FOREIGN.

Extract of a letter, dated Zante, September 2, 1824.

"I shall begin my information, that all the troops which have been employed in movements against Eastern and Western Greece, under the command of Dervise Pacha, have been entirely defeated, in two battles, and those few who were able to escape the fury of the brave Greeks, disbanded themselves, and sought refuge by flight; but all this is nothing in comparison of the defeats sustained by the Fleet of Constantinople, in two naval combats which took place between the 31st and the 5th of August, O. S. I am quite certain that if this news has reached you, you will look upon it as a fable; but I am able to inform you that this communication admits of no doubt.

The former combat took place near Basti, [a port of Samos,] and the latter at Fathogati [straits,] near Scala.—In the former the Turks lost—1 vessel of the line, and 2 frigates blown up, 3 corvette and 1 brig, taken; 10 transports burnt, sunk, and taken. And in the latter combat, 29 transports.—Total, 74 vessels, blown up, taken burnt, or sunk.

This intelligence was conveyed to us by a captain who arrived here the 15th August, O. S. in four days from the isle of Syria, where a Spezziot schr. arrived with despatches for the Prefect of that Island, sent by the two Greek Vice-Admirals.

Yesterday arrived here a schooner of Constantine, having on board Mr. Blaquiere, who will sail without delay for London. It is now five days since she left Hydra. There are also on board of her, five or six young Greeks, who are about to prosecute their studies in London, and, so we are informed, two Spartan Amazons, who, after having killed their children to prevent their falling into the hands of the Barbarians, fought with extraordinary valour, and escaped from the fury of their enemies.

Mr. Blaquiere assures us that of the Turkish fleet only 17 vessels escaped to Boudroum (anciently Halicarnassus) and he further adds, that in a few days we may expect news unequalled in history.

LEGHORN, Sept. 20.

A report is in circulation here, that the Greek fleet had defeated the Egyptian fleet near Rhodes.

By a letter from Zante, dated the 3d of this month, we have the following particulars respecting the naval action off Samos, which news having been made known by the two Greek Vice Admirals to the Governor of Syria, was brought thither by a ship from Syria, in four days.

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE FROM PERU.

We have at length advices from Peru, direct, and of a late date, upon which reliance can be placed. The victory of the Patriots over the cavalry of the Royalists is amply confirmed, and the troops of Bolivar are sweeping every thing before them. The reader will perceive however, that the accounts recently received over land from Peru, of a second and more general engagement, in which it was stated that Canterac and 6000 of his soldiers were killed, were incorrect. But this is of little importance, since the Royalists, divided and distracted among themselves, are every where flying from the forces of Bolivar. Olaneta, it is now well ascertained, was acting with the Patriots, and upper Peru was in their possession. Lima had not yet been retaken, although it was reported that the Royalists had retired to the fortress of Callao.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Translated for the N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Official Gazette of the Department of the Istamus of Panama, October 10th, 1824.

PERU. TO THE LIBERATING ARMY.

Soldiers—You are going to complete the greatest undertaking ever entrusted to men, that of saving a whole world from slavery. Soldiers! the foes you are to destroy, boast of 15 years of triumphs; they therefore must be worthy of measuring their arms with yours, which shone in a thousand combats.—Soldiers! Peru and all America expect from you peace as the fruits of victory, and liberal Europe herself fixes with delight her eyes upon you, because the liberty of the new world is the hope of the Universe. Will you disappoint her? No! No! You are invincible.

BOLIVAR.

A letter from a respectable individual at Pasco, of the 18th of August, contains the following:—"On the 6th an engagement took place in the meadows of Junin, near the spot called the foot stool of Incas. Bolivar and Canterac commanded personally in the action.—The bravery of the Liberator was such as to approach very near the ranks of the enemy. The brave Colombians have behaved like heroes. The cuirassiers, now called the hussars of Junin, have borne themselves brilliantly.—They are the most distinguished corps of Peruvians for achievements in the field. The enemy have been so completely dispersed, that it appears to be impossible that they can ever again form two squadrons; while we have ten full squadrons, in high spirits and full of enthusiasm. The enemy's infantry seems also ruined; because those who had concealed themselves in their march from Pasco to Reyes, are disabled by having their feet extremely swollen. Those who were compelled to retreat beyond Tarma, are doubtless still worse. The booty we have found thus far is abundant. Some soldiers have taken more than thirty doubloons. Necochea and Miller have behaved bravely."

Another letter from Huaras, August 22d, says: "Yesterday I arrived from Jauja—our army is beyond Izuchaca, or rather by this time must be on the road to Guamanga. The Goths are flying in the greatest disorder. The number of prisoners and deserters are incalculably. I say nothing of munitions, ammunitions of all sorts; as to be tedious, I firmly believe, from what I have seen, that the war is at an end."

From a letter from Truxillo, of 25th Sept.—"The resources of the country seem incredible. The enemy have abandoned the rich valley of Jauja, leaving in our possession all their magazines, well filled with provisions and untouched, forgetting, in the confusion, to destroy them. On the 13th the Liberator was at Huancayo with the 1st division; about that time a force was coming down against Callao, which I told you contained a very small garrison. On the 16th Rodil caused the horse to leave Lima, to unite with the remainder of the fugitive army, by the road of Ica, and shut himself in the castle of Callao with the infantry, to prepare himself for a seige, which is to be commenced immediately. The dispersion of the enemy is so entire, that I do not exaggerate when I say that I believe the boasting Canterac will enter Cuzco alone. On the 1st of Sept. Gen. Lafuente, Col. Perez and some other officers will leave this place for Lima. Senon Chanue has political command of the capital.

A letter from Truxillo, of Oct. 1, states, on the authority of letters from the Mountain of Yauticocha, that 2200 dead bodies, 100 horses and 600 lances have been found, besides those mentioned in the official accounts of the battle. The chiefs, Marcilla and Baleva, were killed. The enemy flies so precipitately that they travelled 8 leagues in 4 hours after their defeat. They came out to meet us with so much confidence, that they left at Jauja and Tarma, all the preparations for celebrating the victory. The Liberator has treated the wounded and prisoners in the most noble and generous manner. He ordered that they should be treated like our own men; indeed, like himself. The prisoners are undeceived and astonished. In the retreat from Jauja to Conception, the enemy lost 150 of their infantry by fatigue. They shoot any one that gets tired, while our officers give their horses to those who are fatigued. Canterac has ordered the flints to be taken from the guns of the corps of Burgos, Castro and Centre."

Another of the same date, says: "On the 10th of this month the gallant Necochea entered this place wounded, brought on the shoulders of some Peruvians. All the people came out to receive him with the greatest enthusiasm, as one of the conquerors of Junin; men and women contended for the honor of carrying this brave wounded man. The scene affected the people to tears.—When the enemy came out from Pasco, they intended to set this town on fire, as well as eight leagues around, as they did with Sarghamayo and Ninacora."

"The Nuevo Dia del Peru, remarks: The General in Chief of the United Army made an address to his Excellency in the name of the army, at the conclusion of which he said—"*Under the Liberator, nothing is to be expected but victory.*" To which Bolivar replied, "*To know whether I shall conquer, I have only to look on those who surround me.*" A truly martial banquet succeeded; in which the Liberator drank to the Army, Peru, the Patriots confined in Lima, and the eternal triumph of Liberty; and then added—"Let the swords of those who surround me, pierce my bosom ten thousand times, if I ever oppress the nations I am now setting at liberty. Let the authority of the people be the only power on earth; and let the very name of tyranny be struck out from the language of nations."

FROM LAGUAYRA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The schr. Edgar, Captain Hathaway, arrived last evening, in 17 days from Laguayra. By this arrival we have received a regular file of the Caracas *El Colombiano*, from the first of September, to the 20th of October, inclusive. These papers contain no intelligence of importance; but captain Hellard, who came passenger in the Edgar, has furnished us with a copy of the Colombian Gazette Extraordinary, of Nov. 4, containing an official confirmation of the victory of Bolivar, over the cavalry of the Royalists, under Canterac. This despatch was received at Caracas by an extraordinary post, which left Bogota on the 20th of September. The particulars do not differ essentially from advices which have already been published.

General Paez had also received, in Caracas, a letter from General Bolivar, written on the field of battle, stating the loss of the enemy in the late battle to be, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, upwards of 3 000 men. In consequence of this news, great rejoicings and illuminations took place in Caracas and Laguayra on the 4th and 5th of November.

There was a prospect that the Bank of Venezuela would be granted by the Congress. Application had been made by Mr. Danell, for an exclusive right to navigate by steam between the mouths of the Magdalena and Orinoco rivers, and to the island of Margarita.

The tardiness of communication in the Republic of Colombia, may be inferred from the fact, that the Caracas papers of September and October, are giving the proceedings of the Congress at Bogota of April and the beginning of May. The latest news from Peru, contained in the Colombiano of October 20, is dated in May.

FROM INDIA.

Philadelphia, Nov 9.—The supercargo of the ship Factor, 107 days from Calcutta, has arrived in town. We learn that he brings the following information. The Birmese war was still raging with no prospect of its early termination. The British army had been drawn from *Chittagong*, for the purpose of a general junction of forces in Rangoon, which they succeeded in capturing. Rangoon is the principal port of the Birman empire, has from 30 to 40,000 inhabitants, and contains some Christian missions; among them, one of the American Baptist Society. The Birmese, taking advantage of the withdrawal of the British force, had approached Chittagong, with an army of upwards of fifty thousand men, but hearing of the fall of Rangoon, retired towards Ava. The British army rescued many of the Missionaries, who had been ordered to execution by the Birmese commanders. The publication of the official accounts of the war had been suspended at Calcutta.

From Mrs Graham's Journal of a Residence in Chili.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.—Juana Maria Pola, of Santa Fe de Bogota, was a woman whose husband, brothers, and sons were deeply engaged in the Patriot cause. When Santa Fe was taken from the Royalists, after the barracks of the infantry and cavalry had been seized, the Patriots passed to collect numbers sufficient to attack the artillery; and then was that interval, when the boldest held his breath for a time. Juana Maria found her sons among the troops who were awaiting the rest. "What do you do here?" said she, "I expect each moment to fight for *La Patria*." "Kneel down then, and take a mother's blessing.—We women will go and receive the first fire, and over our bodies you will march and take yonder cannon and save your country." She blessed her son, and rushed by the foremost, and the day was theirs. From that day she held a captain's pay and rank.—But the Royalists re took Santa Fe, and Juana Maria Pola was one of their first victims; she was led to the market place and shot.

Interview of Gen La Fayette and the Indian Chiefs at Washington.

On Wednesday last, the delegation of Choctaw chiefs, at present in the city, repaired, from their residence at Tennison's Hotel, to the Quarters of Gen. Lafayette at Gadsby's. Major John Pitchlynn, their Interpreter, having been introduced to Judge Brooke, was, by the Judge, introduced to the General, when the several chiefs were by name and title, successively presented by the Major to the Guest of the Nation.

The Chief Mushalatubbee then spoke as follows:

"You are one of our fathers that fought in the war with Gen. Washington. We take you here by the hand as a friend and a father. We have always walked in the white paths of peace; and in those paths we have travelled to visit you. We offer you pure hands, which have never been stained with the blood of Americans. We live in the south, where the sun shines hot upon us. We have been neighbors to the French neighbors to the Spaniards, and neighbors to the English: but now our only neighbors are the Americans, in the midst of whom we live as friends and brothers."

Pushamata, a superior Chief, next addressed Gen. Lafayette, in the following manner:

"About fifty years ago you drew your sword, the companion of General Washington. With him you travelled and warred against the enemies of America. In spilling the blood of your foes, you generously shed your own, thereby consecrating your devotion to the cause in which you were engaged. After the termination of the war, you returned to your country, and now you revisit this land, blessed by the benedictions and honored with the grateful attentions of a numerous and powerful people. You see every where around you, crowding to your presence, and clasping your hands with filial affection, the children of those with whom you fought in the defence of their country. We had heard of these things even in our remote habitations, and our bosoms were depressed with anxiety to see you. We have come. We take you by the hand and are satisfied. It is the first and the last time. We shall meet no more. We part, on earth, forever. This is all I have to say."

Col. Cole then spoke to the following effect:

"I am a man of mixed blood. I consider all white men as my fathers. You come from a far distant land. I salute you as a father, because you are a white man and the old and constant friend of America."

During these Addresses from the Indian Chiefs, gen. Lafayette was agitated by strong emotions, and was evidently much affected at the marks of respect which they shewed him. He several times cordially pressed their hands.

The Chiefs accompanied the general on his departure, from Gadsby's here to the Capitol, on the road to Baltimore, when, mutual bowing farewell, they parted.

At the same time that the Choctaw chiefs waited on Gen. Lafayette, the Chiefs of the Chickasaw nation, a kindred tribe, also paid him a visit, and shook hands. They had previously had an interview with him at Franklin, the residence of Mr. Jefferson, on their way to Washington.—*Gazette.*

A letter from Point Coupee, Louisiana, states, that smallpox, the scourge of Mr. Lewis, celebrated for the magical powers, had failed to stop the prevailing disease. The latter is convalescent.