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of New York, assembled to take into consideration the situation of the Greeks, respectfully sheweth:

That the citizens whom they represent have in common with their fellow-citizens throughout the United States, witnessed with lively sensibility the heroic efforts of the Greeks to rescue themselves from Turkish bondage. It appeared to them that the Greek cause was not only entitled to the good wishes of this country, but, as far as might be done consistently with the views of Government, to every possible assistance. In the opinion of the meeting the independence of the Greek nation was a subject of the highest concern to the interests of the human race, and recommended itself to the approbation of every civilized people by the most powerful considerations that could possibly be addressed either to the judgment or to the sympathy of mankind.

Your memorialists have accordingly been instructed to apply to Congress with the request that the independence of the Greek nation might be recognized by the Government of this country. In undertaking to comply with this instruction, the committee conceived that they will have discharged their trust when they make known to Congress the anxious desire of the citizens of New York, either that the independence of the Greeks may be speedily and formally recognized or such steps preparatory thereto taken as may, in the opinion of Government, be consistent with its interests, its policy, and its honor. The suitable time for the exercise of such a prerogative of the Government must always rest in its sound discretion, and your memorialists repose with the entire confidence in the wisdom of the application of that discretion. They would, however, respectfully suggest that, in the opinion of their fellow-citizens, as far as they have hitherto thought proper

to declare it, the Greeks have proved themselves competent to maintain their independence, and that by their union, their political system, their organization, their strength; their successes, their intelligence, and their determined spirit, they have sufficiently vindicated their title to assume a separate and equal station among the nations of the world.

How far the case of the South American Governments, whose national existence was admitted by the United States some time since, may be deemed analogous is respectfully submitted to the superior judgment of those to whom this application is addressed. It has, however, been supposed that there are peculiar circumstances connected with the cause of the Greeks which ought to awaken the most active concern for their welfare, and which require the application of every just precedent in support of their independence.

Your memorialists would deem it improper on this occasion to enlarge on this subject or to do more than merely allude to the consideration of the barbarous dominion of the Turks, equally fatal to liberty, learning and taste, and under which the Greeks have been most cruelly oppressed for ages; to the spirit of the Mohammedan superstition, presenting an insurmountable obstacle to the progress of civilization; to the ingenious, enterprising, free and commercial character of the Greeks; to their language, their literature, their religion, and their eventful history, exciting the deepest interest in their favor, and endearing them to the Christian world by recollections of their past sufferings and of their ancient glory.

And your Memorialists will ever pray,

Marinus Willett	M. Clarkson	Lynde Catlin
Jno. P. Romeyn	Isaac Lawrence	Henry Rutgers
Henry D. Sewall	Stephen Allen	Henry Wheaton
Felix Pascalis	J. Morton	John Pintard
Hiram Ketchum	Alex'r M'Leod	Charles King
Caldwallader D. Colden	J. G. Swift	Robert M'Queen
J. R. Hurd	Wm. Johnson	Jos. Ogden Hoffman
Geo. Demarest	R. Sedgwick	Thomas H. Merry
Jon. Goodhue	John G. Coster	William Paulding, Jr.
Nath'l F. Moore	Philip Hone	Wm. Johnson
Jno. Trumbull	Wm. Bayard	Russell H. Nevins
Samuel Boyd	James Kent	
S. Jones	Richard Varick	

RESOLUTION PASSED BY CITIZENS
OF POUGHKEEPSIE, JAN. 1, 1824

Library of Congress. Manuscript Division.
Webster Papers. Volume 1, f. 15509/10.

At a meeting of the citizens of Poughkeepsie held at the Hotel to take into consideration the propriety of aiding the suffering Greeks pursuant to public notice on the *first day of January* 1824.

General James Tallmade was called to the chair and the Reverend Cornelius C. Cuyler was appointed Secretary.

Whereupon it was resolved that a Committee of Five be appointed to prepare and report to this meeting resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting in relation to the Greek cause,

Whereupon it was ordered that Ebenezer Nye, Stephen Cleveland, Theodore Allen, Major Bailey and Albert Cochs compose said Committee.

The Committee reported the following resolutions which after a short and eloquent address by the Reverend C. C. Cuyler on the objects of the Meeting were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that the Greek Nation ought of right to be Free and Independent, and that the People of the United States, pre-eminently enjoying those blessings ought not to look with indifference at their sufferings.

Resolved, that we view with a lively interest the contest now carried on by the Greek Nation against a barbarous enemy to obtain their Independence and that it is the duty of every freeman living under a free government to aid them in the important struggle.

Resolved, that it is right, just and proper to aid our Christian Brethren of Greece against the cruel and unrelenting Moslems, and that every one who values the Christian Religion owes it to himself and the Great Head of the Christian Church to aid in the Pious Cause.

Resolved, that the Ministers of the Gospel, and the various religious societies in the Country of Dutchess be and they are

hereby requested to assemble their several congregations and solicit from them Contributions in aid of the Greek Nation.

Resolved unanimously that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Hon. Daniel Webster, Member of Congress from Massachusetts for the high and honorable stand he has taken in favor of the Greek Nation, and that the Chairman and Secretary of this Meeting transmit to him a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, that a Committee consisting of nine persons with power to add to their number be appointed to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions, which committee are requested to publish an address to the inhabitants of Dutchess in aid of the Greek nation.

Whereupon the Chairman by order of the Meeting appointed Ebenezer Nye, Stephen Cleveland, Nathaniel P. Tallmade, Major Bailey, Abraham G. Storm, Albert Cox, Jacob Van Ness, John Brush and John Nelson to compose said Committee.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the newspapers printed in this village.

JAMES TALLMADE
Chairman

CAS. C. CUYLER
Secretary

THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON
APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Communicated to the House of Representatives,

January 5, 1824.

SYMPATHY FOR THE GREEKS

Memorial

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States in Congress assembled.

The undersigned, a committee appointed for this purpose, by a large number of the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, convened by public notification on the 19th instant, beg leave most respectfully to represent:

That they feel a deep interest in the political situation of the people of Greece, and rejoice in the information recently communicated by the Chief Magistrate of the United States "that there is good reason to believe Greece will become again an independent nation."

That the contest of an oppressed and enslaved people for the invaluable blessings of self-government, and of a Christian people for the enjoyment of religious liberty, has a claim to the best wishes of this nation, for its eventual success, and to whatever aid and encouragement, consistently with the primary duty of self-preservation, it may have the ability to afford.

No one who has duly reflected upon the consequences which have resulted from our own successful struggle in the cause of civil liberty, not as respects the interests of our nation only, but as it has affected also the condition of the whole civilized world, can hesitate to admit that the question of the erection of a new independent Christian State is the most momentous that can occur in the program of human affairs, and especially deserving the attention of the representatives of a free people. Centuries, whose annals are filled with the common succession of wars and conquests, may pass away, without being attended with any important result to the great cause of civilization and humanity; but the emancipation from a barbarous despotism of a gallant and enterprising and intelligent people must be followed by the most propitious consequences, and cannot fail to add to the security of all free Governments, by increasing the number of those who are devoted to their common defence.

The extermination of the Turkish despotism of the coasts

and islands of the Mediterranean sea has justly been regarded as a more worthy object of concert and coalition among civilized powers than any which ever engaged their united attention. The existence of that despotism has reduced to a state of desolation several of the most fertile countries of the globe, and annihilated the commerce that might otherwise have been maintained. It has been attended with the grossest insults and outrages on the dignity of States and the liberty of their citizens. The maintaining of a powerful marine force, expensive consular establishments, disgraceful tribute, slavery and war, have successively been among the evils to which this lawless domination has subjected the civilized world, and from which our own country has not been exempted.

It is then quite obvious that the erection of a new free State in the Mediterranean, possessing not only the coasts of Southern Greece, but the islands, particularly of Candia and Cyprus, would form a powerful check upon the barbarous dependencies of the Porte in those seas, and give facility to that commercial enterprise which now finds its way only to one port of European or Asiatic Turkey.

Your Memorialists would not presume to make any suggestion as to the course which it may become the American Government to pursue at this interesting crisis. They feel, in common with their fellow-citizens generally the just weight and obligation of that policy which hitherto has prohibited an interference with the internal concerns of any of the powers of Europe, and content themselves, therefore, with expressing their assurance, that if the peculiar and unprecedented condition of the Greeks should, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, form a case of exception to that rule of policy, the measures which may be adopted shall receive their cordial support.

But, your memorialists, at any rate, cannot refrain from the expressions of their earnest wish that the indignation and abhorrence which they are satisfied is universal throughout the United States at the mode in which the Turkish Government is carrying on the war against Greece, should be distinctly avowed in the face of the world, and that other civilized and Christian nations should be invited to join in a solemn remonstrance against such barbarous and inhuman depravity.

The sale of forty thousand Christian women, and children (after the massacre of their husbands and fathers), in open market, in the presence of Christian Europe, and without one word of

remonstrance from the surrounding nations, is a circumstance dis-creditable to the age in which we live. If older and nearer nations are silent on such a subject, there is the greater reason and the more honor in giving utterance to the feelings which are excited on this side of the Atlantic, and of endeavoring to obtain the interference and combining the sentiment of all civilized nations to put an end to such horrible scenes.

The just indignation of the world has recently been manifested by a simultaneous effort to humble and restrain the Barbarian powers. Every year has witnessed some new exertions among Christian nations to abolish the horrible traffic in African slaves; an amelioration of the ancient laws of war with regard to private property has recently been propounded as a subject worthy the consideration of the nations; and yet no remonstrance has been made in behalf of Christian brotherhood and suffering humanity.

Your memorialists do therefore most earnestly commend to the constitutional representatives of the American people an attentive consideration of the foregoing interesting and important subjects.

All which is most respectfully submitted, etc.

Thomas L. Winthrop	Henry D. Orne	Edward Everett
H. A. S. Dearborn	Samuel D. Harris	S. Adams Wells
Samuel F. Jarvis	Georges Blake	F. C. Warren
Warren Dutton	James T. Austin	

[Manuscript letter, in New Hampshire Historical Society Collection, Concord, N. H.]

Boston, 30 December, 1823.

Honorable Daniel Webster:

Sir:

The Committee appointed for the purpose take liberty to enclose you a Memorial on the affairs of Greece with a request that you would be pleased to present it to the Congress of the United States.

We have the honour to be,

Very respectfully,

Your most ob. servants to be

Thos. Winthrop	Samuel F. Jarvis	Samuel D. Harris
Geo. Blake	Edward Everett	F. C. Warren
H. A. Dearborn	Henry Orne	Warren Dutton
James T. Austin	S. Adams Wells	

ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF
THE THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
BEGUN AND READ IN THE TOWN OF
FRANKFORT, ON MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY
OF NOV. 1823.

Resolutions approbatory of the course of the President of the United States, in relation to the struggles of the Greeks and South Americans for freedom, and in relation to the administration of the general government.

Approved, January 7, 1824.

RESOLVED by the Legislature of Kentucky, That the sentiments expressed by the President of the United States, at the opening of Congress, in his message to that body, in relation to the struggle by the Greeks for the right of self government, and particularly the wish which he expresses, that the devotion of that people to the cause of freedom, may be crowned with ultimate success; that Greece, once the admiration of the world, the theme of universal eulogy—ever interesting to literature and science, to the politician and patriot, may achieve her emancipation, burst the shackles of the crescent, and emerging from the gloom of despotism, shine refulgent with the splendours of her pristine freedom; must be the fervent hope of each votary of liberty, and is the enthusiastic prayer of Kentucky.

EXTRACTS
FROM PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE,
18th CONGRESS, 2nd SESSION

December 7, 1824. James Monroe, President.

. . . . In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe, and between Spain and the new Governments, our neighbors, in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of independence, of liberty, and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring Powers is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favor. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning in the hearts of their respective Governments, may lead to a more decisive result? that they may produce an accord among them to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'
PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

Twentieth Congress, First Session.—December 4, 1827

. . . . From the interest taken by this sovereign (the Emperor Nicholas of Russia) in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European Powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, which they have so long and so gallantly sustained; that they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which by their sufferings in the cause of liberty they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the people and the Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their government, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, the Representatives of that nation to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

*The following article was published as introduction to the appeal
made by the students of Theological Seminary
at Andover, Massachusetts.*

Appeared in the NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER
on Saturday, December 23, 1823.

Cause of the Greeks [leading article]

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the following circular letter, addressed by the students in the Theological Seminary at Andover, to their fellow students in all the colleges and higher seminaries in our country. It augurs well in favor of the ultimate triumph of the Greeks to find their cause awakening such a sympathy in the breasts of our youth—of that generation which is just now entering upon the stage of action, and which is therefore to constitute the sinew and strength of our nation for many years to come. It augurs well, too, that this strong sympathy is kindling up more particularly in the hearts of those, from whom are to come the future leaders of public sentiment and of public virtue,—who are to be the guardians of our civil rights, the dispensers of our laws, the ministers of every youth who shall pursue it so that Greece, though Delphi has become silent and a voice from her temples or her caverns no longer serves to inspire her exertions, may yet hear her cry answered from beyond the waters, in the united voice of the youth of America, urging her onward to victory and liberty.

The object embraced in the third resolution will meet, we think, with general approbation. The youth of our seminaries are early led to an acquaintance with the literature of that country, on whose soil Homer sung and Demosthenes launched his thunders, and Paul proclaimed the everlasting gospel; and from which Rome borrowed all her intellectual greatness, and modern nations still derive their noblest models of eloquence and taste. It is natural for these youth to turn from the habitual contemplation of what "Athens was", to the unwelcome conviction of what "Athens is", to feel a deep interest in the descendants of those to whom we owe so much; and to yield, not only their good wishes, but their mite, towards advancing to glorious consummation the heroic struggle in which that people are now engaged. What though their tribute be not large it is yet one of those streams

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which will serve to swell the tide of effort;—and if, when the eagle of victory and of liberty shall have perched upon the Parthenon, the Government should see fit to appropriate this offering in the manner proposed, it may constitute such a token of sympathy and friendship between Greece and the American people, as shall link them together in the closest bonds, and thus promote the mutual and highest interests of either nation. It will at least afford the novel and interesting spectacle of Greece, the mother of free institutions, and the nurse of intellect, receiving, in her fallen state, the sympathies, the encouragements, and the aids of a land, which, in her prime, she never knew; and which, inheriting from her both freedom and literary treasures, regard her with filial veneration, and claims to be the latest born of her posterity.

AN APPEAL BY STUDENTS

Andover, Dec. 13, 1823.

To the Members of

Gentlemen:

In behalf of the members of the Theological Seminary in this place, we beg leave to address you on a subject, which we are confident has already excited your attention.

To Americans, any brave and generous nation, struggling for civil and religious freedom, is a spectacle never to be regarded with indifference; but when a people, inheriting a spirit which ages of suffering have not subdued, and professing the same Christian faith with ourselves—breaking the chains of their oppressors, not only look to us as the chosen people of freedom, gathering strength from our example, and hope from our history; but call on us as Freemen and as Christians to aid them in their hour of peril;—if we should turn away from that appeal, and refuse to hear their cry, we should prove ourselves unworthy of the name in which we glory.

The case is not imaginary. It is this day before us. The Greeks, to whom learning is a birthright, and freedom peculiarly an inheritance, have broken the fetters of their bondage, and in their struggle they have looked to America as the sanctuary of liberty and religion, and they have besought us by all the sympathies of freemen and fellow Christians, not to let them perish in so noble a conflict. Nor has their voice been disregarded. Throughout our country but one sensation has been felt. The

public expression of the sentiments of our beloved Chief Magistrate has given a new impulse to that sensation, and the measures recently adopted in the city of New York are directing it into a channel of powerful efficiency.

But we have been led to address you on this occasion, because we feel that Greece has some peculiar claims on us and you. As men of letters, we have formed an acquaintance with her historians and philosophers, her orators and poets. For ourselves, we have looked at this contest from the beginning with no ordinary emotion. We have regarded it as a means which the wise Governor of Nations is using to bring to nought the dominion of the false prophet. As we pursued our course in the various departments of study, we were perpetually reminded of the *Greeks*—and we have felt ourselves under some personal obligations to the countrymen of Homer and Xenophon, and the descendants of Socrates and Plato;—and when we saw our fellow citizens coming forward with their contributions, we thought it a privilege to offer our mite, and we felt that it would enhance our satisfaction if we might contribute in such a way that it should be made a simple and enduring monument of our gratitude. Under the influence of such impressions, the members of this Seminary, in the evening of the 19th instant adopted the following Resolutions:

1. *Resolved*: That the members of this Seminary deeply sympathize with the Greeks in their present struggle.

2. That a Committee, consisting of one from every college and state, represented here be appointed to confer with our Professors on the subject; to take up a contribution, and receive subscriptions here; and to propose a *Circular* for the various colleges and professional seminaries in this country.

3. That if the members of the other literary institutions concur in the plan, it be represented to the government of Greece, as our wish, that the money contributed in these institutions, be devoted, after the establishment of Grecian freedom, to the promotion of literature in that country, in some such way, so that it may become a permanent token of the respect and esteem with which the Greeks are regarded by the American youth devoted to study.

We have been led to present these Resolutions for your consideration, from a persuasion, that the emotions which we feel, must be common to all engaged in literary pursuits. The consideration too, that representatives from twelve colleges, and as many different states, are found in our number, relieved us from some

part of the diffidence, which we might otherwise have felt. In concluding, we remark, that the object to be gained by the plan proposed, is not so much the pecuniary aid, we may afford the Greeks, as the public testimony, which in this way will be given to our fellow-citizens and to the Greeks that the young men in all our seminaries of Education, have heard and regarded the cry of a Christian civilized people, struggling with their persecutors—a civilized people, contending with their savage oppressors, and a people whose ancestors were the highest in the course of human improvement, driving forth a nation of untutored barbarians, from the land where learning and refinement once had their abode, and where the muses still love to linger.

Most respectfully yours, etc.

JACOB ABBOT, Be. Bodwin College.
GEORGE D. BOARDMAN, Waterville, Col.
GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, Dist. Columbia.
LEONARD BACON, Theol. Sem. Andv.
NATHANIEL BAUTON, Yale College.
JOSIAH BREWER, Mass.
SAMUEL H. COWLES, Conn.
PINDAR FIELD, Amherst College.
ORRAMEL S. HINCKLEY, N. H. Dart. College.
GEORGE HOWE, Penn. Mid. College.
WM. W. HUNT, Wm. College.
T. S. W. MOTT, Nova Scotia.
JAS. MUENCHER, R. I. Br. University.
EDWARD PALMER, S. C.
HORACE SISSIONS, Ham. College.
JOHN B. NOTT, N. York, Union College.
JOSEPH C. STYLES, Georgia.
ROYAL WASHBURN, Vt. University, Vt.
WILLIAM WITHINGTON, Harvard University.

N. B. The money contributed here will be forwarded to the Committee in behalf of the Greeks in the city of New York, accompanied with our third Resolution. Should you co-operate with us, we would suggest the propriety of forwarding your contributions to the same Committee, accompanied with a similar resolution. Editors, generally are requested to republish the Circular.

LETTER FROM LAFAYETTE TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON PATRIOT

Published in the *Boston Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser*, issue No. 2572,
Volume XVII, of Saturday, Sept. 17, 1825. Page 2, Column 4.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.

To the Editor of the Boston Patriot:

Sir,

I have perused with deep interest the letters which have been lately received from our gallant young countrymen in Greece, who have embarked in her noble cause. Regarding the struggle in that country, as the struggle of liberty against tyranny, Christianity against a false superstition and civilization against barbarism, it has been to me, and I presume to the community, highly gratifying to receive intelligence from men that have gone out from among us and who judge of things by the same standard that we should. A great many false reports have been circulated, both for and against the Greeks; their disasters and their successes have both been exaggerated and strong colors made use of, in painting both the bright and the dark side of their character. But as far as I can judge, Captain MILLER and Dr. HOWE are candid and faithful in their reports. They neither of them speak the language of education; and yet, while they make no secret either of the distressed condition or of the imperfections of character among the Greeks, they unite in telling us Greece will be free; and this is the opinion formed, on what they have themselves seen, observed, and experienced in the cause.

I confess, sir, that I think these prospects of the rise of another free state in the world do not excite that feeling among our citizens, which I should expect among republicans. I should expect more sympathy with a people striving to throw off a foreign and cruel yoke. I should have expected among a commercial people greater eagerness to watch the progress of a revolution, which bids fair to add another to the family of producing and consuming nations. From a republic itself aided in the desperate contest for freedom not half a century ago by the treasures, the troops and the gallant volunteers of foreign countries, I should have calculated on a little more ardor, in the cause of a people, whose case differs from ours, only in appealing more strongly to all that is

generous and high spirited in the heart of man. From a religious and a Christian people, that thinks the utmost bounds of the globe not too remote for the exercise of its pious charities, I should have looked for more inquiry after the events of a war, which will result either in the extermination of the oppressed remnants of Churches founded by the Apostles, at the dawn of the gospel, or in adding a new fertile, and most interesting country to the domains of the Christian Church. And when I call to mind that a Smyrna trade of an annual value of about five hundred thousand dollars, has been the main obstacle to the encouragement of an active interest in the cause of Greece, in this country, I must think that very great and generous principles and objects have been sacrificed to rather a paltry consideration. There is, however, one class of the community, on whom dependence can be placed to feel a hearty interest in this cause, and to promote it by every practicable effort: I mean the *rising generation* of the sons of America. I can thoroughly enter into Dr. HOWE's feelings, in uttering the exclamation which appears in his interesting letter, published in your paper of Thursday (*September 15, 1825, The Boston Patriot*):

“It astonishes me, that young men of fortune do not come to Greece; that they do not enlist heart and soul in this most sacred of all causes, and gain for themselves the gratitude of a nation and a place in history”.

That young men of what may be called *Fortune* do not engage in this cause, is not surprising. The round of frivolous pleasures, and the anxious care of preserving, investing, and increasing what they possess, naturally put it out of the power of a young man of fortune to leave home, on what would be called in him a Quixotic adventure. But that those whose resources reach the moderate sum mentioned by Mr. Miller, as adequate to a year's subsistence in Greece—a sum of two or three hundred dollars annually, which is nothing as a commercial capital; which will not enable a man to buy into a factory; nor to dally with that grand and noble pursuit—speculation in house lots and building; but which would enable him to enter a glorious field of usefulness, honor, and ambition in Greece, do not resort in numbers to that country, is to me a matter of surprise. There must surely be many, such to whom the crowded state of all the professions, in this country, presents rather a cheerless prospect. Let us only compare the present with

the former situation of the youthful and gallant JARVIS. He went, it seems, to France, a few years ago, at the age of twenty-one, in the common line of business, with no other prospect than that of struggling hard through life, for an uncertain share of the profits of a crowded overdone commerce. Behold him, after a lapse of only four years, in the beautiful language of DR. HOWE "dashing among the Greek soldiers, with all the fire and activity of the best of them; his figure slight but well proportioned, his skin fair, his cheeks rosy, and his light brown locks curling down his neck;" and raised, for his services in the cause of suffering humanity, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, at the age of twenty-five years. Or reflect on the instance of DR. HOWE, a young physician, whose studies were but just completed, and who, in the ordinary course of things, ever with the best patronage of friends, must have passed years before he could have risen into the practise into which he instantly stepped on his arrival in the Morea.

But what good can be done by going there by those who not being educated as soldiers or surgeons, could not expect to follow in the footsteps of HOWE or JARVIS? We answer that probably more good is to be done in the purely civil than in either the professional or military line. Greece wants ties with the more civilized nations of the West. The very presence of men from the western nations of Europe and from America—the mere private intercourse with them—their observations on measures—their attendance at the meetings of the legislative assemblies—would operate both as encouragement and check, in the most auspicious way. If the Greeks must remain shut within the bosom of their mountains, fighting within the walls of nature's amphitheater, with the wild beasts of Asia, without spectators to sympathize and applaud, it must not be wondered at, if they retain the remnant of barbarism that hangs upon them; if they struggle with ferocity, and they sink in despair. But let every shining deed have witnesses from the more cultivated nations; let their warriors, in returning from the battles find themselves in the presence of respected strangers, that will inquire for the fate of their prisoners, and that will promise to circulate the authentic fate of their exploits through the civilized world; and the heart of Greece would be cheered. She would feel herself no longer the deserted and abandoned of the world.

The institutions for education are an object of great interest to the Greeks, even amidst the horrors of war. Books are sought

with avidity; monitorial schools are established. There is no doubt that vast good, with small means, might be done by enlightened strangers, in exciting the spirit of improvement in this direction; taking the lead in forming schools, societies for improvement and libraries; and transplanting into Greece all those improvements of our state of society, of which she is capable. In a word, a great drama is now acting on that most interesting stage; a nation is struggling into life. There is a vast demand for activity, enterprise, talent, resource of every kind. It is the field, not for greedy fortune—hunting, but noble adventure; and should the Greeks succeed in establishing their independence, as there is no doubt they will—the man (to repeat an idea from DR. HOWE'S letters) who shall have flown to their aid from foreign lands, and aided in the achievement of their liberties will stand in a most desirable position. To say nothing of the honor he will have reaped, it will be in his power almost to measure out his own reward. Nineteen-twentieths of the soil in Greece was owned by the Turks. This has already been confiscated, and will form an immense national land. It is a land where, besides corn, the vine, the olive, the fig, the mulberry, the orange abounds, whose genial climate was one acknowledged cause of the refinement of its ancient inhabitants; the remains of those beautiful works still adorn it, though in ruins. The victories of the Grecian Armies will yet till it. They choose their abodes from the still cultivated villas of the Venetian lords of the Morea; or the orange gardens, which the Turkish beys have planted on the banks of the Eurotas—some will imitate the example of the Roman gentry, who deserted their palaces at Tibur and Baia to pass their summers in the Olympian Vales. The natural beauties of Panormus and of Sunium still exist at Port Rapti and Cape Colonna; and the steep of Delphi, though its marble temples and their resounding shrines are gone, yet trickles with the dews of Castaly. These are spots which the Grecian Government has formally pledged as the reward of those who shall aid in purging them from the infident invader.

LAFAYETTE

(National Archives of Washington)
"SPECIAL MISSIONS" Vol. 1,
Dec. 15, 1823 — Nov. 13, 1852
(Pages 31-33)

To William C. Sommerville (*)

Secret

Department of State

Washington, Sept 6, 1825.

Sir:

The very deep interest which the people of the United States naturally feel in the existing contest between Greece and Turkey has induced the President to appoint you an Agent for the government of the United States to proceed to Greece. You will accordingly embark on board the United States frigate, Brandywine, which is to carry General Lafayette to France, and upon your arrival there, you will thence continue in that vessel or proceed without delay in such other manner as may appear to you most eligible, to the point of your destination.

Upon reaching Greece you will repair to the actual seat of government and communicate to the existing authorities your arrival and your appointment.

You will let them know that the people of the United States and their government, through the whole of the present struggle of Greece, have constantly felt an anxious desire that it might terminate in the re-establishment of the Liberty and Independence of that Country and that they have consequently observed the events of the war with the most lively interest, sympathizing with Greece when they have been unfortunately adverse and rejoicing when they have been propitious to her cause. Nor ought any indifference, as to its issue, on the part of United States, to be inferred, from the neutrality which they have hitherto prescribed, and probably will continue to prescribe, to themselves. That neutrality is according to the policy which has characterized this government from its origin which was observed during all the Revolutionary wars of France and which has been also extended to the contest between Spain and her American Colonies.

It is better for both, the United States and Greece, that it should not be departed from in the present instance.

(*) The first appointed Agent of the U. S. A. to Greece. Mr. William C. Sommerville died before arriving at his post.

It is a principal object of your agency to collect and transmit from time to time, to this Department information of the present state and future progress of the war by land and at sea, the capacity of Greece to maintain the contest, the number and the condition of her armies; the state of her marine; of the Public Revenue, the amount, dispositions and degree of education of her population, the character and views of the chiefs, and, in short, whatever will tend to enable the government of the United States to form a correct judgement, in regard to the ability of Greece to prosecute the war, and to sustain an independent government.

Without any officious interference in their affairs, or obtruding your advice upon them, you will, whenever applied to, communicate all the information which may be desired, as to this country and its institutions and, you will, on suitable occasions lend your friendly office to deal with any difficulties or soothe any angry passions in the way to that harmonious concert between the Grecian functionaries and commanders without which their cause cannot prosper.

You will also render any aid that you can to our commerce and seamen, in the ports and harbours of Greece. Information which it is hoped is not correct has reached this Department of one or two American merchantmen having engaged in the Turkish service, to transport military men or means. If any such instances should fall within your observation, you will acquaint the parties concerned with the high displeasure of the President at conduct so unworthy of American citizens, and so contrary to their duty, as well as their honour; and that if they should bring themselves, in consequence of such misconduct, into any difficulties, they will have no right to expect the interposition of this government in their behalf.

The compensation which the President has determined to allow you is at the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum. Your commission as chargé d' affaires to Sweden, will be considered as terminating on your arrival in Europe, and as the salary which it carried along will then cease with it, the above compensation will begin on that day.

I have the honour to be your
obedient servant

(Signed) H. CLAY

EXTRACTS
FROM JAMES MONROE'S ANNUAL MESSAGE
TO CONGRESS

17th Congress, Second Session. Monday, December 2nd, 1822.

. . . . Europe is still unsettled, and although the war long menaced between Russia and Turkey has not broken out, there is no certainty that the differences between those Powers will be amicably adjusted. It is impossible to look to the oppressions of the country, respecting which those differences arose, without being deeply affected.

The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments, and arouses in our bosoms the best feelings, of which our nature is susceptible. Superior skill and refinement in the arts, heroic gallantry in action, disinterested patriotism, enthusiastic zeal, and devotion in favor of public liberty are associated with our recollection of ancient Greece. That such a country should have been overwhelmed and so long hidden, as it were, from the world under a gloomy despotism, has been a cause of unceasing and deep regret to generous minds for ages past. It was natural, therefore, that the reappearance of these people in their original character, contending in favor of their liberties, should produce that great excitement and sympathy in their favor, which have been so signally displayed throughout the United States. A strong hope is entertained that these people will receive their independence and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE
OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Published by Authority. Annapolis. J. Hughes, Printer. Pages 11 and 12.

December session 1823.

Tuesday, December 16, 1823.

Mr. WINDER submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

The Senate and House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland contemplate with great satisfaction the state of the country and government, as exhibited in the full and luminous message of the President to the present Congress.

.....But whilst we feel a lively sense of gratitude in looking at the rapidly improving and happy condition of our country, and a just pride in contemplating the high station which the wisdom of the government, and the enterprise and patriotism of the people have given to our country in the estimation of the world; yet we entirely reciprocate the sentiment, "That there never was a period since the establishment of our revolution, when regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or of virtue, patriotism and union among the people".

A confederacy of modern monarchs of Europe has existed for some years past, with avowed purposes of hostility against the system of representative government; not as a mere speculative proposition, but as a practical conduct, and which has already been carried into action in several recent instances in Europe, and in the last of them under such circumstances as manifests a fixed and settled purpose to deny to the people any or participation in government, except so far as their hereditary sovereigns may, of their own mere will and pleasure choose to permit.

The people of the United States, while they appreciate the wise and salutary maxim of their government, of keeping aloof from the political agitations of Europe, have, nevertheless, been unable to hear the avowed principles of this tremendous conspiracy against the liberties of mankind without strong and indignant feelings; and have been awakened to an apprehension that their own happy political system, viewed, as it is, by these monarchs with a secret, but ill-disguised enmity, as the practical and animating example to the rest of mankind; of the happiness of a represent-

ative government, may, when the opportunity occurs, be considered by them as a necessary victim, to ensure the final triumph of their project of universal despotism.

Under these circumstances, the Senate and House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland, perceive with lively sensibility (sic), that their (sic) is just ground to believe that this confederacy already contemplates to extend the practical application of their principles beyond the boundaries of Europe; and meditate an attempt to reduce our Sister Republics in America from their present independent condition to their former state of subjection to their faithless tyrant; thus, distinctly admonishing the people of the United States, that their local position is no security against the application of a principle, which, in its terms, embraces them.

We cannot, therefore, but view any attempt on these republics "who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence the United States have on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged as dangerous to our peace and safety, and "as manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States,"

Therefore,

Resolved, That we highly approve the frank and candid declaration on this subject contained in the President's message to Congress, as justly due to the character and spirit of the nation over which he presides, and as directed by sound wisdom and a provident view to the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That while we hope and believe this declaration will prove a salutary warning to the confederated sovereigns, and deter them from attempting to execute their intention—yet should the event show that this hope is fallacious, we feel a confident assurance that the people of the United States will be prepared to make good the warning, and will be convinced that in employing their energy, power, and resources, in defeating such machinations and assaults against the independence of their neighbors, they are most effectually securing their own.

Resolved, That we view with deep solicitude and anxious interest the noble and heroic struggle which the Grecians are waging against their relentless and barbarous tyrant; and that we experience a high gratification in believing he has forever lost

his power over them, and that Greece will again assume an independent station among the nations of the earth.

Which were read, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Page 14.

Thursday, December 18, 1823.

Mr. Winder's "resolutions relative to South America", being the order of the day, were taken up, read the third time, and unanimously assented to.

Sympathy for the Greeks.

COMMUNICATED TO THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 2, 1824.
IN THE SENATE, DEC. 19, 1823.

Resolved: That the State of South Carolina regards with deep interest the noble and patriotic struggle of the modern Greeks to rescue from the foot of the infidel and the barbarian the hallowed land of Leonidas and Socrates; and would hail with pleasure the recognition by the American Government, of the Independence of Greece;

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives at Washington.

Ordered: That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

By order of the Senate

WM. D. MARTIN, C. S.

In the House, Dec. 20, 1823.

Resolved: That the House do concur in the resolutions.

Ordered: That they be returned to Senate.

By order of the House,

R. ANDERSON, C. H. R.

Mr. Robert Y. Hayne, Senator from S. Carolina, communicated the following (above) resolutions passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina.

FROM THE GREEK COMMITTEE OF BOSTON
TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Boston, Sept. 29, 1825.

Sir:

The undersigned on behalf of the Greek Committee of Boston, beg leave to represent to You, that Mr. JONATHAN P. MILLER of Vermont repaired to Greece in the summer of 1824 under the patronage of the Greek Committee. Mr. MILLER was personally known to one of the Committee, Col. HARRIS, under whom he had served in the army of the United States; he brought very advantageous testimonials from gentlemen of the first respectability in Vermont. His appearance and conduct while in Boston previous to his departure were highly exemplary. He has been well received by the Greek Government as the Committee perceive by their letters from Prince MAVROCORDATO, Secretary General. He has received the rank of Captain in the Greek service. At the same time the Greek treasury is so low that it pays nothing in the form of regular wages to those in its employment. The funds of the Greek Committee of Boston—always inconsiderable—have been wholly exhausted in assisting several persons to repair Greece besides Mr. MILLER.

Considering it, however, highly desirable to furnish this young man with a small sum (\$200.—) per an., which he has himself named as sufficient for his support, it has occurred to the Committee that his services might be made so useful to the Government of the U. S. as to authorize his receiving that sum as their private agent. The Committee are fully aware that no avowed relation could exist between our Government and one of its subjects in arms against a power with whom we are at peace. But we suppose at the same time that the employment of a Confidential Agent of the character of Capt. MILLER for the procuring of prompt, authentic information of importance to the public service would carry in it nothing unusual or improper. Should it be necessary that the arrangement should be entirely confidential, it might easily remain even to Mr. MILLER himself.

Feeling a great interest in securing this little provision for him, we beg leave to express a strong desire that You may feel able and disposed to make it.

We are, Sir, with the highest respect,
Your faithful humble servants,

LETTER FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
TO HENRY CLAY
NEED FOR SENDING MILITARY AID TO GREECE

La Grange, May 28, 1826.

. . . . I have already communicated my private observations on the strange and portentful contrast that existed between the liberal sentiments, the improving good sense of the people on this continent, more particularly in France, and the bold, but, I expect, imprudent encroachments of power and priesthood on the actual state of civilization. This anomaly is very striking in the dispositions relative to Greece. It appears that Great Britain and their continental partners have succeeded in tampering with the co-religionary movement of the Russians. The British commander of the Ionian Islands has boldly invited the heroic population of Missolonghi to surrender to the Turks, which amounts to the massacre of every man, the rape of every woman, and the conversion to Mohammedanism, if not the death, of every child, prisoner of war in their hands, while a scanty supply to the starving garrison, or at least the starving women and children, was so easy a matter. On the other hand, renegade officers, protected by the French Government, have assisted in reducing that unfortunate population who have resolved to blow up, along with their enemies, such part of themselves as could not fight, and devote the other to destruction, among the havoc they made in the barbarian ranks of the Austrians. I shall only say that nothing can exceed or equal the infamy of their conduct. In the meanwhile, the popular feeling in favor of the Grecian cause has never been so warm and so general. Their adversaries are branded with the most pointed reproaches. Collections are going on, supplies are sent. The people of France, the ladies of Paris, and successively of every town are acting a conspicuous and useful part in their behalf. I see in an English paper that some stipulations have been made at Petersburg in favor of Greece. But although public opinion is much excited, I question even this dilatory interference. I need not tell you, my dear friend, that I have been anxiously waiting for the arrival of the two private New York frigates and persisting in the opinion that the presence of an American squadron on those seas affords honorable opportunities, consistent with the rules of neutrality, to render essential services. And, indeed, such I have found the popular feeling in the United States. Such is now the general feeling in Europe, that every service rendered to those people would be looked upon with very favorable constructions.

GENERAL KOLOKOTRONE TO EDWARD EVERETT

General Headquarters, Peloponnesian Front,

Patras, July 5, 1826.

Sir:

I have the honor to answer your letters of March 3 and March 30 which I was very happy to receive on May 10. I understand from your first letter, Sir, that the philanthropic people of America, sympathizing with the struggle of their Christian brothers in Greece who are fighting for their liberty, have sent food and clothing on the ship which carried your letters, and that they are planning to send more supplies to help us in our need. I am most happy to inform you that the ship has arrived in time, but according to the instruction given by the humanitarian residents of New York these supplies were to be distributed by your fellow-countryman, Dr. Howe, to the poor, the aged, the widows and orphans. The supplies benefited us most auspiciously for they arrived at a time when the destitute people of Greece were on the verge of starvation, deprived of their crust of bread by the daily depredations of their enemy who permits them no agricultural activity and no commerce, so that they must live on grass and the fruits of trees. It would however, have been more advantageous to our cause had the supplies been distributed among our soldiers who are engaged in active warfare and who are the only defense of the weak. Devoted as they are to the battle alone, they have been totally deprived of food and clothing and thus for a long time now they have not been able to gather their forces in an attempt to strike at the enemy. All Greece is poor today, and for this reason it would be better if our American benefactors were to direct the committees which are to receive whatever relief supplies may subsequently be sent to Greece to distribute them at the battlefield. For though our weaker citizens,—the aged, the widows, the orphans,—may be temporarily relieved by such supplies, they will, since their tiny crops have no protection against the enemy, eventually die of starvation or they will be slaughtered by the Turks anyway unless there is a well-organized battlefield to prevent it. And so the benefits of your relief are multiplied when it is distributed to the soldiers.

In your second letter, you introduce your fellow-countryman,

Mr. Meredith. Unfortunately, my military duties prevent me from meeting with him for the present, but I shall be most happy to offer my friendliest respects to his person when I do meet him.

Even now, my dear Sir, Greece considers herself fortunate in partaking of the bounty of her fellow-Christians who extend their sympathy and who support her just war for independence by their relief drives. We are fortunate to have the enlightened virtues of the men who have been chosen to head our Government, our fleet, our army. I refer to the worthy Mr. John Capodistria, the noted Lord Cochran, the Honorable Richard George. We are confident that from their beneficent efforts will emanate the salvation of Greece, and that Greece will at last reach her long-awaited goal, Independence.

The sacred Acropolis at Athens, after ten months of courageous resistance to its besieger Kioutachin, after having lost so many sacred victims which our nation had offered for its defense, after so many drives by means of which the philanthopists of all Europe had supported the struggle of those who were battling both within the sacred precincts and without, has now by a base treaty fallen into the hands of the besieger. The defenders of the sacred Hill, both armed and unarmed, transported by French and Austrian warships, have been rescued and with them has been rescued the firm decision to continue to the last man the battle against the enemies of our faith and our country. On the other hand, Ibrahim chose this opportunity when the entire nation had concentrated its naval and land strength upon the defense of our great Greek Metropolis and when all military measures were being focused upon that Attic battlefield alone, nor was it possible for us to do more because of our dire lack of means,—Ibrahim, I say, chose this opportunity to visit upon the Peloponnesus the most frightful depredation. Yet he was not able to carry out his intentions, for the Peloponnesian Greek has already made up his mind to live and die a free man and he thinks nothing of seeing his own blood flow in torrents, of seeing his aged kinfolk, the maidens and the young children imprisoned or slaughtered, of witnessing the most unprecedented plunder of his property. All these bitter hardships the enemy visits upon him daily, but he resists valiantly, accepting death rather than the dishonor of slavery. And thus with greater enthusiasm than ever before and with whole-heartedness, he battles against Ibrahim. His battles are good and clear omens that he will deliver to the same fate as Dramale

this Ibrahim himself, and any other force that is sent against him, thus insuring his own liberty and the rights of all mankind.

Philanthropic people of America! The people of Greece are not ungrateful to their benefactors, We are grateful to those who with stentorian voice proclaim our epic struggle. We inscribe their names with ineffaceable letters upon the chronicles of regenerate Greece so that they may be delivered to eternity and to the respect of coming generations. Our feelings of human love toward you we voice with the warmest pleasure. Therefore, do not cease the continuance of your relief. Be assured that in supporting our just war you will achieve the name of being the only one who sympathized with our undeserved suffering, thus benefiting all mankind and keeping your consciences clear that you are carrying out the commands of Jesus Christ. You too, great phil-Hellene, who have such great influence upon your countrymen, you must not cease urging your people to continue their generous drives. You may be sure that Greece will be eternally grateful to you. Do not neglect to write to me whatever external news you may have that may be useful to my country. And with this request, I proffer you my respects and those of my country, and I remain,

Your trusted friend and servant,

Commander of the Peloponnesian front

(Signed) TH. KOLOKOTRONE

(Stamped)

Kolokotrone Theodore

1825

(See answer on Page 49)

EDWARD EVERETT'S ANSWER
TO
GENERAL KOLOKOTRONIS

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston. *Everett Collection*.
Letter-Books (Copies of Edward Everett's Letters).
Volume 6. Pages 40/41.

Washington, House of Representatives,
3rd March, 1827.

General,

I have had the honor to receive the letter of last July addressed to me by your Excellency. I have made it public to the friends of Greece and the American people generally. Our citizens have been deeply affected with sympathy, on hearing of the sufferings of our fellow Christians in Greece; and I have the happiness to inform you, that they are anxious to contribute to their relief. The law of nations does not permit the Government of the United States to render you any warlike aid, but the American people, in their warlike capacity, are eager to afford all the assistance in their power, to their brave and suffering fellowmen. The vessel which bears this letter, is loaded with provisions and clothing, the contribution of benevolent individuals, and it is hoped will bring some relief to the wants of your heroic countrymen. Two or three other vessels will shortly follow from the different parts of the country and will be received, I hope, as a proof that the hearts of the American people are with you. This first cargo is the exclusive offering of the citizens of New York.

Wishing to you, General, and to your brave and patriotic countrymen victory and success, I subscribe myself

Your faithful, humble Servant,

EDWARD EVERETT

(See Page 33)

May 5, 1827

THE PRESIDENT OF THE THIRD NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY AT TREZENE
TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To His Excellency the President of the United States
of North America:

Excellency: In extending a helping hand towards the Old World, and encouraging it in its march to freedom and civilization, the New World covers itself with increased glory, and does honor to humanity.

Greece, Sir, has received with gratitude the signal testimonies of the philanthropic sentiments of the people of North America, as well as its generous assistance.

Commissioned to express to your excellency the sincere feelings of my nation, I esteem myself happy in being the organ of communication between free communities which, although separated by space, are, nevertheless, drawn towards one another by the principles of morals, and by whatever is truly beneficial to human society.

I am, with respect,

E. SISSINY
*President of the Third National
Assembly of Greece*

N. SPILLIADY, *Secretary*

Trezene, May 5, 1827, O. S.

GOVERNOR CAPO D' ISTRIAS
TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Corfu, June 15/27, 1827.

Translation

To His Excellency the President of the United States of America.

Excellency: The President of the General National Congress of my nation has just transmitted to me a letter, addressed to your Excellency, in which he expresses the sentiments of gratitude with which the liberal conduct of the American nation has filled the nation over which he presides.

I deem myself exceedingly happy in having been selected as the organ of this communication; and I pray God, the Protector of America and Greece, to afford me, in future, other opportunities of witnessing the reciprocal sentiments of two nations, to one of whom I belong, and offer to the other the sentiments of my admiration and the homage of my gratitude.

I take great pleasure in availing myself of the honor afforded me by this opportunity of presenting to your excellency the homage of my own sentiments of profound respect.

Your Excellency's most humble and devoted servant,

COUNT CAPO D' ISTRIAS

EXTRACTS
FROM JAMES MONROE'S ANNUAL MESSAGE
TO CONGRESS

December 2nd, 1823.

18th Congress, first session. [Same message in which
MONROE DOCTRINE was enunciated].

. . . . Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers, to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm and manly policy, meeting in all instances the claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.

. . . . A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no Power has declared in their favor, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them; that Greece will become again an independent nation, that she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes.

THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Communicated to the House of Representatives,

December 29, 1823.

SYMPATHY FOR THE GREEKS

To the Congress of the United States.

The memorial of the committee appointed at a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of New York, assembled to take into consideration the situation of the Greeks, respectfully sheweth:

That the citizens whom they represent have in common with their fellow-citizens throughout the United States, witnessed with lively sensibility the heroic efforts of the Greeks to rescue themselves from Turkish bondage. It appeared to them that the Greek cause was not only entitled to the good wishes of this country, but, as far as might be done consistently with the views of Government, to every possible assistance. In the opinion of the meeting the independence of the Greek nation was a subject of the highest concern to the interests of the human race, and recommended itself to the approbation of every civilized people by the most powerful considerations that could possibly be addressed either to the judgment or to the sympathy of mankind.

Your memorialists have accordingly been instructed to apply to Congress with the request that the independence of the Greek nation might be recognized by the Government of this country. In undertaking to comply with this instruction, the committee conceived that they will have discharged their trust when they make known to Congress the anxious desire of the citizens of New York, either that the independence of the Greeks may be speedily and formally recognized or such steps preparatory thereto taken as may, in the opinion of Government, be consistent with its interests, its policy, and its honor. The suitable time for the exercise of such a prerogative of the Government must always rest in its sound discretion, and your memorialists repose with the entire confidence in the wisdom of the application of that discretion. They would, however, respectfully suggest that, in the opinion of their fellow-citizens, as far as they have hitherto thought proper

to declare it, the Greeks have proved themselves competent to maintain their independence, and that by their union, their political system, their organization, their strength; their successes, their intelligence, and their determined spirit, they have sufficiently vindicated their title to assume a separate and equal station among the nations of the world.

How far the case of the South American Governments, whose national existence was admitted by the United States some time since, may be deemed analogous is respectfully submitted to the superior judgment of those to whom this application is addressed. It has, however, been supposed that there are peculiar circumstances connected with the cause of the Greeks which ought to awaken the most active concern for their welfare, and which require the application of every just precedent in support of their independence.

Your memorialists would deem it improper on this occasion to enlarge on this subject or to do more than merely allude to the consideration of the barbarous dominion of the Turks, equally fatal to liberty, learning and taste, and under which the Greeks have been most cruelly oppressed for ages; to the spirit of the Mohammedan superstition, presenting an insurmountable obstacle to the progress of civilization; to the ingenious, enterprising, free and commercial character of the Greeks; to their language, their literature, their religion, and their eventful history, exciting the deepest interest in their favor, and endearing them to the Christian world by recollections of their past sufferings and of their ancient glory.

And your Memorialists will ever pray,

Marinus Willett	M. Clarkson	Lynde Catlin
Jno. P. Romeyn	Isaac Lawrence	Henry Rutgers
Henry D. Sewall	Stephen Allen	Henry Wheaton
Felix Pascalis	J. Morton	John Pintard
Hiram Ketchum	Alex'r M'Leod	Charles King
Caldwallader D. Colden	J. G. Swift	Robert M'Queen
J. R. Hurd	Wm. Johnson	Jos. Ogden Hoffman
Geo. Demarest	R. Sedgwick	Thomas H. Merry
Jon. Goodhue	John G. Coster	William Paulding, Jr.
Nath'l F. Moore	Philip Hone	Wm. Johnson
Jno. Trumbull	Wm. Bayard	Russell H. Nevins
Samuel Boyd	James Kent	
S. Jones	Richard Varick	

RESOLUTION PASSED BY CITIZENS
OF POUGHKEEPSIE, JAN. 1, 1824

Library of Congress. Manuscript Division.
Webster Papers. Volume 1, f. 15509/10.

At a meeting of the citizens of Poughkeepsie held at the Hotel to take into consideration the propriety of aiding the suffering Greeks pursuant to public notice on the *first day of January* 1824.

General James Tallmade was called to the chair and the Reverend Cornelius C. Cuyler was appointed Secretary.

Whereupon it was resolved that a Committee of Five be appointed to prepare and report to this meeting resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting in relation to the Greek cause,

Whereupon it was ordered that Ebenezer Nye, Stephen Cleveland, Theodore Allen, Major Bailey and Albert Cochs compose said Committee.

The Committee reported the following resolutions which after a short and eloquent address by the Reverend C. C. Cuyler on the objects of the Meeting were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that the Greek Nation ought of right to be Free and Independent, and that the People of the United States, pre-eminently enjoying those blessings ought not to look with indifference at their sufferings.

Resolved, that we view with a lively interest the contest now carried on by the Greek Nation against a barbarous enemy to obtain their Independence and that it is the duty of every freeman living under a free government to aid them in the important struggle.

Resolved, that it is right, just and proper to aid our Christian Brethren of Greece against the cruel and unrelenting Moslems, and that every one who values the Christian Religion owes it to himself and the Great Head of the Christian Church to aid in the Pious Cause.

Resolved, that the Ministers of the Gospel, and the various religious societies in the Country of Dutchess be and they are

hereby requested to assemble their several congregations and solicit from them Contributions in aid of the Greek Nation.

Resolved unanimously that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Hon. Daniel Webster, Member of Congress from Massachusetts for the high and honorable stand he has taken in favor of the Greek Nation, and that the Chairman and Secretary of this Meeting transmit to him a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, that a Committee consisting of nine persons with power to add to their number be appointed to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions, which committee are requested to publish an address to the inhabitants of Dutchess in aid of the Greek nation.

Whereupon the Chairman by order of the Meeting appointed Ebenezer Nye, Stephen Cleveland, Nathaniel P. Tallmade, Major Bailey, Abraham G. Storm, Albert Cox, Jacob Van Ness, John Brush and John Nelson to compose said Committee.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the newspapers printed in this village.

JAMES TALLMADE
Chairman

CAS. C. CUYLER
Secretary

THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON
APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Communicated to the House of Representatives,

January 5, 1824.

SYMPATHY FOR THE GREEKS

Memorial

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States in Congress assembled.

The undersigned, a committee appointed for this purpose, by a large number of the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, convened by public notification on the 19th instant, beg leave most respectfully to represent:

That they feel a deep interest in the political situation of the people of Greece, and rejoice in the information recently communicated by the Chief Magistrate of the United States "that there is good reason to believe Greece will become again an independent nation."

That the contest of an oppressed and enslaved people for the invaluable blessings of self-government, and of a Christian people for the enjoyment of religious liberty, has a claim to the best wishes of this nation, for its eventual success, and to whatever aid and encouragement, consistently with the primary duty of self-preservation, it may have the ability to afford.

No one who has duly reflected upon the consequences which have resulted from our own successful struggle in the cause of civil liberty, not as respects the interests of our nation only, but as it has affected also the condition of the whole civilized world, can hesitate to admit that the question of the erection of a new independent Christian State is the most momentous that can occur in the program of human affairs, and especially deserving the attention of the representatives of a free people. Centuries, whose annals are filled with the common succession of wars and conquests, may pass away, without being attended with any important result to the great cause of civilization and humanity; but the emancipation from a barbarous despotism of a gallant and enterprising and intelligent people must be followed by the most propitious consequences, and cannot fail to add to the security of all free Governments, by increasing the number of those who are devoted to their common defence.

The extermination of the Turkish despotism of the coasts

and islands of the Mediterranean sea has justly been regarded as a more worthy object of concert and coalition among civilized powers than any which ever engaged their united attention. The existence of that despotism has reduced to a state of desolation several of the most fertile countries of the globe, and annihilated the commerce that might otherwise have been maintained. It has been attended with the grossest insults and outrages on the dignity of States and the liberty of their citizens. The maintaining of a powerful marine force, expensive consular establishments, disgraceful tribute, slavery and war, have successively been among the evils to which this lawless domination has subjected the civilized world, and from which our own country has not been exempted.

It is then quite obvious that the erection of a new free State in the Mediterranean, possessing not only the coasts of Southern Greece, but the islands, particularly of Candia and Cyprus, would form a powerful check upon the barbarous dependencies of the Porte in those seas, and give facility to that commercial enterprise which now finds its way only to one port of European or Asiatic Turkey.

Your Memorialists would not presume to make any suggestion as to the course which it may become the American Government to pursue at this interesting crisis. They feel, in common with their fellow-citizens generally the just weight and obligation of that policy which hitherto has prohibited an interference with the internal concerns of any of the powers of Europe, and content themselves, therefore, with expressing their assurance, that if the peculiar and unprecedented condition of the Greeks should, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, form a case of exception to that rule of policy, the measures which may be adopted shall receive their cordial support.

But, your memorialists, at any rate, cannot refrain from the expressions of their earnest wish that the indignation and abhorrence which they are satisfied is universal throughout the United States at the mode in which the Turkish Government is carrying on the war against Greece, should be distinctly avowed in the face of the world, and that other civilized and Christian nations should be invited to join in a solemn remonstrance against such barbarous and inhuman depravity.

The sale of forty thousand Christian women, and children (after the massacre of their husbands and fathers), in open market, in the presence of Christian Europe, and without one word of

remonstrance from the surrounding nations, is a circumstance discreditable to the age in which we live. If older and nearer nations are silent on such a subject, there is the greater reason and the more honor in giving utterance to the feelings which are excited on this side of the Atlantic, and of endeavoring to obtain the interference and combining the sentiment of all civilized nations to put an end to such horrible scenes.

The just indignation of the world has recently been manifested by a simultaneous effort to humble and restrain the Barbary powers. Every year has witnessed some new exertions among Christian nations to abolish the horrible traffic in African slaves; an amelioration of the ancient laws of war with regard to private property has recently been propounded as a subject worthy the consideration of the nations; and yet no remonstrance has been made in behalf of Christian brotherhood and suffering humanity.

Your memorialists do therefore most earnestly commend to the constitutional representatives of the American people an attentive consideration of the foregoing interesting and important subjects.

All which is most respectfully submitted, etc.

Thomas L. Winthrop	Henry D. Orne	Edward Everett
H. A. S. Dearborn	Samuel D. Harris	S. Adams Wells
Samuel F. Jarvis	Georges Blake	F. C. Warren
Warren Dutton	James T. Austin	

[Manuscript letter, in New Hampshire Historical Society Collection, Concord, N. H.]

Boston, 30 December, 1823.

Honorable Daniel Webster:

Sir:

The Committee appointed for the purpose take liberty to enclose you a Memorial on the affairs of Greece with a request that you would be pleased to present it to the Congress of the United States.

We have the honour to be,

Very respectfully,

Your most ob. servants to be

Thos. Winthrop	Samuel F. Jarvis	Samuel D. Harris
Geo. Blake	Edward Everett	F. C. Warren
H. A. Dearborn	Henry Orne	Warren Dutton
James T. Austin	S. Adams Wells	

ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF
THE THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
BEGUN AND READ IN THE TOWN OF
FRANKFORT, ON MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY
OF NOV. 1823.

Resolutions approbatory of the course of the President of the United States, in relation to the struggles of the Greeks and South Americans for freedom, and in relation to the administration of the general government.

Approved, January 7, 1824.

RESOLVED by the Legislature of Kentucky, That the sentiments expressed by the President of the United States, at the opening of Congress, in his message to that body, in relation to the struggle by the Greeks for the right of self government, and particularly the wish which he expresses, that the devotion of that people to the cause of freedom, may be crowned with ultimate success; that Greece, once the admiration of the world, the theme of universal eulogy—ever interesting to literature and science, to the politician and patriot, may achieve her emancipation, burst the shackles of the crescent, and emerging from the gloom of despotism, shine refulgent with the splendours of her pristine freedom; must be the fervent hope of each votary of liberty, and is the enthusiastic prayer of Kentucky.

EXTRACTS
FROM PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE,
18th CONGRESS, 2nd SESSION

December 7, 1824. James Monroe, President.

. . . . In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe, and between Spain and the new Governments, our neighbors, in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of independence, of liberty, and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring Powers is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favor. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning in the hearts of their respective Governments, may lead to a more decisive result? that they may produce an accord among them to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'
PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

Twentieth Congress, First Session.—December 4, 1827

. . . . From the interest taken by this sovereign (the Emperor Nicholas of Russia) in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European Powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, which they have so long and so gallantly sustained; that they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which by their sufferings in the cause of liberty they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the people and the Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their government, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, the Representatives of that nation to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.