

Oct 18 182

Greek Republic
Minister of the Navy to His Excellency Admiral Lord Cochrane

Two days ago, the Government informed you through this office, of the unexpected communication of M. Leblanc, who having waited on them intimated by word of mouth that he had received orders from vice Admiral De Rigni to prevent the expedition to Scio. The Government in the same letter requested again Ex. for this reason to accompany the said expedition in person.

The Government supposing it possible that you may feel some hesitation in doing so, take this opportunity of remaining every possible doubt respecting the **prety** of this measure.

First. Up to the present moment the Greeks have given no promise to the Admiral of England and France & the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, except this most simple one, that they accept the armistice proposed by these three powers, nothing further.

There can be no doubt that while the Ottoman Porte refuses to accept the armistice, the Greeks are by no means bound to intermit their warlike operations. [1]

Secondly. The first instruction given us by the said Admiral & said ambassador was that we should not listen to any communication on the part either of England or of France or of Russia alone, but only such as was made by all of them conjointly.

The communication of M. Le Blanc, being made on the part of one of them merely, is, accordingly inadmissible.

Thirdly. The communication of M. Le Blanc was not made to the Government in an official manner.

Fourthly. In an interview between Admirals Codrington and De Rigni and the Greek Government, it was disputed whether we have a right to continue, our warlike operations, and after a great deal of discussion it was decided in the affirmative. To this Admiral De Rigni also gave his assent.

Fifthly. M. Le Blanc stated as an argument, that as Admiral Codrington and De Rigni had concluded an armistice with the Ibrahim Pasha the Greek government is bound by that Armistice. This argument is without weight, as this armistice is not general, but particular, in the same way as an armistice might be concluded with any [2] individual Greek General. Besides Ibrahim Pasha has not observed the treaty but has continued to plunder & make captives. His late hostile operations are already known to your excellency, whereby he did so much harm in Achaia, also what he did about a fortnight ago in Messenia, where advancing about eight hours march, he attacked General Niketas, losing forty-three killed & sixteen prisoners, while at the same time he sent his fleet to Patras. According to the latest intelligence from that quarter he is cutting down all the trees.

Sixthly. The expedition to Scio is an expedition to Grecian ground, to ground where rivers of blood have been shed to a degree unparalleled in any other part of the world. It cannot therefore be considered as an offensive operation against any part of Turkish territory, as M. Le Blanc seems to consider it.

When all these things are taken into consideration, we are convinced that we have every right & cause to carry into effect this expedition without delay. Only in case, when the expedition has preceded, an affective force shall obstinately persevere in presenting it, then only shall [3] we yield to necessity. Still however we shall have the right of protesting against an act of oppression violating the right of the Greek nation, & thus to open the way to obtaining protection of our right in due time.

The Government, therefore, again requests you to accompany, without hesitation the said expedition in person.

Waiting with impatience to have your determination.

I have the honour &c

Egina 6 October 1827
PD.S.

(Signed) G. Glarakis
Provisional Minister of the Navy