

MUTINY AT MALTA.

VALETTE (MALTA) April 16, 1857.
On Saturday the 4th April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, this city was alarmed by a most daring mutiny in the garrison of Proberg, consisting of foreigners of every description, quartered in the fortresses on the opposite side of the harbour of Valette, called the Ricosci.

Adjutant Swartz, on being advised of the intended mutiny, sailed out with other officers, determined to quell it in its infancy, but did not succeed; himself and captain Whitfield fell victims in the attempt—the major and others were wounded.

In the fortress on duty, was a part of the Royal British artillery, commanded by capt. Fade, who were immediately disarmed and remained, under the control of the mutineers, and compelled by them to load the cannon and mortars, and point them towards the city of La Valette, or wherever otherwise they thought proper to order them. The soldiers of the regiment who were not of the number of mutineers, embraced the opportunity that offered to effect their escape, and a great number accomplished it, though many of them were shot at by the mutineers in making the attempt; several of those unfortunate men were wounded and others shot dead. The ringleaders on the 3d day, possibly with a view to get supplies of provisions, opened the great gates of the fort, placing sentinels in the usual order, of which opportunity on the 5th day, about 300 availed themselves, taking with them the major of the regiment wounded, in a litter, and the officers, together with capt. Fade and the artillery men, and all the English women with their children. The two sentinels attempted to oppose this party, who were immediately shut dead by them.

In this fortress was a large powder magazine, containing about 500 barrels of gunpowder, at which an artillery man was placed sentinel, from whom the mutineers demanded entrance into the magazine, which he boldly refused at the expense of his life, as they instantly put him to death.

The numbers of the mutineers in the fort, in consequence of the continual desertions, was reduced to a few, and on Friday the 10th inst. at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, they fired two bombs at this city, which happily did no injury. It was resolved to storm the place at day break the next morning, and take them by surprise, ere they could have time to put in execution their threatened purpose of blowing up the powder magazine.

The walls were scaled, but a dog giving the alarm the plan was frustrated. Six of the eight remaining, retired to the magazine; the other two were cut off from the magazine. They, however, fired two bombs towards the city, which providentially did no injury.

On Sunday evening, at 10 o'clock, the six resolved to blow up the magazine in order to make their escape, which they effected.

In the magazine were from four to five hundred barrels of powder, which made a most tremendous explosion; fortunately the plan was suspected, and therefore only a small number of troops were placed in the fort to watch their motions and prevent their escape, and to surprise them if an opportunity offered; happily therefore, three soldiers became their victims and two or three wounded.

The shock of the explosion did infinite damage to the windows, and one of the shells burst in passing over my house.

The mutineers fled into the interior of the island, and are since taken. The last of them, (a black man) was taken this morning, disguised in women's clothes, on whom fell the lot to blow up the magazine.

On Monday last a court martial was held at the town house, on 25 of the mutineers, supposed to be ringleaders, one of whom at the gallows was respited, the others were executed, ten hanged & fourteen shot.

We shall be happy to find that the late serious insurrection at Malta, was confined solely to the foreign regiments stationed in that island and was unconnected with any latent cause or disorder existing among the Maltese. The circumstances of the mutiny lead to the conjectures that the mutineers entertained expectations of support. The attention of the late ministers had been directed to the state of this island, and had they continued in office, a change would probably have taken place in the present system of its civil government, by which the tranquillity of the island would have been secured.

The possession of this island is so important to Great-Britain, particularly after what has recently occurred in the Mediterranean, that we hope due consideration will be given to the subject; and we trust that our providential escape from a loss of this island, will induce the partisans of the new ministers to forget for a moment their horror of "no popery," and their alarms at the "danger of the church," in order to consider perils much more serious which await us abroad, while we are occupied like the Greeks of the eastern empire, in religious disputes, amongst ourselves.

LONDON, May 28.

The French agents have caused the speech of the archduke Palatine to the states of Hungary, at their recent diet, to be published in most of the continental prints, in order to shew the pacific sentiments of the Prussian government towards France; and only this address is faithfully given, not containing a sentence indicating a renewal of hostilities. The speech is in Latin; it alludes, in strong terms, to the unfortunate events of the late war. "These events," he observes, "will prove to us more forcibly than the longest histories, how greatly victories depend upon chance, and the fate of kings and people upon the arbitrary will of the conqueror. There is no peace, no degree of public welfare to be depended on, if they are not secured by forces capable of resisting an hostile attack. In this consists the fundamental basis of each state; from this emanate external security and internal prosperity; but these forces alone are not by any means sufficient, nor can they subsist without a moral force, that is to say a national character. We have amongst ourselves one of the most striking examples confirmed by a series of ages.

"The courage and virtues of our ancestors laid the foundation of our liberty; this liberty dictated our constitution, and this constitution rendered us happy. It was by such means that Athens, Lacedaemonia, and Rome, attained their elevated rank amongst nations.

"After having obtained a peace through the efforts of the best of kings, we ought more than ever to direct our attention to the injuries which have been occasioned by the late dreadful war, and the evils which have resulted from it. Thus we have of one accord met together in the diet, to inquire as it were, our very existence, as well as that of our people, to maintain the honor of the crown, the prosperity of our country, and the safety of every thing that we hold most dear. Great sacrifices will doubtless be necessary; but our ancestors, under similar circumstances, did not hesitate to make greater. It would therefore be a disgrace to have it now said, 'the greatness of soul of the Hungarians, for the preservation of their king and country, is vanished, and their conduct is pitiable.'

The Swedish gazettes contain a bulletin from the head-quarters at Stralsund. It announces the honors conferred upon General Essen, the person who negotiated and concluded the late armistice. This does not look as if his Swedish majesty was dissatisfied with that measure. A report, however, prevailed at Gotteburg on the 22d, that the armistice had been declared at an end.—Rumors of the same kind were also in circulation at Hamburg and Altona. We shall be happy to have them confirmed. The bulletin states, that another Swedish envoy is on his way to replace baron Bousenau on our court; and that General Clinton, who was sent on a particular mission to his Swedish majesty, was presented to him by the British minister.

The list of noblemen handed about in the ministerial circles, as intended to represent the Scots Peerage in the new parliament, stands as follows:

Earls Aberdeen, Aboyno, Balcarras, Cathness, Dalhousie, Glasgow, Haddington, Home, Kelly, Kirkcubright, Strathmore, Lords Cathcart, Forbes, Kapier Saltoun, Sinclair.

The candidates who are understood to be in the opposite interest, are—

The Earls of Elgin, Northesk, and Stair; with Lord Reay, Elphinstone, Blantyre, and Kinnaird.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.
BOSTON, July 28.
LATEST FROM FRANCE.
By captain Woodward, who arrived yesterday from Nantz, Paris papers to the 15th of June were received. They contain bulletins of the grand army to no. 77. No general battle had taken place, but the fate of Dantzic will hasten that of negotiations; but of the latter we perceive nothing which bears an official mark. The capitulation of Neiss to Jerome Bonaparte is reported. There are many accounts from Turkey, which relate several successes obtained over the Russians. The reports are various and rather confused. It is said the British meet with unexpected difficulties in Egypt. The conscription in France for 1858, is represented as complete, and the conscripts on their march. The emperor still takes unwearied pains to strengthen the grand army. Accounts from London in these papers are to June 4.

The following article is from the Paris Argus of June 13.

TRIESTE, May 17.
Intelligence has been received from Egypt, which states, that the body of English troops which had landed in that country were under the greatest embarrassment, the greatest part of the boys, as well as all the inhabitants having declared for the Porte and France. It is also known that after the retreat of the English squadron which appeared before Constantinople, different bodies of troops which were in Syria, received orders to return to Egypt, in order to oppose the English, whose designs upon the possessions of the Porte were foreseen. Hence there is every reason for believing that the latter cannot long maintain themselves in Egypt, even when they receive reinforcements from Sicily.

The death of Elfi-Bey has deprived them of the sole support they had in that country.

The French papers contain an official letter to the minister of foreign affairs, dated Sistow, May 6,—announcing the retreat of the Russians from Giurdzow towards Bucharest on the 22d of April, and that on the 5th of May they were evacuating Bucharest and Wallachia to repair to Moldavia. On the side of Ismail the Turks followed, and attacked the Russians, 1100 of whom were killed, 900 taken with a part of their baggage and artillery. Two Russian generals are prisoners. The Russians are retreating towards Bender. The Turks still pursuing.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, May 8.
On the 23d of last month, the Turks attacked the camp of the Servians near Nissa; although the latter did not expect it, they supported the shock with a great deal of resolution, and even contrived to repel their adversaries to the distance of a league. But the Turks having received numerous reinforcements, returned to the charge, and af-

ter an engagement which lasted till night, they obtained a complete victory. The Servians were driven back nine miles; their loss in this battle was 4830 killed, 7954 wounded and 800 prisoners, besides 8 cannons, 2 stands of colours, 160 muskets, and a great quantity of stores. The Turks had 2480 men killed, 3068 wounded, and 160 prisoners.

On the 25th April, in the evening, a corps of Servians appeared before the fortress of Osorunk, where they were discovered by the advanced posts of the Turks. A part of the garrison made a sally during the night and poured down suddenly upon the Servians. A great number of the latter who had advanced to the first intrenchments, were thrown into the fosses. Their commander Milou, having concerted with the general in chief, continued to fly, in order to draw on the Turks, who had set out in pursuit of him. Arrived in another valley, he made a stand and waited for the enemy, who were not long ere they attacked him with impetuosity. The other Servian column then advanced unexpectedly and bore down on the Turks, who being far inferior in numbers, were obliged to make their retreat, after a very warm engagement. They left on the field of battle 250 men, in killed and wounded; and lost besides 700 muskets, pistols and Turkish knives. The loss of the Servians amounts to 170 killed and 98 wounded.

WIDEN, May 5.
The Russians evacuated Giurdzow the 20th April. Mustapha-Pacha sent forward the Turkish cavalry to follow their rear guard. Rumors are in circulation of the evacuation of Bucharest, it is not yet, however, certain.

The evacuation of Giurdzow is not the only check the Russians have met with before the troops of the Porte. Pechivan Aga, governor of Ismail, has gained a great advantage over them. He has taken 6 gunboats, 13 cannon, and 600 Russian troops who were attempting to penetrate into an island of the Danube.

The Servians have been in like manner defeated by the pacha of Nissa, who has taken from them 6 standards, and killed 400 men, whose heads have been sent to Constantinople.

Gen. Michelson publicly asserts, that he shall be under the necessity of evacuating Wallachia, unless he quickly receives reinforcements.

SEMLIN, May 11.
Letters from Servia mention as certain intelligence, the taking of the town of Uschiza, which was occupied by the Servians. The Turks carried it by assault. The garrison amounted only to 600 men, most of the Servian troops who were to have defended it, having taken refuge in the interior of the province.

Advices from Serajewo state, that gen. Marmont had advanced into Dalmatia with an army of 20000 men, as far as the frontiers of Turkish Croatia; and should not peace take place between France & Russia, he will enter Bosnia in order to join the Turks and march with them against the Russians.

HUNGARY, May 29.
The Turks withstand the Russians—and indeed, it is said, make head against them. Each Turkish commander has French officers with him; and in every fortress resides a French military agent.

BUDA, May 29.
Numerous corps of Tartars in the Crimea, whom Michelson wished to join his army, have passed over to the Turkish camp.

VIENNA, May 18.
The French general, Marmont, has gone to Ragusa to form a corps of 14000 men, to commence the siege of Cattaro. Lauriston is gone to Bosnia.

The last messenger from Turkey states that the Servian army has taken up a concentrated position in the interior of Servia, and that hitherto nothing denotes an intention on the part of the Turks to advance so far.

MAY 28.
The affairs in Turkey have suddenly assumed a very different aspect; after having published that the Servians had obtained great advantage, the Presburg Gazette says, that Czerni-Georges was attacked near Widen by a large Ottoman corps, that he lost 8000 men killed or taken prisoners, and that he himself owed his escape only to the swiftness of his horse.

PARIS, June 5.
Intelligence from Janina, of the 26th of April, received on the 26th May at Paris, states, that the Turks have gained a signal victory over the Russian navy in the Black Sea; that the soldiers of the latter nation, who had embarked at Corfu, in order to make incursions on the territory of the pacha of Janina, had been all either repulsed or killed; many heads of officers, it is added, were sent in bags to Constantinople.

PETERSBURG, May 10.
Our commercial affairs with G. Britain are yet in an unsettled situation.

BERLIN, May 19.
A letter announces that the city of Leibstadt has been burnt to ashes by a fire which commenced in the house of marshal Sout. His head-quarters were held in that city.

MAY 26.
Great interest has been excited within these few days past by the relation of a conversation, said to have taken place between his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and Mr. Von Schleinitz, president of the chamber of Marienwerder. Without vouching for the authenticity of the fact, we shall state what is said of it in public.

His imperial majesty said, it is asserted, to Mr. Von Schleinitz, that the Prussians were placed under the sway of Russia, and that Russia herself had placed herself under the sway of England, rather than join France, in order to impose laws on Great-Britain, and deliver Europe and the whole world from the tyranny which that power exercises over every sea; that peace was very difficult to be made; that the king of Prussia had only two means left for return-

ing to Prussia, the first to be conducted thither by the emperor Napoleon at the head of his guards; the other to enter it with the Russians; that the latter was only practicable in case the French, having lost a battle beyond the Vistula, three between the Vistula and the Oder, and three between the Oder and the Elbe, should withdraw to their own country, without being able to draw reinforcements from it. Every Prussian, a friend to his country, may calculate what it would cost him, should the Russians obtain such successes.

AUGSBURG, May 21.
Toulon Fleet.
Letters which have been received here from Leghorn, confirm the intelligence of the French fleet having sailed from Toulon. It is now cruising in the Mediterranean, and will, it is thought, set sail for the Adriatic Gulf, in order to drive the English and Russians from thence, and raise the blockade of Venice. It has already captured the English frigate and brig which were cruising off Toulon in order to observe its motions. Other intelligence states, that the Spanish squadron of Carthagea had likewise set sail for the purpose of joining the Toulon fleet; should this be the case, the allies will have very respectable forces in the Mediterranean.

HAGUE, May 21.
Arrangements are making at Flushing, as if the town was actually besieged. All the trees in the vicinity except fruit trees, have been ordered to be cut down, that they might not cover the approach of an enemy.

PARIS, June 13.
The capitulation of the fortress of Neiss is announced as official.

Gen. Lefebvre has been appointed hereditary duke of Dantzic, with an endowment in lands.

H. M. the emperor arrived at Dantzic the first of June. He slept on the preceding evening at the Abbey of Olivia. On his arrival H. M. reviewed different bodies of troops.

The Orient, with 23 men, has beat off the boats of the Spanish British frigate. There were 100 men in the boats. The Englishmen were nearly all killed—but one Frenchman perished.

LONDON, June 4.
Sir Sidney Smith is on his return home, on board the Pompey, of 20 guns.

Gen. Berresford has arrived from the river Plate.

The grand expedition is delayed sailing to await the arrival of Lord Melville from Scotland.

Ad. Duckworth and Mr. Arbuthnot have been introduced to the king.

NEW-YORK, July 30.
Arrived, the ship, Fair American, Hazard, 5 days from Philadelphia, with bomb shells, &c. for our fortifications.

The brig Eliza, Johnson, 11 days from Ragged-Island.

The brig Paul Sherman, Sterry, 17 days from St. Jago de Cuba. The brig Ceres, Dayton, sailed in co. for New-York. Left, schr. Jane, Barlow, of New-York, to sail in 4 days; schr. Minerva, Sorinson, for Baltimore, in 5; sloop Laurel, Baird, do. in 8; schr. Lynx, Hall, of Norfolk.—The schr. Little Sam, under Swedish colours, for Port-au-prince to Philadelphia, with a cargo of coffee, &c. was taken by a French privateer, and carried into St. Jago—the capt. thereof drowned.

The brig Astrac, Cottrell, 16 days from Point-Petre, Guadalupe. The brig Peggy Teubner, had just arrived from New-York in 18 days. Left, several before reported. Was boarded on the passage by a transport brig of 8 guns. Sailed in co. schr. Milford, for Philadelphia. Markets very low.—About 60 sail of American vessels in port.

The brig Deborah, Eldridge of Newburyport, 45 days from Bordeaux. Met going into Bordeaux June 11, ship Alkno-mac, Maine, 25 days from New-York, going into quarantine for 10 days. The Salem, of Boston, had just arrived at quarantine. June 17, lat. 44, long. 7, spoke schr. Eunice, of Portland, from Lisbon. July 4, lat. 42, long. 52, spoke ship Temperance, 20 days from Tonnigen for Philadelphia. 20th spoke brig Ruby, from Portland for Guadalupe.

The schr. Good-Intent, Meder, of Baltimore, 9 days from Havana. The brig Adeline, had just arrived from New-York. The ship Henry, Hughes, for New-York, sailed in co. and parted the 25th, in lat. 28, 30. The brig Black Walnut, was to sail for New-York in 2 days. Saw 2 brigs going into Havana.

The schr. Walter, Bernard, of Hartford, 14 days from St. Croix. Left at West-End, brig St. Croix Packet, Da Coster, to sail for Philadelphia the 20th; and a schr. for Philadelphia. In lat. 38 long. 72, 30, spoke schr. William 20 days from Boston for Charleston.

The sloop Fanny and Sophia, Kearny, 14 days from Margalanda. Left, brig Commerce, for New London, in 4 days; schr. Independence, Patterson, for Wiscasset, in 14 days. July 23, lat. 33, 40, long. 72, 30, spoke brig Rufus King, 24 days from Portland for Havana. 26th, lat. 37, 44, long. 73, brig Harmony, Congleton, 3 days from Philadelphia for Curacao.

Belos last night,—two ships and a brig. Wind W.

Cleared—ship Isabella, Higgins, Bordeaux; Village, Allen, New-Bedford; Delville, D'ny, Jamaica; brig Eliza, Brown, Antwerp; Ulysses, Gold, Porto Rico; schr. Two Brothers, Barns, Washington; Julia Ann, Hallet, Boston; Trio, Story, do.; Sincerity, Kimm, St. Croix; Regulator, Lawrence, Havana; Venus, Head, Cayenne; Little Tom, Mason, Currituck; sloop Pompey, Small, junr. New-Bedford; Golden Age, Justin, New-Port; Malinda, Segar, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.
No arrivals at this port yesterday.

Arrived at the lazaretto, schr. Milford, Sayres, Point Petre, 17 days.

Cleared, brigs Sophia, Arundle, Saint-Thomas; Tarantula, Riley, Barcelona; Nancy, Mitchell, Bordeaux; schr. William, Sturdivant, Eastport; Young Carpenter, Fisher, Norfolk; Happy Couple, Allen, Boston; sloop Jersey, Cooper, Charleston; Union, Whiton, Boston.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 31.
Captain Decatur arrived in this city on the 29th inst.

Arrived here on Wednesday, the U. S. schooner Enterprise, captain Porter, in 35 days from the Mediterranean. Captain P. left the frigate Constitution and Hornet, at Syracuse. He states the information of a rupture between the Barbary Powers and Great-Britain to be unfounded. Capt. Porter furnishes the following intelligence:

Some time in May, a deputation was sent by the Bey governing Rosetta, to the commander in chief of the British forces at Alexandria, inviting him to come with his troops and take possession of the place; and stating that on his appearing before Rosetta, the keys of the city should be delivered him. The British commander, pleased with the proposal, marched next day with 3000 men for Rosetta; and, agreeably to the promise of the Bey, received the keys, marched into the public square, and was about allotting quarters to the different officers, and making arrangements for guards, &c. when, at that moment, the tops of the houses were covered with Turkish troops, who commenced a heavy fire on them, and killed great numbers of the British. The British commander seeing his men fall in every direction about him, without a possibility (from their crowded situation, and from the secure position of the Turks) of defending themselves, ordered a retreat. They fought their way to the city gates, through a tremendous fire, but found them in possession of the enemy, with whom they had a severe struggle before they could gain possession of them; they at length succeeded in getting out where they found a body of between 4 and 5000 horse ready to attack them. They then formed a hollow square, fought their way down to Alexandria, and of the 3000 men, 1500 were killed, among whom were two general officers. The Turks shewed them no quarters, and as they were unable to bring off their wounded, they all fell a sacrifice to Turkish fury. The bodies of the two general officers were, however, brought off, and sent to Malta to be interred.

Admiral Louis died about the middle of June, at Malta.

About the 15th of June, a great battle took place in the province of Constantine, between the forces of the dey of Algiers and the bey of Tunis, which was said to terminate in favor of the former; in consequence of which there were great rejoicings at Algiers. The war between these two powers appears to be carried on with great vigor; and the Portuguese squadron formerly stationed at Gibraltar have proceeded off Algiers (as is supposed) to co-operate with the latter. Sidi Soliman Melli Melli was at Gibraltar when we left there, and had purchased military stores, which he had sent to Tunis.

The whole of the coast of Barbary is declared by the Russians to be in a state of blockade, and a number of small Russian privateers are on that coast.

It is said an attempt will be made on Naples by his Sicilian majesty shortly, as there are but few French troops now in that city, and as his party there still remains strong, notwithstanding the rigid means that have been used by the present government there to reduce their number.

On the 16th of May, about 40 sail of Sicilian transports sailed under convoy from Messina for Palermo, for the purpose of taking in troops.

The British and Sicilian troops possess a small part of Calabria Ulterior. The rest is occupied by the French troops.

About the first of May, a regiment composed of people from the Levant, raised for the purpose of defending the island of Malta, demanded their discharge from the British service, in consequence of their having heard that hostilities had commenced between their sovereign, the grand Seigneur, and Great Britain; and as the governor of Malta did not think proper to grant their request, they became very disorderly, in consequence of which one of the officers of the regiment went among them to endeavor, by fair means, to quell the disturbance; but not succeeding, he resorted to blows. They immediately seized him, hacked him to pieces with their sabres, tore his heart yet palpitating, from his body, and hove it in the streets. The British and Maltese troops of the island immediately assembled, but the mutineers having time to seize their arms, retreated to the castle of St. Elmore, of which they took possession, and renewed the demand for their discharge, and ships to transport them to the Ottoman empire; and threatened, in case of a refusal, to fire into the town, which the threat they shortly put into execution, as the gov. still remained firm.

The different batteries were then turned on the fortress, and the cannonading and bombardment continued for about 48 hours, without intermission, when the besieged demanded water, and threatened to set fire to the magazine unless they were furnished with a supply; this was refused them, in consequence of which a number surrendered, but the most daring remained by the fortress, firmly determined to put their threat into execution. They accordingly laid a train, to which they set fire, and in a moment blew the fortress and a number of the besiegers and besieged into the air. Six of the mutineers who were most distant from the magazine made their escape through the line of troops which surrounded St. Elmore, and retreated to the interior of the island, where they wandered several days, hunted from haunt to haunt.