

ry, or to the amount to be received or taken for the Loan or Forbearance of Money, Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, shall be of any force or effect in this Island.

III.—And be it further enacted, that no claim for Interest, exceeding Six per cent per annum, shall be recoverable against any Insolvent Estate in this Island.

(To be continued.)

(From the London Globe, July 21—24.)

The Gazette de France, has the following—“Letters received from Elisondo, dated July 14, give the following details upon the arrival of King Charles V. had in the midst of his subjects:—“As soon as Charles V. had crossed the French Frontier, bonfires were lighted in all the villages, and the bells of all the churches set ringing.—Early on the morning of the 10th, he arrived at Elisondo; at first it was thought proper to keep his arrival secret from all but the chief members of the Junta, but the intelligence having transpired, the enthusiasm of the people burst forth. On the 12th Charles V. went publicly to the Church to be present at a Te Deum performed in honour of his safe return. Crowds of people from all directions flocked to Elisondo; bonfires were lighted all over the country, all the villages were illuminated, and the inhabitants, dressed in their Sunday clothes, testified their joy by dancing all the night. The same day, the King, accompanied by Zumalacarrégu, who had joined him soon after his arrival set out for the headquarters of the army, at some distance from Elisondo. According to the plan of military operations adopted on the 14th, the King is immediately to advance to meet Rodil attack him, and march upon Madrid. The first words of the King on his arrival were, ‘We must march upon Madrid without stopping on the way; we must keep continually advancing and not lose time in fighting upon this side or the other. The government is at Madrid, and it is thither that we must rush forward with the greatest possible impetuosity.’ On the 13th, Charles V. received an express, informing him of the dismemberment of the English government.—The King’s fixed determination being to press forward, with the greatest possible celerity, the universal cry since his arrival, has been ‘Forward! forward! forward!’ From this circumstance it is probable, that in spite of the utmost efforts, the enemy will fail in limiting the theatre of war close to the country near the frontiers, for the intention of the King is to extend his operations over as great a space as possible, of the country. On his arrival at Elisondo, Charles V. made several nominations, of which the following are the principal:—Count de Villenur has been named War Minister, *ad interim*, Zumalacarrégu, Chief of the General Staff, and Commandant General of the army; Benito Eraso second in command.

“P.S.—A letter which we have just received states that a division of Rodil’s army has experienced a most serious defeat near Pampeluna, and has been completely put to the route.”

The following is the proclamation addressed by Don Carlos to the army:—

“Soldiers—My desires are at length satisfied, I am in the midst of you. This is a moment my heart has been long expecting—you are acquainted with my constant efforts to hasten it. My paternal heart is filled with the sweetest satisfaction when thinking of your glorious actions, which will be transmitted to the latest posterity. Volunteers, and soldiers, your sufferings, your fatigues, your constancy, your love for your legitimate kings and for my royal person are subjects of admiration for all nations, who cannot find eulogiums sufficiently worthy of such heroic devotion. Let us set out then altogether, and with me at your head let us march to victory. But even victory will be painful to me if purchased at the expense of Spanish blood. To avoid this I exhort all those who have been seduced or deceived or who, docile to my voice will lay down their arms to come and seek shelter under my royal mantle. But if, contrary to my expectations, there should be found any sufficiently blind to persist in an opposite course, they shall be treated as rebels to my royal person. I shall be as severe to those who persevere in their rebellion, as I shall be indulgent to those who shall repent. And you faithful and valiant warriors, now assembled round your chief and father, let the most rigid discipline reign amongst you, and observe the most strict obedience to your commanders. From discipline and obedience proceeds strength, and that strength will secure us the victory with which God will crown the cause of Justice. Generals, officers, volunteers and soldiers, I am grateful for your immense services, which shall be rewarded by your king.

“CARLOS.

“From my royal residence at Elisondo, July 12.

The *Sentinelle des Pyrennees* of Bayonne of the 15th inst. has the following:—“Some of the insurgents of Navarre are guilty of

acts of cruelty that the Bedouins would blush to be thought capable of; it is almost incredible that in a province on the confines of France the people should be so barbarous. On the night of the 7th a party of insurgents burnt alive three soldiers belonging to the Queen’s troops upon the bridge of Lanta Gracia, at the distance of a musket shot from Pampeluna. On the 8th three others suffered the same fate at a quarter of a league from Puenta-la-Reyna, and four others about the same distance from Estella. Zumalacarrégu has chosen this mode of execution in revenge for the troops of the Queen having massacred some of the wounded Carlists whom they discovered in a village. It is also probable that the Carlist chiefs urge the people of Navarre to the commission of these barbarities in order to render any attempts at reconciliation impossible. By way of reprisal, the government has ordered fifteen of the insurgent prisoners to be shot.” The following from Bilbao is of the 10th:—“Generals Espartero, Benedicto, Bedoya, and Iriarte after several marches and counter-marches, returned here yesterday with 4,500 men. The only result of their expedition has been the seizure of 120 muskets found in some of the villages. The Carlist peasants are returning to their homes for the maize harvest, taking care at the same time to conceal their muskets and other arms. Whilst the Queen’s troops were manœuvring on the side of Guernica, Simon Torre, Luqui, Sopenano, and Castor hastened at the head of a body of insurgents 2,200 strong, to the neighbourhood of Balmeseda, where the small garrison placed by Iriarte were to fall back upon a battalion sent to check the progress of the rebels.—The insurgents repeatedly attacked with great resolution the Queen’s troops had three killed, and sixteen wounded; the loss on the other side was much greater. The movement of Rodil towards Navarre, has discouraged the partisans of the Queen in our province, who were looking forward to a reinforcement of from 3,000 to 4,000 men.—They now see no end to the fratricidal strife that is every day reducing the country to desolation.

Elisondo, in the North of Spain, which Don Carlos has made his headquarters, is a small town at the left bank of the Bidassoa, the chief place of the valley of Bastan, and eight leagues and a half north of Pampeluna. It contains 1100 inhabitants. It is not generally found on the smaller maps of Spain, nor in the Gazetteers in general use.

DON CARLOS.—There are persons of credit who unhesitatingly affirm that Don Carlos was to their knowledge in the metropolis up to the middle of the day of Thursday, the 10th instant.—*Morning Herald*.

One of the most recent numbers of the Greek journal *Sotir* contains the following paragraph:—“There were in Greece 518 convents, which contained only 4,111 monks and 287 nuns. Only 83 had six or more monks; many had only two, or one, or none at all. Reckoning the income of each convent at only 1000 drachms, 518,000 drachms were annually thrown away, and this revenue might easily be doubled. Now, however, the remaining monks and nuns have been collected in a small number of convents, there to devote themselves to their original destination, prayers and agriculture, and to pay the tithes to the ecclesiastical treasury. The remaining convents are suppressed, and their revenues added to the church funds.”

The Emperor of Morocco has just granted the free export of common wools, which had hitherto been prohibited. At Marseilles nearly 100,000 quintals are expected.

When the last accounts left Rio (22nd May), a decree was under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, prohibiting the ex-Emperor (the Duke of Braganza) from residing in any part of the Brazils, even as a foreigner, and in a private capacity, under pain of being treated as an enemy to the state.

A letter of the 17th May from Syria, inserted in the *Garde Nationale* of Marseilles, states that the crowd of pilgrims in the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem was so considerable on Holy Saturday that several persons were stifled by the pressure, and the heat arising from the immense number of lighted tapers, one of which each pilgrim held in his hand. These accidents having spread alarm through the multitude, a general rush towards the doors took place, in which several persons were crushed to death. Ibrahim Pacha, who was present, had nearly been trampled under foot in endeavouring to restore order, and was only saved by a man, who recognized him in the crowd, taking him on his shoulders and forcing his way with him to the entrance. In the confusion it is said that he lost his sabre and his diamonds.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.—(By Express.)

—We live in perpetual confusion as regards our political relations. First, the questions relating to the politics of the Porte, and those of the Cabinets of St. Petersburg, London, and Paris, concerning the East, are of various kinds. To-day such a question appears to be the most important—to-morrow this seems to be arranged only to give place to another question in the background still more difficult in the solution; so that our

fears are constantly excited. There are so many parties, so many interests, and the distance of the above cities is so great, which adds to the uncertainty, that as regards our political relations but a gloomy prospect is before us.

The preparations in the arsenal have been for some time very active, and it is reported that the Russian fleet has again been discovered in the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus. It is also confidently said that the French fleet will join the English one. It is impossible to believe that the Anglo-French fleet can have the intention of proceeding against the Dardanelles by a *coup de main* in order to secure the capital and the Black Sea; but it is possible that the Porte, aided by Russia, may have the intention of attacking Mehemet Ali, against which the Anglo-French fleet seems to oppose an armed intervention. This, however, is not to be relied on; but so much is certain, that what the English Ambassador gave out as to exercising manœuvres in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles is mere pretext.

From Samoe the last letters are more satisfactory for the Porte. When the negotiations were on the point of being broken off a basis was at last agreed upon, which will be accepted by the Samiots, and at the same time be in accordance with the instructions of the Porte.

A great part of the Samiots have submitted, and no doubt exists, but the remainder will follow the example. In Scio the plague has broken out; here it makes no progress.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, July 18.

A telegraphic dispatch of the 20th states, that Don Carlos having failed in his attempt to seduce the army had moved on towards the Alava. Rodil marched to Salva Tierra, for the purpose of preventing him so doing. There has not yet been any engagement.—Thus Don Carlos who had been represented as marching straight to Madrid, is reduced to endeavour to avoid meeting Rodil.—*Journal de Paris*.

The Gazette de France has the following—“the latest intelligence of the progress of Charles V. of which we guarantee the authenticity is as follows:—Alzagua, July 14—The King arrived at six o’clock this evening, at Alzagua, upon the high road from Pampeluna and Vittoria, and seven leagues from this last city. His advance has been hitherto a triumphal procession—nothing can equal the enthusiasm which bursts forth on all sides.” This journal also says:—“Letters from Navarre assert that the troops of Rodil do not exceed 4000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, and that it is chiefly by means of these latter and his artillery that he hopes to resist the attack of the royal troops.”

The *Abeja*, a Spanish journal, of the 15th inst., announces that the Queen Regent, having acknowledged the new state of Belgium, has appointed Don Pedro Alcantara Argai, to be her Charge d’Affaires at the Court of Brussels.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 23.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE TRUE SUN.

Mr F. O’CONNOR said, on the preceding evening, when the noble lord had brought forward his suggestion regarding the business of the house, it had been suggested by the hon. member for Middlesex that the only way for members to act would be to move their motions as amendments to the motions before the house; but that the parties for whom he sought to interest the house should not suffer by his feeble advocacy, he would state to the house that notice had been given of his motion before the motion of the noble lord had been adopted by the house.—He then proceeded to state the case of the proprietors of the *True Sun* for a political libel, and for which they were at present incarcerated. He reprobated the course which the government had pursued towards those gentlemen, and quoted the opinions of a vast number of newspapers of all sides in politics, which denounced the proceedings as impolitic and oppressive. He cited the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, who had declared he would never prosecute a paper for a political libel. He contended for the necessity of a free press in this country, and said the very parties who were responsible for these prosecutions had repeatedly declared the value of this protection. He said it had also been declared by the Lord Chancellor that no person ought to be prosecuted for what they expressed in the heat of an election.—He cited the case of Lord Milton, who, at an election, had exhorted the people to refuse payment of taxes if the reform bill was resisted, and the *True Sun* had done no more than vindicate its own principles. Almost every other paper had gone nearly the same length, and only the *True Sun* had been selected as an object of prosecution. The press had previously been sufficiently fettered, and he considered it a bad method for a Whig government, if they wished to retain public confidence, or retain their seats in the government of the country, to attempt to coerce still further the opinion of the press. It had been truly stated by the member for Dublin that the public opinion had begun to

break into this house, and it would be in vain to resist its progress. There were several gentlemen of the law hon. members, who, without knowing the proprietors of the *True Sun*, and even opposed to their sentiments, had promised him their support entirely in their belief, on the merits of the question, of its being an action of oppression. He would, therefore, implore the government, ere it was too late, to release the proprietors of the *True Sun* from the remaining part of their punishment. They had already been confined for six months in dreary imprisonment; and he believed they would never have been proceeded against if they had consented to abandon their principles. They were gentlemen of the highest respectability—one of them brother-in-law to two of the cabinet ministers, and cousin-german to one to whom the country had been deeply indebted, and by whom the cause of reform had been staunchly supported. He would solemnly admonish the government with the spirit of the times—and every man ought to do the same—they ought to shelter themselves behind the shield of public opinion (Hear.) He had no hesitation in saying that he would rather be in the situation of those gentlemen, in prison, than in the situation of their accusers. There never existed a purer or more talented press than the press of England; and he was confident that if the law of libel was made clear, there would seldom indeed be a prosecution for libel.—The law had already triumphed, and would the right hon. gentleman interfere to prevent that house appealing to the clemency of the crown in behalf of these suffering gentlemen? The hon. gentleman moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to pardon Patrick Grant, and John Bell, editors of the *True Sun* newspaper, imprisoned in the King’s Bench prison, for the publication of a libel.

Mr HUME seconded the motion. The conduct of Ministers respecting the press had been different from all their former pledges, and from all that he expected from them. The Attorney-General appeared to be acting in complete contradiction to the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, who in his evidence decidedly condemned such prosecutions. The hon. gentleman who brought forward the motion, asked for mercy for the gentleman now in prison; (He Mr Hume) put the matter on much higher ground, and thought that every public writer had a right to express his opinion on every tax, and on every act to Government. He thought there was a time when resistance to government might be a virtue. He thought it was the duty of every public journalist who honestly thought that any particular tax would be productive of misery, to advise the people not to pay it. He believed the Attorney-General had prosecuted men for this conscientious discharge of their duty. The principle if carried out to its full extent, would put an end to all discussion. He would ask the government were they prepared to prevent all public discussion of their measures—to say that no tax should be resisted by peaceable means? He would advise government to admit of the fullest discussion, and they might depend, that if their measures were good they might laugh to scorn all such attacks, which would only strengthen their power. On behalf of the public press and of the people, he objected to this prosecution and thought it quite becoming the house to address his Majesty to remit the remainder of the punishment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL hoped for the indulgence of the house while he stated the part he had in this prosecution. The information was filed by his predecessor, with the perfect concurrence of every member of the Cabinet the Lord Chancellor included. He fully concurred in the prosecution; and had he been Attorney-General would have deemed it a dereliction of duty, if he did not file the information. The motion was an attempt to interfere with the prerogative of the crown. If the sentence was too severe, it was the prerogative of the crown acting by its responsible advisers to mitigate that sentence. The hon. gentleman had not laid any documents before the house but called upon them in total ignorance to agree to his motion. The prosecution was not instituted for any vindication of ministers.—He agreed that there should be the fullest discussion; and he thought shutting out all evidence of the truth in cases of libel, was a disgrace to the law of England; but he thought no alteration of the law could ever legalize such a publication as that which was prosecuted. The hon. member for Middlesex smiled, (Hear hear from Mr Hume.) Suppose the hon. gentleman had an opinion that burning stacks and houses would be beneficial to the public, and published a pamphlet recommending it, should not such a publication be prohibited by punishment?—(Hear hear.) The publication in question, was not an abuse of ministers, for such a publication he would never prosecute.—(Hear hear.) This publication was not abuse of the house of Commons, but a recommendation that the house of Commons should be abolished, and some other instrument of government substituted in its place. The hon. gentleman here read extracts from the publication. He would ask