

Greek cause—particularly as the catastrophe at Cairo has totally incapacitated the Pacha of Egypt from giving any support to the Ottoman arms.

Smyrna, March 27.—Missolonghi has received from the Philhellenic Societies, cannons, munitions of war, guns, artillerymen and engineers.—It is defended by a body of regular troops, punctually paid. A military hospital is establishing.

They are beginning to fit out a naval armament at Hydra. An Ottoman division, 11 vessels strong, had been seen steering for Alexandria.—The Ipsariots, have circulated throughout Greece a call to repair to their island, and join an expedition against the Turks, and are procuring a loan to defray the expense of it.

The Turks are quiet in Eubœa, holding possession of Negropont and Caristo.—They lately made a sortie from the latter place, in which they were driven back with the loss of six Mussulmans, among whom was the Kiaya (Lt.) of Omer Pacha.—They have been sent as hostages to Athens.

With the Greeks every thing is in a prosperous state. Telegraphs by day, and fire signals by night, established in all the islands, apprise them of the slightest movements of the Turks upon all points of the Egean Sea. It is thus that one of their naval squadrons, composed of 18 transports, was surprised, beaten and destroyed by the Greeks in the anchorage of Suda. This event, the news of which arrived only the evening before Easter Sunday, was followed with a disembarkation of 3,000 infantry, who had before shut up the Mahometans in their fortresses. The last remittance of 50,000*l.* sterling from London has arrived here. Colonel Stanhope and Laxarus Condenziotis are at the head of the administration of the finances, which at present amount to 200,000*l.* sterling in Spanish money called *douros*. Maurocordato is now at Vrachori, settling many important affairs with the strataarchs of Etolia and Arcanania, relative to the events of the approaching campaign.

TURKEY.—The Captain Pacha sailed from Dardanelles into the Archipelago on the 1st of May. Nothing positive, however, was known of its destination at Constantinople. But it was thought the Pacha had orders to attack Ipsara and Samos; the enterprise would be hazardous, as those islands, as well as Aydra and Spezzia, are covered with batteries and entrenchments. It is therefore probable that the Turkish Admiral will confine his operations to relieving the fortresses in the isle of Negropont, which have been threatened by the Greeks ever since last autumn.

A most favorable incident for the Greeks and for the cause of civilization and humanity; and our readers are aware that a very powerful force is preparing both at Chatham and Sheerness, for the storming of that strong hold of the Algerine pirates. Both the Pacha of Egypt and the Dey of Algiers are therefore completely paralysed; and it is well known that the Porte itself labors under the greatest difficulties from the want of money.—There is not the slightest foundation for the alleged promise said to have been given by Lord Strangford to the Divan, for the recall of the British officers who are serving in the ranks of the Greeks. The Porte, therefore, having already failed in three successive campaigns, which have only increased the strength, enlarged the resources, and enhanced the glory of its active and indefatigable enemy, can have no rational hope of acquiring any successes in the present campaign.

ALGIERS.—It was confidently believed at Genoa, on the 22d May, that the Dey of Algiers has offered any concession to England, provided a new Consul was appointed, as the present one had made himself personally obnoxious to the Government.

An Algerine squadron has actually arrived at Alexandria, notwithstanding the assurances transmitted by Sir. H. B. Neale that all the Algerine navy had arrived, and were dismantled at Algiers. On the 27th March, four frigates and two brigs under the Tunisian flag, arrived at Alexandria, and on the following day two other frigates and a schooner entered that port, finding no British men of war there, one of the frigates hoisted the Algerine flag, and took a list of the British merchant ships, which had created considerable uneasiness to their crews. No less than fifteen English vessels were at Alexandris, loaded for England, and much anxiety was expressed for the arrival of some British men of war to protect them from the Barbarians.