

will doubtless contain a multitude of new facts relative to the captivity of Napoleon Buonaparte.

A gentleman who is just returned from a journey through the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire informs us, that trade was never better in that quarter.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

Accounts from Birmingham are to the same effect respecting the manufactures in that town. Speculations for the revolted and independent Spanish Provinces in South America are presumed to have contributed greatly to this result.

Horrible Massacre of the Greeks at Constantinople and Scio.

The following affecting appeal from the Greeks at Constantinople to their brethren and countrymen here, was received by the last mail from Turkey. We published it without comment, leaving the statement, as it will do most eloquently, to speak for itself:—

“CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25, 1822.

“Dear and Beloved Brethren and Countrymen, We doubt not that the news contained herein must have already reached you, and fallen like a thunder bolt on your hearts. What more dreadful than the knowledge that our illustrious and innocent countrymen—ten of them in prison here, and those in the castle of Scio, 95 in all—universally esteemed and respected, chosen and held as hostages for more than a year past, have at last, without a single motive, without even the shadow of a personal accusation against them, been barbarously executed? We at first deeply lamented the unmerited restraint put upon the persons of those now no more: their death, ignominious and cruel, in the first burst of grief nearly paralysed our faculties; but these we look upon now as enjoying eternal and immutable felicity: our pity is no longer their due, but it flows for those unfortunates who have survived, and who henceforth are doomed to tyranny unexampled in history, and privations of every kind. Who can, without shuddering, read of the total ruin, the universal desolation of our famed and once happy Isle (Scio); the destruction of all its inhabitants, nearly one hundred thousand, who, except a very few who almost miraculously escaped from those ill-fated shores, have fallen victims to the sword, to fire, hunger, and slavery—that worst of all evils?—Who can, without feelings of indignation, without execrating the perpetrators of these horrid acts, behold a whole city, lately so flourishing, now one heap of ruins; whole villages, innumerable country seats, a prey to the flames; our celebrated school, library, hospital for the sick, hundreds of churches richly adorned—all, all one confused mass of smoking rubbish! Our island lately so much frequented by Europeans, and more especially by English families of the first rank, will now have only her ashes to show the passing stranger. Nor is this, so dreadful in itself, the most dire of our calamities. The slavery of so many respectable women, young people, and children of both sexes, sent off to different parts of Asia—the markets of this city and Smyrna filled with women and young people of the first rank, and who have received the best education! What can be more dreadful than this? Happy, thrice happy those whom the steel of the assassin has snatched from scenes so horrowing to the feelings; how miserable those still suffered to exist, who see the sufferings, hear the cries and piteous accents of their wives, children, and relatives, and are witnesses to the barbarous treatment this devoted and innocent people receive from the wretches who have them in their power! What can be laid to our charge! We poor Sciois, who, from the beginning, have remained faithful, are rewarded with death and slavery. It is well known, as soon as the Porte heard of the insurrection in the Morea, and sundry islands of the Archipelago, it sent here a Pacha having with him about three thousand troops; the whole of the expenses of this garrison was defrayed by our island, which, in the course of about 14 months, paid more than 2,700,000 piastres, each according to his means. Besides that, the Sultan ordered a choice to be made of sixty of the most considerable and respectable from our countrymen, beginning by our Archbishop Plato the elder, and other principal inhabitants. When the news of the evasion of the imprudent Samiotes first spread in Scio, the principal inhabitants waited on the Pacha to apprise him

of it. What was his answer!—to send into the castle, as hostages, some more of these innocent men, and to transport all the provisions out of the city into the citadel, not leaving any whatever for the poor inhabitants of the city, who were so numerous. A month after, when the Samiotes landed, the Pacha sent some of the hostages, with several Turks, to prevail on the Samiotes to evacuate the island; but they imprudently resolved to advance, and told these ministers of peace that they would sooner put them to death than do so. The Pacha then shut himself up in the castle with all the military, taking with him all the hostages. It was understood that a number of the peasantry had joined the Samiotes; they were in a manner forced to it, being apprehensive of the Samiotes themselves, and they were only armed with sticks and staves. Eleven days after, the Turkish fleet arrived at the island, and landed 15,000 soldiers, who, joined by the 3,000 in the castle, being unable to attack and defeat the 3,000 Samiotes, used their weapons against the innocent and disarmed inhabitants, and turned their fury against women and children, killing, burning, and taking in slavery all the inhabitants of the place; the men they slaughtered, the women and children they brutally treated and huddled together in one of the large squares, which contained several hundred of the most respectable families; they have not left a stone upon a stone—all destroyed, all ruined! It would fill volumes to record the different scenes of horror which the ruffians were guilty of—humanity shudders at it. But this universal desolation has not yet satisfied the blood-thirsty followers of Mohammed: they had heaped upon their trembling and tender victims all the bitterness of their fanaticism—95 men, the first of their nation, both as to character and property, men who had always followed the paths of rectitude in their commercial transactions—whose relations were established in almost every known commercial city in the known world—men innocent of any machination against the Turkish government, and who could not, if even they would, have been participators in the rising of the island, since they had been 14 months under the grasp of a Turkish satrap. Ten of these were at Constantinople, the remainder at Scio. Lord Strangford made strenuous efforts to save them—neglected no remonstrances—evinced the greatest ardour in the cause of suffering innocence, and thought he had succeeded in sheltering them from their impending fate, having obtained a promise from the Porte that no harm should be done them, when it suddenly gave orders for their execution. The ten in Constantinople were beheaded, and the 85 in Scio were hung outside of the castle, in that very square where so many of the slaves were placed, in sight of the Turkish fleet, who had their decks covered with Greek slaves. Oh! how the heart sickens at such refinement of cruelty, and turns with horror from that malice that could take delight in deriding the mental agony of the innocent sufferers in this tragic scene! What a number of wives were forced to be spectators of the cruel death of the husbands of their affections—to see at the same time their suckling babes, torn from their breasts, thus bereft at once of their support and their hopes! Many driven to despair by this barbarous usage threw themselves into the sea, others stabbed themselves to prevent the loss of honour, to them worse than death, to which were every moment exposed from the barbarians: but, alas! let us draw a veil upon those who have thus sunk untimely into the grave; let us not harrow up your souls with the recital of these atrocities; their sufferings are over, and their felicity, let us hope, begun! It is now time to turn your sympathy towards the unfortunate survivors of the general wreck—to call, dear countrymen, your attention to the miserable naked state of thousands of our Sciois with which the markets here, at Smyrna, and Scio, are glutted. Picture to yourselves children of the tenderest age, still now nursed with the most delicate attention, driven about with only a piece of cloth round their infant limbs, without shoes or any other covering, having nothing to live upon but a piece of bread thrown to them by their inhuman keepers—ill treated by them—sold from one to the other, and all in this deplorable situation, exposed to be brought up in the Mahometan religion, and lose sight of the precepts of our holy religion. We see all this; yet alas! what can we do here, reduced to three

or four, who, if found out, would also be exterminated without mercy? What we could do we have; but how little among so many claimants to our charity. You, brothers, friends, and countrymen, are in the capital of England, the centre of philanthropy; you live amongst a people always famed for their generous feelings towards the unfortunate, for their dislike to tyranny, and their support of the oppressed. Beg, pray, entreat, appeal to their feelings, call upon them as Britons, as men, as fellow beings; it is in the cause of humanity and of religion: they cannot, will not, be deaf to your prayers. They will afford us as far as lies in their power, the means of redeeming the captive, of aiding those families that are in a state of nudity and starvation, who will soon arrive in almost every port of the Mediterranean, when they have been enabled to fly from a yoke worse than death. We rely upon your endeavours, and still more upon the high character of the nation among whom you inhabit: thousands of hearts will feel grateful for your assistance. Brethren and countrymen, exert yourselves in behalf of humanity.

“With tearful eye we cordially salute you, and beg you will pray to God for our safety.

“Your Brothers and Countrymen.”

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Paris, June 20.—A violent conflagration broke out in the evening of the 9th instant, at Subzbach, and on the 10th 166 houses, had already been burned down, besides many barns, stables, and smaller buildings. The system of conflagration seems to have emigrated from France to Germany, where several villages have lately been set on fire.

An article from Constantinople of the 25th ult. states, that the Grand Seigneur had ordered a new fleet to be equipped, and that the Captain Pacha had left 15,000 Asiatic troops in the island of Scio, and sailed for the Morea, without undertaking any serious attack against the island of Samos. The Reis Effendi had declared that the isles would be reduced to subjection in one month, and the Morea in two. The Divan is said to have adjourned its decisions towards Russia until after the Greeks should be overpowered. The nomination of the new Hospodors of Wallachia and Moldavia had also been adjourned, and it was thought that the Porte would insist on appointing Mussulmen to those high and important situations.

An article from Trieste, dated June the 12th, states that the Scioites who had retired to the mountains, continued to defend themselves with extraordinary bravery, and had successfully repelled several desperate attacks. The Captain Pacha, being bent on the complete subjugation of that island, had only sent 1300 men against Samos, who after being suffered to land, had been defeated with great loss, and compelled to seek a shelter in their vessels. The Samians had made great preparations for defence. Up to the 10th May no naval action had taken place in the Archipelago, but the Greek fleet was mustering its force to attack the Captain Pacha, notwithstanding his superiority in the size of ships, and the weight of metal.

BOSTON, AUGUST 19.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The brig Cuba, arrived at this port last evening, in 36 days passage from Gibraltar. Her papers are to the 11th July, which contain some particulars of the disturbances at Madrid between the Guards and the people. We have room only for the following:—“A private letter from Madrid, of July 5, states that it is understood to be the wish of the Town Council, that the King should march, at the head of the Militia, against the Guards, and that the Permanent Deputation of Cortes has also hinted at an expediency of a similar resolution. It adds, that H. M. has also been advised to send back to their barracks the two battalions of the Guards which continue in the palace with him; but that his Majesty had not hitherto taken any determination. According to the same correspondent, some persons in Madrid considered the King in a state of captivity, and strange reports had got abroad, that it was in contemplation to appoint a Regency, to convene Cortes Extraordinary, &c.

The accounts from the provinces, in cir-

ulation in that capital at the date of the letter, were very unfavourable. Seven hundred malcontents were said to have fallen in with, and defeated, two companies of the regiment of Guadalaxara; the carabineers in Andalusia were represented as daily gaining additional strength, having been joined not only by several other corps, but by the inhabitants, of several towns; and lastly the malcontents were so numerous in Catalonia, that it became doubtful whether they could be subdued.

GRECIAN AFFAIRS.

VENICE, JUNE 20.—Recent letters from Corfu furnish the following details:—

“Chourschid Pacha, at the head of 30,000 Otomans, made war upon the Souliotes. All the combats which have taken place have been uniformly to the advantage of the brave Souliotes; the latter having quitted their mountains, precipitated themselves in the night on the camp of the Turks, of whom they killed 6,000, took 700 prisoners, and carried off a great quantity of provisions.

“Pissares, one of the Chiefs of the Souliotes, came lately to the Peloponnesus to request a reinforcement from the Government of that Peninsula. He went away with 6000 Peloponnesians—according to some to reinforce the small number of his own, and according to others to besiege Arta.

“Six Greek vessels besiege Prevesa, of which the land entrance alone is open to Chourschid. These vessels prevent Austrian and English merchant ships from bringing provisions.

“General Normand has quitted Peloponnesus at the head of 10,000 Hellenists, and marched on Zeitouni, where the Greeks are triumphing.

“The Turkish fleet is at Tschemai, opposite Scio between the Greek and the French fleets. It is said that the French claim of the Turks, the amount of all the losses sustained by their merchants in consequence of the catastrophe at Scio and the disturbances at Smyrna.

“Although the general opinion is for peace, letters from Odessa, worthy of credit assure us that war will take place between Russia and the Porte.

“We learn to day that Napoli de Romania has surrendered to the Greeks.

“At the moment of sealing my letter I learn from my brother at Trieste, that one of the 18 Scioites hung at Constantinople took refuge in the house of the English Ambassador: and that in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the latter, the Greek was forced from the hotel of the Embassy and hung at the gate.

“The Porte has appointed two Hospodars—one of Wallachia, and the other of Moldavia.

“This instant I have received, seven letters from Corfu and Missolongi. The following are the most important parts of their contents:—

“The Greek fleet have blown up three Turkish frigates, and one ship of the line closely pursued by the Hellenists, had run on a sand bank.

“In Beotia the Greeks are covering themselves with glory.

“Zeitouni has fallen into the power of Prince Demetrius Ipsilanti, after the Turks had sustained a very considerable loss.

“Odysseus has immortalized himself at Stylied, not far from Zeitouni.

“A sanguinary battle has been lost by the Turks on the mountains of Agrapna, the Greeks remained the victors; amongst the prisoners taken by them are some Turks of distinction.”

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 24.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 6th day of May last, it was provided, that on satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, that the Ports in the Islands or Colonies in the West Indies under the dominion of Great Britain, have been opened to the vessels of the United States, the President should be, and thereby was authorized to issue his Proclamation, declaring that the Ports of the United States, should thereafter be opened to the vessels of Great Britain employed in the trade and intercourse between the United States and such