

STATE OF SPAIN.

(From the Universal of 2d Instant.) Madrid, July 2. The Secretary of War wrote yesterday to the Commandant of this district as follows: "The King having learnt the horrible and scandalous outrage committed on the person of the officer of his royal guards of infantry, D. Mamerito Landaburo, apparently by a few soldiers of the same guard, and executed within his Royal palace, renouncing all the respect and consideration due to his royal person, to public justice, and to the discipline which has always distinguished these corps, has resolved that without the least delay your Excellency should draw up an indictment against the authors of the scandal, and proceed against them according to the usual rules."

The political Chief of Madrid has addressed the following Proclamation to the inhabitants: "Fellow-Citizens—The prudent conduct which this heroic capital has observed, in the disagreeable occurrences of yesterday, is worthy of the greatest praise, and imposes on me the duty of declaring to you: There is no liberty without respect to the laws; that respect, confidence in the authorities, and the care which every man ought to take to avoid, as far as in him lies, whatever may exasperate the public mind, or introduce division, will frustrate all the attempts of the enemies of order and of just liberty."

"Disturb the alarming news which are spread at times by the malevolent, under the mask of zeal; experience must have taught you by this time that they are commonly false and exaggerated. The fundamental law of this state points out the way of punishing and repressing every kind of excess; and the distressing event of yesterday will be investigated with the greatest activity, and the delinquents punished with exemplary justice."

Madrid, July 1.

(From the Universal of the 3d.)

The Junta of Madrid issued the following Manifesto on the result of the 21: "The Constitutional Junta have thought it their duty to declare to the heroic people of this capital, that four battalions of the Royal guard, forgetful of that discipline which is the soul of military life, and, what is more, of the sacred oath which they took to preserve the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy, have this night committed the horrible crime of abandoning their quarters and the greatest part of the stations at which they were appointed as sentinels, proceeding to take up a position on the parade ground of the guards, marching thence in the direction of the Prado, with hostile and criminal designs. It ought to be known, that his Majesty, as soon as he knew the distressing event, gave orders to the Commandant of this province to bring them back within the circle of their duties."

Insurrection, openly disobeyed his Majesty, and showed no respect for him. It is worthy of being mentioned, that a great number of officers, sergeants, and soldiers belonging to the battalions alluded to, have generously presented themselves before the Junta, begging to be employed in the ranks of the mercenary militia, and in the garrison, with the design of defending to death against their companions, our just cause, and our liberty. In the mean time, the people should remain secure that the civil and military authorities have taken and continue to take the most energetic measures to punish the guilty, which will be no difficult thing, considering the disorder, want of discipline, and desertion, which are already observed among the mutinous battalions."

[After giving the above official declaration of the Junta, the Universal proceeds to describe in the following manner the transactions to which it refers:]

"The occurrences of the last two days have proved what we have often said, that when liberty is thought in danger, and the constitution is threatened, public spirit gives new force, and greater prodigies of patriotism and enthusiasm are displayed. On the 1st there occurred nothing worthy of consideration, but towards evening there was observed, in the quarters of some battalions of the guard, symptoms of sedition and insubordination. The body of officers who had assembled in their respective quarters could not restrain their troops. The Constitutional Junta had assembled likewise, and waited for the resolution of his Majesty for an energetic representation to repress the tumult. Three battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry of the National Militia were under arms, resolved to defend liberty if it should be attacked. It was about 11 o'clock when the guard of the militia announced that the two battalions of the guards, who were in the quarter of St. Isabel, were in movement. The militia remained within their quarters, determined to be passive, if no act of hostility took place on the other side."

"These two battalions proceeded to join other two, and having obtained an accession of various parties of the same corps, who abandoned their posts in the garrison, forced the gate of San Fernando, and proceeded to the parade of the Guards. His Excellency Don P. Morillo, Commandant of the district, who displayed on that occasion a heroism worthy of Greek and Roman fame, sallied forth to meet the deluded men, and to dissuade them from their rash enterprise. 'The King,' they replied, 'has fled to the Prado, and we wish to defend him.' 'That you may be convinced of the contrary,' said the General, 'and may learn how much you are seduced and deceived, let four soldiers from each company come along with me, and they will see how his Majesty remains secure

in his royal palace, and how highly he disapproves of the conduct of the revolted.' The troops agreed, and the General conducted the delegates over to the King's chamber, where his Majesty told them, that he confirmed in the attachment to subordination, that they should obey the authorities and re-establish order, concluding that he wished they should return to their companies with these exhortations from him. General Morillo mounted his horse, and returned to the battalions in the parade, where, upon being seen, he was immediately saluted with cries of 'Long live our General! Long live Morillo.' But as he heard also among these acclamations, voices calling out 'Long live the absolute King!' he replied with remarkable firmness, 'No; not so—the whole army and all the Nation have sworn, for the good of his Majesty himself, and the welfare of his People, to observe the Constitution; and I shall support it at all hazards, and in the face of every danger.' 'Let your Excellency place yourself at our head,' they replied, 'and you will give us one day of glory, by destroying that infamous race (the Decemviroz), who have endeavored to destroy your reputation. Read the Imperial of this morning, and you will see the crimes of the whole liberal faction, with their wicked intentions.' 'In vain,' replied Morillo with great calmness, 'in vain would you require me to stain my career by such an outrage on the Constitution which we have sworn to maintain. I can easily despise four pawns, who engage in writing more from hunger than from patriotism. What would he said, if I, who have grown old in battles, and have procured for my Country some days of glory, should place myself at the head of mutinous troops, to attack a People who confide in our loyalty and honor. Finally, then, listen to the order of your Chief, otherwise I must abandon you.' It appeared then that some of them were proceeding to detain him; but his Excellency, despising the risk which was indicated by certain seditionaries, turned the reins of his horse, and proceeded at a regular pace to the house where the King was. His Majesty had there conferred upon him, and interim, the command of the two regiments of Royal Guards. The Junta had taken new measures, had collected 800 muskets, which had been abandoned in the quarters of the guards, whence they had been stolen by the lowest of the people. In the mean time, all the garrison was under arms, and animated with the best spirit—On passing in front of the hall of the Junta, the squadron of cavalry del Principe cried out, 'Long live the liberties of our Country, and perish the elective mutineers.' This cry spread like an electric spark among the troops; the disbanded officers, the ex-guards of St. Jeronimo, and the greater part of the officers on half pay, presented themselves, and received the muskets from the Junta. Many of the country people, and the employed of all classes, also armed themselves—Generals Ballasteros, Alca, and Zavas, Brigadier Don Juan, Pallaris, and other chiefs, as much known for their bravery as their military skill and patriotism, hastened to encourage the authorities, and to give new proofs of the spirit with which they are animated. At eight o'clock General Riego arrived in this capital, who, observing the danger which threatened liberty, came in haste to its defence, swearing to die for the law, and proclaiming to his fellow citizens his unalterable love for constitutional order. The mutinous battalions remained for some hours on the parade, and then retired to the hill of the Prado. Their force was about 1500 men, among whom there are very few officers or subalterns, although some have been forced to join them, and some have remained with them in the hope of preventing greater excesses. In the course of the day, several officers and soldiers have left them, and it is believed they will be deserted by many more, were it not for the threats of those who, conceiving too much compromised already, desire to increase the number of their accomplices. The troops of the garrison up to this hour have confined themselves to observing the motions of the mutineers; and the Government, before resorting to force for reducing it, employs all the means in its power to obtain its object without bloodshed—The Alcalde of the Royal Palace of the Prado has communicated to the Political Chief, that this afternoon, (July 2), 2000 of the guards have presented themselves before him, demanding rations of bread, wine, and meat."

In the Universal of the 4th we find the following Proclamation of the Political Chief of Madrid, addressed to the inhabitants of the capital, to allay the popular apprehension relative to the King's departure: "Fellow-Citizens—In my manifesto to you the other day, I mentioned that malevolent persons were spreading false news to alarm; such is the report that his Majesty is going to leave the capital; it is entirely the offspring of malevolence, and I am authorized to state that the King, although he has resolved to proceed to the royal palace at St. Idelfonso before the late events, has agreed, in consequence of them, to suspend his journey, being firmly resolved to remain at Madrid till public tranquility is completely restored."

"St. Jose MARTINEZ Sr. MARTIN. Madrid, July 3."

On the 1st instant the same paper states, that the permanent deputation of the Cortes was installed, and has nominated D. Gaetano Valdes for its President.

At 12 o'clock at noon, on the 3d, we find that the mutinous troops had demanded of the Alcalde of the Prado, 3000 rations of bread, meat, wine, and spirits.

The latest accounts relating to these events extend till midnight on the 3d. It was hoped that tranquillity would soon be restored, but no adjustment had taken place. The Commandant of the squadron had proceeded to the Prado, with the answer of Government to a representation sent to the King by the mutineers. This officer returned at three o'clock, accompanied by the rest of the officers, discomfited by the rest of the officers to confer with the Ministers. The committee had brought back the answer of the Government; but the nature of this answer, the journalist says, he could not learn, though he has no doubt it was such as was consistent with its honour and dignity of the Government. 'We should be glad,' the journalist adds, 'before we go to press to-night, to have it in our power to communicate more pressing intelligence, to calm the anxiety which afflicts all good citizens, because, although they confide in the severe discipline displayed by the national militia, and in the good sense of the inhabitants, yet suffering has its limits, and patience may be looked on as the indication of weakness. We believe that one word, a firm resolution of his Majesty, might deliver us from an instant from the dangerous crisis in which we are placed. Let the King place himself at the head of his People—let him respect in the Constitution, which he has sworn, and which he has resolved to defend, the inviolability of his sacred person—and then a distinction will easily be drawn between the loyal and the factious. We repeat the merited eulogium we yesterday made on the garrison of Madrid, the national militia, and the great number of patriots who in those days have taken up arms, resolved to die for the Constitution; the constancy and decision of the militia excite universal admiration; the rich devote themselves to their comforts; the artisans abandon their labour; every one emulates another in an intrepid maintenance of the post which the authorities assign them. The authorities every day are acquiring additional claims to the confidence which is reposed in them, but we must conclude, by repeating that this state of things cannot last long."

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considered it as equivalent to declaring Brazil independent. He would not insult the Brazilians, by supposing they desired independence, by which they would lose more than they would gain; he thought that it would renew in Brazil the dreadful scenes of St. Domingo; that foreign nations would establish colonies where it might suit their convenience; finally, he said, the Cortes had no authority to enact any such measure as the project of the Committee proposed.

M. Ribeiro de Andrade replied to the arguments of M. Gerao, which he thought wholly unfounded. M. Borges Carneiro was adverse to the plan of two Cortes, and several other Members likewise spoke against the project. The debate was adjourned.

On the 27th of the order of the day was, the opinion of the Special Committee on the political affairs of Brazil. The Committee said, "before we go to press to-night, to have it in our power to communicate more pressing intelligence, to calm the anxiety which afflicts all good citizens, because, although they confide in the severe discipline displayed by the national militia, and in the good sense of the inhabitants, yet suffering has its limits, and patience may be looked on as the indication of weakness. We believe that one word, a firm resolution of his Majesty, might deliver us from an instant from the dangerous crisis in which we are placed. Let the King place himself at the head of his People—let him respect in the Constitution, which he has sworn, and which he has resolved to defend, the inviolability of his sacred person—and then a distinction will easily be drawn between the loyal and the factious. We repeat the merited eulogium we yesterday made on the garrison of Madrid, the national militia, and the great number of patriots who in those days have taken up arms, resolved to die for the Constitution; the constancy and decision of the militia excite universal admiration; the rich devote themselves to their comforts; the artisans abandon their labour; every one emulates another in an intrepid maintenance of the post which the authorities assign them. The authorities every day are acquiring additional claims to the confidence which is reposed in them, but we must conclude, by repeating that this state of things cannot last long."

It is now reported, in consequence of recent despatches which have been received from India, that it is extremely doubtful whether Mr. Canning will proceed to India as Governor-General. The health of the Noble Marquis at the head of the present Government in Hindostan it said to have been so much improved, that it is now understood he has been prevailed upon to continue his Governor-Generalship for a longer period than he lately contemplated. Notwithstanding this unexpected change in the political world, a coalition in the Administration of the Government of the Country is anticipated, and confidently talked of. It is now said that the Marquis of Londonderry's health has suffered so much from the fatigues of office, and from his continued exertions in the House of Commons, that it is his Lordship's intention to resign office after the close of the present Session. The Earl of Liverpool also suffers from ill-health and the labours of office, and would, it is said, very willingly retire from Public business. Mr. Peel is mentioned as the successor of the Marquis of Londonderry, and Mr. Charles Grant, as the President of the Board of Control—the Grenville party not being included in the meditated arrangements. The retirement of the Chancellor is revived, and it is rumored that his successor will be appointed after the close of the present Session.—London Paper.

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