

The political condition of Greece at the period of Lord Cochrane's arrival was deplorable. In place of order having been dominated during the prolonged struggle with their barbarian Turk masters, the want of administrative ability in the Government generally was alone conspicuous. Civil war, as has been said, was imminent; The chief aim of the prominent leaders of what should have been the national council, being personal aggrandizement at a time when the Turks were overrunning Attica, and actually in possession of Athens.

Yet the people of Greece were eminently patriotic but their patriotism being without proper direction, and in too many instances under the influence of misdirection, produced little apparent result other than that of assuring the Turks, that after a few more months of sporadic effort, Greece would again become their prey. To secure this foregone conclusion, a combined naval and [1] military armament had been prepared in Constantinople to act independently of the numerous fleet in the Levant under the command of Ibrahim pasha, who was then known to be meditating a descent on Hydra. It was judged by the Ottoman Porte that the operations of both forces would, by dividing the attention of the patriots, suffice to affect the resubjugation of Greece.

This anticipated result was, however, frustrated by the arrival of Lord Cochrane. Ibrahim gave up the threatened attack on the island stronghold, whilst the new expedition, which shortly afterwards sailed from the Dardanelles, never approached the shores of Greece -even to reinforce the Ottoman army in Attica for which purpose 6000 well-disciplined troops had been placed on board - but at once proceeded to join Ibrahim at Navarino.

Thus did the prestige of Lord Cochrane, from Turkish fear of the probable destruction which his genius was expected to devise - avert from Greece at her critical moment disaster at the approach of which the bravest stood aghast. Force he had none, save the little schooner which brought him from Marseilles.

Even when afterwards, he took the command the frigates and steamers, manned with English seamen, for which he originally stipulated had dwindled into one of the unsaleable American ships alluded to by Mr. Hobhouse in the last chapter, and a solitary steamer, the engines of which had been most suspiciously [2] constructed not to act. To use Lord Cochrane's own words in a letter to Mr. Hobhouse, his navy consisted of an ill manned frigate, a half-armed brig, and an immovable steamboat. Nevertheless, his mere presence sufficed to avert disaster, and supplied the place of a naval force which he had in vain attempted to create; the terror of his name acting on the Turks as it has previously done on the Spaniards in Peru and the Portuguese at Bahia.

That Lord Cochrane's acceptance of the Greek Command, by compelling the Allied power to interfere on behalf of Greece, formed the first step towards her emancipation is - as was shown in the last chapter - a fact beyond dispute. That his advent saved her in reality is apparent from another fact, six months afterwards ascertained at Navarino, viz, that whilst the abovementioned miserable force constituted all the means at his disposal the fleet of Ibrahim pasha in his close vicinity consisted of one hundred and thirteen well equipped and fully manned ships of war, not one of which would the pasha trust within reach of his British adversary, well knowing how eagerly the latter was on the watch to supply himself with a fleet at the enemy's expense. Twice then, had Lord Cochrane served Greece without acknowledgement; her historians, to this day, either waiting the mind to comprehend the fact, or having the dishonesty to conceal it. [3]

A harder task was before Lord Cochrane was, to save Greece from herself. He was well aware that from the commencement of the Revolution, party had been the bane of the patriots, and that nearly all foreigner who had preceded him, or who in other countries, evinced an interest in Greek affairs, had more or less involuntarily attached themselves to some particular party, which, as their only available source of information, contrived

to prepossess them against the view entertained by opposing factions. Enthusiastic for the liberation of a classic land whose writers of old had left them a rich legacy of thought and eloquence, but unmindful of the lessons taught by those ancient writers, foreigners looked on Greece as a whole instead of regarding the country as being split into numerous local factions, each loudly professing the common good, but hating each other almost as bitterly as they hated the Turks.

The result was that notwithstanding the talents possessed by many true foreign friends of Greece, more internal misfortune had accrued from their well-intentioned interference, than advantage to the Greek cause in a national point of view.

Taught by this previous knowledge Lord Cochrane determined that he would keep aloof from all party; that he would - as had ever been his rule - uphold the existing Government, as the best means of diminishing confusion; that he would give the government the benefit of his experience, exacting for himself full [4] power to act according to the dictates of his own judgment whenever opposition to his plans might arise from factions or mistaken motives. As regarded the Chiefs, it was his determination to have nothing to do with their local jealousies, but whether they came from the islands, the Peloponnesus, Attica or the Archipelago, to consider them all in one natural light, and treat them with the same degree of interest.

Wise resolves, but difficult of execution. From causes which will presently appear, one powerful faction was impressed with the idea that the arrangements made with Lord Cochrane in London had for their object the consolidation of all power and authority in the hands of the faction with whom those arrangements were supposed to have originated, the party in question making it no secret that such were their expectations. His advent therefore failed to satisfy one section of the Greek leaders, and it was not long before he had to inform the opposite interest that he had not come to Greece in order to convert his name into an instrument for party purposes.

Care must here be taken not to confound the ruling factions with the Greek people, who, laying under their usual dislike to foreigners, looked upon Lord Cochrane as a refuge scarcely less from friends than foes. Even the expectation of his coming long delayed by circumstances beyond his control, saved Greece from despair. Had it not been for this, many influential [5] men - weary of the disasters brought on by the jealous helplessness of those in power - were ready to make terms with Ibrahim; deeming even Turkish rule preferable to that of men who, whilst the enemy was ravaging the fairest portions of Greece and carrying off her women and children into slavery - had no higher object than miserable contention for imaginary power.

To enter into the minutiae of Greek factions, would, however possess no interest for English readers. It is nevertheless necessary for the comprehension of succeeding events, to notice two parties, dignified by the titles of French and English. In one or other of these, to no small extent, even local faction found it expedient to enrol themselves. The French party had for its nucleus a French officer, one Col. Fabvier, who, at the time of Lord Cochrane's arrival in Greece, was with about 1500 troops, and a considerable number of women and Children shut up in the Acropolis; from which the Turks, though in possession of Athens, attempted in vain to dislodge him, and were trying the safe expedient of starving him out. Col. Fabvier was an officer of considerable merit, as his defence of the Acropolis proved; but all his previous efforts - though sincerely devoted to the interests of the revolution had been paralysed by an overwhelming mania for personal aggrandisement ill recorded with Greek views and, which would have been absurd had it not proved mischievous. [6]

Col. Fabvier's ambition was to become the Napoleon of the East. The means by which he prepared to affect this was to convert the male population capable of bearing arms into disciplined troops, and thus to establish a Greek state with himself as its military

head. Having consolidated his position, he next proposed to subjugate Turkey and Asia Minor, thus founding a new Greek Empire sufficiently powerful to hold it until prepared for further conquest. These views found favour with men, and they were but too many - who were hurling for revenge at all risks on the barbarian spoiler of their homes, and stealer of their wives and daughters. Such an end to the Turkish rule would only have been a righteous retribution and might even yet be so were the Greeks ever to become a united people, with one common national object.

Col. Fabvier -was not, however the man to carry out so comprehensive an idea. With the ambition of this conscious prototype, he lacked his skill and laboured moreover under the disadvantage of being himself beleaguered by the foe on whose destruction he was bent; with little prospect of escape or relief till the contending faction at Napoli had settled their own petty disputes for place.

In furtherance of his peculiar views, Fabvier regarded with a jealous eye the efforts of the Greeks to form a navy, insisting that all available supplies should be exclusively devoted to the increase and maintenance of a regular army. Had he [7] been at liberty on the arrival of Lord Cochrane, the latter might have found in him more of an opponent than a coadjutor for being of a determined and irascible disposition. Fabvier had acquired an ascendance which it would not have been easy to put down. On yet, however he had affected little beyond adding to the discord between the Government and the Chiefs. This was probably his aim, though if so, he lacked the sagacity to perceive that eventually such a **coune** must have the effect of arousing both against himself. The Government, on the head of an eminently nautical people would have had a natural leaning towards a navy, whilst the Chiefs, whose guerilla bands. under their own leadership had achieved many brilliant successes, regarded regular troops with little favour.

A more formidable faction was the English party, with nothing English about it but the name, not unwisely assumed as a popular catchword. Unlike the French party, which aimed at magnificent impossibilities, the so-called English party had for its sole object the possession of permanent and irresponsible place for places sake, for national aim it had none. The leaders of this party were Maurocordato, a Fanariote, who from some distant relationship to a Moldavian or Wallachian Hospodar arrogated to himself the title of prince, and Tricoupis, who had risen into importance from the English education he had [8] received through the generosity of an English nobleman. Such an accomplishment, unusual amongst Greeks at that day was eagerly caught at by Maurocordato into whose family Tricoupis married, so that their interest became identical. Tricoupis is at the present time Greek Minister at the British Court.

Maurocordato, also still living, had been brought into public notice under the auspice of Ipsilanti, a chief of undoubted talent and sterling patriotism; but to whom the Archontes- fearing that the influence he might acquire would destroy their own - both secretly and openly united in opposition which Ipsilanti sought to neutralize through the more pliant influence of Maurocordato. In this however he erred in judgment, one of the first steps of his protege being to supplant his patron, which he did by espousing the views of the Idriotes, who as soon as **by** Maurocordato and they had obtained power, endeavoured to kick down the ladder by which they had risen. Maurocordato who, without solid talent, has achieved no small reputation for quickness and what were dignified diplomatic term intrigue had however, taken the precaution to enter into such negotiations with other chiefs as compelled the Idriotes into an acknowledgment of some power for himself, and this, whether in the Government or out of it, he generally managed to retain either by his own influence or that of Tricoupis. At [9] the period of Lord Cochrane's arrival Maurocordato was, in accordance with the then rule of allowing members of Government to retain office only for a year, out of place, but Tricoupis was

in; so that notwithstanding his personal absence the influence of Maurocordato was present. [10]

He was very anxious that the siege of Athens should be raised and the possession by the Greeks would have enabled him to raise a loan and so to carry on the war. [11]

The English party was with nothing English about it but the name for the most part led by Maurocordato, and ~~his brother-in-law~~ Tricoupis the latter at present Greek Minister at the Court of Saint James. Maurocordato still living is a Fanariote, who from some distant relationship to a Moldavian or Wallachian hospodar, took upon himself the title of prince He had been brought forward to public notice under the auspices of Ipsilanti, a chief of undoubted talent and sterling honesty, but to whom the Archontes, fearing the influence he might acquire would destroy their own, both secretly and openly mounted an opposition, which Ipsilanti hoped to neutralize by the influence of Maurocordato. In this, however, he erred in judgement for one of the first steps of his protege was to supplant his patron, which he did by becoming the tool of the Idriotes, who as soon as by Maurocordato's aid they had obtained power, endeavoured to kick down the ~~step~~ ladder by which they had attained it. Maurocordato, who though without ~~any~~ solid talent, has achieved a great reputation for quickness and what more dignified diplomatists call intrigue had however taken the precaution to enter into such negotiations with the Chiefs as compelled the Idriotes into an acknowledgment of some power for himself, and this, whether in the Government or out of it he generally managed to retain.

Tricoupis acquired his importance from the English education which he had received through the generosity of an English nobleman.

This accomplishment, unusual amongst Greeks at that day, was eagerly employed by Maurocordato, into whose family Tricoupi subsequently married so that their interests became identical. [12]

The letter addressed to Lord Cochrane by Maurocordato as previously quoted, may be taken as a sample of the Greek leader's peculiar talent. He must have known that Lord Cochrane's engagements were with the London Committee, and that he had expressly stipulated the complete independence of the Greek Government as to the employment of the auxiliary fleet which he was led to believe should be placed under his command. The letter was therefore superfluous but was undoubtedly calculated as a calculated course as a civil reply, which was immediately used by the Maurocordato's English party at Napoli then the seat of Government as evidence that Lord Cochrane was aiming to establish them in permanent power! The result was, that when he (Lord Cochrane) arrived, he found himself regarded by many amongst the chiefs and a large portion of the Greeks not as their liberator at the head of an irresistible naval force, for he had no force whatever but the schooner which had brought him from Marseilles, but simply as a partisan of the so-called English ~~Party~~ faction of Maurocordato that came to support ~~him~~ its leader in place ~~against the other factions~~.

The circumscribed minds of the English party had however overlooked an important question, viz- whether a man of Lord Cochrane's high standard would submit to become their tool. He solved the question ~~immediately~~ on his arrival, by going to the National Assembly and insisting on the immediate election of Capo d'Istria as perpetual president; Capo d'Istria being then resident at Geneva and knowing nothing of the matter. This gave a deathblow to the aspirations of the English party which afterwards sought to neutralize his efforts by enemy actions in their power ever through the enemy was at the gates, in which obstruction they were more successful than in their intrigue to appropriate the reputation of their deliverer. Capo d'Istria was in a little hurry to

accept the power conferred on him that he did not arrive or Greece till after Lord Cochrane's de [13]

constructed not to act. To use Lord Cochrane's own words in a letter to Mr. Hobhouse, his navy consisted of an ill manned frigate, a half-armed brig, and an immovable steamboat. Nevertheless, his mere presence sufficed to avert disaster and supplied the place of a naval force which he had in vain attempted to create; the terror of his name acting on the Turks as it has previously done on the Spaniards in Peru and the Portuguese at Bahia.

That Lord Cochrane's acceptance of the Greek Command, by compelling the Allied power to interfere on behalf of Greece, formed the first step towards her emancipation is – as was shown in the last chapter – a fact beyond dispute. That his advent saved her in reality is apparent from another fact, six months afterwards ascertained at Navarino, that Ibrahim pasha's force consisted of 113, well equipped and strongly manned ships of war, none of which would Ibrahim trust within reach of his British commander who as ~~the Egyptian Commander~~ Ibrahim well knew would be eagerly on the watch to supply himself with a fleet at the enemy's expense. Twice then, had Lord Cochrane served Greece without acknowledgement; her historians, to this day, either waiting the mind to comprehend the fact, or having the dishonesty to conceal it. [14]

To enter into the minutiae of Greek factions, would, however possess no interest for English readers. It is nevertheless necessary for the comprehension of succeeding events, to notice two parties, dignified by the titles of French and English. In one or other of these, to no small extent, even local faction found it expedient to enrol themselves. [14a]

It was well known to the British Government with what intention Lord Cochrane had fixed his residence at Brussels and it is a remarkable circumstance that when the Duke of Wellington arrived at Brussels on his way to St. Petersburg he gave directions to the hotelkeeper that no one should be allowed to see him except Lad Cochrane. The phlegmatic Netherlander, regarding his instruction in mere matter of business did not inform Lord Cochrane, who had no earthly pretext to call upon his grace uninvited, till the Duke had left on the following day, and when the interview thus ~~which had~~ thus indirectly been sought, was ~~prevented~~ impossible. [15]

## Chapter

The political condition of Greece at the period of Lord Cochrane's arrival was at a low ebb. In place of order having been dominated during the prolonged struggle with their former barbarian Turk masters, the want of administrative ability in the Government generally was alone conspicuous. The people of Greece were eminently patriotic but their patriotism being without adequate direction, had produced little other result than assuring the Turks, that after a few more months of sporadic effort, Greece would again become their prey; to secure which a numerous fleet was on the point of quitting the Dardanelles in order to finish the work which Ibrahim pasha with an Egyptian fleet had not succeeded on accomplishing.

The primates (notables) and Chiefs to whom the Greek people naturally looked for leadership, as well in the Government as the field, were, with a few brilliant [16]

The fact was that Lord Cochrane, when he found that Greece was in actual and immediate peril, both from internal discord and the external advantage about to be taken of it by the Turks, chivalrously offered to forego any fleet at all and at once to proceed to his destination. He felt that single handed he had allayed worse discord in Brazil, where it was accompanied by positive treachery; whilst his confidence in the prestige of his name, assured him that his mere presence in Greece would cause the Turks to hesitate before placing their vessels within his reach. Indeed, he rather hoped

they would do so, as it would give him the opportunity of providing a fleet squadron at the enemy's expense as he did in Peru. At any rate, time would he gained and might be employed in organising a ~~naval force~~ fleet on the spot which would secure Greece from disaster till more efficient income could be provided.

In these views Mr. Hobhouse participated, but Sir Francis Burdett endeavoured to dissuade Lord Cochrane from his resolution on the ground that in such sacrifice ~~order~~ ~~es~~ to his reputation could be required of him. This will be apparent from the duly joined letter [17] which impels patriots out of place to supplant those who are in. These party names were, however, quite as respectable as Whig and Tory, and had the effect of enlisting mainly French and English officers in the service of Greece; a still more desirable effect being, that the Greek leaders could range themselves under either banner without danger of arousing insular or clannish jealousies, which it might otherwise have been difficult to control.

Lord Cochrane was well aware that party was the bane of Greece; that nearly all ~~English~~ foreigners, who had preceded him in Greece, or who evinced an interest in the Greek affairs ~~Cause~~, had more or less involuntarily attached themselves to a particular party which as their only available source of information, had prepossessed them against the views of others opposed to that party. The result being that notwithstanding the talents possessed by many true friends of Greece ~~such foreigners, and their enthusiasm for the Greek cause~~, more misfortune than advantage had accrued to the Greek cause ~~in a national point of view~~ from their well-intentioned interference ~~services~~, than advantage to the Greek cause in a national point of view [18].

Wise resolves, but difficult ~~to carry out in performance~~ of execution. The chiefs of the Greek continent were impressed with the idea that from the arrangements made with Lord Cochrane in London had for their object the establishment of all power and authority in the hands of the insular party with whom those arrangements originated. The insular party made no secret that such were their expectations. His advent there at point forefended to satisfy the continental chiefs, and it was not long before he had occasion to inform the opposite party that he did not come to Greece in order to convert ~~make~~ his name into an instrument ~~his reputation a tool~~ for their purposes.

Care must here ~~however~~, be taken not to confound leaders of the ruling party faction with the Greek nation, the patriots of which looked the advent of Lord Cochrane as their salvation, as in fact it was. The terror of his name acted on the Turks as it had done upon the Spaniards in Peru, and the Portuguese at Bahia. The armament destined to crush Greece at a blow, no sooner learned his arrival ~~presence~~, than it refrained from approaching ~~its troops on the~~ her shores ~~of Greece~~. A Turkish force was thought in possession of Athens, where the expedition might have arrived before he could have got together a naval force capable of preventing this movement. This presence alone thus sufficing to avert a disaster at the mention which the bravest stood aghast. But one must not anticipate.

See page [19]

It would not be difficult for a Greek historian to show that long previous to the arrival of Lord Cochrane, the Greeks would have nobly triumphed had not their chiefs been so bitterly opposed to each other. Instances might be produced in which the Turks would have been utterly destroyed, had not the jealousy of the Klephts or mountain Chiefs, ~~from clannish jealousy be opposed~~ prevented them from meeting with the notorious leader of the regular forces. Then, from mere fear of his acquiring too great a ~~preponderance~~ in the scale of authority, the most flattering prospects had been rendered ~~mandatory~~.

From this knowledge Lord Cochrane determined that he would keep aloof from all party, continentals, ~~island~~ insular, or political; that he would as had ever been his rule uphold the existing government as the best means of diminishing the confusion which unhappily pursued the Chiefs; that he would give that Government the benefice of the experience exacting in return full power to act according to the dictates of that experience whenever any opposition to his plans might arise from party or other motives.

As regarded the Chiefs, it was his determination to have nothing to do with their trivial jealousies, whether they came from the islands. The Peloponnesus, Attica or the Archipelago, he would consider them all in one national light and treat them with the same degree of interest. [20]

He promised the French Committee that he would not interfere with political officers, and above all not identify himself with the English party or Greece of which the French were jealous. Trikoupis and Maurocordato afterwards became his enemies because he would not identify himself with the English faction.

He stipulated with the Committee for six steamers two frigates with sufficient number of English seamen to man them, and without these refused to go ~~the title~~ unless as independent commander of an auxiliary Greek fleet to carry out his own means independent of the Greek government. He would have had remained to superintend these, but for a proclamation of neutrality, and the extended enforcement of the Foreign Enlistment Bill. Every power in Europe was satisfied that with the stipulated means the practice [] of would emancipate Greece to an inconvenient extent, and England ever pressed to enforce the act so alarmed were the governments.

Lord C. finding the act about to be enforced, went to Brussels to be beyond their action. Whilst here Lord Wellington passed through on his way to Russia to negotiate a partial emancipation of Greece. Lord [21]

to national suicide. In place of this, Greek politicians found it expedient to divide themselves into two parties under foreign names. English and French. Not that the English party, with which we shall have most to do - had anything English about it beyond that important element in the British Government which impels patriots out of place to supplant those who are in; it had, however the effect of enlisting many French and English officers in the service of Greece, and the still more desirable effect that the Greek leader would range themselves under either banner without danger of arousing insular or clannish jealousies, which it might have been otherwise difficult to control. [22]

1. W. when in Brussels gave strict orders that no one should see him except Lord C. if he called. He did not because the landlord had not told him till too late. Whilst had he accepted the agreement offered to him. This was publicly known throughout all Europe and compelled the governments to take steps for the emancipation of Greece.

He was to receive £ ... before going to Greece and 20,000£ when he quitted the service. This was afterwards called a sordid arrangement, but his prestige in Greece at the time was worth ten times this sum.

Steamers. Lord Dundonald obliged to be absent and could not superintend.

2. The expectation of Lord Dundonald's engagement saved Greece from despair. Had it not been for this many Greeks were ready to make terms with Ibrahim.

3. We found the country on the point of civil war. He went without means, yet this wonderful moral prestige of his arrival in the Schooner Unicorn, compelled the contending parties to maintain [] until he had threatened to return. [23]

The Government of Greece at the period of Lord Cochrane's arrival contained much patriotism, but ~~unfortunately~~ more practically of that element which in all revolutions is said to show the greatest alacrity in rising to the surface.

Even the patriotism, when in office, mistook - a not uncommon ~~Greek~~ weakness - love of ~~power~~ place for love of country, whilst the jealousies already spoken of were destruction to statesmanship in council or combination in war. The love of place ~~power~~ was not one of longing after wealth in which the Greeks were more honest than more at the [] but the mere vanity of personal superiority. Members of Government continued truly in office for a year only, a very democratic idea truly, but one admirably ~~which is~~ ~~better~~ calculated to defeat its own purposes.

This brief authority being mainly devoted to a renewal of official position at the years end. Too often the sacrifice of independence if not principle; either of which sacrifices would be injurious to an old state and might be fatal to a new one. In such a case intrigue does not hesitate to merge national advantage in love of place. It was thus in Greece. Whilst the Greek leaders were grouping at the shadow of power the substance was sent abiding the patriotism of the people, who by numberless brave acts had shown themselves worthy of better administrators. Intrigue is only another word for party as England and [24]

exceptions, ~~impetted~~ for the emergency, the rest being for the most part guided by local and personal interests, the local interests arising from a jealous rivalry existing amongst the various islands which jealously prevented anything like effective statesmanship in council, a combination in war- the personal interests consisting in the maintenance of individual power, apparently without regard to the consolidation of the Republic. As members of Government continued in office for a year only their brief authority was mainly directed to a renewal of their official position at its expiration. Hence intrigue took the place of prudent counsel, whilst national advantage merged in the love of place; so that whilst their leaders were grasping at the shadow of power the substance was fast shading the patriotism of a people who by many brilliant acts, had shown themselves worthy of better ~~leaders~~ Administrators.

Intrigue cannot exist without party, and as the formation of insular or local party would in Greece have been but another term for national suicide, the popular leaders appear to have agreed to form two parties, under the foreign appellations of English and French. Not that the English party with which we shall have most to do had anything English about it beyond that important element in the British Government [25]

France had entered enthusiastically into the cause of Greece it was considered that ~~local~~ insular and continental party would sound injuriously in the ears of such practical people as were the English and French, so that for these appellations considered judicious to it was substituted to English and French party; the leaders of both having alive to this fact ~~the wit to perceive~~ that the antagonism could not but operate in their favour, whichever ~~what~~ party had temporary supremacy. Greek intellect is as acute none as it was in the days of Demosthenes and Eschines the nation has better preserved its ancient reputation. It is with the English party that we shall have most to deal. Not that the English party had anything English about it beyond that important element in British Government which impels patriots out of place to supplant those who are in.

The distinction ~~arrangement~~ had moreover ~~however~~ the effect of enlisting French and English officers in the service of Greece and the still more desirable effect that the Greek leaders could range themselves under either banner without ~~danger~~ of giving prominence to insular or continental jealousies amongst themselves. [26]

Naturally looks for leadership, as well in the council chamber as the field, were - with a few brilliant exceptions - not well fitted for the emergency, being prompted - much from motives of patriotism but more from local and even personal interest. The local interest was almost a natural consequence of the people of the continent and the rivalry existing amongst the people of the continent and the various islands, this producing a jealousy which prevented anything like effective statesmanship in council or combination in war. The personal interest except in a few cases, was not one of a longing after wealth, but consisted in the maintenance of individual power by mean detrimental to the consolidation of the Republic. As members of Government continued in office for a year only, their brief authority was mainly devoted to a renewal of their official position at its close; and this not infrequently by means which would be injurious to an old state and might be fatal to a new one. Hence intrigue merged national advantage in love of place, so that whilst their leaders were grasping at the shadow of power, the substance was fast eluding the patriotism of the people, who by numberless brave acts had shown themselves worthy of better administrators.

Intrigue cannot exist without party, and as the formation of insular or local party would, in Greece, have amounted [27]