

as fast as possible, into a place of safety. Meantime, the Greek garrison has been increased by recruits from 300 to 800 men. Ypsilanti and Theodore were at Tergowist and Bucharest, but there is no authentic knowledge of the amount of their forces. The reports of the Greeks having passed the Danube are not confirmed; but it seems that some Turks, sent by the Pacha of Wallachia, crossed that river in the latter end of April, and killed some of the Greek insurgents. (This is perhaps the division which the Greeks assert that they repulsed on the 1st of May.)

TRIESTE, MAY 12.—(Extract of a private letter from a Greek to one of his countrymen, at Leghorn.) . . . Ali Pacha has at length been compelled to surrender, according to treaty, his fortress of Kiapha to the Suliots, who are reported to have found there a great part of his treasures. This will be of immense use to our brave Suliots. Soon after this transaction, the brave armed Greeks of Thessaly, of the defiles of Pindus, of Ossa and of Olympus joined the Suliots against the Turkish army of Romelia, which had been endeavouring for a year, to bring Ali Pacha to submission.

"Most of the isles of the Archipelago are delivered from the oppressors of our Holy Religion. Chio is free, with the exception of one old castle. The main body of the Grecian fleet is impatient to attack Constantinople, where the Turks have murdered our venerable Patriarch. It is generally reported, that our fleet has forced the passage of the Dardanelles. Let us hope, that the Cathedral of St. Sophia, the Basilic of imperial Justinian, will be no longer profaned by our oppressors."

TRIESTE, May 28.—According to accounts from Smyrna, several insurrections against the Turks have broken out on the coasts of Asia Minor, which are connected with the events in the Grecian Islands. There are fears for several establishments in Smyrna, blood having been shed in that place. Some tumultuous scenes have also taken place in the Island of Cyprus, which has hitherto been faithful to the Turkish government. We are assured, that two able officers of Engineers direct the military operations of the Greeks in the Morea. Letters from Corfu say, that several English have entered, with enthusiasm, into the ranks of the Greeks. The union of Amanto with them is now certain; the Pacha of Morca is losing the greater part of his troops.

JUNE 16.
Paris papers of the 12th arrived, yesterday, and those of the 13th this day. In our extracts from the former will be seen the amount of what the Spanish Cortes have coagulated, relative to South America. A more imbecile affectation of condescension has seldom been seen. Now that it is totally impossible for them to recover the provinces, they concede—not the little gracious formalities; which they might yet contribute to independence—but the masked favour of having three divisions of Cortes in America, to be presided by three Members of the Royal Family of Spain. And for this kindness the provinces are to pay an immense sum now, and large tributes annually. After such a display of legislative wisdom, we may be sure, that the provinces are lost to Spain for ever; and, considering what Spain is, we do not regret the change.

MADRID, MAY 31.—The Commission of the Cortes charged to report to that Assembly upon the affairs of the South American territories, have terminated their labours. The substance of the bases proposed in the Report are, that there shall be three sections of Cortes in America; one in the northern and two in the southern divisions—the King to appoint a delegate, charged with the Executive Power, to each of the sections; the members of the Royal Family to be eligible to this vicarious office; and four Ministers to be created, namely, Interior, Finance, Pardon and Justice, and War and Marine. The Commerce between the Peninsula and America to be upon reciprocal bases. The natives of each country to be equal in regard to civil rights, and in eligibility to public offices. New Spain to engage, by Bond upon its Revenues, to remit to the Peninsula two hundred millions of reals, within the term of six years; and also to contribute forty millions of reals towards the maintenance of the Peninsula Navy. The Payment to commence the first year on which the Representative legislature shall assemble, and to be augmented

as soon as the situation of New Spain shall permit. The other provinces of America, comprised in the other two legislative sections, to pay to the Peninsula a contribution proportionate to their resources. New Spain to engage to pay the whole of the public debt contracted in its territory by the Spanish Government, or by the Agents acting under its authority.—The Delegates vested with the executive authority, the Deputies of the respective sections, and all public functionaries, on taking the oath to observe, and cause to be observed, the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, shall also swear to accomplish, and cause to be accomplished, the present law.

The following are extracts from Papers of late date.

PARIS, JUNE 13.—A private letter from Spain says, that intelligence of the renewal of hostilities in South America has been brought to Cadiz by the Spanish vessel Armenia. The Cortes have been lately much ployed. The political Chief of Burgos had announced, that Merino had shewn himself again in his former positions and had surprised a detachment of troops, with an officer of the regiment of Catalonia. M. de Terreno had proposed to declare the provinces, which contained insurgents, in a state of siege. The War Minister said, that the Empecinado had more than 5000 disposable men, and that Merino could not long escape.

VIENNA, JUNE 1.—Letters from Constantinople of the 13th of May, are of a most afflicting nature, if their details may be believed. The Grand Seignior, exasperated by news from the Morea, and the Archipelago, had ordered, that all the Christian Churches in the capital should be destroyed. This order had been immediately obeyed, with an excessive barbarity. Sixteen Churches had been razed from the foundations. To a representation from the Russian Ambassador that this violence would offend all Christianity, the Ottoman Government replied merely, that "the Sultan was master there and the grievance had been dictated by reasons of State." Intelligence had just before arrived that the Hydriots had captured forty vessels from Egypt, laden with corn.

Adrianople witnessed another dreadful crime on the 9th May. An ex-Patriarch of Constantinople, three Greek Bishops and forty other persons of that nation had been publicly murdered. The Jews denounce the Greeks to the Turks. Several Greeks, who had endeavoured to purchase the silence of the Jews, found themselves miserably deceived by these wretches.

A report, not very probable, is in circulation, that the Hydriots have forced the Dardanelles with fifty-six vessels, and are in the possession of one of the castles.

The capital is in consternation. The fleet will certainly not put to sea. The troops, expected from Asia Minor, do not arrive; those, which have an appearance of leaving Constantinople, return, at night, to pillage and assassinate. The bazars and shops are closed, and, as there is no longer any personal safety, all business has ceased.

MADRID, JUNE 4.—Public tranquillity was disturbed the day before yesterday. An assemblage of national guards and of guards of the gate St. Jerome went to the Prince's Theatre, where they called furiously for the new song of *Tragala Perro* and some other songs; this demand was, at length yielded to, and the effervescence subsided.

The intelligence received from the Empecinado, as to the strength of Merino, becomes, every day, more alarming. The war, carried on between them, is terrible. Each shoots the prisoners he makes; and the former, who is always for new extremes, declares, that he will even shoot the relatives of those, who may be with Merino. The Cortes frequently hold extraordinary sittings.

PEST, MAY 28.—The Post which arrived yesterday from Constantinople brought no satisfactory account of the state of that city (10th May.) The fury of the Turks had abated since the deposition of the Vizier, but there was still some fears of new excesses.

The Greek inhabitants of Constantinople are endeavouring, as much as possible, to escape by night, and a considerable number had succeeded. They go to the Archipelago.

From the Boston Patriot, June 9.
HAYTI.

The following account of a visit to Sans Souci, and the Citadel built by Christophe, is given by Capt. Condry, recently returned from the Island of Hayti.

As a favourable opportunity offered, for visiting the metropolis of Hayti, and its great military depot, our company, consisting of General Marion, his attendants, a Colonel of the Guards, and myself, all well mounted, left the Cape in the evening; and after a pleasant ride of about 14 miles, arrived at the city of Sans Souci, the place of residence of the late king and tyrant of Hayti.

This city, except in the Palace Royal and its spacious gardens, has the appearance of but a poor country village; and presents a striking contrast between wealth and poverty, in the once stately edifice, which in magnificence and splendor may equal, if not surpass, any in Europe, rising above a thicket of wretched looking cottages and huts by which it is surrounded, and which served as habitations for the dignitaries of Christophe's court.

There is a so passing grandeur in the whole plan and structure of the Palace; and the money expended in its building and furniture, must have amounted to an immense sum. But it is now going to ruin, more by the hand of violence, than by that of time; and stands a melancholy emblem of the downfall of ambition and power. At the time of my visiting it, the idle and hungry soldiers were stripping it of its rich mahogany floors, wainscoting and ceilings, and selling them for whatever they would fetch, to prevent the necessity of labouring for subsistence.

Some of the frames of the superb mirrors of 12 by 6 feet, with which the rooms were almost lined, were still hanging; and their glasses, with the brilliant tapers, chandeliers, &c. with which every part of the palace was ornamented, lay in scattered fragments on the ground, where the soldiers, in their infatuation, had wantonly dashed them in pieces on the night of the suicide of Christophe.

A few schools have been founded at Sans Souci, which abroad have the names of Colleges, and for which Professors from Europe were solicited, when common village schoolmasters were, in fact, all that were necessary to supply them.

Having surveyed the Palace and the city, we began our route up the mountain to the Citadel. It was early in the morning, and when we had half gained the height on which this truly formidable and astonishing fortification stands, the dense vapor that rises from the extensive plains below, entirely hid it from view. The road up the mountain is extremely bad, and to me, seemed scarcely possible; it is so rugged as to render it exceedingly fatiguing to ride, and many places, the ascent so steep, that we were obliged to dismount and drive our horses up before us. After much exertion we at length reached our place of destination, and were soon admitted into the citadel, which for many years I had earnestly wished to behold, but which I had despaired of ever being able to visit, as the commandant of Sans Souci, has strict orders from the President, to prohibit the entrance of all foreigners; nor should I now have gained admission, but for the interest of my friend O. whose influence procured me liberty to enter the city.

A deep silence now reigned in the Citadel, which had long echoed to the din of arms, and the tools of the wretched mechanics, who were doomed by the cruelty of Christophe, to drag out a miserable existence in slavery—obliged to spend their days in labor, and their nights chained in horrid dungeons, without being able to obtain a sight of their families or friends for whole successive years.

It is impossible for description to give an adequate idea of this stupendous structure, which looks like the work of centuries; and its whole appearance has a character of sublimity and power which cannot fail to fill the mind of the beholder with wonder, admiration and awe.—Its walls in some places are 30 feet thick, and the north-east end is 250 feet high. The numerous pieces of artillery with which this fortress is furnished, are so heavy that it could hardly be deemed practicable to convey them by the steep and uneven road, which is the only passage to the summit of the mountain.

The lower battery is mounted with se-

venty heavy thirty-two pound pieces of bronze, each mounted on a great facility, so that they can be turned in any direction, and are mounted about 100 pieces of twenty-four pounds each, which are also of bronze, and arranged on the same principle as those below, with all their apparatus ready for use; in the third breast work, which remains unfinished, are embrasures, and arrangements for pieces much lighter than the others; and above that, at about two hundred feet from the ground, barracks are constructed for the garrison. In short the whole plan is so well laid and executed, as to render it, as a military position, impregnable to all the forces of Europe; and for imprisonment and servitude, well worthy of the appellation of "the Bastille of Hayti."

Under the cover of its guns, vegetables may be cultivated to supply its garrison; and the large reservoirs that are constructed in many places in the exterior of the walls, are always kept filled. Many thousand barrels of flour are constantly kept in the vaults, in large French jars, air-tight, which added to the pulse, rice and salted provisions, would have been sufficient to maintain the garrison for twenty-five years.

We visited the vaults, in which salt, wine, spirits, musket-balls, &c. were stored; and also those of the treasury in which are still remaining the coffers which but a year before were crowded with gold and silver, to the amount (as reported) of fifty millions of dollars.

In the area of the walls are the ruins of the Palace of the citadel, a spacious building, which in 1818, was destroyed with the commander and eight hundred of the garrison, by an explosion, occasioned by the electric fluid communicating with loose cartridges. [The conflagration, I was told was arrested by a part of the Palace falling over an adjacent mountain.] From the part of the building that remains, are suspended huge fragments of mason-work, which threaten destruction to all who pass under them.

It is the prevailing opinion, that from fifteen to twenty thousand people have perished in the building of this place; many of whom were blown away by the strong winds that assail the top of the mountain in the afternoon, while laying the sheets of copper and zinc with which the rock are covered.

Had Christophe lived, his inventive and active genius would, no doubt, have been employed in making constant additions to this strong hold; but all his fortifications could not protect him from the violence of his own hands. Nor could all his wealth afford him a coffin, or all his vaults a tomb. In the southern wing of the citadel, his body lies, where it was hastily thrown off, without the rites of sepulture, and carelessly strewed with a little lime.

We descended from the mountain, highly gratified with what we had seen, and in the evening returned to the Cape.

London, May 30.

We cannot without the deepest grief reflect on the treatment which our brother Christians are at this moment experiencing from Turks. The veil of mourning covers Greece. The accounts from Germany continue to give the most afflicting details of the horrid massacres which are daily taking place in Constantinople. The heads of the principal Greek families have almost all been strangled, and when it is considered that the Greek population in that capital amounts to 60,000 only, while the Turks are ten times more numerous, we dread the ultimate consequences of the former, more especially as the excesses committed by the Turkish soldiery and inhabitants, instead of being restrained are on the contrary, encouraged by the Government. In Morea, affairs assume a different aspect. There the Greeks have the advantage of numbers over the Turks, and every thing leads to the belief, that the present will be a war of extermination.—The Greek corps at Galatz is represented to have received considerable reinforcements, which have enabled it to advance close to Brailow, and it is added that the Greeks have since last siege to ft. Theodore is in the environs of Bucharest in a very strong position, and Ypsilanti at the date of the last advices, was still at Tergovieste.

Walking on Water.—Mr. Kent, on Friday se'night, before an immense concourse of spectators, successfully walked on the Clyde, from above Rutherglen Bridge