



BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 29

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.
 Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.
 Bombay, August, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors, six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.
 August, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. included in the charge
 To Non-Subscribers..... 1 Rupee per Copy.
 To Subscribers in England..... 1 £ is. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.
 Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

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FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2
 Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2
 Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... R. 1

THE BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. 3.

Will be published in a few days.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each	R. 1
Ship's Articles	" 1
Policies of Insurance	" 1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds.....	" 8
Bills of Lading, each.....	" 8
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IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprise of selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Afghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of to day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be eight rupees in advance, to non-subscribers ten rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

A CARD.

DR. FOGERTY,

BEGS respectfully to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that during his illness and temporary absence from Bombay, DR. MERRITT, of Meadow Street, will perform his professional duties.
 Bombay, August 4th 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

HURKARU, JULY 19.

The Shipping Reports, since our last, have announced several arrivals from Sea: full particulars of which will be found in the usual place.

The Argyle reports the arrival of the Mary Ann, and three barques at the Sand Heads, name unknown.

In addition to the China news we published yesterday, we have seen a letter dated the 21st of May, from Macao, which mentions the receipt of letters from Canton of the previous day's date, stating that all was pretty quiet, at the time of writing, but that the merchants were hastening their departure as much as possible. Captain Elliot had intimated to the principal houses the necessity of being in readiness to move, with bag and baggage, at a moment's notice. He had also urged the merchants to be prepared with a list of all their goods then in Canton. The Chinese troops were parading in all directions, and a large force was said to be collected a short distance from Canton.

By letters of the 5th from Feerozpoor we are informed that "the two companies of artillery, viz. one of European and one of native artillery which are stationed there, have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to march towards Kabool, and captain Sanders had received instructions to make up greatcoats for those troops, at the expence of the state."

There was a rumour, founded upon letters from Cawnpore and Bareilly, that the 26th and 64th regiments were, in September, to proceed to the latter station; though with what object is not very apparent; and we should be but little disposed to credit this report, inasmuch as the place of these corps would require to be filled up by other regiments, were they indeed to "go off in a tangent" to Bareilly instead of proceeding in due course to Kabool.

An impression is said to prevail at Feerozpoor that the provinces of Kashmir, Mooltan and the protected Sikh states to the south ward of the Sutlej, are to be made over to our Government. "Certain it is," writes our correspondent, "that we have not as yet recognized the accession of Sher Singh to the sovereignty of the Punjab. No mission of condolence and congratulation (tazeet-o-tahmeent as they term it) was sent to Lahore on that occasion, and no salute was fired in indication that we acknowledged the legitimacy of the claims he had asserted. Nevertheless, I am by no means certain, (as in truth, "who can be?") that the event will justify those rumours of an intended division of spoil, to which we have just adverted, though Kashmir, Mooltan and the hither Sikh states would be desirable appanages of the British power in India."

"Yet there is something of plausibility too in the idea, (on which it would seem the above report is founded) that the hoisted Ranees Chund Koonwur having proposed to our Government to cede the province in question, the Governor General, may have (or as the report alleges, "has") agreed to countenance and support Sher Singh only, on the condition, that he should give up the territory proffered to us by his fair rival, as the price of our support.

We cannot say that we entertain the same faith as our correspondent. The Governor General has not yet put himself up to the highest bidder.

The following is extracted from a letter dated Camp Cabul, 23rd June.

"Nothing whatever is going on here. Our General is laid up with a severe attack of rheumatic gout, and likely to be long unavail.

Miss Sale (youngest daughter of the *Loco* Major General) is engaged to be married to Lieut. Sturt of the Engineers. They will be spliced in August. Nothing new from the Westward. The weather is oppressively warm, far more so than I have ever felt it before here.

The Court Martial on Lieut. Skipton, of H. M. 44th foot, is over; and that on the Kulashee, who cut down Captain Dodgin at Jullalabad, closed its proceedings yesterday.

Major Todd is still here, waiting a final reply from Lord Auckland. Committees are sitting to see if they can recommend any change in the present system of baggage, carriages, and camp-followers, and to see what reduction can be made.

Very satisfactory accounts have been received from Col. Stoddart.

Major Lynch has been walked out of the Political Department—at least he sent in his resignation, which was immediately accepted. We are all anxious to hear something certain regarding our return to India."

China.

"May 20th.—The Transports, with all the able soldiers, excepting those of one wing of the 37th N. 1, and a few Sappers, the latter employed in completing drains, &c., upon the island, sailed out of the harbour yesterday, in company of the *Men-of-War*, on their way to Canton; at which city it appears that a large force of Chinese soldiers has been assembled, with the object, so often threatened, of driving the barbarians into the sea. It is much to be hoped that, at last, the Chinese have "screwed their courage to the sticking point," and have determined to run a joust with us: and though their lances, by report, greatly outnumber ours, in the proportion of seven to one, the result, I think, can easily be foreseen. It is fortunate that the intended movement towards the north did not take place at the time appointed now, we are able at once to meet the enemy. For the present, all work at Hong Kong is stopped: the coolies have been discharged, excepting 50 who are assisting the Sappers. The harbour, from being crowded with ships and boats, is changed into a place of solitude and peace. The *Druid* remains to protect the hospital and the storeships. I rejoice to tell you that the Camerons have so far improved in health as to be able to muster 360 fighting men, and leave only 45 sick behind. The night before last we experienced a storm of thunder, lightning and rain, which has freshened and cooled the air; the Thermometer stood yesterday, through the 12 hours, at 76. I have an opportunity of sending to Macao, therefore, 1 scribble off these items. We are looking hourly for the Commodore, and for the February mail. A *Singapore Free Press*, containing part of the February English news, has reached us."

Another letter dated Macao, May 20th, says—
 "Captain Elliot has warned British subjects, that it will probably become requisite for their safety to quit the place, and has recommended their making preparations for such an event.

Nearly all our Forces are in progress from Hongkong towards Canton, probably with the intention of taking possession of the City, from which the inhabitants were consequently departing in great numbers.

Shipping in the Harbour

No.	Names.	For	To Sail	Agents.
A Steamer	Suez.....	1st Sept.	Supt. Indian Navy.
Shannon	Liverpool.....	Despatch.	Foster & Co
230 Anne	China.....	Remington & Co.
9618 Pory	Liverpool.....	do.	Forbes & Co.
St. Lawrence	Do.....	do.	Forbes & Co.
6740 Britons' Queen	Liverpool.....	do.	Higginson & Cardwell
Argyll	Liverpool.....	do.	Foster & Co.
267 Euxine	London.....	Despatch.	Grey and Co.
4729 Guisachan	China.....	do.	Dirom, Carter & Co.
Lady Feversham	Uncertain	D. Carter & Co.
Ritchie	Liverpool.....	Despatch.	Grey & Co.
Windsor Castle	Do.....	do.	Higginson & Cardwell
607 Caledonia	Do.....	do.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.
Cussetee Cowasjee	Calcutta.....	Despatch.	J. Dadabhy & Co.
Lady Grant	China.....	immedy	Kimchund Motichund.
Parkfield	China.....	Despatch.	Grey & Co.
Bomanjee Hormusjee	B. & A. Hormusjee & Co.
Wellington	J. Nesserwanjee Wadya.
1278 George the 4th	China.....	Despatch.	Maevicar Burn & Co.
Luconia	China.....	do.	Remington & Co.
Malton	London.....	do.	E. Maclean & Co.
3426 Westmoreland	W. Nicol & Co.
6041 Osprey	Liverpool.....	Despatch.	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.
4169 Royal Adelaide	Clyde.....	Do.	W. Nicol & Co.
Fergus	Liverpool.....	Do.	E. Maclean & Co.
Wm. Lushington	Liverpool.....	Do.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.
Berkshire	Do.	Remington & Co.
William Shand	Liverpool.....	Do.	Josiah Baladana.
British King	Clyde.....	Do.	Skinner & Co.
Asiatic	For Charter	Foster and Co.
Catherine	Liverpool.....	20th Aug.	B. and A. Hormusjee.
Balfour	Do.....	Despatch.	W. Nicol and Co.
1429 Candahar	London.....	Do.	Foster & Co.
274 Sophia	China.....	Do.	Forbes & Co.
5240 Osceola	Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Bolivar	Higginson & Cardwell.
Ardascer	Macao.....	Despatch.	C. Cowasjee & Co.
Hindoostan	Forbes & Co.
Morley	Dirom carter & co.
Baboo	Colombo.....	5th Augt.	Dirom carter & co.
Circassian	Forbes & Co.
James & Thomas	Remington & Co.
Gleuelg	MG., Brownrigg & Co.
Quentin Leitch	For Charter	Ritchie, Setuar & Co.
Bangalore	Aga M Rahim.
SirCha. Malcolm	China.....	5th Augt.	Forbes & Co.
Six
Portland
Formosa
Arnes
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.

H. M.'s Ship Endymion.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Ariadne, Indus, and Victoria; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinarus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardia and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazal Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petambor Saway, Fanny, Lodessa, Bhamshaw, Doolley, Faze, Cardree, Dowlat Poursad, Saphina Julia, Fazal Currim, Cornwallis, Futey Rahimon.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: No., Names, From, To Sail, Agents. Lists various ships and their expected arrival dates and agents.

Domestic Occurrences.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

At Maulmain, on the 12th June, by the Rev. A. Hamilton, B. A., Mr. D. Tapley, commander of the barque Tenasserim, to Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. T. C. Kinsman, Master Attendant, and Post Master at Maulmain.

BIRTH.

At Maulmain, on the 7th of June, the lady of Captain D. Babington, 17th Regt. M. N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Tranquebar, on Monday the 10th July, Robert Arthur, Infant Son of Captain T. W. Steele, 2d N. Y. B. aged one month and 12 days. At Maulmain, on the 14th June, Ensign Robert Fulton Cameron, H. M. 63d Regt, aged 22.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 4, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 21st ultimo and Madras to the 26th ultimo. From the former it would appear that the object of Dhost Mahomed's visit to Calcutta has been realized—he is to have three lakhs of Rupees annually, and will reside at Loodiana.

FROM the Bengal Hurkaru we learn that General Elphinstone is about to leave Caubul and return to England, probably on account of ill health. He is at present laid up with an attack of rheumatic gout, and likely to be long an invalid.

It would appear that the conduct of Major Lynch has not given satisfaction to the Supreme Government, and he has been walked out of the Political Department—at least he sent in his resignation, which was immediately accepted—a proof of the estimation in which his services were held.

Colonel Stoddart still continues to enjoy good health and the pleasures of liberty.

By the arrival of the Clown at Calcutta we have received three or four days later news from Canton. In our yesterday's issue we gave a somewhat copious extract from the Canton Register. Up to the 18th May things had assumed a warlike aspect, and the English merchants had taken their departure in the Cowasjee Family. The inhabitants were hurrying away from the city panic struck, the mandarins having ordered the people to leave and to remove every thing of a combustible nature. Every thing in short betokened a determination on the part of the Chinese to make a strenuous struggle, while the fresh arrival of Tartar or Northern troops, estimated at 50,000 men, clearly proves that the

Chinese are not yet satisfied of the superiority of the British naval and military forces. It would also appear that a great number of fire rafts are being constructed by the Chinese.

Captain Elliott still remains in China, and in all probability will continue to do so until the arrival of Sir Henry Pottinger. Her Majesty's ships Modeste and Alligator continue to keep close to the factories, and troops are still being detached up the river from the transports. It is thought that the provincial city will be in our possession ere the fourth moon waxes old.

The third instalment on Hingtae's debts was paid on 1st of May, leaving five still due. It is reported that upwards of ten Englishmen, either sailors or soldiers, have been seized by the Chinese near the first bar, and it is rumoured that the trade will be stopped in a few days.

Captain Elliot has issued instructions to the British residents to leave Canton immediately. We look anxiously for further intelligence, which will, in all probability, bring us news of the total destruction of Canton. Captain Elliot appears to be still vacillating and trying to "treat" with the celestials, but it wont do: his words are but wind, and take no effect upon the Emperor until the smell of powder reaches his Majesty's nose—he will then understand what we barbarians mean.

THE Ceylon Herald of the 13th ultimo contains the substance of a trial of the second mate of the Amity, for deserting the Ship on the alleged ground that the accommodation that was provided for him on the fore-castle was insufficient, and that the provisions during the voyage out was too scanty. The case occupies too great length to be transferred to our columns. The assessors considered that there was justifiable grounds for leaving the vessel, and accordingly returned a verdict of not guilty. The counsel for the prosecution expressed his intention to appeal against the finding of the Court, on the ground that he was dissatisfied therewith; and then moved that the proceedings be transmitted to the Supreme Court. The Court refused the motion for the following reasons:—

"1. Because the Court considers it cannot legally grant it, as the application is not made by a prisoner or defendant.—2. Because an appeal in the present case would be nothing else than a second trial. 3. Because no one within the range of Her Majesty's dominion can be subjected to a second trial for the same offence, of which he has been acquitted by a competent tribunal.—4. Because there does not appear to be within this Island any special local law annulling the efficacy of such a procedure. Mr. Belling intimates his intention to appeal against the Order of the Court—and makes application to the Court to transmit the case to the Supreme Court.—This order to be transmitted to the Supreme Court forthwith."

Our contemporary observes:—

"We shall very probably allude to this subject at a future opportunity; but on no account will we have our readers suppose that we are desirous by doing so, of prejudicing and "biasing" the minds of the Judges of the Supreme Court—Our poor brother of the Observer thinks, that it is a contempt of Court—nay, "A gross contempt of Court" to remark on the decision of a Judge, who, be he ever so clever, is like all men, subject to error. We have refrained from even mentioning a word about, and we do still refrain from alluding to, the merits of the case,—beyond expressing our surprise at the summing up of the learned Judge."

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

TIMES, JULY 31.

The sale of bills on the Bengal Government on Wednesday averaged about par—the highest being 101 and 3 annas, and lowest 99 and 6 annas. They were purchased principally by gamblers, and have turned out rather a losing speculation, several sales having been since made at 99 and 99—6 annas. Another sale to the extent of five lakhs of Rupees is advertised to take place on Friday next. We have heard numerous complaints of the extent to which gambling in these Government bills has increased of late—Particularly amongst the piece good dealers in the Bazar, several of whom have failed lately in consequence. The following is a bona fide copy of a letter addressed to a merchant by his Parsee Broker which has been forwarded to us for perusal only; but the publication of which (suppressing names) can do no harm. We are afraid the writer considerably over-estimates our influence among the gentry in question:—

"MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to remind you to bring to the notice of the Editor of the Times, regarding the scandalous practice of the gambings of the Company's bills as well as Opium, particularly now being carried on by the piece good merchants, who by doing so are not only ruining themselves, but to many others, and injure our piece good markets in particular. Last night I understand two failures took place among the above merchants, viz. and I believe you know one of them is **** who had bought some goods from us lately and who owes me some money, not to a large extent; and the other one is **** who already shut their shop on the gambling business. Therefore I beg you will do me and others particularly favor in giving these informations to the Times to put on strong article to check the people soon; and at the same time bringing the subject to the notice of the Magistrate to put a stop to the villains who are gathering in the street at middle of the night not less in number of 500 to 1000 persons, some times in public streets. And some times they not agree; begin to fights and it comes to a degree of Bloodshed.

Believe me to be, Your's most sincere

30th July 1841.

U. S. GAZETTE, JULY 3.

On the night of Friday, the neighbourhood of Juggaveen Keeka street was thrown into great consternation and alarm from a woman having been discovered late in the evening strangled on her bed, and robbed of her jewels and other property in the room. Suspicions were excited against some persons with whom the deceased was known to be intimate, who were taken to the police office, and a strict investigation made into the matter, as well as by the Inquest that was sitting throughout the day, on Saturday, and adjourned in the evening for enquiry, the affair remaining in much mystery. The act was supposed to have been perpetrated in the early part of the morning, and was done with such secrecy, that the deceased's room being shut did not attract notice till late in the evening, though other persons were living in the same house.

CAMBAY.—"A sad affair took place here on the 12th ultimo, at a small distance from the factory. A couple of shroffs were on their way homewards, at about 8 o'clock, with a purse containing a few hundred Rups: the man who had the purse was attacked by a Coolee with a drawn sword, and after receiving two wounds, resigned the bag; the other shroff, who was a few paces behind, raised a hue and cry, was desperately wounded for his pains, and is now lying in a hopeless state. As the Coolee was making off with his booty he came up to a Mogul, who challenged him with a 'Kone hy' i. e. who are you, when with a single stroke the Coolee almost severed his head from his body, leaving it attached by a very small portion of the flesh; the Mogul of course died immediately. After a lapse of a short time a few sepahis were sent in pursuit of the fugitives, supposed to have been composed of 8 persons, but no traces of them could be discovered. Thus with a show of pursuit the matter will be dropped, and the robbers and murderer have got off in such a villainous place, where the poor seek for justice in vain. The Nabob is a mere puppet and the Kurbarees rule the roast.

COURIER, JULY 3.

The Post Master General has forwarded a Circular to the Editors of the various papers of this Presidency, acquainting them with the system he intends to pursue in making up the expresses for Calcutta, Agra, Madras and Ceylon, on the arrival of the next overland mail. Each of the Bombay Editors will be allowed to forward per express a newspaper to each of their cotemporaries at the other presidencies. This arrangement cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

MALTA.

HISTORY OF MALTA.

CRITICAL QUESTIONS.

No. 1.

THE ABORIGINES OF THE MALTESE ISLANDS.

The aborigines, or the "indigenous" inhabitants of countries, (a term used by modern writers to denote those inhabitants of a country who cannot be traced beyond the countries which they actually occupy,) have nearly always fruitlessly employed the pen of the historian. In tracing out the aborigines of these islands I have met with the greatest difficulty, and principally, perhaps, because it never entered into the heads of the Malta historians to make this most interesting subject, however perplexed, a special question of research. But I found that the Maltese people are always spoken of by these historians as a people distinct from the various nations who successively conquered the country, the one expelling the other, rarely consulting the "indigenous" inhabitants, and I am warranted in concluding, by their tacit or accidental authority, that the Maltese people were always distinct from the national casts of their government.

On the arrival of the Phœnicians, these enterprising navigators found the island peopled, for obscure tradition, and an allusion of the poet Ovid, suggest clearly the idea, that before them Malta was colonized, and had a regular government, and was possessed by some African chieftains, one of whom was called Battus. Likewise, we find that when the Roman fleet appeared off Malta, under the Consul Sempronius, the Maltese people (observe particularly this fact,) surrendered the Carthaginian garrison to the Romans, that is to say, they actually joined the invaders to dispossess their masters the Carthaginians. (a) But the Romans found many Greeks in the islands, a people always distinguished from the Maltese, for in a later period the Maltese themselves, sent "to the right about" the Greeks, and delivered over 3,000 men (it is said, but I can scarcely believe it,) to the Arabs to be put to death, while the Maltese quietly shared with the Arabs their wives and children as captives, and their lands

(a) It is probable that if there had been any Phœnicians in the island when the Carthaginians took it from the Greeks, these would have followed the fortunes of the Carthaginians after their expulsion by the Romans. No scholar in history can separate the national character of the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, the Scripture historians having given to the former people precisely the same character as the classic historians have ascribed to the latter, in which we see that they had one religion, and nearly one political system, that of Phœnicia being a republic of chiefs and warriors, or princely and aristocratic merchants, and that of Carthage a republic of the people, investing its magistrates with a sort of regal authority I appended this note, because the Malta historians have laboured so foolishly and fruitlessly to prove that these two people were altogether different, merely to support a cant theory.

as permanent possessions. This national act, though perhaps stimulated by the oppression of their masters, together with the conduct of the Maltese in starting corsairs in the Mediterranean to capture their Christian brethren, and enslave them, is the darkest picture of Maltese history, as affecting their moral character; though in the first act they only followed the example of the Goths, who immediately on the invasion of the Saracens, assisted the enemy in possessing himself of their country, Egypt, and in expelling the Greeks. The motive of the Goths was schism in religion, that of the Maltese, it would appear, was political oppression. I have not yet been able to ascertain whether amongst these Greeks, expelled by the Arabs, were any remnants of the ancient Greeks who occupied Malta after the Phœnicians, and who were found in great numbers by the Romans when they took the islands from the Carthaginians, or whether they were wholly Greeks of the Byzantine empire, I have merely referred to these facts to shew, that the Maltese were always a distinct people, frequently acting independently of their masters, when Malta changed its masters. In the medieval times however, the Maltese assumed a more prominent part in the destinies of the islands and their national character became fully developed and established. The most remarkable fact, during this period, was the transporting of a colony of rebel Calabrese, by Frederic II of the house of Swabia, to Malta, who coalescing with the Maltese, somewhat revived the former prosperity of the islands, and which Italian colony must have affected the national character of the Maltese.

Having pointed out some of the remarkable incidents in the history of Malta, where the Maltese people act more or less independently of their masters, I ask now my literary friends, whether there be evidence enough to prove that the Maltese were a bona fide separate people from the different nations who successively possessed the islands, and if so, what and who were the aborigines, or the people prior to the Phœnicians. And inasmuch as the earliest traditions acquaint us with the name of a people called Phœnicians, who seem to be somewhat identified with the Cyclopes, a class of the earliest colonizers of Sicily, (fabulously styled giants,) and also as these Phœnicians are said to have come from Corfu,—taking into account the additional fact or tradition that Malta had some African chiefs, of considerable power and opulence,—shall we together conclude, that previous to the arrival of the Phœnicians the Malta islands were peopled by stragglers and adventurers from Sicily, from the Ionian Islands, and the Northern Coast of Africa? I profess not to have examined the question fully; I have not yet had time; I merely throw out these hints and conjectures craving the assistance of the Maltese literati, who are more interested, perhaps, than myself in its solution.

[Malta Times.]

THE EDITOR.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FEMALE ADMINISTRATION.

It is both delightful and heart-cheering to find that however embroiled and embarrassed her Majesty may be at the present moment to choose between Whig and Tory Councillors, she has not in this unpleasant extremity been deserted by her own sex.

To the honour and glory of Womanhood, be it recorded that a numerous and highly-talented band of Volunteer Female Ministers have simultaneously rallied round her, and not only offered her their support, but have proposed to form themselves into "A Female Administration" to carry on the business of the State.

At the special Grand Meeting of "The Volunteer Female Administration," where we alone of the hebdomadal press were permitted to be present, various offers to "take office" were made by the following well-qualified and distinguished personages.

First Lady of the Treasury.—The applicants to fill this office were exceedingly numerous. The megal word "Treasury" attracted even old Adelaide, but it being universally thought that she made too many visits to the "Treasury" already, her offer was rejected unanimously. The Duchess of Kent also kindly volunteered, but she having already displayed such manifest inability in the management of her own "Treasury," it was not thought quite safe to trust her with the superintendence of that belonging to her daughter, and her pretensions were scouted also.

The Marchioness of Westminster then stated that she had been married to the Marquis for nearly half a century, during which period she had acquired all the money huxtering and penurious habits of her husband, and if placed at the head of the money department she would soon convince everybody that the Marquis's habits of thrift had not been thrown away upon her. She was accordingly entrusted with the office.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.—This office, in consequence of her inordinate wealth, was unanimously voted to Miss Angela Burdett, but Miss Burdett having made the necessary inquiry into the amount of salary, declined it, on the ground of her being out of pocket should she accept it, as it would require her to be perpetually absent from old Daddy Burdett, and she should be obliged to hire both a nurse and a keeper to look after and amuse the superannuated imbecile.

Under these circumstances Lady Montague, who had just connubialised an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and confessed to having been initiated in a few of his secrets, having learnt a little from him since her marriage; although she acknowledges that she found the Home Department a perfect sinecure, volunteered her services and was accepted.

Lady High Chancellor.—This office having, at different times, been filled by an old woman, sometimes (as in the case of Mother Eldon) distinguished for her rapacity, and sometimes, an account of the holder being possessed of very common-place qualities, it was thought, as in the case of Pepsys, that a fair rubicund

countenance, sleepy habits, and a smooth temper, were as solid requisites as any other; and these choice gifts being possessed in a pre-eminent degree by our old friend the Red Duchess, she was voted into the Chancellorship unanimously.

Lady Privy Seal.—The fair applicant for this office was the Duchess of Argyll, who thinking from the name that it might in some way or other be connected with the kitchen, to which she had been for years accustomed, she expressed a desire to undertake the duties of the department. She, however, withdrew her claims on its being explained to her that the office was an entire sinecure, and had been reserved to eke out the limited income of that ornament of female nobility—the Duchess of Inverness.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs.—This was unanimously voted to the experienced Lady Cowper, who for a long time had managed the home affairs of Viscount Palmerston, and given great satisfaction in that department.

The Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countesses of Harrington and Abingdon, and Lady Dinorben, applied for the situation, but it being proved that the home affairs entrusted to their hands were of the most diminutive description, they were all four dismissed with derision.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—A couple of letters were received from the Continent from two fair candidates to fill this office. One from Lady Ellenborough, and one from Mrs. H. R. Bishop, stating their intimate acquaintanceship with, and experience in, foreign affairs, and volunteering to fulfil all the duties of the foreign department with the greatest spirit, and the most unwearied energy.

The testimonials were so satisfactory, that Lady Ellenborough was immediately appointed chief, with Mrs. Bishop as an assistant.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.—Miss Harriet Martineau, who had travelled a great deal, was proposed for this appointment, more particularly as she had had great experience among the slave population, whom she felt she could greatly benefit, if suffered to exert herself in their behalf. This doctrine being very popular in the present humanity-hunting age, Miss Martineau received the appointment, and drove off delighted to Exeter Hall, to deliver a lecture on her "Population Check."

First Lady of the Admiralty.—It must be evident that no lady would apply to fill this distinguished office, but one who at a very early age had been so fortunate as to be inducted into an acquaintanceship with naval affairs. The Countess of Harrington came provided with a certificate from Lord Segrave, while the Countess of Charleville furnished one signed by the Earl of Uxbridge, and the Countess of Tankerville produced one signed by Lord Sydenham. The Dowager Duchess of Bedford, however, supplied a certificate so extremely satisfactory, together with a drawing of her erudite instructor, in the character of a Land-seer, that her Grace was voted in by general acclamation.

President of the Board of Control.—This office unhesitatingly conferred upon the Duchess of St. Albans, in consequence of her furnishing the most indisputable evidences of the controlling powers she daily exercises over the milk and water specimen of a Duke whom she pitied and connubialised.

Paymistress of the Forces.—The duties of this office being far too heavy for one lady to execute, the office was divided among the Countess of Charleville, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, and Lady Mary Stanley, all young and active ladies, with full power to add to their number.

Mistress-General of the Ordnance. This was unanimously voted to Viscountess Combermere, in consequence of her recent experience in the heavy horse and old soldier department.

Secretary at War. This situation was also divided; the Marchioness of Ailesbury and Lady Dinorben sharing it between them. In accepting the office, they both expressed themselves determined to put up with no half measures; and Lady Dinorben looked particularly indignant when reminded of those she had already submitted to.

Mistress of the Horse. This was conferred on the newly wedded Countess of Eglinton, in consequence of the able instructions she had received in horse exercise from her gallant husband of tournament celebrity.

First Lady of Trade. The great experience in this department afforded to the Countess of Harrington during so many of the early years of her life, so pre-eminently qualified her for undertaking the duties of this office, that she was unanimously elected—rivalry being wholly out of the question since the retirement of Mrs. Granby Calcraft.

Mistress of the Mint. This being a perfect sinecure, which Miss Angela Burdett was, from the name of the office, remarkably well qualified to fill, she kindly accepted of the same, having first of all satisfied herself as to the regular payment of the salary.

Groom of the Stole. So many of the Stole (or stolen) thinking themselves from that circumstance qualified to fill this office, it was resolved to divide it among some of the earliest and most approved applicants. The Marchioness of Anglesey, Lady Arthur Paget, and Lady Sussex Lennox accordingly received appointments.

Mistress of the Stag Hounds. This was another office which, in consequence of the number of ladies that were fully competent to fill it ably, was obliged to be divided among them.

The fortunate possessors of the Stag hounds were the Countesses of Jersey and Tankerville, Mrs. Lane Fox, and the Honourable Mrs. Norton.

Captain of the Band of Pensioners. Several claimants came strongly recommended, as well qualified, to fill this office, all of whom could produce receipts for pensions, paid quarterly for services rendered.

It was generally supposed that a remarkably modest young female, whose parents are particularly distinguished for their diffidence, strong sense of propriety, and many other virtues, and who has received sundry heavy stipends from the liberal Earl of Pembroke was best qualified to be Captain of the band of Pensioners.

Ladies of the Treasury. It being resolved only to appoint those ladies who had been long accustomed to fill a treasury, and to visit it with the greatest regularity, the election fell upon Madame Vestris, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Honey, and Miss Faucit.—*Satirist*, May 30.

HOW TO MANUFACTURE OFFICERS OF STATE, &c.

The following distinguished and highly-gifted personages, sympathising deeply with the present distracted state of the political horizon, and thinking it within the verge of possibility that in consequence of the Whig Ministry sustaining two defeats in one week a change of men and measures may be decided upon, have very considerably forwarded to us the following code of valuable "Hints" necessary to be observed in the manufactory of a new batch of Cabinet Ministers and other Chief Officers of State.

These "Hints," which we have great pleasure in giving every publicity to, we look upon as of inestimable worth, from the important fact of every one of them being accompanied by the name of its illustrious author:

How to make a Lord Chancellor.—By Lord Brougham.

Take a Scotch lawyer, who has been all his life on the high scramble for every kind of notoriety, let him possess an exhaustless stock of arrogance and self conceit, mingled up with a wholesale proportion of bitterness and spleen, ready at all times to be poured on both friend and foe; mix all these with a slight quantity of affected candour, to be invariably introduced in a haughty and contemptuous manner; let there be a great abundance of treachery concealed under an apparent disinterestedness and integrity, and the two last be the most professed when the former is most practised.

Let him feel it a paramount duty, as Lord Chancellor, to effect such changes in the laws as must, of necessity, fling shoals of patronage into his eager hands. This can be done first, by "A New Bankruptcy Court Bill," and, secondly, by "A New Poor-law Bill."

Finally. As every day of his life he will be more convinced of his unfitness of the situation he holds, as to deem the tenure of it remarkably precarious; let him take good care to provide for himself, and manœuvre artfully and unblushingly to increase his "retiring pension," which may be effected by a most ingeniously-constructed stratagem, namely—giving up half a crown to-day, and kindly consenting to receive in exchange a pound to-morrow.

How to make a Premier.—By Viscount Melbourne.

Take a good tempered, middle aged peer, who, in addition to his silliness and suavity, possesses all the negative virtues of being able to do no harm, but at the same time cannot by any possibility do any good.

Let his talents be extremely limited, and his energy and industry even more diminutive than his abilities. When he finds himself in a heavy minority on any great question, let him invariably regard it as a matter that does not concern him at all, and treat both uttered sarcasms and published lampoons and caricatures with the same heroic and laudable calmness and indifference.

Let him possess pre-eminently every quality necessary to form an accomplished courtier; be an indefatigable diner out, and take his place without any invitation at most of the Royal banquets, comforting himself with the conviction that his lively presence is essential for the entertainment of Royalty and its courtly visitors.

How to make a Foreign Secretary.—By Viscount Palmerston.

Take an elderly dandy, whose experience in political chicanery has enabled him to collect together most of the ingredients necessary to either the defence or attack of the very same principles in politics, or any party or parties concerned in them, at all times and upon all occasions.

Let him as much as possible aim at uniting the fopperies of fashion, with the heavy subtleties of diplomacy, and as he will have accustomed himself to arguments and statements, the dullness of which are only comparable to their length, he will serve admirably to speak against time, with a certainty of being rarely replied to, or contradicted.

If, at the same time, the scrupulous way in which he daily makes his toilet, should acquire for him an Adonis-like sobriquet, by which he could be nicknamed by all parties, it ought to entitle him to an increase of salary.

How to make a Colonial Secretary.—By Lord Glenelg.

Take the most drowsy headed and incurably sleepy minded peer you can conveniently pick up, but who, from indifference in every thing, will never contradict anybody in any thing, and who, from sheer indolence and obtuseness, will most probably neither abandon nor betray you.

When you are heartily tired of the numberless scrapes his incomparable imbecility has thrust you into, do not wake him from his diurnal slumbers, but put him gently out of his office, without his being at all aware of it, and leave him to get *wide-awake* at pleasure, and tell the world how he *lost his place*.

How to make a *Home Secretary*—By the Marquis of Normandy.

Take a gay young nobleman of *not a very ancient family*, but let him be capable of composing a fashionable *novel*, which, by dint of *puffing*, attains a circulation, and of putting together a string of common places in *rhyme*, and after having christened this *poetry*, procure its insertion in sundry gilt-edged "*refuges for genius*," termed "*Annals*," and "*Albums*."

Let the youthful portion of his life be spent in Italy, amidst the humming, drumming, and strumming of the Carnival, and in managing, acting, and prompting in his own private theatre, which severe course of appropriate studies will admirably qualify him to act several important parts on the great stage of public affairs.

First of all, send him to Ireland as a Viceroy, where he will patronise the turf and squabble with the Jockey Club, occupying his leisure with issuing commissions and creating jobs and places. When his term of Vice Regality expires, have back this remarkably well dressed and sable whiskered sample of juvenile nobility, and that he may take root somewhere, plant him as a Secretary on the same comfortable bench with the *easy going Premier*.

How to make a *Chancellor of the Exchequer*—By Lord Montague.

Take a little *ould Hibernian*, who all his life has *bothered* his head with *figures*, and who even in his most vigorous days of both body and mind would only have made a respectable clerk or third rate accountant.

Let his *Irish confidence*, aided by strong family influence, elevate him to a seat on the Treasury Bench, and, finally, to his great surprise, thrust him by main force into the House of Lords, where, although a man of a busy, meddling turn of mind, he will prove that he possesses one glimmering of common sense, by sitting every Session, as dumb as a mummy in a catacomb, and voting steadily on a *nod* or a *wink* being afforded him by the Premier.

How to make a *President of the Board of Control*—By Sir John Cam Hobhouse.

Take a man that will take *anything* and that can be of no sort of use to *any party*.

Let him possess that pliability of conscience so indispensable to a Minister of State, that will enable him when *in place* to unblushingly advocate any act, however tyrannous and unjust, which, when *out of office*, he indignantly held up to universal execration—such as "*military flogging*."

It may be as well to state that should his eccentric temperament induce him to seek any little relaxation by indulging in *bacchanalian excesses*, he will be seen to still greater advantage, and excite additional admiration.

How to make a *Commander in Chief*—By Lord Hill.

Take the most supercilious *Tory soldier* which the Army List can supply, and let his confidence be in proportion to his arrogance. Let him be perfectly indifferent to the approbation of the public, and careless of creating the most formidable enemies, if he can gratify the personal revenge or hatred of any *favourite officer* belonging to the aristocracy; even at the expense of ruin to the service and exciting universal odium.

Let him, on all occasions, bear out his favourite (especially if an Earl) in every overbearing act of wanton tyranny he may delight to indulge in, until both patron and friend experimentalise the consolatory pleasures arising from a general public detestation.

How to make a *Lord Chamberlain*—By the Earl of Uxbridge.

Take the most worthy *scion* of a *stock*, for years proverbially renowned in all its branches for the rigid observance of their domestic duties, having first of all carefully ascertained whether the *son* possesses the sagacity and good taste to benefit by the virtuous example so liberally afforded him by *both his parents*.

The occupier of this office being from necessity continually brought in immediate and almost daily contact with our gracious Queen, it is truly heart-cheering to think that no nobleman *could* either by his family, or political influence, be selected to fill this high and responsible situation, but *one* whose character stood pre-eminent for possessing some portion of those virtues that elevate and adorn human nature.

THE SWEETS OF OFFICE.

Notwithstanding the vast talk about sugar of late in the House of Commons, it would be highly discreditable to the penetration of the public to suppose them dull enough not to perceive that it is "*sweets of office*" in reality that both parties are squabbling about. The good of the country, quotha! not a bit of it. All the advantage that Master Whig has over Master Tory, in point of disinterestedness and patriotism, might be crumpled into a nutshell very comfortably. The real state of the case may be briefly summed up as follows—

The Tories have every whit as much of a "*sweet tooth*" as the Whigs; but it unfortunately happens that while the latter have been revelling, like flies in a sugar-hoghead, for some years in official "*sweets*," their Tory opponents have not been allowed so much as a "*lollypop*" to keep them quiet. The grumbling thus has occasioned is now become unbearable and hence the grand struggle now making by the Conservatives to get the "*treacle tub*" to themselves.

It may be easily imagined, that where there is so much sweet on one side there is likely to be a predominance of acid on the other. Accordingly, anything more sour than the visages of the Tories for a length of time past cannot be imagined. The more they perceived the Whigs to be "*sweet upon*" the good things they were enjoying, the sourer was the scowl with which they regarded their doings. They could never hear their "*sweet voices*" in Parliament without sour retort or contradiction, more than sufficiently indicative of the verjuice within.

Even long previous to the late "*sugary*" discussion, the aspect of the "*high contending parties*," must have appeared even to the most unobservant spectator, a fine illustration of "*sweet v. sour*," the former being abundantly visible on the official benches while the "*aug of Lord Stanley*" seemed to contain the concentrated essence of Tory discontent. Other Tories are acid enough, but he is the sourest chap of all.

The only comfort permitted the Tories of late years has been a change from the sour to the bitter. Both are bad enough, but nothing better has been exhibited by them, whether in Parliament or the press, for some ten years past. The "*bitter bad*" Tory speeches in both Houses, have only been matched by the bitter "*bad articles*" which have issued from their organs of the press. If the first have been steeped in gall, the last have been a nauseous composition of bitter aloes. Even their sourness and savageness are a relief from the stuff with which they have so long "*drugged*" the public.

As for the "*sweets*" of office they are tolerably well known to consist in swelling salaries, patronage to a vast extent, with all the profit accruing directly or indirectly therefrom; together with the lofty consideration attaching to the possession of place, and the multiplied opportunities of "*putting money*" into their purses, which no sharp-sighted Minister ever neglects, and would deem himself a fool if he did. These last, as George Robins would say, are too numerous to be specified, but the smallest exercise of the imagination will suffice to suggest their precise nature and character. Verily these are worth fighting for—the very honey of the official cup—the "*sweets*" for which Whig blue-bottles and Tory wasps are just now struggling with so much fury and determined energy.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, MAY 27.

The appointment of a British Consul in Serbia was undoubtedly a measure for which Lord Palmerston was entitled to very great credit, if that important post had been so ably filled and so perseveringly maintained as to obtain all the information and exercise all the influence which an agent of this country might easily collect and enjoy in that position. With a view to the commercial interests connected with the navigation of the Danube and the Save, a Consul well acquainted with the vast though unexplored resources of Hungary, and of the northern provinces of European Turkey, might have suggested measures really adapted to carry into successful operation our recent treaties with Austria and the Porte. Markets abundantly supplied with several of those articles of primary necessity which we draw on less advantageous terms from more precarious sources, and an extensive demand for our own manufactured productions, might readily have been called into existence. Lines of mercantile communication would have been opened, which would at once have increased the prosperity and the security of those rich but ill-administered countries; and the legitimate influence of England, judiciously and suitably exercised by an active representative of her commercial interests, would probably have secured the peace and happiness of that part of Europe, which has hitherto remained as a sort of profitless neutral ground between the frontier of Christian civilisation and those of the Mussulman power. It is, however, but too evident that the appointment of a British Consul in Serbia was not intended by Lord Palmerston to bring about these results. All that denoted was his Lordship's sense of the merits and the claims of Colonel Hodges; and as the rapid rise of that fortunate gentleman to the most important post of Alexandria and subsequently to the most lucrative Consulship-General of Hamburg, has left him nothing to desire or to demand of his patron, the place in Serbia, which seemed to have been created for him, has been abandoned since he ceased to fill it. Whatever may be thought of his removal from a post where his success does not altogether account for those superior honours and advantages for which he exchanged it, the events which are now occurring in Bulgaria and Serbia are calculated to call our attention to the subject, and we trust that they may convince the Government of the necessity of having a competent representative on the spot. To have restored the Sultan's authority in those provinces in which it had been usurped may have been a laudable object, and to execute the tolerant provisions of the Hatti-Scheriff of Guthane and the liberal stipulations of the Turkish commercial treaty may be very desirable. But the accounts which are received from the persons who are most desirous to maintain the Sultan's authority in its full integrity, and to place the administration of the empire on a secure and equitable basis, concur in stating that complete insecurity and the most horrible excesses prevail in the various provinces. The edicts of the Porte, however just and mild in their intentions, are to be executed by intolerant and ferocious officers. The Christian population, encouraged by the promises of the Government and by the example of the Greek insurrection, incited by their priests and by the political societies which played so important a part in that revolution, have ceased to bow with traditional terror to the Ottoman sword. The Porte itself is too weak to carry out the great change which it has contemplated; and it probably abandons itself to the passions of the army, or at least blinds itself to the excesses of the soldiery. Under these circumstances, what hopes can be entertained of that tranquillity and order which are indispensable to the very existence of the enfeebled authority of the Sultan? What influence can be exercised by England, Austria, and France to remove these increasing symptoms of dissolution and ruin? What can be hoped for on our part, when it appears that Great Britain is still represented at Constantinople by Lord Ponsonby, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal disturbances by nobody at all?—(TIMES.)

SICILY.

Malta Times, June 5.

Every mortal is subject to error—the sovereign of Naples committed a great injustice in exiling an honest servant. His Majesty has in fact satisfied public feelings by allowing the Prince to return into the bosom of his family, may that blessed Spirit under whose rule and government the hearts of kings are kept, so dispose that of the Sovereign of the Two Sicilies, that he may govern his people with wisdom and justice! He is a lenient and well intentioned Ruler; his errors ought to be, in part, attributed to the bad men who surrounded him, who never speak the truth to him when such is likely to be disagreeable in part, to the principle of his system of Government which he considers will not admit of any man declining to execute what he commands. The first of these evils unfortunately, attaches to the fate of all absolute sovereigns, unless they have minds superiorly enlarged and strengthened by education, knowledge of human nature, and an exquisite sense of their responsibility to the being, who has placed them in their high situation. The second proves an utter want of knowledge of the duties imposed on a Ruler. A wise one would allow every servant to be directed by his own sense of justice. A subject must never fall to reverence his sovereign, but when he declines respectfully for conscience sake, executing a command, the Sovereign is bound to respect his opinion should it ever spring from error. Prince Cassaro is not free from reproach in not having retired from office in July 1838 when the minister of the Interior Cav. St Angelo executed the Sulphur Monopoly contract, while he had co-promised Prince Cassaro in the face of Europe by officially telling him to assure the Minister of England and France that the Monopoly contract would never be carried into effect without its merit being submitted to the examination and approval of the council of Ministers of State. What is past cannot be remedied, and let every Sicilian heart feel (as I am sure Prince Cassaro does) gratitude to their Sovereign for

restoring his honest Minister to his home, and may the Scrutinizer and Disposer of all hearts, incline that of His Majesty of the Two Sicilies to honour and esteem the servant who dared to speak the truth to him and whose opinion, if followed, would have saved his fine kingdom from great evils.

Palermo, May 1841.

GREECE.

Athens, 30th May 1841.

H. M. Ships *Benbow* and *Tyne* anchored off the Muni-chium on the 24th and the *Tyne* again left on the 27th for Cauda where affairs seem to be arrived at a crisis, as *Tahir Pacha* must ere this have attacked the insurgents. We are anxiously waiting to learn the result, and the *Vesuvius*, expected to arrive this afternoon, will no doubt bring important intelligence. The excitement in favour of the Cretans continues unabated here. On Sunday last a representation at the Opera House took place for their benefit, and the amount received at the doors was very considerable. His Majesty was present and gave 200 dollars. None of the diplomatic body attended, except the French Minister.

By the next French Steamer from Marseilles, *Mavrocordato* will reach Malta, and I understand that he will be sent on to Greece in an English steamer. He is now to be supported by all the European Governments in his present undertaking, which is that of introducing a constitutional form of Government into Greece; should he be weak enough to allow King Otho to overreach him, it will be a sad misfortune to this country. *Ericopi*, by his barefaced disaffection, has rendered *Mavrocordato's* position doubly difficult, as the King will naturally suppose that he, too may be bought.

Their Majesties leave this afternoon in the *Amalie*, Greek Corvette, for the isthmus of Corinth. The *Otho* steamer is waiting in the gulf of Lepanto for the Queen, who will proceed in her to Ancoua. The King returns here immediately from Corinth.

BARBARY.

Tunis, 28th May, 1841.

Sir,—This country is at present greatly suffering for want of provisions, owing to several failing years, with which it has successively been visited. The provisions are very dear, and some days they are not even to be had for money. It gives one pain to see the poor fight with money in their hand for the common subsistence of life. This great want induces many of the poorer class to rob and steal. There are even rumours here, that not far from Tunis some Bedouins have devoured a child! Whether I am to give credit to this report or not I do not know. However, I have more reason to believe it than to doubt it. It is quite a common thing to see the poor in the streets pick up leaves of cabbages and herbs, and devour them. Nor is it uncommon, to see them pick up bones out of the rubbish and gnaw the little meat that by chance may have been left on them! If the Bey does not try to use some means to ameliorate the starving situation of his subjects, the consequence, I fear, will be very bad. The crops of last year were not of the worst kind, but the evil was that little was sown, owing to the fear the Arabs have of losing all in the tithes which the Bey extorts from them. An Arab told me he had sown last year two *Cafus* of barley, and when the tax-gatherers came they took all he had sown, and made him yet buy half *cafus* to make up the want of the tithes. "Next year," said the Arab to me, "I shall sow no more, for why shall I lose my health in labour that brings no profit, and my money in the bargain?" I have no doubt, but many followed his example, and that it is the Bey's cruelties and that of his Officers, and Ministers which cause the present evil. We may promise to abolish slavery, to introduce civilisation into his country, but as long as he does not show his attachment (if he pretends to have any) to his people in deeds, they will not, and cannot be loyal, they hate him (as naturally they must do) from the bottom of their heart, though they dare not exhibit it under any form, and justly consider him their oppressor. Some will have it, that H. H. has a great deal of good about him, which I partly admit; but when one takes into consideration, with how much evil this good is enveloped, one would no more think of advocating the character of Ahmed Basha Bey. This country is one of the finest countries in the world. Nature has done more for it than for any part of Europe, and if the Bey would only encourage agriculture, or rather if he would not hinder it, this regency would be in the most prosperous and flourishing condition, one can imagine. But instead of this, he occupies himself with his soldiers (or rather band of robbers), of which over so many thousands would not be sufficient to resist the smallest European power, whilst one thousand would be enough to keep his country in order, and the Arabs in awe.

Yours, etc. T. T.

Miscellaneous.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* states that the superior of the Convent of Dames Anglaises, in Paris, was yesterday summoned before the Tribunal of First Instance, for the purpose of showing cause why she should not place in the hands of the complaining party a young female, under age, who is in the convent. It appears that this female is the daughter of two persons who resided in one of the provinces, and that the mother, whilst travelling in the year 1826, was delivered of this daughter in a small town, not far from her home. The child was put out to nurse in the place where it was born, and subsequently into the convent of Dames Religieuses, at Chalons sur Marne, where her board was paid for by her great-grandmother, her father and mother being dead. In 1840 the young lady suddenly disappeared, and it was recently ascertained that she had been placed by a female in the convent of the Dames Anglaises. The Tribunal not considering that the great grandmother had sufficiently established her relationship, refused for the present to comply with her demand, but ordered that the girl should remain where she is until the claim of the complainant should have been fully inquired into, and proved.

The day before yesterday the body of a young woman of remarkable beauty was found in the Seine, near Auteuil, and was carried to the Morgue. It appeared on examination by the surgeons, that she had been the victim of an odious attempt, and had most probably destroyed herself in consequence. The body, it is supposed, had not been in the water more than 24 hours; and yesterday it had disappeared from the Morgue, having, no doubt, been recognised and claimed.