

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

GREECE.

LONDON, June, 9.

From the Etoile, dated Thursday, June 7.

"It is now known on all sides, that France has participated in the interest which all Europe has taken in the cause of the Greeks, and that she was a party to the first resolutions of the Great Powers for rescuing a generous people from the evils which it endured from those with which it was menaced. Those journalists politicians, who settle every thing without difficulty, because their own ideas are the only obstacles they encounter, cried out against the inaction of Europe while she was acting with that prudence which ought always to characterize the proceeding of the arbiters of the destinies of the world. It was necessary to avoid a war against the Ottoman empire, which might bring about the dissolution of that empire, when it was made a question what should be done with the dismembered parts.

"France always avowed that she would take part in the efforts, whatever they might be, which would be made for the pacification of Greece.

In 1823, the King's Government proposed to concur in the most efficacious measures for stopping the effusion of Christian blood, convinced, doubtless, that the Divan would never, by mere persuasion, come to any arrangement with the Greeks: and, since the commencement of the war, our flag has never ceased to protect the victims of the war; nor have we forgot the words of the King to the assembled Chambers, which announced the happy effects of our interference.

The London Courier, of the 11th ult. says, Hamburg papers to the 9th have come to hand, giving some further particulars from the Greek Gazettes, of the operations of Lord Cochrane and General Church, against the Turks. It appears that a part of the latter, who had surrendered in the Monastery of St. Spiridion, were murdered by the Greeks, in violation of the conditions on which the garrison had capitulated. This horrible outrage made General Church threaten to leave the army, if the guilty were not punished, and ten individuals concerned in it were arrested.

4,000 Greeks, had marched towards Asomato, (north of the Piræus) to attack in the rear the fortified position of the Turks in the Grove of Olives, while the other corps, were to attack in front. The Turks however were strongly entrenched at all points, and seemed boldly to expect the projected attack.

Ten vessels, laden with warlike stores intended for the Seraskier, had been taken or destroyed in the Gulf of Volo.

TRIESTE, May, 28.—A Captain, who arrived here yesterday, in 17 days from Mitylene, reports, that, on the 13th of this month, he met, off Cerigo, 18 or 20 Greek ships of war, and on the same day 29 ships of the fleet of the Captain Pacha, steering towards Modon.

It is evident from Lord Cochrane's official letter, that the action of the 25th April, was an attack on the Turkish outposts on the harbour of Athens, which were driven in or captured. Nothing decisive, however, had taken place on the 28th, four days after. We most heartily wish his Lordship success; but we have no evidence of the truth of the reports, that he had overthrown the Turkish army; nor that he had proceeded up the Cannel of Negropont, to the most of succoring the army

investing Athens. Such an ulterior proceeding is not improbable; and it appears that a perfectly good understanding existed between his operations and those of General Church.

BOSTON, August 2.

DEFEAT AND BUTCHERY OF THE GREEKS.

The Paris papers contain melancholy tidings concerning the poor Greeks—two thousand five hundred of whom had been put to the sword! The Commercial Advertiser says—

"The Greeks, it seems, had assembled 10,000 men for the relief of Athens. Four thousand had marched in the direction of Asomato, at the North of the Piræus for the purpose of attacking the Turks in the rear, who occupied a fortified position among the olive groves, while the other troops were to attack them in front. On the 4th, Kariaskaki commenced the attack on the Turks, and was killed, with 300 of his men. On the 6th, an engagement took place between the Turks and those Greeks who had effected a landing from the fleet. Two thousand men sent by Redschid Pacha, attacked them, and the defeat and slaughter of the Greeks was horrid. Out of 22 Philhellonists, 18 were killed. The total loss of the Greeks in killed was 2,500 men. Lord Cochrane with difficulty succeeded in taking on board the fleet the remnant of the army, and General Church, in rallying his troops, escaped being made prisoner. The expedition is said to have been well planned, and the defeat is attributed to the superiority of the Turkish cavalry. The Greeks, however, though defeated with great loss, still continued their efforts for the preservation of Athens. At the receipt of the last intelligence, General Church still kept possession of the heights of Phalermo with 3000 men, and on the 16th May, that is ten days after the defeat, the Acropolis held out. On the 13th, Lord Cochrane was scouring the Archipelago in search of reinforcement.

The garrison at Saint Spiridion, manned by a few hundred Turks, had been taken by the Greeks, who massacred their infidel foes. This movement so incensed Redschid Pacha that he caused all the Greeks in his power to be beheaded. On the 25th April, it is stated, upwards of 2000 Greek women and children were massacred!

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—The articles from Spain and Portugal confirm the accounts received by way of Lisbon, of the encouragement given to the Portuguese deserters by the Spanish Authorities, and the discontent which prevails in the Spanish army collected on the frontiers. A Madrid letter in the *Constitutional* states that a despatch from General Sarsfield announces the desertion of eighty men in a body to Portugal. They were in vain pursued by Royalist volunteers, sixteen of whom were killed. But it is not to Portugal only that the Spanish troops desert: according to this letter great numbers proceed to the interior of Spain, where, it is said, they have already formed bands in favour of the Constitution.

The Princess Regent is recovering though slowly. The Queen Mother, has at length paid her a visit, but less from compliance with her own feelings than those of the people.

The British head-quarters are at Lisbon. Two of the four regiments which were at Coimbra have marched for Leyria, and the whole army is about to concentrate on the Tagus. The quarters of the troops in Lisbon are extremely healthy and convenient. It is reported that Lord William Bentinck is about to be sent to Portugal in

the joint characters of Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief.

MADRID, May 28.—Some very singular scenes have lately taken place at the Court. Even in the interior of the Palace placards have been posted, on which were written the watchwords of the Apostolical party, "Viva Carlo Quinto! Viva la Inquisition! Muerte a los Negros!"—This outrage on the King has given rise to very warm remonstrances among the members of the Royal Family, and every exertion has been made to discover its authors. Senior Galindo, the Deputy of the Corregidor has been sent to Aranjuez to make the strictest inquiries among the officers and domestics of the Palace.

LISBON, May, 28.—A private letter says there is a misunderstanding between Sir W. A'Court, and General Clinton. It arises from the contradiction existing between their reports, with respect to this country. It appears that the former has represented the Portuguese as not desirous of the charter—and the latter represents that almost the whole nation were desirous of it; but, that only some privileged and ambitious persons oppose it with the ministry, which adopted no measures to put an end to present revolts. It has been remarked, that for some time General Clinton was not present at the dinners given by the ambassador; and that he pays great attention to the Minister of War.

CHINA.—The Boston Centinel, of Wednesday, contains the annexed important article from China. If the circumstances herein stated be correct, we apprehend that serious consequences will result:—

A letter from an officer of an American vessel at Lintin, dated March 20th, 1827, gives a disagreeable account of a battle between five American and English boats and two Chinese and Mandarin boats, one of them a man of war's launch. It appears that the Chinese took, in their own waters, an American passboat, which was coming down with orders to the American Ship Citizen, of New-York, to proceed to Canton; that on this the American and British boats went in pursuit of them, and, when they approached, the Chinese assailed them by a fire of muskets and stones; that the English and Americans returned the attack, and succeeded in retaking the passboat; that it was reported that two of the Mandarins were killed, and 20 Chinese wounded, in the affair, and that two men of their opponents were slightly hurt by the stones. It is added, that three or four Chinese vessels of war were lying at Lintin, and thirty more said to be coming down from town; that the American and English vessels were lying with their guns double shotted, ready for battle; and that it was expected that the event would stop business for some time at Wampoa. The parties in this affair certainly exercised much spunk, but the transaction appears to be a violation of neutral rights, which would not be submitted to in the Delaware or the Thames.

We understand the late contests between some American and English, and Chinese Boats in Canton River, took place below where the Chinese claim special jurisdiction; and that in calls heretofore on the Chinese for injuries in those waters, they have made this plea. It is believed no person was killed.—*Palladium*.

REPORT OF COLOMBIA.—We have been favoured with a copy of the "*Reconciliator, Extra*," of June 20th. It contains a letter from Vice President Santander, dated at Bogota, April 30th, to the Liberator, urging his immediate return to the Capital, for the purpose of resuming the Executive duties, and of allaying the difficulties that

exist. This is followed by a reply of Mr. Revenga, Secretary of State, dated Caracas, June 19th, informing the Vice President, that the Liberator, with all possible expedition, set out for the seat of Government, &c. The remainder of the paper is occupied by a Proclamation of Bolivar, of which the following is a hasty translation: Proclamation of SIMON BOLIVAR, Liberator, President, &c. &c.

COLOMBIANS—

Your enemies are threatening destruction to Colombia—It is my duty to save it. Fourteen successive years have found me at your head, by the unanimous vote of the people. During all the periods in which glory and prosperity have fallen to the Republic, I have renounced the Supreme command in the purest sincerity. I have no stronger wish than to avoid the use of the instruments of tyranny, which I abhor more than ignominy itself. But ought I to abandon you in the hour of danger? Would this be the conduct of a Citizen and a Soldier? No, Colombians, I am resolved to face it all in order that Anarchy may not usurp the place of Liberty, and Rebellion that of the Constitution. As a Citizen, as Liberator, as President, my duty involves the glorious necessity of sacrificing myself for you. I will march, then, to the Southern confines of the Republic, to expose my life and my glory to liberate you from the perfidious wretches, who, after having trampled on their most sacred duties, have raised the standard of treason, to invade the most loyal Departments, and those most worthy of our protection.

Colombians.—The will of the nation is opposed by the many traitors who have taken upon themselves to dictate the law to the sovereign whom they ought to obey. They have arrogated to themselves the supreme right of the nation; they have violated all principles—in fine, the troops which once were Colombians, the Allies of Peru, have returned to their country to establish a new and extraordinary government, on the ruins of the Republic, which they outrage with more insplence than our old oppressors.

Colombians.—I appeal to your glory and your patriotism. Rally round the National standard, which has waved in triumph from the mouth of the Oronoko to the summit of the Potosi. Love it, and the nation will preserve its liberty.

The cry of Colombia is of the Great Convention—it is her most urgent want. Congress will doubtless convoke it. And in the hands of Congress will I place the staff of sword which the Republic has entrusted to me, both as Constitutional President and Supreme Extraordinary Chief constituted by the people. I will not deceive the hopes of the Country. You have acquired liberty, glory and law, against your former enemies. Liberty, glory and law, will we preserve in spite of atrocious Anarchy.

Head Quarters, Caracas, 19th June 1827—Independence, 17th.

BOLIVAR.

Extract from a letter dated at Lagunetas on the 4th July:—

You have, no doubt, heard of the serious disturbances in the south: 7000 men under arms in the neighbourhood of Guayaquil, determined to support the constitution of Colombia, in the way in which they swore to support it. They call Bolivar traitor to his country; and say, that his duty is to concentrate Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia, into one vast empire, of which he is to be at the head as Emperor. You will see in one of the papers I send you, that some of the Senators in Congress speak in plain terms of his Excellency. The distresses in commerce have not been equal