

school now containing eighty girls, collected within a few feet from the place where I am writing, there are already, within six weeks since the door was opened to them, two or three pupils of sixteen or eighteen years of age; who, beginning with the alphabet, can now teach others with propriety, in words of two syllables. And although we are as yet, far from having introduced that degree of discipline which we desire, we are sure it would gratify our patrons to see the rapid improvement in cleanliness of person and apparel, use of the needle, reading, writing, mental arithmetic, and correctness of deportment generally. Already too, their affectionate feelings are going forth towards their teachers; and through the children, the parents are daily becoming more accessible to a good influence. A father, whose little girl had carried home a New Testament at evening, came to express the delight he took in its perusal, and to beg that he might have the means of reading it, not only mornings and evenings, but throughout the day. The time will not suffice to give a minute account of the progress of the school from month to month. Nor is this necessary. It must be gratifying to every benevolent mind to be assured, that the blessing of heaven has rested on the efforts of this society, in promoting education among the female children of the Greeks. Each individual in contemplating what has been done, and the prospect opening wider and wider before us, has reason in humble reliance on the providence of God, to resolve on persevering in the plan of operations which has been adopted.

It must be gratifying to every member of this society to know, that Mr. Brewer's labors are not confined merely to the school which has been mentioned. Desirous of accomplishing all the good in his power, he has undertaken to instruct a number of lads in the English language; and this is done in connection with the Greek college at Smyrna. This college was established in the year 1733; but though so long a period has elapsed since its organization, its

progress has not been uniform or vigorous. Within a few years, under its present industrious and enlightened instructor, Abraham of Cesarea, this school has revived, and the patronage of the public has been so far extended, that the number of pupils exceeds three hundred. Mr. Brewer, besides his other labors, preaches occasionally to the English and Americans who reside at Smyrna, and has established a Sabbath school which is in a flourishing condition.

In the conclusion of a letter from Mr. Brewer to the society, dated April 24, 1830, he thus urges his plea for aid to the institutions he has commenced.

A single garment, with a few needles, thread, &c., and three or four dollars in money, would furnish a girl with a New Testament, and qualify her to read that precious volume. For the truth of these statements, we may appeal to the experiment already made here and in European Greece, and to the sober sense of hundreds around us. Our wants then are briefly these; first a *press*, without which on the spot, our operations will be greatly retarded; next unmade cloth, clothing, &c.; books and stationary for the pupils, and money for the support of assistant teachers and the preparation of school-rooms. We would not be unduly importunate in our plea. We are grateful for the liberal patronage and Christian support which we have received. We know that from our own and other lands there are many, very many calls of benevolence. We would not look exclusively upon our own field of labor. Still in these unhealthy climates, what we do, must be done quickly. But a few days distance from this, the plague is raging; time wears away, and we long, before we lie down in our graves, to be instrumental of accomplishing such good as shall reward our patrons and bring down upon them the blessings of generations unborn.

American Board of Foreign Missions.

CHEROKEES.

Further particulars respecting the Imprisonment of the Missionaries.

SINCE the article, pp. 281—4, was closed, a letter has been received from Mr. Worcester, whose arrest was then noticed, giving some account of the inhuman treatment experienced by himself and Dr. Butler, and their Methodist brethren, Rev. Messrs. M'Leod and Trott, while in the hands of the Georgia guard, on their way to head quarters and during their confinement in the jail at that place.

Jail at Camp Gilmer, July 18, 1831.

Early on Friday morning, July 8th, I with my guard joined sergeant Brooks, at the house of a near neighbor, and rode thence ten miles, to where Col. Nelson was, with a detachment of which that under Mr. Brooks, by which I was arrested, was only a part. There I found the Rev. Mr. Trott, a Methodist missionary who

has a Cherokee family, and a Cherokee by the name of Proctor. Proctor was chained to the wall of the house by the neck, and had another chain around his ankle. He had been arrested, on Tuesday, on the charge of digging for gold; chained the first night by the ankle only, the second and third by the neck to the wall, and by the ankle to Mr. Trott. Mr. Trott was arrested on Wednesday, and taken on horseback about 10 miles to where Col. Nelson then was. He had been before arrested, and was under bonds to answer at court for the offence of residing in the nation without license, and now was taken again, as having committed the second offence by returning to his family while the cause was pending. On Thursday he and Proctor were marched on foot 22 miles, to the place where I found them, Proctor being chained by the neck to the wagon. This manner of treatment, I supposed, was occasioned by his having offered resistance when arrested, and afterwards attempted to escape.

When I was arrested, sergeant Brooks inquired the state of my family, and when told that Mrs. Worcester was still confined to her

bed, remarked that he regretted that Col. Nelson was not himself present, implying, as I understood him, that if he were, he probably would not arrest me under such circumstances. When we arrived where Col. Nelson was, I requested Mr. Brooks to mention to him the state in which he found us, which he very readily promised to do; but certainly had not fulfilled his promise when I heard him say that I was to go on to head quarters—i. e. to this place. Perceiving, therefore, that the state of my family was not to be regarded, I said no more.

We were then marched on foot 22 miles to the same place from which Mr. Trott and Mr. Proctor were taken the day before, Proctor being again chained to the wagon. We had proceeded about three miles when we met Messrs. McLeod and Wells, two Methodist clergymen, not residing within the charter of Georgia. With leave of Col. Nelson, they turned and rode along some distance in our company. In conversation, Mr. McLeod asked Mr. Trott whether he had been chained the preceding night, and being answered in the affirmative, asked if it were according to law to chain a prisoner who manifested no disposition to escape. Mr. Trott said he thought not, but that we ought not to blame those under whose charge we were, as they were obliged to act according to orders. Mr. McLeod remarked, "It seems they proceed more by orders than by law." This gave offence. A few words had passed between Mr. McLeod and some of the guard, when Col. Nelson rode up, and being told of the remark, asked Mr. McLeod where he resided. He replied "in Tennessee." Col. Nelson, with a curse, ordered him to "flank off." Mr. McLeod, turning his horse, said, "I will, sir, if it is your command," but added, hastily as he afterwards said, "You will hear from me again." He was then riding away, when the Col. ordered him to halt, and then to dismount and lead his horse along in the rear. He then inquired of Mr. Trott whether this was "one of their circuit riders." Mr. Trott answered "Yes." Mr. McLeod's horse was then taken from him and delivered to Mr. Wells, and he was declared a prisoner, and ordered to walk on with the rest. For a short distance Brooks compelled him to keep the centre of the road, through mire and water, threatening to thrust him through with the bayonet if he turned aside. In the mean time he was heaping upon all our heads a load of tremendous curses, and reviling missionaries and all ministers of the gospel in language which, for profaneness and obscenity, could not be exceeded. The words of our Savior he turned into ridicule—"Fear not"—said he, tauntingly—"Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." The manner in which these words were uttered did not prevent me, at least, from rejoicing in the consolation they afford.—Brooks was the chief speaker, and exceeded all, though some others joined him in his revilings.

Another circumstance afterwards occurred, which was related to me by Mr. Thompson, who was eye witness. Mr. Wells, after Mr. McLeod's arrest, pursued his journey in the opposite direction, till he met Mr. Thompson, riding in the same direction with the guard. He then turned, and rode in company with Mr. T. intending to see what should become of Mr. McLeod, and to render him any assistance in his power. After some time they came up with the guard. When Col. Nelson saw Mr. Wells,

he ordered him to ride out of his sight, either before or behind, threatening violence if he did not. Mr. Wells, without replying fell back a little and followed on. Col. Nelson cut a stick, and making up to Mr. Wells, gave him a severe blow on the head. Mr. Wells then said that he had a right to travel the public road, and should do it. He persevered accordingly, and rode on till he came to a house where Mr. McLeod had requested him to stop. I know not what offence Mr. Wells had given, unless that, in conversation with me, he had expressed strong disapprobation of the policy of the state of Georgia, and the course pursued by the executive of the United States. Towards the end of our days' journey, Mr. McLeod was afflicted with a severe pain in the hips and knees, to which he had been subject, and requested the privilege of riding. Col. Nelson sent him answer, that Proctor at first thought he could not walk, but afterwards got along very well.

At night the four prisoners were chained together by the ankle in pairs.

Sometime after we lay down, a small detachment arrived with Dr. Butler. He had been arrested at Hawsis on the preceding day. After crossing a river, three or four miles from home, a chain was fastened by a padlock around his neck, and at the other end to the neck of a horse, by the side of which he walked. Night soon came on. The horse was kept walking at a quick pace, and Dr. Butler unable to see any obstruction which a rough wilderness road might present, and liable at any moment to fall, and so to be dragged by the neck till the horse should stop. After walking some distance in the dark, on representing the danger of his situation, he was taken up behind the saddle, his chains being still fastened to the horse's neck and short enough to keep his neck close to the shoulder of the guard. In this situation the horse fell. Both his riders fell under him, and neither the horse nor either of the men could rise, till others could come, and, after ascertaining their situation by the sense of feeling, roll the horse over. Dr. Butler was considerably hurt, but the soldier more, having two ribs broken. After this, till they came to their lodgings, Dr. Butler was permitted to ride; while a soldier walked. In the mean time they lost their way in the woods. However, they found a pine knot, of which they made a torch by striking fire, and by this means recovered their way. Their lodging place was only 14 miles from Dr. Butler's, but it was midnight when they arrived, well drenched with rain. When they lay down, the prisoner was chained to his bedstead by the ankle, the officer, however, putting a handkerchief around under the chain. The next day they had 35 miles or more to travel. Dr. Butler wore the chain on his neck, but no longer fastened to a horse. He was occasionally permitted to ride, one or another of the soldiers walking in his stead. At night he was chained to Mr. McLeod and me.

On Friday morning we had to cross the Hightower river in a boat. As the prisoners, with a part of the guard were crossing, Mr. Thompson was observed on the opposite side waiting to speak with us. At the same time Col. Nelson and sergent Brooks were observed in conversation. Brooks then called to those who were with us, charging them that no person should be allowed to speak with a prisoner privately, and no letter to be delivered unexamined.

Proctor was now mounted on his own horse, (which had been taken as a prize when he was arrested) wearing a chain as Dr. Butler had worn it the day before. He had a bag of clothes for a saddle, and a rope halter instead of a bridle. No other one was chained. When we had travelled a considerable distance, four of the soldiers were so kind as to walk four or five miles, and allow the prisoners to ride; for which we were told they were afterwards abused by Brooks, who now had the command of the detachment, Col. Nelson having parted from them. Afterwards Mr. Trott, being likely to fail, was mounted on Proctor's horse in his stead. Still later Mr. McLeod, having become so lame that he could scarcely walk, solicited the privilege of riding. Brooks, with much cursing, compelled him to walk on. Afterwards, however, he ordered Mr. Trott to dismount, and placed Mr. McLeod in his stead. Our day's journey was 35 miles.

At night only Proctor was chained, Brooks having retired without giving any orders on the subject, and the officer who had charge of us not being disposed to chain us.

The Sabbath came, and we had 22 miles to travel. Remonstrance would only have irritated. We were under the command of armed men, and must travel on. Mr. McLeod, being utterly unable to walk, was mounted on Proctor's horse. Mr. Trott was allowed to ride a part of the way in the wagon, and Dr. Butler and myself two or three miles on horseback.

Arrived here, we were, as a matter of course, marched into camp under sound of fife and drum.—We were then introduced to the jail, Brooks saying as we entered, "There is where all the enemies of Georgia have to land—there and in hell." Happily man has not the keys of the everlasting prison.—At night a white man who has a Cherokee family was added to our number.

Our prison, when we entered it, presented no very pleasant appearance. The floor was sufficiently dirty, and there was little air or light, and a very unpleasant smell. All these evils we have in a good measure remedied, so that our dwelling is comparatively comfortable. The want of air and light we have supplied in some degree, by enlarging some holes already made through the daubing of the wall, and making others new, no man forbidding us. True the floor is rough, but we contrive to sleep on it soundly enough. We have no chairs, bench or table, but these are not indispensable.* We have plenty of wholesome food and good water, and a sufficient supply of blankets for the night. We have no chains to wear—Proctor's was taken off on his being put in jail. Under the care of a merciful Providence we all enjoy good health. Though not at liberty, we dwell in peace, and with peace of conscience we are contented.

On Monday Mr. Thompson and Mr. Wells came and requested an interview with us. Mr. Thompson was admitted, under the restriction that no one should have any private conversation with us, or receive any papers from us without their being inspected by Col. Nelson, who has the present command, Col. Sandford

*The floor, as is learned from another letter, was of poles or small logs, split into halves, crooked so as to occasion great unevenness and holes. They had no beds; and on such a floor they must stand, walk, sit, and sleep.—Eds.

being absent. Mr. Wells was refused admittance.

Mr. McLeod sent a note to Col. Nelson on Monday, requesting a personal interview. On Tuesday morning Col. Nelson sent for him, and dismissed him. He was not permitted to return and bid us farewell.

On Saturday evening, July 16, perceiving that we should probably spend the Sabbath here, we sent to Col. Nelson the following request:

Col. Ch. H. Nelson,

Sir—If it be consistent with necessary regulations, it would be a high gratification to some of your prisoners, if Mr. Trott and Mr. Worcester might be permitted to hold a meeting to-morrow evening at some place where such of the guard and of the neighbors as are disposed might attend. If the favor can be granted, be so kind as to give us an answer as soon as convenient. We wish to be understood that we should all greatly desire the privilege of attending.

S. A. WORCESTER, J. J. TROTT,
ELIZUR BUTLER, SAMUEL MAYES.

This note was presently returned with the following written on the outside.

We view the within request as an impertinent one. If your conduct be evidence of your character and the doctrines you wish to promulgate, we are sufficiently enlightened as to both. Our object is to restrain, not to facilitate their promulgation. If your object be true piety you can enjoy it where you are. Were we hearers we would not be benefited, devoid as we are of confidence in your honesty.

C. H. NELSON.

After dark we were at supper. The door of our prison was thrown open to give us light. Several of the guard came and stood by the door, and one of them commenced insulting us, and me in particular, with such language as made it appear that even sergeant Brooks could be equalled in filthiness of conversation—one or two others joined him. Such men do not consider that they are paying us a compliment by taking it for granted that profaneness and obscenity are torture to our ears. Afterwards some of them came and lay down by our door for the apparent purpose of disturbing our rest by their talk. One re-echoed several times from the mouth of Brooks, "Fear not, little flock."

From most of the individuals of the guard we have received no ill treatment; from some of them, kindness. As was, however, perhaps to be expected in our circumstances, we have received some insults, which it is trying for the spirit to bear. But we regard it as a testimony in our favor, that when the desire is to torture us, it is taken for granted that this can be best effected by uttering profane and obscene expressions in our ears.

July 19.—Yesterday Mr. Thompson and Mr. William Rogers, a Cherokee, who acts as agent for the nation, arrived, and presented to Col. Nelson, a writ of *habeas corpus*, which they had procured to remove us from this place. This would have been sooner done, but Dr. Butler and I thought it best for Mr. Thompson first to consult Mr. Underwood, our counsel, who lives at considerable distance, whether that was the best course to pursue in reference to the final result. When the writ arrived we supposed we

should be immediately taken before a court, but we still remain here.

New Echota, July 28.—After I had written the above, we still remained in jail till Thursday morning, July 21. The reason afterwards assigned by Col. Nelson in court for our detention was, that Col. Sanford, who returned on Wednesday evening from a journey to Milledgeville, had important testimony in his possession. On Thursday morning, we were furnished with horses, and set out for Lawrenceville. On the way we were taken before a justice of the peace and committed to jail, although the writ of habeas corpus required Col. Nelson to present us before the county court at Lawrenceville. It was understood that the constable into whose hands we were committed would wait upon the Col. till he could attend the court. We arrived at Lawrenceville late at night. Friday we spent in a vain attempt to convene the court. On Saturday morning Dr. Butler had a very violent and dangerous attack of bilious colic, and although by prompt and vigorous medical assistance, he was relieved in a few hours, he was by no means able, to attend court. The Cherokee also was unable to attend.

The court convened and we were presented before them I think at about 11 o'clock, A. M. I will not attempt to describe the proceedings. They appeared to me as singular as the attitudes in which we were presented—in the hands of a constable, already committed to jail, and at the same time in the hands of Col. Nelson to be presented before the court to which he was required to render the reasons of our capture and detention. In the result we were ordered to give security for our appearance at the next term of the Superior Court, or be *anew* committed to jail. We all gave bail for our appearance except the Cherokee, who could not, at the time, find any one to be his surety.

In the course of the trial Col. Nelson's counsel produced as evidence in the case of Mr. Butler and myself a letter of the postmaster general to the governor, informing him of my removal from office—a letter from the secretary of war disavowing missionaries as agents of the general government—Dr. Butler's answer and mine to the governor's letters to us—and a letter from the governor to Col. Sanford, directing him to have us arrested forthwith, and *if we should be released by the court*, or give bail and return home, to have us arrested again. These letters I suppose were the important testimony referred to by Col. Nelson as having been in the hands of Col. Sanford.

Dr. Butler and myself left Lawrenceville on Monday morning, after experiencing several acts of distinguished kindness from some of the most respectable citizens, which we shall gratefully remember. I arrived at home last night, and had the satisfaction to find that Mrs. Worcester's health had considerably improved during my absence.

I remain with much satisfaction and respect,
Yours in the work of the gospel,
S. A. WORCESTER.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod, the Methodist missionary named above, has published an account of these transactions in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, which coincides perfectly with the statement of Mr. Worcester. No room remains for further remarks, and perhaps they are unnecessary.

GREECE.

SINCE the preceding notices respecting the Greek mission were in type, a letter has been received from Mr. King, dated *Athens, May 3d and 10th*, from which extract will be made.

"When I have time, I shall send a particular account of my journey from Tenos to this place, and of my proceedings here. I arrived here on the 19th of April, and the same day hired a room for a year, for the purpose of opening a school for mutual instruction, and engaged workmen to make the necessary benches, desks, &c.; and, three days after, the school was commenced under the direction of N. Niketoplos, who was teacher in the Orphan Asylum in 1829. The Athenians have offered me a room where they had formerly a Lancasterian school. It is a large vaulted room, under the ruins of what was formerly a Hellenic school.

"I have also begun to build my house on the ruins which I bought of a Turk last year. The money, which I expend for this is what I saved of the salary given me by the Ladies' Greek Committee of New York before I came into connection with the Board, together with a donation I received from a gentleman in London for my own private use; and as labor and materials for building are now very cheap, I shall probably have enough. Very few dare at present to build, and this gives me great facilities for building cheap.

"After I had opened my school, and begun to build, I called on the Turkish bey, and informed him what I had done and was doing, and he said all was well, there was nothing to hinder me. In every thing, to which I have put my hand since I came hither, the Lord has prospered me. All glory to his name.

"As soon as I receive the Alphabetarian from Malta, I hope to furnish many little schools in Attica, Thebes, Livadia, &c."

The Committee are about sending Mr. King 500 slates and a proportionate number of pencils; and he will be amply furnished with books for gratuitous distribution from the press at Malta, as the sum of 335 dollars was placed in the hands of the Committee last autumn, to be expended for school-books at Malta for Mr. King's use.

Mr. Jetter, of the Church Missionary Society, Messrs. Robertson and Hill, of the American Episcopal Missionary Society, and Mr. Leeves, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, were at Athens, at the last date of Mr. King's letter.

Mr. King's school then contained upwards of one hundred scholars of both sexes.

It will be seen from Mr. King's letter, that the Turks had not yet evacuated Athens. Such an event was anticipated as soon to take place.

The Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, will be held in the City of New Haven, commencing on Wednesday, the fifth day of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. The Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. is expected to preach the annual sermon.