

patriotic member of the United States, to whom I stand pledged by every principle of honor and under the solemnity of an oath, to serve them honestly and faithfully. (Signed)

EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Maj. Gen. Comd'g.  
To his Excellency G. M. Thayer,  
Governor of Georgia.  
A True copy.  
E. G. W. BUTLER, *Adj-De-Camp.*

We certify that we accompanied the express from Governor Troup to General McIntosh, conveying the request that he would allow the survey of the land acquired by Treaty at the Indian Springs, to be immediately commenced. General McIntosh replied that he could not grant the request; but would call the chiefs together, and lay it before them; which was never done.

(Signed) WILLIAM EDWARDS,  
JOSEPH MARSHALL,  
*At Testes, Upson county, July 9, 1825.*

I certify that this is a correct copy of the original certificate, signed in my presence, and now in my possession.

E. G. W. BUTLER,  
*Adj-De-Camp.*

#### INTEMPERANCE.

We have seldom seen a more powerful appeal to the understanding and feelings than is contained in the following extract from an address delivered by John Holmes, Esq. before the members of Saco Lodge.—*Boston Galaxy.*

Temperance is a masonic virtue. And let it be held in everlasting remembrance, that intemperance is a most fatal and destructive vice. The temptations and delusions of this adversary of our peace, the treacherous arts by which it flatters us from the paths of rectitude, and the siren song by which it lures us into its foul embrace, surpass the powers of description. The cursed, fascinating, fatal charm by which it binds the faculties, captivates the heart, and perverts and paralyzes the understanding, is matter of the profoundest astonishment. Before the danger is discovered, escape is hopeless, and the willing victim irretrievably lost. Floating gently down a smooth and delightful current, towards the brink of tremendous cataracts, he sees no necessity of resisting its force, perceives not its increase, nor reflects that he is approaching the danger. Every moment the power and inclination to resist diminish, while the danger is increased. He approaches, perceives the dashing, hears the roaring and feels the trembling. The current is accelerated, it becomes irresistible, he is hurried to the brink, the abyss yawns, he is swallowed in the vortex and lost forever. Is the charm irresistible? Does the malady admit no cure? Is the calamity inevitable? Can nothing be done by reasons to prevent it? Yes. Let them administer correction with the hand of friendship. Let the admonition be honest, faithful and reasonable. To provide against possible danger, let them often try the experiment upon themselves, to discover the first symptoms of the contagion.

They will pardon my zeal for it in the cause of humanity. I am pleading for the disconsolate mother, the hapless orphan, and the broken-hearted and distracted wife. I come with the tears of disappointed love and the anguish of the wounded heart. I plead in the name and behalf of suffering virtue, neglected and abandoned for revel and riot. I imagine I hear a voice from the dark and dismal mansions of the dead, saying, "O ye sons of dissipation and excess! ye prodigals, who riot and wanton with the gifts of a bounteous Providence! come and behold the companions of your revels, the victims of your folly. See the father's pride and the mother's joy, snatched from their embrace and hurried headlong to an unclimbed tomb. See the flower of youth and beauty shedding its fragrance and displaying its glory; but ere the morning dew has escaped on the breeze, it sickens, withers and dies. Here the object of virtuous affection; there the promise of conjugal bliss; this is the hope of his country, and that the encouragement and consolation of religion—all poisoned by intemperance, all doomed to a premature and disgraceful death. Look at these and be admonished."

A Mother.—There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined in a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land—but has thought of the mother, "that looked on his childhood," that soothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness?—Oh, there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother to her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience, she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and, if adversity overtake him, he will be dearer to her by misfortune, and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him; and if all the world cast him off, she will be the world to him.

### FOREIGN.

#### LATE FROM EUROPE.

##### FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.—By the packet ship Bayard, Capt. Robinson, which arrived here on Saturday evening, from Havre, we received our files of the Paris Constitutional to the 30th May. We are also indebted to Capt. R. for Galignani's Messenger of the 31st of that month. The Paris papers are principally filled with accounts of the ceremonies which took place at the coronation of Charles X. King of France, from which we have given some extracts below, for the amusement of our readers. What a contrast they form when compared with the manner in which the homage of a free people is tendered to the gallant Lafayette.

THE GREEKS.—We are gratified to find numerous confirmations, in the Paris and other papers, of the accounts that Ibrahim Pacha had been reduced to the greatest extremity, in consequence of the signal triumphs obtained over his army by the Greeks, of which there never appeared the smallest reason to doubt. The intelligence of the defeat of the Seraskier, near Arta, his raising the siege of Missolonghi, and his ultimate retreat to Janina, is also confirmed.

SPAIN.—This unfortunate country continues to groan under the misrule of its present government. Dissatisfaction was not confined to Seville. Every where the regular troops were deserting, for want of the means of subsistence; and the Guerrillas, who formed part of the constitutional army, were traversing the provinces in all directions. Gibraltar papers received at Boston to the 28th May, furnish additional accounts of captures by Colombian privateers, of different vessels with merchandize and specie, belonging to the subjects of Ferdinand. These cruisers board all vessels in which they suspect Spanish property to be on board, and carry it off as lawful prize. The protection they receive in Gibraltar greatly facilitates their depredations, and must completely ruin Spanish commerce. Ferdinand will probably perceive the necessity of recognizing the independence of South America, when the patriots have driven his flag from the ocean.

Paris, May 31.

THE CORONATION.—Before five o'clock this morning, the doors of the Cathedral were thronged by an expectant multitude. At six they were opened, and by half past six all the galleries of the nave, the choir, the sanctuary and the lower sides, were filled.

The galleries set apart for the Dauphiness, the Duchess of Berry, the Duchess of Orleans, Mademoiselle of Orleans, and the ladies of the court, were on the right of the king's desk.

The Dauphiness wore a dress of gold ground, embroidered with silver, and a diadem of diamonds. The Duchess of Berry had a dress of pink and silver lama; her hair was full-dressed, and ornamented with a wreath of roses mixed with diamonds.

On the 29th May the ceremonies commenced, at an early hour in the morning. They were announced by the Archbishop to be similar to those observed 50 years ago, at the coronation of Louis 19th.

The concourse of persons was very great. At six o'clock the Dignitaries of the church and the Ambassadors made their entrance. Of them were the Duke of Northumberland, Prince Esterhazy of Austria, Count Pozzo-di-Borge, the Tunisian Minister, Sidi Mahomed, in a superb Turkish dress, and the celebrated banker, Van Rottchild. They were followed by the Dauphin (the Duke d'Angouleme, who did not take any part in the ceremonies till after the King was crowned,) and the Duchess of Berry.

About 10 o'clock the King approached the city, attended by the French Cardinals de element Torrea and de Bassot, Prince Talleyrand knocked at the City Gate, and the Mayor having demanded who approached, the premier Cardinal answered aloud, "Charles X. whom God has given us as King." The gate was then thrown open; and the King entered, followed by the Princes of the blood &c. &c. all attired in rich mantles, &c. A Grand Procession was then formed to the Cathedral Church. The King walked on foot, between the two French Cardinals. The Duke of Conegliano (Marchese Monevi) sustained the office of Constable of France. The Coronation oath was administered by the Archbishop of Rheims, who is, ex-officio, the first Duke and Peer of France. The Prelate was seated, and the King, kneeling before him, repeated, in a clear and distinct voice, the following oath:

"I promise, in the presence of God, and my people, to support and honor our holy Religion, as is the duty of every christian King, and the oldest son of the Church; to do justice and right to my subjects, and to govern according to the laws of the kingdom, and the Constitutional Charter—which I swear faithfully to observe. So help me God, and His Holy Word."

The King then rose, and afterwards took the oaths as Grand Master of the orders of the Holy Ghost, (by which he swears to live and die in the faith of the

Roman Catholic Church,) of St. Louis and the Legions of Honour.

He was then invested with the massy crown, (which he afterwards laid aside for a lighter one,) the sword of Charlemagne, the hand of justice, the Sceptre, and other symbols of authority.

The ceremony of Consecration then took place, conformably to the Mosaic custom, [Levi. xiii. 10, 11, &c.] and the holy oil was applied to his head, forehead, breast, shoulders, and armpits, by the Archbishop, the Cardinals assisting in opening apertures in the royal robes to admit the unction.

This ceremony completed, the whole assembled company shouted "Long live the King" and the doors of the Cathedral being thrown open, the whole was filled by the people, and the walls resounded with their vivas.

Numerous other ceremonies took place, one of the most impressive of which was the embrace which the King gave to the Dauphin as his son and heir. The Prince de Croix, Grand Almoner to the King, then conducted his Majesty and the Dauphin to the altar, where they partook of the sacrament. The King then placed the Hand of Justice, the Sceptre, and massy Crown, in the care of Marshals d'Orléans, Maitier, Jourdan.—The ceremonies ended at noon, and the King supported the fatigue of the day, and the weight of the royal robes and massy decorations, without the smallest appearance of inconvenience. He afterwards partook with his kindred and household of a dinner of 150 covers, given by the city of Rheims.

##### FROM ENGLAND.

The London packet ship York, which arrived here last evening, has brought London papers of the 6th June. Paris papers of the 8th have also been received by an arrival at Portsmouth. In the York, came Richard Rush Esq. late Minister at the Court of St. James, and family. Letters from Liverpool of the 4th state, that cotton was steady in price—Uplands from 15 3-4 to 19d per lb.

The King of France returned to his capital on the 8th June. His arrival was announced by 100 pieces of cannon.

A tremendous fire broke out at Bordeaux on the 2d May, by which property to the value of four millions of francs was consumed, including 2500 pipes of brandy. About two millions was insured at the different offices.

Three new Islands are stated to have been discovered by Kotzbuë, in his voyage, during the last year, in the South Seas.

SPAIN.—It was believed by the Ministers of Ferdinand, that the troops collecting at Guayaquil are principally composed of Englishmen and citizens of the United States, who, it was apprehended, meditated an attack on Cuba. A convoy, which had been long expected with money, had arrived at Cadiz from Havana; but much disappointment was felt on account of there being only 40,000 piastres on board. The work of extermination was going on briskly. In the prisons of Barcelona and Villafranca, there were actually, on the 26th of May, 144 persons for trial by the Executive Military Commission, all of whom, there was no doubt, would be put to death. Among other financial difficulties of the Government, information had been received at Madrid that the negotiation for a new loan in Holland had been definitively broken off. It thus appears, notwithstanding the countenance of the holy alliance, that the credit of Ferdinand is so low at London, Paris, and Amsterdam, that the monied men will not loan him a single dollar, even although he has offered to pledge his royal word for the payment. It is mentioned, however, as a proof of the activity of his marine department, that it had ordered two frigates to put to sea to destroy the Colombian privateers which infested the coast of Spain, and captured her merchant vessels even in sight of the batteries.

THE GREEKS.—Accounts from Corfu, of the 9th of May, received at Trieste, announce that the Greek Admiral Miaulis had completely defeated a division of the Egyptian squadron, and captured eight or ten vessels laden with provisions and ammunition destined for Ibrahim Pacha at Moden, whose troops were in a state of the greatest destitution. They had been reduced to 3000 men, and so exasperated was he at the European officers, to whom he attributed his various defeats, that he beheaded all of them who had not been taken by the Greeks, an example which, it was expected, would serve as a warning in future, to all foreigners who espoused a cause so unholily.—The Greeks had just received 25,000 hard piasters from Napoli, with which they were purchasing ammunition and provisions and embarking it with the greatest haste for Navarino. The courteous treatment of the patriots by the English authorities, in the islands, is spoken of in terms of high commendation.

##### FROM GREECE.

The latest news from Greece is most heart cheering to the christian and the friend of liberty. Private correspondence from the Ionian Islands, dated at Zane, May 2, give the particulars of the enterprise of the Egyptians in the south of the Morea, to the 19th of April—of the entire correctness of which the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser

says other confirmatory intelligence places beyond doubt. The letter of May 2, says,

"Ibrahim Pacha, having arrived before Navarin, profited by the darkness of night to make his preparations for an assault, on the success of which he depended so much, that in an intercepted letter addressed to his father, he announced to him without hesitation, that the conquest of the Peloponesus was at hand—on which account rejoicings were made at Smyrna and Constantinople. The Greeks, informed of the designs of their enemy, suffered him to advance, make his preparations, place his scaling ladders, and did not begin to fire upon the barbarians until they reached the parapet. In a moment the terror became general. The firing so completely crushed the assailants that very few of them returned to their pacha to acquaint him with their defeat. The Turks were not able to take away their wounded.

The pacha Ibrahim, furious at this defeat, ordered a second assault for the next morning, which was Easter, and which the Greeks were preparing to celebrate. Four Hydriot vessels, completely equipped in a warlike manner, landed a great part of their marines and soldiers, and the Turks having made a furious attack, were received by a well kept up fire, and very few escaped the carnage. Those who were made prisoners were carried to Navarre.

Ibrahim Pacha, seeing the Greek troops reinforced, raised the siege, but it was already too late to think of retiring. The defiles were occupied by the Hellenians; all the passages were in their hands. Thus the Turkish army found themselves without Modon and Coron, encircled by 17 or 18,000 Greeks.

The campaign is the last for the Turks. Greece will be free and independent; its future glory is immense.

It is further stated that the Greek fleet had attacked the Egyptian, in the waters of Candia, had burnt three frigates, had taken several transport vessels, and had dispersed the rest. Another account says that Miaulis, after a battle of eleven hours, near Suda, took eight Turkish vessels, and sunk and burnt thirteen others. Two or three accounts confirm the defeat of Reschid Pacha.

### DOMESTIC.

#### HOT WEATHER AT BOSTON.

The Boston Gazette of Thursday the 14th instant, says the weather since 7 o'clock Sunday morning has been uncommonly hot and oppressive—in fact we have never experienced any thing like it. The Daily Advertiser contains the following observations of the temperature of the three previous days, made from a thermometer in a shady position, and protected as far as possible from radiant heat. Observations made in other positions, vary a few degrees from those here mentioned.

SUNDAY—Sunrise,	68
" 10 o'clock, A. M.	92
" 1 " P. M.	94
" 3 " P. M.	95
" 7 " P. M.	92
" Sundown,	90
" 10 o'clock, P. M.	87
" Lowest in the night,	77
MONDAY—Sunrise,	77
" 11 o'clock, A. M.	98
" 1 " P. M.	99
" 3 " P. M.	100
" 8 " P. M.	88
" 10 " P. M.	85
" Lowest in the night,	78
TUESDAY—Sunrise,	80
" 11 o'clock, A. M.	96
" 2 " P. M.	100
" 2 1/2 " P. M.	98
" 3 " P. M.	98
" 4 " P. M.	95

Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, thermometers in different parts of the city ranged from 82 to 86; but towards noon it was a few degrees cooler.

This excessively warm weather, as may be readily imagined, has often been the cause of much inconvenience and uneasiness to our citizens, and its effects upon the laboring classes have been particularly destructive. The deaths from exposure to the heat and the imprudent drinking of cold water, we think we may estimate at TWENTY-FIVE or THIRTY—and a majority of these are unfortunate sons of Erin.

One of our physicians informed us, yesterday morning, that he was called on the previous day to visit thirteen persons who had been suddenly attacked, from an imprudent use of cold water—three of these cases proved fatal, and some of the others were doubtful; the city contains between sixty and seventy physicians. We have also conversed with a friend residing in the vicinity of Broad-street, who saw three Irishmen draw their last breath between the hours of one and two o'clock on Tuesday.

Most of the workmen employed in building stores and houses, or in other exposed situations, have been compelled to quit their work and seek safety in the shade. The Patriot states that some slaters, on the roof of a building, became paralyzed by the influence of the sun, and were so weak as to require assistance to get down. Several privates of a company ordered to attend a funeral, on Monday morning, became so faint as to be

obliged to leave the ranks—one of them died on Tuesday.

At the request of the Mayor, the master builders have agreed to abstain from labor, during the continuance of the warm weather, from 12 o'clock, M. to 5, P. M. This arrangement, if the weather should continue as it has been since Sunday morning, may be the means, under heaven, of preserving the lives of a number of human beings.

The heat in Albany has also been very excessive. Five persons died there from Monday morning to Wednesday evening, in consequence of drinking cold water.

Multitudes of fish perished from heat in a pond near Providence.

From a Correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Ad.

A part of the ceremony at the reception of Gen. Lafayette, in the village of White-Hall, I think one of the most interesting that has been exhibited since he came to visit us.

He landed from the steam-boat, and passed up with all the signal honors, military and civic, &c. amid music, cheers, salutes and addresses, under a canopy of two hundred national and other flags, belonging to the ships of the navy at this station, festooned across the streets, from his landing to the entrance of the bridge, which is about two hundred feet in length, and here the scene to which I allude took place.

After passing the open columns of the military, and as he turned the bridge—it was like magic—about seventy children, (little Misses, from five to nine years of age,) appeared, arranged on each side, dressed in snow-white habiliments, with garlands of flowers decking their heads, and small osier baskets under their arms, filled with roses, headed by a young lady of about 18 years of age, (their tutress) herself an emblem of modest beauty—Miss Wilson. They began strewing their roses before the General in such quantities, (making their courtesies as he advanced,) that he literally crossed the bridge on a carpet of full blown roses.

The scene so overcome the old veteran, that the tear started under the smile of pleasure that it gave his feelings, that an infant generation should, half a century after his achievements, come to welcome him with their grateful little hearts, and strew his path with roses and with blessings.

The bridge was decorated with arches of evergreen and laurel, with this motto in the centre, crowned round with flowers:—"WELCOME LAFAYETTE;" which gave a fascination to the scene.

The pretty Milliners of the village vied with each other in bestowing their tribute of respect, by spreading their ribbons of gay and various colors, from their shops across the streets through which he had to pass.

It seems as if the sovereign of all birds too, must pay homage to the illustrious visitor. The steam boat which conveyed him to White-Hall, from Burlington, has a carved eagle, finely executed, perched upon the top part of the engine frame, with wings extended and head depressed, in the attitude of hovering on the frame. It was generally stationary; but on this occasion it was fixed on an iron rod, elevated, and attached to the piston of the engine, which put it in motion, and gave it the appearance, at a distance, of a live bird, at least to some of the brood: for on the morning that the boat was ascending the lake, a large bald-headed eagle came down, and hovered around the engine and the boat for twenty minutes.

#### WHITEHALL BARGEMEN.

The Whitehall Bargemen, desirous of presenting to Gen. Lafayette the elegant race boat, *American Star*, assembled on Saturday at their slip. The boats were manned and dressed with flags; a tent was erected and the boat presented with a suitable address, to which the General replied. He was then rowed to Jersey city in the prize boat, several others following. The scene was peculiarly interesting. The prize boat will probably be sent to France in the Cadmus.

Noch's Advocate.

The address that was delivered by the Coxswain of the American Star, in presenting the boat to Gen. La Fayette on behalf of the crew:

General Lafayette:—Permit the Whitehall Oarsmen to present to you the race boat *American Star*, which has been successfully distinguished for its fleetness.—We wish you to convey it to your residence in France, where it may occasionally remind you of the grateful friends you have left behind, the ingenuity of the mechanics of a country which you assisted to liberate: and also our grateful remembrance, "Free trade and Sailors' Rights."

#### General Lafayette's answer.

With the proud feelings of an American Patriot, I had enjoyed your Boat Race success with the grateful feelings of a friend; I now receive your kind present; no keep-sake could be more welcome; the more gratifying, indeed, when offered from the hands of the five victors. It shall be most carefully and fondly preserved. I beg you, gentlemen, will accept, and transmit to you companions, the congratulations, the thanks and the good wishes of a veteran, heartily devoted to the great naval motto—"Free Trade and Sailors' Rights."