

ENGLAND.

REPORTED NEW LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Among the new arrangements consequent of the recent change in His Majesty's Councils, it is confidently stated that Lord Tenterden, the present Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, is to be made Deputy-Speaker of the House of Lords, for the purpose of assisting the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, in hearing and declaring cases of appeal addressed to this High Court.

Sir James Scarlett, the present Attorney-General, is, we hear, to be raised immediately to the Bench, and to fill the distinguished situation of Lord Chief Justice, in the Court in which, for so many years, he has taken the lead at the bar. We apprehend that this appointment will give universal satisfaction. The talents, experience, temper, moderation, character, and manners of Sir James Scarlett, combine to point him out at the bar, for the post to which he is about to be called.

Mr. Brougham is named as the successor of Sir James Scarlett, in the Office of Attorney General. That this will raise an outcry on the part of the defeated faction of the "Ours," and their disappointed advocates, who can doubt? The commanding eloquence, and the undaunted firmness of Mr. Brougham, as the leading organ of the Whigs in the House of Commons, have brought on him—as the same qualities have, in other days, brought on the most distinguished men that ever sat within the walls of Parliament—the hatred and reviling of all who desire to bring the principles, of which he is the Representative, into disrepute.

The other appointments spoken of are, that of the Chief Baron Alexander, to be Chancellor of Ireland, to be succeeded in his seat in the Exchequer, by Sir Nicholas Tyndall. It is said, that the Chancellorship of Ireland was first offered to Sir John Leach with a Peerage, and on that ground declined by him. It was next offered to Chief Baron Alexander, and was by him refused on the same ground. It was subsequently offered to the same individual, with a Peerage and then accepted. He will, therefore, be created a Peer under the title of Baron of Airdrie, the name of his estate in Ayrshire, Scotland, where he has recently erected a magnificent mansion. The Chief Baron being of advanced age, and not likely to have issue, some consideration has been bestowed on the descent of the title. He has, it is known, a brother, to whom the estate of Airdrie is entailed; but this gentleman has for many years been domiciled and naturalised as a citizen in America. The title, therefore, if passing to him on the Baron's death, would have to cross the Atlantic and be lost among Republicans. To provide against such an event, it has been settled that it shall descend to his nephew, a son of Mr. Hankey, the City Banker, whose great wealth, will enable him to support the newly acquired honour with becoming splendour. —Sphinx.

SPAIN.

SEVILLE, Sept. 22.

Yesterday, at half past two o'clock, DON DIEGO LEMON, an officer of the class called Illuminados, chief of the band, was brought in here, and, at six in the afternoon, was shot, as guilty of the crime of rebellion.

In order to frighten the partisans of the revolt, the Captain General of the Province has caused the following Proclamation to be published in the journal of the day:—

“THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF ANDALUSIA, TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE UNDER HIS COMMAND.

“Knowing that Lieutenant DON DIEGO LEMON intended to follow the fatal example of the Rebels of Catalonia; I have caused him to be strictly watched; accordingly he had scarcely begun to assemble partisans, by presenting himself with eight men at the place called Bodegas, near La Puebla de Cazalla, when he was pursued and arrested on the 17th inst. at the village of Muron, by one of the officers ordered to pursue him, and yesterday he was shot in this capital. The same fate is reserved for every person who should attempt to trouble the public tranquillity, without regard for his condition, or for the circumstances in mitigation, whatever may be the pretext that he may allege. The constant and decided enemy of every kind of anarchy, and always invariable in my principle of fidelity and blind submission to my legitimate Sovereign, I should be wanting in my most sacred duties, if I did not at all risks, and without being intimidated by any person's humane considerations, preserve to him the vast territory which he has confided to me entirely, subject to his own orders only, by preserving the lives and property of the worthy and peaceful inhabitants of the Province, whose devotedness to the august person of His Majesty, and whose affection for me, I know. I hope, then, that their decided support, their information, their correspondence and secret notices, will be united with my efforts. I shall myself redouble my vigilance.

“The authorities of the province which I command, and to whom I send copies of the present circular, will lose no time in having them posted up in the public places, and I order the publication of it in the Journal of this capital, that every body may be acquainted with it.

(Signed) “VINCENT QUESANA. “Seville, Sept. 22, 1827.”

PERPIGNAN, Oct. 2.

The King of SPAIN has just addressed the following proclamation to the Catalonians:

“Catalonians,—I am now among you, as I promised you by my decree of the 18th of this month, but learn that as a father, I am going for the last time, to speak to the seditions the language of clemency, being still inclined to listen to the reclamations which they have addressed to me from their own homes, if they obey my voice; and that as KING I am come to re establish order, to tranquillize the Province, to protect the persons and property of my peaceable subjects, who have been ill treated in an atrocious manner, and to chastise with all the severity of the law, those who shall disturb the public tranquillity.

“Shut your ears to the perfidious insinuations of those who, paid by the enemies of your prosperity, making the parade of zeal for religion, which they profane, and for the Throne which they insult, design only the ruin of this industrious province. You see the vain and absurd pretext by which they have hitherto attempted to give a colour to their rebellion, already confuted by my arrival. I am not oppressed; the persons who merit my confidence do not conspire against our holy religion. The country is not in danger, the honour of my Crown is not endangered, and my sovereign authority is not restrained by any body. Why then do those take arms who call themselves faithful subjects, pure Royalists, and zealous Catholics? Against whom do they think to employ them? Against their King and Sovereign.

“Yes, Catalonians, to aim under such pretext, to fight against my troops, to drive away the Magistrats, is openly revolting against my person, disregarding my authority, and despising religion, which commands obedience to legitimate Powers; it is imitating the conduct and even the language of the Revolutionists of 1820; in short, it is destroying monarchical institutions in their very foundation: for if the absurd privileges which the rebels proclaim could be admitted, there would be no stable throne in the Universe. I cannot believe but that my Royal Presence will dispel all prejudices and distrust, and I will not cease to hope that at my voice the machinations of the seducers and conspirators will be defeated. But if contrary to my hope, the last warnings are not listened to, if the bands of the revolted do not give up their arms to the nearest military authority, within twenty four hours after they shall be made acquainted with my Sovereign will, leaving the Chiefs of all classes at my disposal, that they may undergo the fate which I may please to inflict upon them, and do not return to their respective homes, with the obligation to present themselves on the bailiages to be again immatriculated; and, lastly, if the changes made in the Administration and Government of my people are not annulled to the same space of time, the dispositions of my Royal Decree of the 10th of this month shall be immediately carried into execution, and the remembrance of the exemplary punishment which awaits those who shall persist will be long perpetuated.

“Given at the Arch-episcopal Palace of Tarragona, the 28th Sept. 1827.

“I, THE KING.

“The Secretary of State of Grace and Justice.

“FRANCESCO TADEO DE CALOMARDE”

BARCELONA, Sept. 30.

[Private Correspondence.]

Our Journal informs the public, that public prayers, with an exposition of the Holy Sacrament, are to be addressed in the churches to the Almighty, for the health of the KING, and that God may inspire him under present circumstances.

Although general expectation remains in suspense by reason of the importance of the events which must follow the arrival of the KING, nevertheless all the Catalans friendly to the Marquis of CAMPO SAGRADO, have experienced the most unpleasant sensation on reading the following document, which our Governor, Count de VILLMUR, has just made public through our journal. The Marquis of CAMPO SAGRADO communicated it to him, saying that it had been transmitted by the Minister at war: it is conceived in the following terms:—

“SIR...The rapid progress which the revolt of the Principality has made, by threatening to extend its ravages farther, has reduced the KING, our master, to the painful necessity of giving the utmost possible extension to military measures, in order to smother the flame of insurrection. With this design he ordered considerable forces from different points, and has decreed the organization of a corps d'armee of operations. In consequence of this measure His MAJESTY has been pleased to appoint, as Commander-in-Chief of the said army, the commandant of His Royal Guard of Infantry, the Count D'ESPAGNE, uniting the office of Capt. General of Catalonia, with that of President of the Royal Audiencia of the Principality. The interest of the service, which points out the propriety of acting in the person of the Commander-in-Chief, the command of the whole province, and the character of the General called to these

functions, have determined His MAJESTY to make this resolution.

“In consequence, the motives which had influenced His MAJESTY to invest your Excellency with the office of Captain General of the Principality, being changed, the KING, our Master, does not wish to deprive himself of the intelligence, the experience, and the sage counsel of your Excellency, and has decreed it proper to call you to the High dignity of President of his Supreme Council of War, an office which you still preserve; and the functions of which you have anxiously tried to fulfill. His MAJESTY has great satisfaction in declaring on this occasion, the esteem which the qualities of your Excellency have merited from him, qualities so justly appreciated by the faithful inhabitants of Catalonia, who have enjoyed the benefits of a paternal Government under the shadow of your Excellency's authority. This communication is by the Royal order, for your instruction, for your satisfaction, and for the fulfilment of this measure, apprising you that on this night the Count D'ESPAGNE will set out to inform your Excellency of his arrival in this Principality.

“God preserve you many years. (Signed) “ZAMBRANO. “Madrid, Sept. 14, 1827.

“To the Marquis of Campo Sagrado.”

Our Junta of Commerce has sent a Deputation to Tarragona to compliment the KING. The Members of the Deputation fell into the hands of the rebels, who have made prisoners of them.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

[From the Courier.]

The news from Spain, brought by the last Paris-Papers, afford numerous indications of the approaching crisis in that country. For the first time we now learn, that “the fatal example of the rebels in Catalonia,” has been followed in the South by the people of Andalusia; and we are surprised of this fact by another, of a very conclusive character...the summary execution in Seville of one of the leaders. The Captain General of Andalusia, Vincent Quesada, in a Proclamation, which we give in a preceding column, makes a very insignificant allusion to it, by mentioning only a “Lieutenant and eight men,” who gathered together, and were pursued and taken, because the said Captain General knew the rebellious intentions of this very formidable body. But we, who happen to know something of the way in which disagreeable intelligence is allowed to creep out in Spain, feel quite assured of two things; first, that a formal Proclamation would not be issued merely to announce the capture of a Lieutenant and eight men; and, secondly, that this announcement, if there were nothing else to fear, would not be coupled with the following intimation:—“The same fate (i. e. that of being shot) is reserved for every person who shall attempt to trouble the public tranquillity, without regard for his condition, or for the circumstances in mitigation, whatever may be the pretexts that may allege.” Neither would the inscription of a Lieutenant and eight men induce the Captain General to “redouble his vigilance” having already shot the Lieutenant and made his followers prisoners; nor would he direct the authorities of the Province, to whom he sent copies of the Proclamation, “to lose no time in having them posted up in the public places,” besides ordering the “publication of it in the Journal of the capital (Seville), that every body may be acquainted with it.”