

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, &c.

SPAIN.—The French papers of Sunday contain a very important document detailing the history of the Catalonian insurrection, and describing the position of the Spanish Government in relation to its Royalist supporters. This document purports to be a despatch from the Minister of War at Madrid, addressed to the Captain-General of Catalonia. Its admissions of the extent of the rebellion, and the magnitude of the danger are more frank than could have been expected, while the measures of rigour or of energy which it announces seem by no means adequate to restore sudden confidence, or to establish lasting tranquillity. It states that the rebels have been in arms for more than a year...that their first object was the capture of the fortress of Tortosa...that from the banks of the Ebro the insurrection has extended to Eastern Catalonia...that as one band was destroyed another arose...that new Chiefs have been added to the original agitators...that the amnesty offered by the King has been neglected...that some of the Chiefs whose lives had been spared had again appeared in arms, with greater forces than at first...that they were invading towns, and levying contributions...and that nothing but a great accession of military force, together with officers invested with new powers, are thought sufficient to destroy the rebels, and to establish the King's authority. The pretexis which the rebel Chiefs employ to obtain followers, are allowed to be the very same which Ferdinand formerly sanctioned, when, a constitutional King, he lent his name to the miscreants who leagued with foreign invaders to overturn the Constitution. "The King is a captive...let us free the King from captivity!" is now, as it was then, the watchword of the insurgents: and his Catholic Majesty ought not to punish, in Colonel Bussons and his bands, conduct which he rewarded in the Trappist and the Army of the Faith. The Colonel calls himself a Royalist in fighting against the King's troops, like the officers of the Urgel Regency, in opposing the Constitutional force; and if the French army had retired from the scene, Ferdinand might find the lesson taught by the Royalists of 1823, more dangerous to his authority in 1827 than the Carbonari or Freemasons.

The intelligence from Spain in the French Papers, states that fears were entertained for Saragossa, to the neighbourhood of which the rebels had penetrated. FERDINAND had in consequence, issued three new decrees, and sent two regiments to defend that important place. On the other hand, a courier is said to have arrived from London with the news that the negotiations respecting the future state of Portugal were concluded...that the Infant Don MIGUEL was to repair to Lisbon as Lieutenant to his brother...and that the British troops would retire in the month of January, leaving only the forces necessary to maintain order. Some of the accounts add, that on this intelligence, FERDINAND had ordered the Army of Observation to be broken up, and a large portion of it to be marched to Catalonia:....

(From the Constitutionnel.)

MADRID, SEPT. 10.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

The news received by the Government from Catalonia continues to announce new successes on the part of the Insurgents. It has learnt by the last despatches, that the Bishop of VICH, and the Marquis DEL PUERTO BUENO, brother-in-law of the late Baron of EROLES, are among the authorities set up by the Rebels, among whom

also are several rich Catalonian proprietors, and some distinguished advocates. But the news last received, and which has produced most impression, is from Saragossa, announcing that the Rebels had entered Huesca, a town distant from Saragossa only about twelve leagues. Thus much of the news has reached the public; but the despatches must contain something more serious; for immediately after the Minister of War had received them, he communicated them to his colleagues, who assembled in Privy Council, at the end of which, two battalions of infantry of the guard set out in all haste to Saragossa. A report has also come from Briviesca, that the Curate HERIMÓ who was in that town, had escaped from it, taking the direction of Old Castle, by the mountains. Several couriers extraordinary have also arrived from London and Paris; one, which was addressed to Mr. Lamb, brought him a conge, of which that Diplomatist immediately took advantage, and left our capital yesterday; this has produced a very great sensation here. Mr. Lamb before his departure, sold his furniture, which seems to announce his intention of not returning to Spain.

The Minister of Marine, SALAZAR, who, as you know since the Restoration, has had the power of dismissing his colleagues whether by mistake or otherwise, has just received from St. Ildefonso a Despatch, with this address—"To M. SALAZAR, Minister Secretary of State of Grace and Justice, *ad interim*." The Archbishop of TOLEDO has lately received a Bull from His HOLINESS, in which he has forbidden our clergy, under pain of excommunication, to hold any public appointment whatever.

Communication from the King of Spain, to the Supreme Council of Castile, dated this day.

"The disorders which threatened to trouble the tranquillity of one of the most important Provinces of the Monarchy, called for all my solicitude; and with subjects who erred from fears, arising, perhaps, from an excess of misunderstood zeal, it has seemed fit for me to employ gentleness before force...advice before threats. The measures I have directed, in the first place, to stop the disorders of Catalonia, have been framed upon this principle. Nevertheless, the events, of which, during the latter end of August, the towns of Vich and Manresa have been the theatre, have given to the movements of Catalonia that which it is impossible any longer to mistake; and, as King I see sedition, where, as father, I only saw blindness. The pretexis advanced to palliate, nay, even to legitimize, the rebellion, are absurd; the idea of the captivity, in which I am supposed to be, is injurious to my royal person. The ills inflicted on many of my subjects are of the greatest importance; and those that the prolongation of the disorder might occasion, seem of so serious a nature that I could no longer delay applying the remedy, however painful it may be to me, without compromising the dignity of my Crown and the dearest interests of my people.

"In consequence, I have given the orders necessary for the destruction of the insurgent bands which infest some of the districts of Catalonia; and they will assuredly soon cease to do so, for a strong division of my army is charged with the execution of this protecting disposition for the public repose. Let the Council so understand it and cause its publication without delay."

(Signed by the King's hand.)

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Portugal. It is very confidently reported that the Emperor of Brazil has addressed

an autograph letter to His Majesty, announcing the appointment of his brother, the Infant Don Miguel, as his own Lieutenant and future regent of Portugal, and urgently imploring His Majesty as the old ally and sincere friend of Portugal, to use all the efforts in his power to uphold the Constitutional Charter, as the only expedient to restore tranquillity, and prevent Portugal from becoming a prey to its enemies. The letter is understood to have been received in a most gracious manner by His Majesty, and it is confidently stated, that the affairs of Portugal which certainly may be considered in a most critical state at the present moment, have undergone a mature consideration. It may have been noticed that the attendance at the Foreign Office of the Marquis de Palmella and Count Villia Real has almost been daily for the last two weeks, and that of the Austrian Minister has also been frequent. It is now very currently added, that arrangements have been made for the Infant Don Miguel not to return to Lisbon in the character of his brother's Lieutenant and future Regent of Portugal, until another communication can be had with the Emperor. This is very probable, as it is now fully ascertained that the Emperor was induced to confer the appointment on his brother, under a positive impression that his sister the Princess Regent could not survive her late illness; certificates of her medical attendants to that effect having been purposely transmitted to Rio Janeiro. It is also very generally believed, that some strong and specific guarantees will be required from the Infant; and it is even added, that he will come over to England, before he proceeds to Portugal. This plan has been deemed more advisable than his passing through Madrid, or embarking at Leghorn.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 25.

It will be seen, by our articles of foreign news that the state of affairs both in Spain and Portugal grows worse and worse. In the former country the insurrection of Catalonia becomes daily more formidable, and spreads into Navarre, Aragon, and even Castile. In Portugal the Princess Regent, having thrown herself into the hands of the Apostolical party, is acting with a mixture of harshness and womanish imbecility, which induces even the Constitutionals to think it better that DON MIGUEL should assume the government of the kingdom. According to the London papers, the Emperor of Brazil has authorized his brother to repair to Portugal, and to take the office of Regent; at the same time commanding him to respect the Charter, and requesting the King of England and the Emperor of Austria to use all their influence for its support. To us it appears that this is signing the death-warrant of the constitution; but we confess that we do not see after the Princess Regent has betrayed the constitutional cause how it can possibly be upheld in Portugal.—Advertiser.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 31.

THE GREEKS.—The following is an extract from a long letter of the celebrated Dr. Howe's, to the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser. It exhibits a tearful picture of the jealousies and contentions of the Greeks, who seem determined to forfeit by their folly the sympathy and assistance which have been yielded to their sufferings;.... "Greece, my dear sir, is in a deplorable state...it is useless to conceal the truth; her enemies without are ignorant and weak, but her enemies within are strong and terrible; the Turk brings trouble and distress upon the country, but the Greek brings ten fold misery, woe and

the accused intrigues, and jealousy, the avarice and lust of power, of her civil and military aristocracy, have brought the country to the brink of ruin, from which a miracle only can save her, and that miracle would be the repentance and better conduct of these men. Look sir, at the state of the Peloponessus; there you see the flag of liberty waving upon the walls of three proud fortresses; but those fortresses are the scenes of intrigue, of plotting, of secret, nay open internal war. The other night, while the army of the Pacha was within eight hours march of this place, I was aroused by the roar of a cannon, and the rattling of musketry; I armed myself, in the thought that the Turks had made a sudden assault upon the place, and was astonished to find no movement on the part of the inhabitants...each remaining still in his house as though aware of what was going on; and I soon learned that Colocotroni, with a band of sailors, had assaulted the castle, in hopes to master it, and make himself independent, both by its possession, and that of the treasures of Dallyanis, which he knew were concealed here. This is the man whom I see you hold in high esteem in America, for his courage and patriotism!!! Do not think I am less of a friend to Greece than formerly, from the gloomy accounts I have given you; I look upon the cause as my own; I shall stick to it while there is a shadow of hope. But it is time to tell the truth, and so far from assisting Greece by concealing it, I think her true interest will be best promoted by detailing things as they are...and letting the world know the hopes and fears, the wants and resources of the country."

BOSTON, OCT. 23.

Buenos Ayres.—The particulars of the inauguration of the new President, Don Vincent Lopez, have been received. He appears to be a gentleman of a very elevated and independent mind. He has never participated in political squabbles. He was unwilling to accept office, because the parties which prevailed felt little hope of his being able to do good. He repeatedly declined the Presidency—and at length reluctantly accepted it lest his patriotism might be called in question, or anarchy commence her desolating work. In his inaugural speech he denounces party spirit, and says if he is supported by a general union and enthusiasm for National not Party Objects, all may be well; but if not, he will immediately resign, that the public evils which may come may not be imputed to him. Either he or Rivadavia, would govern prosperously if a generous, just, all saving confidence were substituted for a contemptible, abusive, ruinous jealousy.

Since the commencement of the present war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, 25 privateers have sailed from the ports of the Republic, and 179 vessels of all descriptions, have been captured from the Brazilians. It is supposed that one thousand seamen are engaged in privateering in the B. Ayrean service.

OCTOBER 25.

COLOMBIA.

Extract of a letter from Puerto Cabello, dated Sept. 19, 1827.

An extra courier, has just arrived from Bogota, via Valencia, the accounts received by which will no doubt form a new era in the happiness and prosperity of Colombia. Bolivar entered the capital alone in August and the shouts of the multitude welcoming his arrival. He and General Santander met, and after an hour's *tete a tete* embraced in mutual friendship.—Bolivar proclaimed a strict observance of the Laws of the Republic, as ordered under the sanction of the