

SPAIN

By letters from St Sebastian, we learn that two Carlist agents were arrested, in an attempt to circulate the following proclamation from Don Carlos amongst the soldiers of the British Legion:—

"TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE BRITISH LEGION. In the name of our King, His Royal Majesty, Charles V.

"Soldiers! for the sake of yourselves keep silence.

"I have made you no offers until now that I find myself enabled to perform whatever I promise. If you join our army, who, fighting for the right and legitimate claim which I have on the Crown of Spain, you shall have everything that a soldier requires, receiving the reward which I now promise you. Many of your comrades having joined our ranks, they can tell you how they have been received by us, and what kind of treatment they have. Follow their brave and their bold example. We will receive you with love and affection: you will then join our brave soldiers, who fight for our God, our religion, and our King.

"You will be rewarded as follows:—

"To every sergeant, corporal, or soldier that presents himself to me, and joins our army with his horse and arms, fifty dollars, and he will be enrolled in our British Legion, where he will receive the best treatment.

"He that joins with his horse alone, 35 dollars.

"He that joins with his arms alone, 10 dollars.

"And he that comes without arms, 5 dollars.

"Every sergeant, corporal, or private that joins us bringing with him from 30 to 40 men, shall be made an officer.

"If he joins with from 10 to 30 men, he will receive a lieutenant's commission.

"If he brings over from 30 to 50 men, he will be made a captain; and the officers, sergeants and corporals that are required to fill up the troop in his company, shall be made from the men who join with him.

"Any man who is the means of bringing over 300 men shall receive a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Legion.

"Soldiers! by your joining us quickly you will be the means of putting an end to this horrible warfare. You have before you a noble career, come then and enrol yourselves in the ranks of your legitimate Sovereign; and I pledge my Royal word that all I have promised shall be performed.

"From Head-quarters, June 10, 1836.

EL CONDE DE CASA EGUIA, General-in-chief of His Majesty's army.

"Comrades!—You are now serving in an unlawful cause, you are commanded by a set of officers who are neither soldiers nor men, and who disgrace the name of Britons by their cowardly conduct in the field, and their brutal treatment of their men in camp.—Hear! If any man distinguishes himself as a brave and respectable soldier, he will have a fair and equal promotion from the ranks.—from the British Legion in the service of His Majesty, Don Carlos."

ARREST OF SIR F. TRENCH AND MR. WASON.

Sir F. Trench was ordered into custody, because he refused to give a pledge that he would not respond to any hostile message that might be sent to him from Calata, where it was said Mr Wason had gone. Sir Frederick, though labouring under very severe indisposition, was refused the indulgence of sleeping in his own house on parole of honour, and was locked up in the prison-room. Mr Wason made an excursion in a steamboat as far as Gravesend, returned home and went comfortably to bed in his lodgings, where a messenger was awaiting his arrival. He therefore was from that moment in custody. When the Sergeant-at-Arms obtained (and with great difficulty) a sight of Mr Wason as he lay in bed, he called upon him to dress himself and accompany him to the prison in which Sir F. Trench was confined; but he positively refused, and said he would remain in bed till the House met on Monday at twelve, and that nothing but force should take him from thence, even undressed. Mr Wason was left in care of the messenger, and after a consultation among the authorities he was permitted to remain in custody in his own house on his parole.

It appears that after passing the night in prison, Sir F. Trench was permitted to go home to dress and breakfast, in custody of a messenger; but on applying to know how long he might remain at home without encroaching upon the indulgence of the Sergeant-at-Arms, he was told that he must immediately return to his prison room because Mr Wason was arrested. Sir F. Trench instantly obeyed the order, and we happened to see him in Pall-mall in a hackney coach, with luggage, and books, and papers, and with a jolly fat messenger seated by his side. But before he reached his prison, he was informed that he might return to his own house; and it is pretty clear that he was allowed to do so, not on account of his indisposition, which had not diminished by passing a night in a low damp room, seven feet wide, but because the Speaker's warrant was

not enforced upon Mr Wason, and therefore it is to Mr Wason that Sir Frederick is indebted for not being obliged to nights more in duration vile.

How can we understand the difference in the mode of treating these two members? The Speaker can have no motive for treating Sir Frederick with peculiar severity. We understand that the Sergeant-at-Arms is a personal friend of Sir Frederick, and an old brother officer, and one who would have been disposed to treat him with peculiar indulgence. But Mr Wason is the last new joint of O'Connell's tail, and was his bear-leader at the Norwich dinner; and a plain common-place observer, who had attended to what is passing out of doors, within the walls of Parliament, at Lichfield house, and in the very Cabinet, may give a shrewd guess at the motives which may induce a desire to favour an individual of such importance.—Standard.

Considerable excitement prevailed in this city yesterday, in consequence of a discovery which had about it all the appearance of romance. The circumstances of the case were these:—Captain —, a gentleman of considerable property in the county of Edinburgh, had become insolvent, executed a trust deed for behoof of his creditors, left this place, and occasionally resided in France and England. In the month of August, 1824, having put up at an hotel at Herne Bay, he went out about seven o'clock to bathe, but never returned; and his clothes having been found on the beach, it was naturally enough concluded that the captain had been drowned. A proof of the circumstances under which he disappeared having been laid before the sheriff of this county, the fact of his demise seemed no longer doubtful; his son was duly served heir to the entailed estate of —, and has since exercised the functions of superior in granting new titles, &c., to feuars on the estate.— Besides this, various insurances had been effected on the life of Captain —, both by his creditors as a body, and by individual creditors, for their separate interests all of which have been paid! It now, however, turns out, that all these doings have been premature; Captain — is, it seems, still in the body, it being ascertained that he was in this city for several weeks in the month of November last, and it is rumoured that he was here much more recently, and sailed in a vessel from Leith to Van Diemen's Land. This piece of information savours strongly of romance, but to the creditors and insurance companies it is more than romance. One of the creditors, in particular, had effected an insurance to the extent of £400., and had recovered the money; the creditors, as a body, had effected and recovered ten times that sum, and divided the amount, all of which will now of course have to be refunded to the respective insurance companies.—Edinburg Advertiser.

According to intelligence received from St Petersburg, the Emperor has abandoned his intention of proceeding to Germany; he intends going into the interior of Russia and the southern provinces, which are said to be in a very disturbed state. The inhabitants of the interior are irritated by the increase of the taxes and charges it lie upon them, as well as by the great levies of troops made last year. Those of the south demand war, and call upon the Emperor to march to Constantinople. The Emperor will endeavour to calm this state of things by his presence, and will review the troops.

List of the select Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the number of shipwrecks, with a view to ascertain whether such improvements might not be made in the construction, equipment, and navigation of merchant vessels as would greatly diminish the annual loss of life and property at sea.—Mr Buckingham, Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge, Mr Clay, Mr Barnard, Captain Alsager, Lord Sandon, Sir R. Vival, Admiral Sir E. Codrington, Mr Tulk, Colonel Thompson, Mr Aaron Chapman, Mr Ingham, Mr G. F. Young, Mr James Oswald, Mr Emmerson Tennent.

We hear that Messrs Hume and Carpenter, besides the ample apologies they have had to make to Sir John Gibbon, have had the whole of the Honorable Baronet's debts to pay, amounting to little short of £200, independent of their own.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Lyons is mentioned in the military circles as the successor of Sir Edwyrd Blakeney in the command of the army in Ireland, and Sir Edward to have an appointment in the Mediterranean.

Mr Sheriff Salomons, it is expected, will receive the honour of knighthood at the levee next Wednesday.

There are upwards of 600 post towns in England and Wales, and in Scotland there are 230 or 240.

We hear that Mr Power, of Kilfane, will be made a Baronet. The King and Queen of the Belgians set out on their return to Brussels for Paris.

The Princess of Beyra, the three sons of Don Carlos, and the Princess Amelia, of Naples, the wife of the infant Don Sebastian, will shortly arrive in France from Saltzburg. Tours has been fixed for their residence. It was at the request of the Neapolitan Ambassador, that the French Government furnished them with the necessary passports.—French paper.

An Englishman has lately arrived at Wurzburg (in Bavaria,) with the intention of purchasing 1,500 live foxes to convey them to England. He is said to have received his commission from some lovers of the chase in this country.

MILAN, July 16.—The cholera has unhappily spread over all Austrian Italy, so that trade is nearly in a state of stagnation. On the duration of this crisis will depend the conspiracy which is more or less to be feared, for even the working classes begin to leave their homes, and the getting in of the rice harvest suffers by it.

The widow of M. Blacque, the Editor of the *Moniteur Ottoman*, has received from the Sultan a present of 25,000 piastres, to supply her immediate wants, and a grant of a pension of 12,000 piastres per annum for her life. The Sultan has also declared his willingness to defray the expence of the education of her two sons, if she thinks fit to send them to Paris for that purpose. Hus-suna Ghies, the new Editor of the *Moniteur Ottoman*, brother to the late Dey of Tropol, is to be called henceforth Hassen Effendi.

The Brussels papers state the King and Queen arrived at Lachen from Paris on the evening of the 28th July.

A letter from Frankfurt, in the German papers, states that the deliberations of the Diet are understood to refer to the subject of Luxemburg.

THE LATE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.—The subscriptions for the two-fold purposes of erecting a monument and a church to the memory of the late Hon. Henry Ryder, D. D., the late excellent Bishop of Lichfield, amount to £1,500, which is inadequate to the purpose; but they are expected to increase considerably. Among the subscribers are the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Viscount Lifford, Lord and Lady Haverthorpe, the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Callaghan, Earl Howe, Lady Farnworth, Sir Robert Peel and several other distinguished individuals.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

Mr Palmer, the new Member for Essex, was introduced by Sir J. Tyrell and Mr Elwes, and took the oaths and his seat.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr Baines rose to state that he had been desired by the Committee of the south Durham Railway Bill to report to the House that two Hon. Members of that Committee had unfortunately had a personal difference in the committee-room, viz., the hon. Member for Ipswich (Mr Rigby Wason,) and the hon. Member for Scarborough, (Sir F. Trench.) The brief report of the committee to that effect was then read, after which Mr Baines said, that as a Member of the committee, he conceived it would be the most consistent course and the most satisfactory to the committee that the House should order the two Members to attend forthwith in their places, (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker then put the question, that the two hon. members should be summoned to appear in their places forthwith.

The motion was agreed to, and shortly afterwards Sir F. Trench was observed to take his place as usual, unconscious of what had happened, when the Sergeant-at-Arms immediately served the hon. gentleman with the Speaker's order, which evidently surprised him, and created some amusement in the House.

After a long debate upon the Factories' Bill,

The Speaker referred to circumstances which occurred in the morning between the Hon. Member for Ipswich (Mr R. Wason) and the Hon. Member for Scarborough (Colonel Trench) in the committee on the Scarborough Pier Bill. These circumstances being of a nature that was likely to give rise to a hostile meeting, the Speaker now required of Colonel Trench an assurance that he would not be a party to any such meeting.

Colonel Trench said that, in the absence of the Hon. Gentleman the member for Ipswich, he felt himself in an awkward situation. That Hon. Gentleman not being now present, he thought it would be harsh to call upon him to give any further assurance beyond what he before gave to the chair.

Lord J. Russell said, in a case of this nature it would be utterly inconsistent with the usages of the House in such cases to be content with the kind of assurance now given by the Hon. and Gallant Officer. He hoped the Hon. and Gallant Member would

conform to the opinion of the chair, and give such assurance as was implied in the instructions from the chair.

Mr Wynn said the House in such cases always required an unconditional and an unlimited assurance.

Sir F. Trench said the House must see that, in his situation, he could not go into all the circumstances.

Lord J. Russell said the only course which now remained for the House was, to order both the Hon. Members into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The question being put from the chair, The Motion was agreed to.

Colonel F. Trench was ordered into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and a messenger dispatched to take into custody the member for Ipswich.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1836.

We are much gratified in stating, that the Contractor for cutting the new Road from Carbonear to *Heart's Content*, has had for a considerable time 15 men employed at work, so that a fine Road will shortly be opened;—the whole distance from Carbonear to *Heart's Content* is only twelve miles and eighty yards.

We are informed that the Hon. Judge BRENTON will sail from *St. John's* to-morrow, upon the duties of the Northern Circuit Court, in the Brig *St. John*, Captain ESAY PERCEY:—JOHN STARK, Esq., Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Court, and NICHOLAS STABB, Esq., Deputy Sheriff left this town, in the Packet Express, on Monday last, to join his Lordship.

We understand that Sermons were preached on Sunday week last, on the subject of the Holy Scriptures at the Protestant places of Worship at Carbonear, and we believe at both in this Town also. The following extract of a Discourse delivered on the same day, on the same subject, at a Church up the Bay, came too late for publication in our last number, but which we have pleasure in now laying before our readers.

"I cannot too earnestly, or too continually exhort you, in these days of indifference and infidelity, to prize your Bibles. They are as much the Charter of your Spiritual privileges, as the writings of *Ruinéde* are the bulwark of your temporal rights. They are the gift of God;—they are recognised and recommended by the Son of God;—they have been assigned to you by your forefathers, and the deed was sealed with the blood of martyrs;—and sooner may my right hand forget her cunning than I cease to guard you against the sophistry of a false-termed liberalism, the hypocrisy of professing Christians, or the more open, but not the more dangerous attack of the unbeliever. Man may attempt to oppose the purposes of the Most High God; and, in the pride of station or in the naughtiness of his heart, may desire to fritter away the Commandments of the Lord; but but ye, I trust, have not been so taught;—ye will have consistency enough to carry out your professions, and to prefer the infallible guidance of God's Holy Word to the frequently erroneous teaching of man.—Frequently erroneous, did I say? ALWAYS erroneous, when not in keeping with the purity and piety of Sacred Writ.

"Ah! my hearers, if ye had attended as many fellow-creatures on the bed of death as I have done; if ye had seen the difference of feeling, in the awful hour of dissolution, between those who have studied the Word of God in penitence and prayer, and those who have been strangers to its high and holy lessons, ye would deprive yourselves of many a comfort and give up many a cherished indulgence to shed the bright beams of Scripture truth upon the now benighted souls of thousands of your fellow-men; bringing them (if by Divine grace ye could) from the shadow of death and the bondage of sin, to the light of eternal life, and into the glorious liberty of the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

We learn from the *St. James's Chronicle*, of the 2nd August, that His Majesty has subscribed £100 for the new Church in *St. John's*, Newfoundland, and Government has also given £100 for the same purpose.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—One Greenland ship had arrived at Spithead with only one Fish.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The following is an extract from a Proclamation published in the *Gazette* of the 13th inst.

We do, therefore, by and with the advice and consent of our Council of our said Island, hereby summon and call together a General Assembly in and for our said Island to meet at *St. John's* in our said Island on the 8th day of December now next ensuing,