

12th. This circumstance occasioned much alarm among the Constitutionalists. At 11 A. M. one of the Regency waited on the King, and announced to him what had been done. He received the message with complacency, and answered, that he was ready to set out. At one o'clock, the regular troops and militia were under arms to proceed, and the river was covered with boats laden with effects. But the King was again seized with scruples, and this being rumoured, the greatest agitation and confusion prevailed at Seville until nearly 7, P. M. when FERDINAND, and the Royal Family entered their carriages, and were driven off, followed by the military escort. The exit of the King was then announced to the Cortes, who retained their seats until 9 o'clock when the President appointed the 18th, or sooner if possible, for the Members to rendezvous at Cadiz.

Other proceedings in Seville.

On the 11th June, the Irish General DOWDIE, in the service of Spain, with 13 other officers, having been suspected of a conspiracy for the destruction of the existing Constitutional government, were committed to prison.

A few hours after it was known that the King, Cortes, and Troops, had left Seville, the populace, instigated and led, it is affirmed, by several Friars, and a few other traitors before concealed, rose, and on the three subsequent days, committed the most horrid excesses; plundering the boats on the river, sacking the houses of the Constitutionalists who had emigrated, robbing and stripping naked, persons of both sexes, dissolving the Constitutional Municipalities, and bidding defiance to the few battalions left to maintain order. The following incident is related:—

June 19th.—“In the edifice called the Hall of the Inquisition, where was a considerable number of boxes of powder, guarded by an officer and some soldiers of the Queen's Regiment. The populace being told that the boxes contained money, rushed to the hall in order to plunder them and murder the guard, but the officer, with unexampled courage, set fire to the powder, and blew up the *Canaille* who had entered. Eighty persons, among them some Friars, have been taken out of the ruins.”

Cadiz, June 19.—The Government has received a despatch from Gen. LOPEZ BANCOS, of the 3d Army, (late Abisbal's) dated Seville, June 16, announcing that having heard of the disorders and anarchy reigning at Seville, he proceeded with his troops to that city, by forced marches, doubting, however, whether he could reach it before the French army.—On the 16th he arrived, was fired upon from the streets and houses, routed the multitude without loss on his part, killed some of them, and restored order.

Gen. Riego, in a letter published the 19th June, blames the Regency for not having taken proper measures to prevent the occurrence of anarchy in Seville, and mentions, that the journey of the Royal Family from Seville to Alcala, was so precipitate as to resemble a disorderly flight, the King not being permitted to alight at all, but took refreshments in his carriage.

Yesterday the Minister of War, *ad interim*, Don Stanislaus Sanchel Salvador, was found dead, with his throat cut with a razor. The following note, written with his own hand, was found in the window of his chamber:—

“Life is becoming every day more insupportable to me. The conviction of this truth has driven me to the horrible resolution of putting an end to my existence. The only resolution which I can leave to my estimable wife, to my dear children and friends, is, that I descend to the tomb with a conscience which does not accuse me of ever having committed crime or offence. I mean to despatch myself with a razor, and I mention this in order that no other person may in any manner be accused, or implicated. Night of the 17th and 18th June.”

The riots at Seville, the sudden invasion of Andalusia by the French, and other disastrous circumstances, are stated to be the exciting causes of the suicide.

RESTORATION OF THE KING.

CADIZ, JUNE 19.

At the first meeting of the Cortes, a decree passed to dissolve the Regency, and to restore the King to his authority.

JUNE 21. Gen. Lopez Banos has informed the Government, that the French

were to enter Seville on the 20th: and that he had marched with his forces towards Huelva, (a town on the seacoast, nearly 50 miles to the westward of Cadiz.) The Government is taking every necessary measure for the defence of this island.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1. DIRECT FROM SPAIN.

Cadiz papers and letters to the 21st June, have been received here by the Tom. In addition to the articles given [see above] we have verbal accounts, that the enthusiasm of the people of Cadiz on the arrival of the King there, was directed more to the Cortes than to Ferdinand:—That it was reported, that guerilla parties were forming in every direction: That several of the provinces had sent deputations to England to obtain arms and ammunition. That Ballesteros was besieging Murriedro on the 4th June; and that there was no indication to discord or flexibility in the Cortes.

CADIZ LETTERS.

JUNE 18. The French in a short time have advanced to Cordova, we may say, without firing a shot, and with the same facility may probably advance before Cadiz, as they did in 1810, but with this difference, they have not conquered the country. On the contrary, they will find greater resistance, in proportion as the people get aware, that their actions do not correspond with their promises of happiness and prosperity, which cannot go hand in hand with the system of 1810, nor with the Inquisition, both of which they, and their allies, the factious, re-establish wherever their dominion extends.

The King, Cortes, &c. were obliged to leave Seville, quite precipitately, on hearing that 2000 French horse were coming down full speed to carry off the King and family, through a coup de main, aided by a great number of traitors, among whom was the famous General Downie, who is now a prisoner: But the enemy was disappointed, for although the King declared that he could not in conscience move any farther, the Cortes pronounced him unfit, and created a Regency, compelling his Majesty to come to Cadiz as a private individual. He entered this city on Sunday the 16th instant, with the whole of his family, accompanied by upwards of 6000 foot and horse: but the moment of his arrival here, he was reinstated in the royal dignity, and exercises the Executive Power the same as before.

To-day the Cortes have opened their Sessions in this City, which is so crowded with people from all parts, that it is with great difficulty they find lodgings.

A vessel from New-York, sold 100 tierces of rice at 7½ dollars per 100 lbs. and a parcel of flour at 8 dollars, but the purchaser of the latter asks to-day an exorbitant price, counting probably on the blockade of this port, which is inferred from the French ships having detained an American brig and schooner making for Cadiz, and which this morning has altered her course towards the Straits.

Another extract of a letter, dated Cadiz, June 19:

“The French fleet have this moment sent a flag of truce, which will state how the blockade is to be understood.

“Enclosed is the new tariff. Every thing is allowed to be imported, even colonial produce. What we want much are provisions.

“Our board of health has issued an order, by which, until the 30th of November, no vessel from the U. States, Gulf of Mexico, &c. will be admitted here without performing first 40 days quarantine at Mahon. This measure cannot be possibly put in force.”

From the Salem Gazette.

Extract of a letter received in this town from an American gentleman, dated Cadiz, June 16:

“The King and Cortes entered here to-day, and the French are as far as Seville, advancing. It is said the Cortes will declare War to-morrow.”

CADIZ, JUNE 15.

“The salutes of artillery and the ringing of bells announced at half past 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the arrival of their Majesties and Royal Highnesses. The regular

troops and the national militia, made the escort. The city officers went out to receive their Majesties and Royal Highnesses at the Cortadura; and at the first gate the military commandant of the Province and Governor of the City, delivered the keys to the King, to whom also the Constitutional Alcade, Don Pedro de la Puente, made the following Address:

“SIR,—The Constitutional Body of Cadiz, has the honour to offer to your Majesty, in person, its respects. This city, whose impregnable walls preserved the Throne for your Majesty from the enormous power of Napoleon, has this day the glory of protecting your royal person and preserving it from the outrageous aggression of the French Government; and the inhabitants of the heroic city of Cadiz, firmly believe that they shall a second time triumph over their enemies; having their bravery excited to a great enthusiasm by possessing the precious deposit of your Majesty, and fighting not only for that national independence which animated them at that period, but also for the preservation of the Constitutional Code inviolate which they have sanctioned by their oaths. Resolved to perish in its defence, they will not consent that foreign force should overthrow it with disgrace. Cadiz, Sir, this day offers up to the Most High, fervent prayers that your Majesty, being delivered from your enemies, may give happiness to your subjects, by governing constitutionally and in peace, both worlds.

The National Militia cavalry fraternized with that of Cadiz, and nothing was heard among them but Constitutional *vivas*. The thronged streets were decorated with hangings, and in the evening there was an illumination.

It is said that the French Corps which was on its march for Seville, has retrograded, and that a part of it was driven back by our troops on the bridge of Alcolea.

The *Constitutional*, No. 165, gives an account of an enormity committed by a band of the Defenders of the Faith, under a Capuchin Captain, who having seized on a Spanish officer, Don Juan Fernandez, causes him to be stripped, mounted on an ass, led through the streets of *Torella-de-Foix*, and then put to death, while repeating the cry of “the Constitution and Riego.” His body was mangled, and three soldiers of the same corps experienced the same barbarity.

Xeres de Frontera, June 15.

“We estimate that 3500 men have arrived here, including a squadron of artillery of 14 pieces. It appears there has been some tumult at Utrera.”

THE ARMY.

Horse Guards, April 29, 1823.

At a General Court Martial, held at Halifax, Nova-Scotia, on the 10th June, 1822, and continued by adjournments to the 26th of the same month, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Charles Blackader, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz:—

“1st For neglect of duty, in having failed to exhibit before a Board of Officers, assembled by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-General commanding, between the 11th and 16th of May, 1822, the sum of two thousand pounds, Halifax currency, or thereabouts, belonging to the public, which formed part of a balance with which he was chargeable on the 16th of May, 1822.

“2nd For having embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, or having wilfully permitted some other person or persons to embezzle, or fraudulently misapply, the sum of (2,000£) two thousand pounds Halifax currency, or thereabouts, belonging to the public, which formed part of a balance, with which he was chargeable on the 16th of May, 1822.”

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision, viz:—

“The Court having mutually weighed and considered the whole of the matter which has appeared in evidence before it, as well for the prosecution as the defence, came to the following decision, viz:—

“That with respect to the first charge, the prisoner is guilty thereof.

“With respect to the second charge, the Court acquits the prisoner thereof, for the want of sufficient evidence.”

“Having found the prisoner guilty of the first charge, the Court doth sentence and adjudge the prisoner, Charles Blackader, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to be dismissed his Majesty's service, and to make good the loss or deficiency of (2,000£) two thousand pounds, Halifax currency, to be recovered and levied after the manner pointed out in the Mutiny Act.”

His Majesty was pleased to command, that the proceeding should be revised by the Court, for the following reason, viz:—

That the finding and sentence of the Court in this case appear to be inconsistent and irreconcilable with each other.

That the Court having found the prisoner guilty of the first charge, and not guilty of the second, it was not competent to them to adjudge the sentence they have done, that is, “dismissed from his Majesty's service, and to make good 2,000£,” inasmuch as that species of sentence is confined by the 128th Clause of the Mutiny Act, to the cases of Individuals Guilty of Embezzlement; whereas in the present case, the prisoner upon the 2nd Charge, which is a Charge of Embezzlement, is distinctly found to be Not Guilty.

On the 30th December, 1822, the Court re-assembled in obedience to his Majesty's command, communicated to Lieut. General Sir James Kempt, commanding in Nova-Scotia, in a letter from the Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, dated 7th October, 1822, and “The Court having maturely deliberated upon and fully re-considered and revised the whole of the evidence which has appeared upon its minutes, together with what the prisoner has urged in his vindication and defence, is of opinion that he, the prisoner, Charles Blackader, Esquire, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is Guilty of the whole of the charges exhibited against him, and does accordingly sentence and adjudge him (the aforesaid Charles Blackader) to be dismissed his Majesty's service, and rendered incapable of ever again serving his Majesty in any office civil or military, and in addition thereto, to make good the deficiency of (2,000£) Two Thousand Pounds, Halifax Currency, which sum is to be recovered and levied after the manner pointed out in the Mutiny Act.”

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and Sentence of the Court.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the foregoing charges against Deputy Assistant Commissary General Charles Blackader, together with the finding and Sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in his Majesty's Service.

By Command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

HENRY TORRENS, Adj. Gen.

Died, on the 9th of June, General Robert Manners, Colonel of the 30th Foot.

It is understood that Lieut. Gen. James Montgomerie, of the 74th Foot, will succeed Gen. Manners in the Colonelcy of the 30th, and that Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B. will succeed Lieut. Gen. Montgomerie, in the 74th Foot.

War Office, June 7.

52d Regiment of Foot.—Lieut. G. H. Love, to be Adjutant, vice Monins, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated May 29, 1823.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1823.

P. S. to the Gazette.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
23rd AUGUST, 1823.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have been required to send in Returns of their Offices and Emoluments, for the Year 1822, as directed by His Majesty's Government, are again hereby called on, by order of His Honor The President, to forward them to this Office without delay—that they may be transmitted to England.

WM. F. ODELL.

Commissioners for Roads in Kings County, Robert Sharp & William Fairweather— the sum of £100, granted in 1820, towards removing rocks and other obstacles in the Kennebeckasis River, from Smith's Rapids upwards.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,
25th August, 1823.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.
It being found expedient to form a third Battalion of Militia in Kings County,