Wilson, for the formation of a foreign legion, not exceeding in force 10,000, about one-third of which must be cavalry,—(What a farce!)

High Life.—An union, in which the highest Personage in the Realm is supposed to have taken a deep interest, is for the present suspended. Report adds, that a delicate apprehension, with respect to compatibility of tempers, occasioned a remonstrance on the part of the accomplished young lady; and that the Royal Personage to whom it was referred, with a propriety peculiar to himself, prevailed upon a noble Duke and a noble Marquis to cancel the contract.—There are however, other rumours connected with this affair, which we do not deem ourselves at liberty to notice at present.—*Morn. Chron.*

Irish Knights.---Pursuant to a Royal Mandate, the Judges assembled on Tuesday evening last at the house of the Lord Chief Justice Dallas, in Bloomsbury-square, to determine the question of the Lord Leut's right to make Knights, which has for some time hung suspended between the opinion of the Attorney and Solictor Gen. of England, and that of the Attorney and Solicitor Gen. of Ireland. The Chief Justice Dallas and Mr. Justice Richardson were unable to attend through illness, but the other Judges decided in favour of the opinion given by the Attorney and Solictor Gen. of the Sister Kingdom, thereby establishing the right of the Lord Lieut. to the privilege in question, which we believe has been exercised without dispute for more than 500 years.

SPAIN.---Accounts from Spain are pretty uniform in describing the overthrow of the Constitutional Government, but they do not hold out much promises of a speedy pacification. In a country containing so many naturally defended districts as Spain, nothing but an amnesty the most absolute, and secured by the most unexceptionable guarantees, can suddenly extinguish a civil war.

The Regency at Madrid, however, does not seem disposed to offer even the amnesty; and the only guarantee which the liberals could rely upon, namely a free, popular Constitution, it is still less likely to confer.---We may therefore expect that in Catalonia, Gallicia and Valencia, the struggle will be long continued by the despair of Mina, Morillo, and Ballasteros. If we may believe the French Papers, the Royal Family were exposed to personal insult in their removal from Seville.

Tuesday's Papers reached us last night by express. The Moniteur contains a bulletin which details the operations of the two French corps advancing upon Cadiz.---Some part had been anticipated by unofficial intelligence---and on the whole it can scarcely be said to convey any thing important. The vanguard of Gen. Bourdesoult was on the 21st at Xeres, two days march from Cadiz: and the Spanish Gen. Lopez Banos, (who had evacuated Seville, with the design of joining Villa Campa.) was prevented by a movement of Gen. Bourmont, and retreated on Badajos, after an attack, in which he lost, it is said, 350 men. The bulletin also states, that the Constitutional troops disperse and disband themselves in large numbers, and that the inhabitants, on the approach of the French, all declare for the absolute King.

There can be little doubt that without gross mismanagement on the part of the French, all of the population who are not already committed in the quarrel, will adhere to the victorious party. But it will require something more than the absence of gross bungling, it will, as we have said, demand the large and liberal policy of universal and assured oblivion to reclaim the Constitutionalists to the Government, without doing which, there can be no security for the peace of the kingdom, or the stability of the Throne.

The latest news from Portugal is brought by the Lisbon Mail of the 14th, which arrived on Tuesday. The counter-revolution was effected at Oporto with as little difficulty as in the capital. Sir Robert Wilson, who was in the former city, was exposed to some ludicrous embarrassment from his mistake as to the disposition of the nation, and subsequently to serious danger for the rage of the populace. The Portuguese Government has sufficiently manifested its unfriendly feeling towards the Cortez of Cadiz by a peremptory demand of the liberation of all the members of the Portuguese Royal Family detained in that city.

July 7.

We have received Cadiz papers and intelligence to the 20th ult. inclusive.

Measures were taken to provision Cadiz; gun-boats fitting out, and preparations of every kind were making for the public defence.

It now appears to be settled in the Cabinet if we rightly understand it, what course our Rulers intend to pursue upon the last proceedings of the Spanish Cortes at Seville. Sir William A'Court is to go to Cadiz, and is there to understand personally from King Ferdinand, whether any actual restraint is put upon him; in other words, whether he has the free and independent exercise of his regal functions. If it appears to Sir William A'Court that any restraint is exercised over his Majesty, and that he has been removed against his express will from Seville to Cadiz;—if it shall appear that he is actually in captivity and without personal freedom; under such circumstances, Sir William is to withdraw from the Spanish territory altogether.

The financial accounts for the year, have been made up to the fifth. They present an increase in every department of the revenue upon which no reduction has taken place; and in the diminished branches the defalcation is far less than the proportion of the diminished taxation. Any observation would but weaken the gratifying effect of this statement, except, perhaps, that we may be permitted to say, that this has occurred, notwithstanding the unquestionably severe depression of the Agricultural interest; and that, from this consideration, we may expect that the ratio of improvement will be vastly increased when that interest shall have recovered by the prosperity of all the other neighbouring and related interests.

The later accounts from Ireland are somewhat favourable to the prospect of peace in that kingdom. The outrages in the South have diminished, both in number and degree, and the Protestants in the North and the capital have prudently resolved to remove all motive, or pretext, for religious jealousy.

We some time ago alluded to a prudent Address of the Grand Orange Lodge, dissuading from the anniversary celebration on the 1st and 12th inst. The Government most wisely accepted, and gratefully acknowledged, this measure of true conciliation, and caused ten thousand copies of the Address to be circulated by the Magistrates throughout the kingdom. The following is Mr. Johnston's letter of acknowledgement:

Phœnix Park, June 25, 1823.

Sir—I have submitted to the Lord Lieutenant your letter of this day's date, together with the Address, which it incloses; and I am commanded by His Excellency to return his thanks for this acceptable communication; and to express his Excellency's approbation of a proceeding, so judiciously calculated to allay the irritation of the public mind in the city of Dublin, and throughout Ireland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
EDWARD J. JOHNSTON.
Alderman Darley, Head-office, Police.

The good sense of the Address, irresistibly enforced by this gracious recommendation, had all the success which might be expected; and for the first time, in the course of one hundred and thirty-two years the annual celebration has been discontinued in Dublin, and with a solitary exception (studiously provoked) throughout Ireland.

No interruption has occurred to check the advance of the French arms in Spain, and the final overthrow of the popular constitution, though tediously protracted, does not seem to be on that account the less inevitable.

The *French* Papers of Tuesday announce the important fact that Morillo had declared against the Cortes, in consequence of the force imposed upon the King in his compulsory removal from Seville. This General who is understood to be at the head of a very considerable force (12 or 15 000 men) is said to have issued two Proclamations, in which he disclaimed alike the servile Regency of Madrid, and the democratic Regency of Cadiz, and to have offered to negociate with the French General Bourcke; who, however, rejected his proposition on the ground of his refusal to acknowledge the Madrid Regency. The proclamation ascribed to Morillo will be found in a subsequent column. Quiroga who held the second command in Morillo's army, is said to have withdrawn dissatisfied with the conduct of his General, and to have taken the road to Corunna on his way to England.

The truth of this statement, and the authority of the proclamations, has been questioned upon the ground that such fabrications would materially improve the terms, upon which the French Government can negociate the impending loan. This is, however, a violent presumption. The statements in question are so positive and particular, that scarcely any degree of audacity could offer them if false; and neither in the character nor conduct of Morillo, or in the present condition of Spain, is there any thing to render improbable the step imputed to that General.

Bayonne papers to the 4th inst. arrived this morning. They state a report that the French, finding their situation by no means secure, would retire behind the Ebro. The defeat of General Bourcke is repeated.

CITY—one clock.

Consols for the Account opened, this day, at 83 1-8¼, and have since been at 81 1 8.

Our Foreign Market also is much the same.

The French Express brings the Rentes at about 89 40. to 50.

A report is very prevalent that the King of France has been attacked by a violent fit of illness, which had created much alarm in Paris, but we are unable to confirm it.

A letter from Madrid in a Seville paper states, that there is a growing disgust between the French and the factious. There are frequently quarrels in the streets. The men of the Faith were late much scandalized at seeing a Carmelite Friar well caned by a French soldier, and the foreigners, who were at first hailed with shouts of applause, are now regarded as heretics.

The Spanish Committee have received from Spain, and particularly from Galicia, the strongest assurances of the public spirit and constancy which have determined the Spaniards to resist to the last, the enemies of their independence. The news of the good-will manifested in their behalf by the friends of liberty in England had added to their enthusiasm in the sacred cause.

The Marquis of Hastings, who has been some days at Paris, had a private audience of the King of France on Saturday last.

It is expected that the business of the House of Commons will terminate this evening; and that the House will adjourn for a week to enable the House of Lords to bring up the arrear of bills.

The proceedings of the last assembly have contrary to what usually occurs, possessed more interest during the week than those of the House of Commons.

On Monday the Irish Insurrection bill was read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday the Irish Tithe bill was read a second time, after a debate of some length.

On Wednesday, the motion for a second reading of the relief of English Roman Catholics, gave rise to a still more animated discussion—The bill was lost by a majority of 80 to 73.

The proceedings of the House of Commons as we have said were of inferior interests. Mr. Brougham on Tuesday, upon occasion of presenting a petition from a person named Quinn, renewed his imputations upon the administration of Justice in Ireland, and repeated his charge against Lord Norbury, which had been recanted by the person who had first promulgated it. On Wednesday, the House agreed to a resolution exculpating Mr. Chief Baron O'Grady from the charges preferred against him by Mr. S. Rice.

The same evening Mr. Brougham abandoned the Beer bill, on the ground that he had not been sincerely supported by the country gentlemen.

Last night the same hon. gentleman animadverted with great severity upon the proposed arrangement of the appellate jurisdiction in the House of Lords.

July 14

The House of Commons on rising have adjourned to Wednesday next, when it is expected all the business of the House of Lords will be terminated, so as to enable Ministers to prorogue Parliament. We understand that his Majesty intends to be present to prorogue both Houses in person.

Ships building and to be built at Chatham dock-yard viz.: Royal George, 120 guns, Mermaid and Africaine, 46 guns, Crocodile 28, Espoir, Fairy, Harty, Hyæna and Lapwing of 10 guns, and Sulphur and Mercury, bombs, to be built.---Formidable and Powerful of 48 guns, Thames and Unicorn of 48 guns, and Etna bomb, building.

Portsmouth, July 10.---Rear Admiral Sir Charles Paget daily exercises the Royal Squadron, to ascertain their trim.---The Royal Sovereign came this day into harbour to have some necessary alterations, when the squadron will be ready to receive his Majesty, who is expected here the day after the prorogation of Parliament.

It is a singular circumstance, and worthy the attention of the naturalist, that in the early period when there were no hot houses, and when the climate is generally supposed to have been much colder than it is now, England contained a number of vineyards within its boundaries, and produced grape wine apparently of as good a quality as that which is concocted by the genial suns of a more southern sky. Nothing remains of these vineyards but the places named from them; one near Tewkesbury, at present called the Vineyard, and another on a rising hill near Gloucester.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18.

Counterfeiters caught.——John Briggs, Jun. was arrested on the 12th inst. in the town of West Greenwich, Rhode Island, by Mr. Benjamin Holden, Deputy Sheriff, assisted by Mr. W. Ward. Briggs made a desperate struggle to escape, and stabbed both of the above persons, but their wounds were not considered dangerous. On examination, *ninteen hundred and twenty-five Dollars* of counterfeit money was found upon him. He is one of the principal dealers in the Canada manufacture. Another person named Hopkins, of West Greenwich, also was taken, who is an accomplice of Briggs. It also appears, that a man in jail at Coventry for the same crime, is a brother of Briggs, and the two others of the family are now in jail at Newport, on a charge of murder. Indeed, the whole family, father, mother, brothers and sisters, are said to have been regularly bred and graduated, at counterfeiting and other crimes.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THAT valuable House and Premises, situate at the upper end of Fredericton, lately occupied by James A. Maclauchlan, Esquire, comprising an excellent Barn, Out-houses, Garden, Well, &c. The House is in perfect repair, and possesses every accommodation for a family. The terms of payment will be liberal.

Also, the PEW, No. 14, in Christ Church, Fredericton.

D. LUDLOW ROBINSON,
Attorney for J. A. Maclauchlan, Esquire.
Fredericton, August 25th. 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Attorney for JAMES A. MACLAUCHLAN, Esq. during his absence from this Province, requests all those indebted to him, to settle their respective accounts as soon as possible.

D. LUDLOW ROBINSON,
Attorney at Law.
Fredericton, July 21st, 1823

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Whose Machines are in operation at Pickard's Mill, will Card WOOL at a very short notice, until the first of October next. Those who may have Rolls at the Machine are earnestly requested to call and receive them previous to that time, as the business must then be closed.

R. C. ROGERS. by
O. SMITH,
St. Mary's August 16th 1823.

THE Assessors of the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, hereby notify the Proprietor or Proprietors of the Block of Land known by the Elm Tree Tract, is assested in the sum of thirty shillings: Likewise a small Town Lot at Beaubear's Point, granted to Miss Ann O'Harrah, is assessed in the sum of ten shillings: And the Proprietor or his Agent, is required to pay the same to the Collector of the said Parish, with the expenses of advertising, or to the Post that carries to Miramichi, otherwise they will adopt the means provided by law to collect the same.

THOMAS SMITH, } Assessors of
ROBERT LESLIE, } the Parish of
CHARLES M'DONALD, } Nelson.

Parish of Nelson, July 17 1823

LEFT in charge of the Armourer 74th Regt. some time ago, for repair, a FOWLING-PIECE. The Owner may have the same, on applying at the Royal Gazette Office, and paying expences.

28th July, 1823.