his Majesty,
A PROCLAMATION FOR DISSOLVING THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT, AND

DECLARING THE CALLING OF ANOTHER.

GEORGE, P. R. Whereas We, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, think fit, by and with the advice of his Mujesty's Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Friday. the 2d of October pest t We do therefore, acting as aforesaid, publish this Proclemation, and do hereby dissolve the mid Parliament accordingly; and the Lorde Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Bargesses, and the Commissioner for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons. are discharged from their meeting and attendance, on the mid Friday, the 2d day of October uext :-And We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet his Majesty's People, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all his Majesty's loving subjects Our will and

pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that, with the advice of his Majesty? Privy Council. We have this day given order that the Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, and the Chancellor of Ireland, do respectively forthwith issue out writs. In due form and according to law, for calling a new Parliament: And we do hereby sho, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, by this Proclamation, ununder the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, rethe mid Chancellors respectively, for chusing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons. who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to and give their attendance in the said Parliament t which write are to be returnable on Tuesday, the 24th day of November next.

Given at the Court at Carlton-House, th 29th day of September, 1812, and in the 52d year of his Majesty's reign. GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Gazette also contains a Proclamation fo the Election of the Sixteen Peers of Scutland, and enjoining all the Poers of that part of the Empire to assemble at Helyrood-house, in Edinburgh, on the 13th day of November next, or to act by Proxies. The following appointments have been announce ed in the Genette-Lord Viscount Melville, W Donnett, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White, Sir J. 8. Yorke, Rear-Admiral of the White, the Right Hon, W. Dandas, George J. Hope, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, Sir G. Warrender, Bart, and John Osborne, Esq. to be Commissioners of the Admiralty.]

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT. DOWNING-STREET, SEPTEMBER 28.

Dispatches, of which the following are a copy and extract, were this day received by the Earl of Ba thurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of Gavernor in Chief of his Majesty's Provinces i North America.

Montreal August 14, 1819. My Long-I have the bonour to transmit here with, for your Lordship's Information, the cony of a report which has been forwarded to me by Majorrock, of the surrender, by capitulation of the American post of Michilimackinac to a detachment of his Mulesty's troops from St. Joseph's, nuder the command of Captain Roberts, of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion. This report is accompanied by a return of prisoners taken, and of the stores which were found in the fort.

In addition to these, I have a further report the crews of two vessels, to the number of 43, who were in the fort, having fallen into our hands, together with 700 packs of furs.

My dispatch, No. 59, will have acquainted your Lordship of a large detachment from the American Army baving taken possession of Sandwich on the 12th ultimo.

Briendier-General Hull, I find, commenced his operations against Amherstherg a few days after; and the detachment of the 41st regiment have behave ed with great gallantry in repelling three attempts made by the Americans to approach the fort by the ziver Canard.

These successes, with the diversion on the flank of the enemy by the possession of Michilimackinac on the 17th ultimo, may be attended with consequences favourable to the security of Upper Canada.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Gronge Prevost. Fort Mickilimackinac, July 17, 1812.

Sin-On the 15th inst. I received letters by express from Major-General Brock, with orders to adopt the most prudent measures, either for offence or defence, which circumstances might point out; and having received intelligence from the best information, that large reinforcements were daily expected to be thrown into this garrison, with the thorough conviction that my situation at St. Joseph's was to- exertions to effect so great and necessary a constitutally indefentible. I determined to lose no time in making the meditated attack on this fort.

On the 16th, at ten o'clock in the morning, I embarked my few men, with about 180 Canadians. and two iron six-pounders. The boats arrived without the smallest accident at the place of rendeavous at three o'clock the following morning; by the but strong reasons why the existence of the late Parexertions of the Cattadians, one of the guns was limment should have been suffered to continue, in brought up a height commanding the garrison, and the very afflicting and precarious state of the health reads to act about ten o'clock. A summons was of the Sovereign, I must attribute the advice given of Commons, on these points, shall not be disapthen sent in ; a copy of the capitulation which fol- to the private views of the advisers. Whatever may pointed. lowed. I have the honour to enclose. At twelve have been their influence in the last House of Com-

tee has been appointed to examine into the state of all Ministers. the public stores. Inclosed also are the returns of the ordnance and military stores found in the fort, and the strength of the garrison.

The greatest praise is due to every individual employed in this expedition; to my own officers I am indebted, in particular, for their active assistance in of the Crown, and to pass an Act for the prolongacarrying all my orders into effect. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ROBERTS, Capt. Com. The Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Heights above Fort Michilimackinac, July 17. APITULATION agreed upon between Captain Charles Roberts, commanding his Britannie Majesty's Forces, on the one part, and Lieutenant Hanks, commanding the Forces of the United States of Ame rica, on the other Art. I. The fort of Michilimackinae shall immed

ately be agreendered to the British forces. Art. H. The garrison shall march out with the l nours of war, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, and shall be sent to the United States of America by his Britannic Majesty, not to serve this war until regularly exchanged; and for the due performance of this article the officers pledge their

word and honour. Art. III. All the merchant vessels in the harbour. with their cargoes, shall be in possession of their re-

Art. IV Private property shall be held sacred far as in my power.

Art. V. All citizens of the United States, who shall not take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesy, shall depart with their property from the island, one mouth from the date bereuf

(signed) CHAS. ROBERTS, Captain, commanding his Britaunic Majesty's troops. Lieut, HARKS, commanding the forces of the United States at Fort Michilimackinac

Return of the Garrison of Fort Michilimackinae. cales writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by Two first licutenants, 1 surgeon's mate, 3 serjeants, 4 corporals, 5 musicians, 6 artificers, 39 privates, Return of Ordnance taken in Fort Michillmackinae.

> Two brass five and bail such howitzers, 2 brass sixpounders on garrison carriages, 3 brass threepounder on a garrison carriage, 2 iron nine-pounders on garrison carriages.

> With a considerable proportion of ammunition and (Signed) ALER. PILHOUR.

Militury Conductor of Store Extract of a Dispatch from Licutenant-General Si George Prevost, to Earl Bathurst, dated Montreal

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that in invasion of Upper Canada took place on the 12th July last, the enemy having on that day crossed the river Detroit with a force, composed of regular roops and militia, together with 40 or 50 cavalry, imounting in the whole to about 2300 men, under the command of Brigadier-General Hull, and took post at Sandwich.

The militia in the neighbourhood not being able to appose any effectual resistance, retreated upon their approach towards Fort Amherstburg, about twelve miles distant. Part of the enemy's force having since advanced to within six miles of that fort, several skirmishes have taken place between them and the troops of the garrison, which have constantly terminated in favour of the latter, with the loss of several men on the part of the enemy, and of only one soldier of the 41st killed, and another wounded, and a similar loss on the part of the Indians; and I am happy to say that, on these occasions, his Majesty's 41st regiment in a particular manner distinguished themselves.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted John Wilson Croker, Esq. n letter from Captain Dench, of his Majesty's sloop Nautilus, giving an ecount of his having, on the 21st of July, captured, off Carbonara, the Brave, French privateer, of five uns and 112 men, and re-captured an English merchant vessel, the only prize she had taken.

And also a letter from Captain Hamilton, of his Majesty's ship Termagant, stating the capture of Antrepide, a French privateer, of three guns and orty men, on the 22d of July, off Malaga, by the hoats of the Termagant, under the directions of Lleutenant Moorman.

THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

[Mr. Whithread has published the following adfress to the Electors of the above Borough. It presents an able review of the conduct of Ministers during the existence of the last Parliament, whilst the sentiments it contains deserve the most serious attention of the Empire at large.]

The Ministers of the Crown having advised his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to a dissolution of the Parliament, much earlier than has been usual since the passing of the Septennial Act, and nineteen months before the period of its legal expiration, those Members, therefore, of the late House of Commons, who awed their election to the exercise it has not been dissolved without abjuring its perniof popular franchise, are again before the tribunal clous error, by resolving, early in the next Session,

of the Poople. Such ought to be the case of all. That it might become so, I have never ceased to labour, and, if I shall be re-elected, I shall continue strenuous in my tional reformation. Such is my own case; and I appeal to my past conduct for my justification in again offering myself a candidate for the honour of representing you in the new Parliament.

Finding no trace of any public ground for the step which the Prince Regent has been advised to take. o'clock the American colours were hauled down, | mons, they must expect to increase it in the next, by | itself upon the attention of the House. It was fully

and those of his Majesty were hoisted. A commit- I the means which are unfortunately in the power of I and ably discussed; and after the discussion it was

It is easy to conjecture that those who have counselled the dissolution of the last, will very early propose to the new Parliament to abrogate the sound constitutional enactment, by which it would necessarily terminate within a given time after the demise tion and security of its own existence.

In these circumstances it behaves the People to be more than usually circumspect in the choice of their Representatives, whom they have the power to choose: and in soliciting your favour once more, I ask more than the ordinary portion of your confi-

The season of profession from me to you is past. The connexion between us, so honourable and gratiying to me, has too long subsisted to leave me any ning to hope from professions, if my conduct has not secured to me your esteem. As a member of Parliament, I have been too long before you and the | gal after the 25th day of March next. public, and in all the other relatious of life I have acted too immediately under your eye, to have left any part of my character unexplored by you. I know your justice too well to be afraid of your verdict. If you can pronounce favourably on the purity of my intentions, you will make indulgent allowduce for the feebleness or imperfection with which those intentions have been carried into exe-

I have been called upon to surrender up my trust it a most critical time, when the selection of measures for the guidance and welfare of the State requires all the discrimination of the wisest, all the nergy of the boldest, and all the forbearance of he most temperate men that ever were called to the Administration of the highest of human affairs.

A combination of such qualities may overcome the complicated difficulties of our situation; by taking advantage of the transcendent glory of our arms, and furning victory to the best account to which it can be applied by the victorious.

A rash, vacillating, and presumptuous conduct will aggravate all the evils which it has induced, and turn our military success to nought.

Five years have elapsed since I had the honour to address you last, as caudidate for your representalion; and we are still at war. The calamity of war s more widely extended, and has reached the great American Continent.

In the interval, Austria has again been in conlict with France. She has again been subdued; and is now her ally, in a war in which they are jointly ragagrel against Russia.

Upon the Peninsula, events have taken place which have exceeded the most sanguing expectations. By the consummate genius of our Commander, and the irresistible valour of our troops, feats have been performed which shrink not from any historical mparison whatever. They have exalted the name of England, great as it was, in arms; and if used with wisdom, whilst in their bloom, may establish the real independence of Spain, and procure repose

If the victory of Salamanea has raised a belief in the minds of those by whose counsels we are governed, that the French will be forcibly expelled from Spain, such belief I cannot but consider as without solid ground.

America is added to the list of our enemies, and is waging open war against us, which I deem the heaviest of all the calamities that have befallen this ated my Public Conduct. I deeply regret his pucountry. This new war has been produced by a i commercial policy to which the late House Commons lent its full support in its commencement: upheld in its progress; and abandoned when, as it has unhappily proved, it was too late for such a step to produce its effect.

That system was opposed by myself, and others much more powerful than me. We made repeated attempts to end it. Its effects were foreseen and orefold. Our efforts were thwarted, and our speculations were treated with scorn, by the same House of Commons which yielded, when too late, to the irresistible evidence of that dreadful scene of internal distress, which it would not contemplate or believe, till it was laid bare to the whole world, and had produced a tardy and rejuctant conviction upon its authors and abettors.

The Parliament which preceded the last was dissolved, because a disposition had been manifested in the House of Commons of that day to do partial justice to those of our fellow-subjects professing the Roman Catholic Religion, who devote their lives for their country, in our fleets and armies.

You remember the hideous outcry that was raised during the Elections of the new Members : equally discreceful to those who excited it, and to the Church, of which it professed the goardiauship.

The House of Commons, immediately upon its neeting, and repentedly afterwards, rejected the Petitions of the Roman Catholics with disdain: but to take into consideration the Claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. It did more, by passing the Act, chap. 155, of the last Session, entitled, an Act " to repeal certain Acts and amend other Acts relating to Religious Worship and Assemblies, and persons preaching or teaching therein." It gave practical proof of the rapid strides it had taken in a space inconceivably short for such an offect to be produced, and gave happy omen of the blessedness to be expected from the termination of all religious

disability and persecution. It rests with the Electors of the United Kingdom to take what care they can, that the design, the resolution, and manifest intention of the late House

The subject of the Currency of the Realm forced

resolution, every one of the public is fully capable of deciding. But it is remarkable that in the same

lic estimation equal in value to gold."

resolved, upon the motion of the present Changeline

of the Exchequer, " That Bank Notes are in pub-

How far the Chancellor of the Exchaquer was

ustified in proposing, or the House in adopting such

Session the same House of Commons concurred in a law, making it highly penal to act in contradiction to that opinion, and to part with Paper for Goldat price lower than its nominal value. A vain sttempt to arrest the flight of gold from a country inundated with paper; a repetition of the folly to aften exposed and exploded in the conduct of all the weak and despotic governments of Europe. That law was continued and is now in force; others have been superadded, which will exterminate the only remaining medium of metallic circulation in most parts of the country, by making Local Tokensille.

That the late House did not condemn the universally reprobated Convention of Cintra; that it justified and applauded the atrocious and impolitic attack upon Copenbagen, with the robbers of its fleets and arsenals; and that it commended the expedition to Walcheren, are mutters of history not to be forgotten; but in this age of the world great events press with such rapidity upon us, that ther cannot be dwelt upon beyond the term of their our operation, although in their consequences they are deeply felt.

I have thought it expedient to make this statemen of my view of the general situation of the country at a period when it is morally impossible things should rest in their present state.

The effects of enormous foreign expenditure, ac ompanied by a depreciation of the Paper Currency of a Kingdom, added to the stoppage of its manufactures, and a stagnation of its trade, are too well

My wish then is, that an earnest endeavour shall ow be made to accomplish a general pacification.

The time appears to me to be very favourable to a direct, manly, open proceeding of that nature. I deplore the sad effects of long protracted war. I see nothing formidable in prace. Its accomplishment may be lievond our reach a buf till it has been proved to me to be so, I shall not believe it : and I am sure t would be prudent and proper to make the attempt [cannot make up my mind to that state of national desperation, the consequence of war carried on without the hope or prospect of its terminationwithout full proof of its indispensable necessity

He who attempts to give the slightest shotch of the events which have taken place during the existence of the last Parliament, cannot omit the mention of that extraordinary and atrocious crime. which in a moment closed the career of the first Minister of the Crown, deprived his Family of its dearest treasure, and society of one of its most aniable and valuable Members.

I was present in attendance upon my Duty in the House of Commons when that foul Murder was nerpetrated upon Mr. Perceval. I had been constanty opposed to him. I had always condemned the mode by which he had acquired Power, and his me of it when acquired. But the sensations I then erperienced proved to tree that I had not deceived myself in supposing it was sense of Public Dutr, not inimosity or envy towards any man, which had actutimely end. My opinion of the impolicy of the Measures of his Administration remains unchanged.

It has afforded one of the most striking examples spow record of the instability of human allairs, and the insecurity of human life in places of the greatest apparent safety, to persons the best formed to ateach friends and to conciliate the regard of oppo-

H.you believe I have been faithful, diligent, and lisinterested; and if, in a season of such complicate ed difficulty, my past conduct entitles me to your confidence for the fature, I shall indeed derive the greatest gratification from my re-election, and will endeavour to do my duty, nothing abating of my hope and wish to serve my country.

You have it again in your power to bestow upon me the proudest distinction I shall ever court.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS. Lieutenant D. M'Donald, to the Alphea. Lieutenant J. W. Purches, to the Parthian. Lieutenant J. C. Woolnought, to the Arab. Lieutenant R. Hooper, to the Insolent. Lieutenant C. Hawkins, to the Cordelia. Mr. T. M. Temple, master, from the Maribro'

o the Chatham. Mr. E. Aldridge, purser, to the Andromache Mr. C. R. Palmer, purser, to the Pegasus-

Mr. M. Corney, perser, to the Delight. KALKENNY, Oct. 3 .- Yesterday morning, about o'clock, as Mr. John Little, of Ballyspellan, this county, was on his way to the fair of Colebill, he was attacked by two men, each armed with a conof pistols, within a mile of his house, one of whom fired at him, and lodged the contents of a pirtal it his shoulder; the other then fired, and lodged ball in his horse's thigh. On alarming the people near, the robbers precipitately fled. Mr. Little wit immediately removed to this town, the ball was estracted from his shoulder, and we are happy to state he is in a fair way of recovery. As the Gentlemen of the neighbourhood went in immediate pursuit of them, we anxiously hope that the villains will be overtaken, and receive that punishment which such diabolica, offences so justly merit. - Lainter Jour-

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Kamsep's Waterford Chronicle.

 N_0 . 11,351.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TAVITE FREEHOLDERS of the County of WATERFORD are requested to keep themselves disengaged, as a Gentleman of Independent Fortune, who is NEARLY CONNECTED WITH THE FIRST INTEREST IN THE COUNTY, intends to offer himself as a Candidate, in case a Dissolution of Parliament should take place. October 4, 1812.

TO THE FREEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

TIVILE Dissolution of Parliament has replace in your hands the valuable Trust which, during Ten Years, you have confided to my charge. I restore it (as I hope) neither deserted by Indolence, nor sullied by Misconduct.

Repeated Testimonials of your distinguished Approbation are the Hanourable Credentials with which I solicit its Renewal; and if, on a Review of my past Conduct, you shall believe me to have, with my best ability, zealously discharged the Du ties which bind me to you, and to Ireland, I cannot doubt the result of this Appeal to your Unbiassed and Independent Suffrages.

I have the honour to remain. Your obliged and attached Triend and Servant. JOHN NEWPORT.

Newpark, October 3, 1812. AS a Dissolution of the present Parliament is expected shortly to take place, the FRIENDS of Mr. BOLTON and Mr. ALCOCK are requested to keep their Votes for the Representation of the CITY of WATERFORD disengaged.

October 3, 1812. VIIIE FRIENDS of the Honourable Gene ral WALPOLE request the Electors for the Borough of DUNGARVAN will be so kind a to hold themselves disengaged at the approaching Dissolution of Parliament, as the General's arrival in this Town is daily expected, when he will have the Honour to wait on them individually, to entreat a repetition of their former Support, to represent them at the ensuing Election.

Dungarvan, Sept. 30, 1812.

RAMS AND BREEDING EWES.

M R. SAUSE has a few beautiful, high-bred TUPS which he will dispose of, or hire out for the He has, also, 30 handsome breeding EWES for mie, which will be seen at the Fair of Carrick, the 15th inst. if not disposed of ere then. Carrick, October 2, 1812.

SWEDISH IRON AND DEALS.

CARGO just arrived from Stockholm, per the A CARGO just arrived from Stockholm, Jack Carolus Magnus, And. Gjerding, Master, to STRANGMANS, DAVIS, & BLAIN, who have now on Sale a very complete and general Assortment of Foreign and English BAR IRON and

FLAX-and Stockholm TAR. Charles-street, 8th Month 31, 1812.

TIMBER AND DEALS.

UST arrived to RICHARD JACOB and Son, per the that they would scarcely hold together. To check Providence Arent, Captain Rosmussen, direct from Holmstraud, near Dram, a Cargo of fresh DEAL BOARDS, 10 to 12 feet in length, and 2 to 3 inches in thickness, which, with their present Assortment of NORWAY TIMBER, AMERICAN PITCH PINE. Common PINE, and HARDWOOD, they will sell on reasonable Terms -- As also sundry other Articles in the BUILDING LINE.

Waterford, 8th Mo. 28, 1812.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-OCT. 7. sonally to attend. Butter, first Quality, - - - - 116s. Od. second, - - - - - 111s. Od. third, - - - - - 1044. Od.

Tallow (route at)
Tallow (rendered) about 90s. 0d. Lard (flake) 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.
(casks,rendered) - 76s. 0d 78s. 0d. per Crt
Burnt Pigs, 59s. Od 78s. Od.
Porls, 00s. 0d 60s. 0d.
Beef,
Oatment, 26s. 0d 28s. 0d.
Flour, first Quality, sd sd.)
second, 66s. Od 70s. Od.
third, 50s. od - 60s. od. per Bag.
fourth, 40s. 0d 46s. 0d.
Wheat,44s, Od 48s, Od.)
Barley, 21s. Od 23s. Od.
Oats (common) 18s. Od 00s. Od.
(Dolatoc) a see the off one of > DCT Bare
Million and a manage of the cold and the cold of the c
1
Polatocs, 5d. to 7d. perStone.
Ref { (quarters), 4 d 5d.
l (toints:
Mutton (quarters), 5 d. * 6d. (quarters), 5 d. * 7d. > per 16.
1 (19)(14)
Veil, Od 7d. > per lb.
Pork
Buter. 4 d 5d. Trun Oil 21d 28d. J
Trun ()d,
Whiskey per Ton.

TINO BE LET, and immediate possession given soon as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE-MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularly well situated for the Corn and Flour Business, being in the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonmel, 5 of Caher, of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage

om Lismore, and also from Clonmel to Waterford. N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill, Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Season, on reasonable terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn ommission Business. Application to be made to ord Viscount Lissone. Shanbally, Clogheen-or to ROGER CASHIN, Waterford.

COURT OF REQUESTS, LONDON, SEPT. 29.

LEWIN, ESQ. T. ---

The defendant in this case was the Proprietor of stage-coach, and the plaintiff a Gentleman of onsiderable property, residing in the country. The sum sought to be recovered was 5s. 6d, the vaue put by the plaintiff upon a brace of plump partridges, sent to town to a friend by the defendant's loving conjunction of our Prelates and Peers, for coach. The case arose out of an existing grievance of serious magnitude to the public, namely, the birds in question having been changed by the perone about the conch-office after their arrival in own. The following circumstance led to a discovery of the transaction. A friend of Mr. Lewin's, o whom for some years past he has been in the habit of sending game during the season, wrote to him

a few days since, requesting him not to send any more unless he could send them fresh and fresh. Mr. Lewin, conscious that he never sent any that were not so, immediately on receiving his friend's letter, intimating that his civilities in future would readily be dispensed with, procured a brace of fine pirds, and, whilst yet warm and Mittering, and with the life's blood quivering round their hearts, sealed them with his own signet, in a private place nder the wing, and directing them to his friend, ispatched them to London by his usual conveyance and in the course of the day, took his journey himself by another coach, and was at his friend's house almost as soon as his feathered out-riders. On his arrival, he told his friend he was come to partake of the supper he had sent him in the morning, and was, in reply, assured, that not only was he welcome to partake, but that the whole were fully at his service, if he could prevail on the goddess who resided over the culinary utensils and kitchen department, yelept Mrs. Cook, to defile her delicate ingers and punish her olfactory nerves, by spitting them .- Mr. Lewin expressed his surprise that these unfortunate little victims of his murderous aim. which in the morning were sportling in the regions of air, should so soon have exhibited such strong symptoms of mortality, and requested to see them. In compliance with his request they were introduced, and gave notice of their approach long before they reached his nose, and upon as close an examination STEEL-also clean HEMP-twelve-head Petersburg | convinced, without looking under their wings, that they were not the dear little creatures with whom he parted in the morning; and that if he had ever had the pleasure of hearing their sweet notes, so agreenble to the ears of every sportsman, it must have been many days before, as they were in such a state this abuse, if possible, he instantly determined on

bringing the case before the Court, and to hear their The defendant being called on for his defence. did not attempt to deny that the abuse of exchanging game did exist among the porters and others about the great lines to a considerable extent; but said, he trusted he should not be held answerable for that to which it was not possible for him per-

The Court, however, were of a different opinion and informed him he was liable for all the acts of his agents; and to mark their opinion strongly. ordered him to pay the sum demanded by Mr. Lewin. together with costs, and that gentleman's travelling

In presenting the public with the subjoined Proclamation for a New Parliament, issued in the Reign of King James L. we know we shall do them a service. It was in all probability the composition of the great Lord Chancellor Bacon, who was, in his writings at least, an oracle of wisdom and learning:

" Because the true and ancient institution of Parliaments do require the lower House, at this time, if ever, to be compounded of the gravest, ablest, and worthiest Members that may be found : we do hereby, out of the care of the common good, wherein themselves are participant, without all prejudice to the freedom of Elections, admonish all our loving subjects, that have votes in the election of Knights and Bargesses, of these few points following:

"That they cast their eyes upon the worthiest prodigious.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE. | liament-men, wise and discreet Statesmen, that have been practised in public affairs, whether at home or abroad, grave and eminent lawyers, substantial cititens and burgesses, and generally such as are interested and have portion in the estate."

"Secondly, That they make choice of such as are well affected in religion, without declining either on the one hand to blindness and superstition, or on the other hand to schism or turbulent disposition."

"Thirdly, and lastly, That they be truly sensi ble, not to disvalue or disparage the House with bankrupts and necessitous persons, that may desire long Parliaments only for protection; lawyers of mean account and estimation; young menthat are not ripe for grave consultations; mean dependants upon great persons, that they may be thought to have their voices under command; and such like obscure and inferior persons; so that, to conclude, we may have the comfort to see before us the very face of a sufficient and well-composed House, such as may be worthy to be a representation of a third estate of our kingdom, fit to nourish a loving and comfortable meeting between us and our people, and fit to be a noble instrument, under the blessing of Almighty God, and our princely care and power, and with the the settling so great affairs."

The following anecdote is from Chatenu-Briand: "The national character," says he, " cannot be extinguished. Our seamen have a saying, that, in founding new colonies, the Spaniards begin with building a church, the English a tavern, and the French a fort, and, I would add, a ball room. When I was in America, on the frontiers of the country of the savages, I was informed, that in the next day's journey I should meet with a countryman of mine among the Indians. On my arrival among the Cayougas, a tribe belonging to the Troquois nation, my guide conducted me into a forest. In the midst of this forest stood a kind of barn, in which I found about a score of savages, of both sexes, bedaubed like conjurors, with their bodies half naked their ears cut into figures, ravens' feathers on their heads, and rings passed through their nostrils. A little Frenchman, powdered and frizzed in the old fashion, in a pen-green cont, a drugget waistcoat, muslin frill and ruffles, was scraping away on his kit, and making these Troquois dance to the tune of Madelon Friguet. M. Violet, for that was his name, followed the profession of dancing-master among the savages, by whom he was paid for his lessous in beaver skins and bears' hams. He had been a scullion in the service of Gen. Rochambeau, during the American war, but remaining at New York after the return of the French army, he resolved to give the Americans instructions in the fine arts. His views having enlarged with his success, the new Orpheus resolved to introduce civilization even among the roving hordes of the New World. In speaking to me of the Indians, he always styled them : " Ccs Messieurs Sauvages, and Ces Dames Sauvages." He bestowed great praise on the agility of his scholars, and in truth never did I witness such gambols in my life. M. Violet, holding his fiddle between his chin and his breast, tuned the instrument;he then cried out in Troquois, "To your places! and the whole troop fell a capering like a band of demons. Such is the genius of nations !"

Some persons affect to doubt the truth of our assertion, that it has been determined at head-quarters to raise independent companies of French deserters. To prove the fact, we beg leave to refer our readers to the London Gazette, of Saturday, the 15th August last, where they will find one of the new companies actually announced, as follows :---

INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF FOREIGNERS. " Captain Courtois St. Clair-to be Captain, with nporary rank.

" Lieutenant Lavigne, Lieutenant Regent-to be First Lieutenants, with temporary rank. " Lieutenant Riccard, Lieutenant Marguillas-

be Second Lieutenants, with temporary rank." It is a melancholy thing to see by the Bills of Mortality, that in the month of August only, one hundred and forty-seven persons died of small poxand in the surrounding parishes the mortality by this fatal disease, which is propagated by inoculation, is character of the age in which we live, that, with the safe and certain preventive by vaccination, there should be such ignorant prejudice still existing as to support a Dispensary for variolous inoculation? Put the question fairly to the few medical practitioners who oppose the new system of vaccination, and they are driven to confess that their chief motive for recommending the old method of inoculating is, that it spreads contagion and provides them patients. One after another, they say, the surgeons are suffering the human body to slip out of their hands. One set of artists seize on the teethanother on the eyes-a third on the ears -a fourth on the toes-and thus every member, part, and portion of the body was going off from regular practice-but at least small-pox, by the comfortable aid of inoculation, was left to compensate for all, until this diabolical specific was discovered to stop the men of all sorts, Knights and Gentlemen, that are ravages of this also-and the profession at large, SINECURE PLACES AND PENSIONS.

A Speech of Sir Charles Sedert, in the Reigh OF KING WILLIAM.

" Mr. SPEAKER-We have provided for the Army; we have provided for the Namy; sad now at last a new reckoning is brought upon us. We must likewise provide for the Lists. Truly, Mr. Speaker, it is a sad reflection, that some men should wallow in wealth and places, whilst others pay away in taxes the fourth part of their revenue, for the support of the same Government. We are not upon equal terms for his Majesty's service. The Courtiers and great Officers charge as it were lu drmour, and feel not the faxer, by reason of their places. The Prince is pleased to lay his wants be-

fore us; and I am confident expects our advice upon We ought, therefore, to tell him what pensions are too great; and what places may be extinguished during the wan and Public CALAMITY. To shy no. more, some have places of £3000, some of £6000 per annum each; others have £8000 per annum, &c. &c. Certainly public pensions, whatever they have been formerly, are much too great for the present want and calamity that reigns every where else; and it is a scandal that a Government so st k at heart as our's is, should look so well in the face. We must save the public money wherever we an, for I am afraid the war is too great for our purses, if things be not managed with all imarinable thrift. When the the people of England see all things are saved that can be saved; that there are no exorbitant pensions nor undecessary places; and all is applied to the use for which it is given :we shall give, and they shall pay, whatever the reigning Prince may want, to secure the true dignity of the State and the welfare of the country. I conclude, Mr. Speaker; let us save the King what we can; and then let us proceed to give him what we

Messra. Wilkinsons, uphoisters on Ludgate-hill. have lately been frequently robbed of considerable mantities of feathers a sospicion at length attached od porter in their employ, and a plan was laid or his detection, which succeeded, and he was, on Wednesday evening, when leaving work, stopped with a considerable quantity of feathers in his possession. He was detained and a constable sent for. and on being questioned he confessed that he had taken feathers frequently before, and sold them to broker residing on the Surrey side of Blackfriar'sbridge. In order to detect the receiver, it was agreed that he should go as usual, accompanied by the officer, with the feathers. When they arrived near the centre of the bridge, the prisoner said the broker was in the babit of meeting him in the centre recess, and taking whatever he might have to deliver to him; it was therefore agreed that he should stop there on the present occasion, and that the officer should be near the spot, ready to detect the broker when he came. They had not been long in waiting when the officer observed the buildle of feathers fly over the top of the bridge, and running forward to nguire the cause, he was just in time to se not to prevent, the unfortunate man throw himself over also. He sunk immediately, and although a search for the body instantly took place, no trace of

A daring attempt at robbery was made on Sunday evening on Stickney-bar Green. As Mr. Wm. Blaydes, miller, of Boston, was returning home on horseback from Alford, in passing through the gate at the above-mentioned place about eight o'clock. he was accosted by a man in a grey jacket, apparently in distress, having neither shoes nor stockings, and who craved charity of him in the Irish accent. Mr. B. not much pleased with the appearance or manner of the man, excused himself by saying he had no change, and rode on. His new equaliptance, however, not wishing thus auddenly to lose his object, gave a loud cough as a signal to some friends who were lying snug within hearing, no.1. Mr. B. had not proceeded 200 yards when another man started forth, and immediately presenting a pistol to his breast, demanded his money, intone which implied he would not be denied. to the same amount. Is it not disgraceful to the Mr. Blandes fortunately had a large stick under it. arm within his coat, and pretending to feel for his pocket-book, he drew out this trusty weapon, and struck either the arm of the fellow, or the pisco which he held in his hand, Mr. B. in not certain which, on which the pistol went off under the horse's belly. Mr. B. then put spurs to his horse, which, frightened by the report of the pistol, needed but little goading, and gallopped off at full speed. A second pistol was fired at him, but happily also without effect. A whistle was then blown by the disappointed highwayman, and was immediately answered by a third person a little farther on the road. Mr. B. finding his way thus beset, thought it advisable to quit the turnpike-road, and proceeded along Stickney fen side until he reached Sibsey, and got safely home without further molestation.

> The quantity of new wheat that has been brought into the different markets in England, is said to be

or no hands held up. The second name was Alderman Scholey, in whose farour the shew of hands appeared almost unanimous. Alderman Domville was next proposed, and had also a great shew of hands. After some more names had been proposed, when the name of Alderman Wood was mentioned, there was so great a shew of hands that it was necessary to put it again to the vote, whether Alderman Domville or Wood was elected. Upon this shew, it was declared the Aldermen Scholey and Domville were the two upon whom the choice of the Livery

The Aldermen then retired; and on their return, it was declared that their choice had fallen on Alderman Scholey.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.

A Mail from Lisbon arrived this morning. The Dispatches received by. Government from the Marquis of Wellington are dated on the 13th ult. from Torquemada, on the left bank of the Pisnerga, and on the road to Burgos; he was following the movements of the Army of Portugal. It may be that his Lordship will press forward to Burgos, and either compel the enemy to fight or retire nearer their own enemy were supposed to have about 35,000 men.

Gen. Hill entered Truxillo on the 14th ult. and throwing a bridge over the Tagus at Almaraz, passed over with his whole army on his way to Madrid. Gen. Villa Campo and Mina have gained further advantages over detachments of the enemy.

Marshal Beresford is perfectly recovered, and is

gone to Oporto. A Gibraltar Mail, which arrived this morning, has put us in possession of intelligence from Alicant of a cast by no means so agreeable as that which the former accounts warranted us in anticipating. The expedition of General Maitland, instead of advancing towards the Sierra Morena, to intercept the junction of Soult and Suchet, has been obliged to fall back under the guns of Alicant, where they are assuming the defensive. The following is our Correspondent's letter on this pair ul subject :

66 GIBRALTAR, SERVII. —We have just receir-

ad accounts from General Ballasteros, that he has driven a body of the enemy out of Antequern, after a very obstinate and bloody action, in which one half of his army was killed or wounded. The loss of the French was also very considerable. Soult is concentrating his force in the neighbourhood of Granada, and it is supposed that he will move towards Valeu-

tis, to join Suchet. 66 General Maitland, with the Sicilian expedition after advancing as far as Esla, from Alicaut, had fallen back upon Alicant again, and was entrenching himself under the walls of that town. His force, including O'Donnell's, Roche's, and Whittingham's corps, amounted to 21,000 men. This expedition not baving landed in Catalonia, as was expected, has excited the greatest discontent in that province, and It has altogether sadly disappointed the hopes that were entertained of its success, as it is now cooped up on the defensive under the walls of Alicant. Our Intest accounts from Alicant are of the 29th of Au-

Carthagena on the 28th ult. that no hopes are entertained of putting a stop to it this season; fortunately most of the inhabitants have had the disease, and none are ever attacked with it a second time The British troops were all either in the forts outside of the town, or on board of ships, and as they have cut off all communication with the town, they con tinued perfectly healthy. General Ross and the troops under his command have returned to Carthagena from Alicant.

"This garrison continues perfectly healthy, and every precaution is taken to prevent the introduction of the vellow fever from the coast of Spain. The Prince of Wales, Captain Douglas, sailed

yesterday for Alicant. er Sir Sidney Smith sailed from this on the 5th, In the Tremendous, to join Sir Edward Pellow off

The ceremony of depositing the Eagles and Colours, the trophies of our glorious achievements in Spain, took place yesterday morning. The three regiments of Guards assembled on the Parade in St. James's Park, at ten o'clock, and walted for his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who arrived soon after. A vast crowd were present on the occasion, and were loud in their acclamations. The Prince proceeded to Whitehall Chapel, where the same ceremony took place exactly as on the former occasion. There were five Eagles and four Colours. The Chapel was crowded by a very elegant congregation. The Queen and Princesses were present, attended by Ladies lichester and Isabella Thynne, Colonels Desbrows and Rook, Mr. Price, and Mr.

Treent. On their way to the Parade they called . House for the Princess Charlotte of Wales, mpanied them. After the ceremony, her the Princesses, the Prince Regent and ukes went to the Earl of Liverpool's to Gen. Loftus, Edmund Knowles Lacon, Esq. and t, and at half-past two returned to the

Palace. ARMY. A detachment of 200 men, of the egiment, will embark at Portsmouth this week ortugal, to join the 1st battalion, with Geneir Rowland Hill's division of the army.

ast week, detachments of the Royal Scots. h, 44th, 45th, 66th, and 74th regiments, emked at Portsmouth, on board the Freya and elpomene, for Portugal.

Recently, 53 men and 102 horses, of the Royal Jorse Artillery, and Royal Artillery Drivers, were embarked from the Dock-gard at Portsmouth for

On the 28th, Licutenant-General Hunter, late] Bloxham was first proposed, but there were few Commander of the Forces in New Brunswick, ar- himself to the Electors of the City of Cork. Halifax. The General's Lady and family are also County of Cork.

arrived in the same vessel. Detachments of the following Regiments in the Kent District are under orders for Spain :- Seren Officers, and 200 rank and file, 2d batt. 71st Light Infantry, under the command of Captain Reed; 170 men, with a proportion of Officers, belonging guished place in the records of the day: to the 3 battalions 95th Rifle Corps, to be commanded by Captain Gibbons; Captain Long, two subal-Hythe; and seven Officers, with 120 rank and file, 68th Light Infantry, from Braborne Lees.

The 6th Foot, 400 strong, proceeds direct from present under orders for the Peninsula.

GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

A meeting was held on the 28th at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, by the Committee of the independent electors of Westminster, when it was unanimously agreed to support the re-election of Sir Francis Burdett free of all expense, and for this purpose a subscription was opened. It then became adding them to the remains of Marmont's army, the a question whether they shall also support Lord opinion, but a motion was made to invite Walter Fawkes, Esq. to stand along with the worthy Baronet, and this was carried. Lord Cochrane, however, is resulted to offer himself-so that we shall

have a contest in Westminster. On the 24th, a meeting of the friends of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Creevey was held in the large room at the Golden Lion, Liverpool, which was very numerously and respectably attended. Mr. Roscoe being called to the chair, informed the comnany, that it had been thought advisable by his friends to propose two independent candidates for their suffrages at the ensuing election, and he ears nestly recommended to their choice Mr. Brougham and Mr. Creevey: the proposal was unaulmously

adopted with the loudest acclamations. Mr. Fawkes is expected to start for York City, n opposition to Sir Mark Sykes; the Honourable Lawrence Dundas is sure of his re-election.

Colonel Wortley has started for the County of York, as Mr. Lascelles withdraws his pretensions, and starts for Pontefract; there are three more candidates, Lord Pollington, Mr. Milnes, and Mr.

Mr. Anderson is to start for Newcastle.

Mr. Folkes. Southampton also will be a lively centest, as Mr. G. H. Rose, Mr. Josias Jackson, Mr. Chamberlayne, and Mr. Worthington offer for it. Mr. Barling and Mr. Meyler stand for Winches-

ter - Sir R. Gamon retires. Mr. C. C. Jenkinson has declined Sandwich; Mr. J. Marryat offers in his room. The Independent Electors want another Candidate to oppose Captain Rainier.

Mr. Crickett and Mr. Edwards stand for Ipswich. Mr. Wyntt has declared himself a Candidate for Sudbury; Mr. Cullum is also expected to start. Yarmouth will be sharply contested; Mr. Lacon has offered himself in the room of Mr. Harbord,

Mr. Thomas retires from Chichester; we have not heard who is to be set up on the Duke of Richmond's interest in his room. General Phipps and Mr. Sutton start for Scarbo-

William Northey, Esq. and Jonathan Raine,

Esq. for Newport in Cornwall. Richard Spooner, Esq. is a Candidate for War-Ministers having set up an opponent to Mr. Huskisson, at Harwich, that Gentleman's Friends have

commenced a canvass for him in Dover. It is matter of regret that Mr. Butterworth should have declined the invitation of his numerous friends for Coventry. In consequence of his refusal, Col. Harris, the son of General Harris, the conqueror of Seringapatam, starts with Mr. P. Moore, its present

vorthy Representative. Mr. John Edmund Dowdeswell starts for Tewkesbury. Mr. Codeington having declined to offer

simself again for that borough. Mr. Edward Protheroe, of Silverton, Devon, apyears confident of his election for Bristol. Charles Marsh, Esq. is a Candidate for East Ret-

Mr. Wilberforce comes in for Bramber. Mr. Hart Davis is canvassing for Colchester. The Sheriffs have given notice, that the Election

or the City of London will commence on Monday norning next, the 5th. YARMOUTH. - We expect this town will be warmcontested; we have already three Candidates. and two from London are expected with the outvotes; those who have commenced their canvass are

Griffin Wilson, Esq. Mr. Schrlett has offered himself as a Candidate for the Borough of Lowes. Sir Godfrey Webster, it is understood, will stand the Poll for the county : and it is ramoured, but how truly we cannot say, hat the Earl of March, the eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, intends coming forward to solicit the uffrages of Sussex likewise.

GENERAL ELECTION IN IRELAND.

The Hon. Wm. Francis S. Ponsonby, youngest

Lord Bernard has addressed the Electors of the

The Hon. Richard Boyle Bernard means to offer himself to represent the Borough of Bandon-

The following Address of Mr. Hutchinson, to the Electors of the City of Cork, merits a distin-"The dissolution of Parliament, which is daily

terns, with 60 men, Royal Staff Corps, all from tuation of exercising your most valuable Privilege as the liberty of apprising you of my intention once more to policit the distinguished Honour of repre-Guernsey to Corunus. This should certainly be the senting your wealthy and independent City. My point of disembarkation for all the reinforcements at political principles and attachments to the Interests cessary to trouble you with any assurances or declarations. Though for the discharge of the high that many valuable lives have been lost by the effects licit, talent may have been denied me, no man can

my actions. "So far I present myself to you with the utmost confidence. If you can find a Person more anxious their wounds. for the Public Weal, more devoted to Ireland, and Irish Interests, or more incorruptible, it will be your duty to give him the preference, and I shall be the first to applaud your choice. I beg leave to remind you that you called me to the representation of your City, during my absence from Ireland, when I was altogether unknown to you. On two succeeding occasious you re-elected me; also during my absence—In the last especially when I was far distant, in attendance (as before) on my Brother, Lord Hutchiuson, your late Representative, whose political principles and conduct I have ever sought o imitate;—the more so, as they had received repeated marks of your approbation-but I have never abandoued the duties of the Senate, except for those of the Field. When at home, I have been constantly at my post, strenuously opposing the noless formidable, but more unnatural enemies of my Country-and I have again and again exhorted the Ministers to unite the People-to practice (Economy-to reform abuses-and to cease to govern by Discord and Cartuption.

" I shall without delay pay you my personal respects. It has been my principal object, since you first conferred on me the Honour of representing your City, to entitle myself to the continuance of your support, by the conscientlous discharge of my public duty. Should it be your pleasure to declare ie, for the fifth time, one of your Representatives. Noel, Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Oddy, start against you shall not find me weakened in attachment to the Local Interests."

> The following article comes from our private Correspondent, and may be relied upon as coming rom the best authority, and conveying the most

correct information :- Pilot. " Stockholm, Sept. 12, 1812. "I have been at Petersburgh, and arrived here ome days ago. At Petersburgh they speak of nothing but victories gained over the French; and my surprize was indeed great, when, on my arrival at Stockholm, I learnt that the French are advancing wise disproves the accounts of vast reinforcements rapidly towards Moscow. At this place no one having been received by the French, because, if very reserved; and, except General Baron Adlercreutz, who is his confidant, and, perhaps, some few persons more, we are quite in the dark about political affairs, as far as they relate to Sweden. The expedition is to consist of four divisions, and each division of 8000 mep. One of those divisions is collected at Ladugardsgardet, about one English mile from Stockholm; the 2d at Cottenburg; the 3d at. Carlscrona; and the 4th in Scania. Generals Adlercreutz, Von Dobelo, Sandels, and Lagerbring, are the Chief Officers to command the divisions, and Gen. Adlercreutz is still Commander-In-Chief of the whole, as it is thought that the Crown Prince (should the expedition take place) will not proceed with the army, but remain at Stockholm. The several persons concerned in the murder of Count Fersen have been pardoned; that is to say, they were all to be beheaded, but the King has mitigated the sentence, and they are now put into fortresses, at the King's pleasure. There is a rumour, that the question about the restoration of Finland will be discussed at a further period, or at a re-establishment of a general peace. But I am afraid that Alexander will before this be compelled to make peace with Napo-

LONDON.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2.

We received this morning Corunna Papers to the 231 ult. and the intelligence contained in them, if The Marquis of Wellington's dipatch of the 13th | charge on three different points of the Russian Hoe left him at Torquemada, though his army was in advance on the Burgos road. The Corunna Papers state, that his Lordship had come up with and routed General Foy's rear-guard, taking 3000 infautry, 700 cavalry, camion, baggage, &c. There is great probability in this account. The enemy, who were n Torquemada the day before we entered it, were not more than two leagues from us on the 13th. No official advices of this action with Foy have been received by Government.

The Alfred, with the 1500 Guards, arrived a Corutina on the 24th ult. which is two days later than the Corunna Papers. The Captain of the Alfred mentions nothing of the success over Foy. But another officer says, that on the 15th Lord Wellingas a Caudidate for the Representation of Youghal. and Santocildes, with the whole army, were about particular notice in this place.—No Mail due.

Mountifert Longfield, Esq. has again offered | three leagues in his rear. The news of this success over For may therefore be correct, provided the date of the affair is subsequent to the 15th.

Fortifications are erecting at Irun by the enemy. to secure their retreat. The evacuation of Bilboa on the 8th ult. by the enemy, is already known.

Just before our Paper was put to Press, it was reported that the 18th and 19th Bulletins had arrived and that they state the loss of the Russians in the late battle to amount to 40,000 men, and that of the expected, will again place you in the importantsi- French to 10,000-four to one is the scale which Bonaparte has always adopted.

A mail from Gottenburg arrived this morning .-About 1500 Swedish troops arrived there on the 20th and 21st, and 4000 were to arrive on the 22d: the whole of the troops to embark from Gotten burg would embark on the 24th or 25th.

The accounts generally from the Aims in the Peninsula are, that great sickness has prevailed, and and honourable, but most laborious trust, I now so- of the climate, and of excessive fatigue. We lament to announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Colquestion the purity of my motives, or the integrity | quhit (recently much praised by Colonel Skerrett) who died at Seville. Captain Blackall, 53d; Majo Smith, 36th; and Captain Jervoise, have died of

We are authorized to state, that the report of Mr Canning having declined to accept the invitation of the Liverpool Freemen to be returned for that town. is wholly unfounded.

It is rumoured, that the Duke of Beaufort is to

be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Letters from Cadiz assign the following as the cause of the arrest of Mr. Meade : " That Gentleman, it seems, had various contracts with the Sonnish Government for American flour, and other provisions, until they became his debtor to the amount of 700,000 dollars. Mr. M. being greatly pressed for money by his creditors, became equally urgent with the Summish Government for the liquids tion of his claim, but without effect. The constqueuce was, that Mr. Mende became insolvent; and by way of justification to his creditors, he publish ed a pamphlet (now on its way to Fogland). which he set forth his complaints; and in doing which he was not sparing in his animadversions of the conduct of Government. The result was I was arrested and thrown into prison, where he still

The Honourable G. Ponsonby left town reste day for Ireland.

Mr. Thomas retires from Chichester : Mr. Hu kisson comes in.

dalatertord Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6. The London Journals of Thursday tite the arri-

ral of a mail from Lisbon, with intelligence from that City to the 21st ult. and with dispatches from Lord WELLINGTON to the 13th alt. These disputches. were dated at Torquemads, about 30 miles in advance northward from Valladolid, and between Placencia and Burgos, from which last place it was distant only about 30 miles. This station of the Allied Army puts an end to the reported necessity of their retreat towards the south, and to all the gloomy rumours which were in circulation. It like hat had been the case, to the extent alleged, the Marquis of Wellington could not prudently have adopted the measure he has pursued. Of his Lerdship's future latentions nothing is known with cortainty, but it is conjectured to have been his design to advance upon Burgos, with a view of compelling the enemy to fight, or to retire nearer their out frontiers. General Hill was on his march to Midrid. The reports of an engagement between Ge neral MaitLand and Sucher appear to have ben wholly without foundation.

The London Journals of Friday add strength b the idea, that Lord WELLINGTON intended to drift the French from Burgos, and to advance beyond the Ebro. The accounts from Corunna say, th he was within a few leagues of Burgos, that he had been joined by the Gallician Army under SANTOCIA prs, nominally stated at 30,000 men, that this are my formed the rear-guard, and that the British and

Portuguese were in the front. A Cadiz paper states, but without assigning and reasons, that BONAPARTE had ordered Gonortes placed under arrest at Turin, and that the resident of CHARLES the IV. and his family had been fired

The reported defeat of the Russians has not received any official confirmation, but private letter from Paris, to the 29th ult. state, that BONAFART had made three most desperate attacks upon the entrenched camp at Mozaisk. In the first instance, he is said to have been repulsed with great low. the second attack, he brought up his whole are and artillery en masse, and made a most tremsado which were ultimately forced. The Poles are say o have turned the left flank of the Russians, and to have cut off several thousand Cossacks. It is add ed in other private letters, that the loss of the Re sians amounted to 40,000 men, that they were again defeated with great slaughter at Borodino, leagues in advance from Mozaisk, and that rejain ings on account of these victories had taken i throughout France. Such are the accounts from I. ris, and there is but too good reason to belief that they will ultimately prove to be well found Parliament was dissolved on Tuesday last.

The London Journals of Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, and Friday, have conveyed various of articles of considerable interest, which are fully serted in our columns, but which do not requ

Two respectable Cork papers, The Intelligencer | The opinion was, that Mr. SADLER had arrived in | all who are the spectators of them, or who experiand The Southern Reporter, have stated, from information on which they fully rely, that the account seemed to be entertained of his safety, as numerous of the impressment of the Eishermen at Kinsale was ressels were stationed with a view to his preservation, Devonsture has placed himself in Ireland, and such greatly exaggerated, in point of the cruelty and in case of danger.

violence alleged to have been exercised. The inhabitants of the town of Galway are prosolitical rights under which they have long laboured. John D'Arcy, of Kiltolla, Esq. one of the Candidates for the Representation of the County, presided at a late Meeting, at which seems strong and liberal Resolutions were unanimously adopted .--Amongst these Resolutions, the following are entitied to the warmest approbation, and most serious attention of the public. " That the Freeholders of the County of the Town of Galway have a right to share in the Con-

ment, to be excluded from the privilege of electing a Representative in Parliament-That in estimating the extent and population of the County of the Town of Galway, a district of twenty miles in circumference, with 50,000 inhabitants, it appears, that its Freeholders have not at present the weight which they are constitutionally entitled to in the Election of Members of Parliament-That the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town and County of the Town of Galway owe to themselves and to posterity the duty of registering their Freeholds forthwith, for the purpose of restoring to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Galway the free Election of Representatives, the birth-right of Freemen and Freeholders, confirmed to them by the laws and statutes of Ireland-That, deeply impressed with the conviction that we would be unworthy to participate in the proud privileges of British Subects, were we not to preserve that great palladium f British Liberty-the free and equal Representation of the People in Parliament, we do forthwith appoint a Committee, to consider of, and adopt such means as shall appear most eligible, to recover. for the legally qualified Electors of the ancient and populous Town of Galway, the full enjoyment of that Constitutional Blessing-That our sole object being the recovery of our own Rights, not an invasion of the Rights of others, and our motives being free from party prejudices, or interested considerations, we will not suffer our zeal in a cause so just to be damped by trifling impediments, nor our ardoor to be depressed by inconsiderable obstacles-That, in the prosecution of our rights, we are determined to advance with such temper and demenpour, as shall furnish no reason to arraign our conduct, the principle of which is Nature-its role. Justice-its protection, Law-and its moral limits. circumscribed and defined by the moral practice of not doing to others what we would not wish to be

done to ourselves." The City of Limerick is also advancing in the ame meritorious course of which it was the first to set the public example; and to these instances of landable exertion in support of public privileges. we have now to add another, which has long been imperatively required, and which promises to attain a distinction equal to any of it's forerungers. On the 26th of last wonth, a Meeting of the Friends of Independence was held in the Town of Kinsale. at which the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted -" That we contemplate, with emotions of sorrow and indignation, the reduction of this ancient, respectable, and once free Town and Corporation to the state of a rotten Borough-That. by all legal means, we will endeavour to restore our Town to its former Independence, and obtain. for our Fellow-Townsmen, the Rights, Franchises, Immunities, and Privileges, to which, by it's aucient Constitution, they are entitled - That wo will enter into a subscription, to carry into effect such seasures as may be deemed necessary to the attainment of these objects."

It has been publicly mentioned, and we have

learned the circumstance from various quarters.

that six or seven other Cities and Towns are preparing to recover, by legal and constitutional means, those rights of which they have so long ceased to claim the exercise, and whose value and importance seem to have been nearly obliterated from their remembrance. The original design of political privileges, and the long continued use to which they have been devoted. have at length roused a spirit of investigation, whose bold and manly course can be arrested only by the full and undualified concession of the justice that is required. This species of reform, as has been well observed by the Cork Intelligencer, is not the offspring of any theory; it is founded upon the ancient and rightful law of the land : it seeks to redeem from abuse and perversion in practice what the Constitution destined to be a free and unpolluted spring of advantage to the public. Such a cause us this, it may be presumed with certainty, will be exerty embraced by every City and Town where frierances are experienced. Nor will the efforts to Popport it be limited to a few firmeroles, or to some partial and isolated claims. This would, in the int instance, be doing what would hardly meta record, or a name, and the result would fore that nothing had been accomplished. The all will be assalled in all it's aspects and bearings, and every right and privilege restored to their tru and lawful possessors. So meritorious a work will exalt the present generation of Citizens, and establish in the gratitude of their posterity a durable moanment of their reputation.

On Saturday Inst. Mr. GREGORY, Inte Commis Moner of Excise, and recently appointed Successor to Sir Uffaring Saxron, commenced the duties of his Office at the Castle.

The result of Mr. SADLER's agrial voyage has not treached us. A letter received in Dublic on the rning of Saturday last from Holyhead, stated that deceant did not take alone in that neighbourhood.

The Kilkenny Theatricals commenced vesterday. cooling with great spirit and independence, in their four Plays in each week, with balls and concerts on efforts to rescue themselves from that monopoly of the intervening days. The preparations for these splendid amusements have been on a scale of unpreedented magnificence. The scenery has been newly bainted by Mr. PHILLIPO ZOFFARINI, from the Theatre Royal, Crow-street, and every possible measure adopted to render the whole worthy of the high characters who will be assembled on the occasion. Arrangements have been made for an Ordinary at the Sheaf Inn, under the patropage of the folowing Ladies - Downger Countess of Ornonde. Counters of CARRICK, Hon. Mrs. Butler, Lady stitution, and ought not, by any private arrange-BLUNDEN, Mrs. DRUMMOND, Mrs. FLOOD, Mrs. BRYAN, Mrs. ROTHE, and Mrs. Power. We shall, as occasions may offer, endeavour to do all the iustice in our power to entertainments, which are unrivalled, either as to their own intrinsic excellence, or as to the benevolence of the design with which

they have been undertaken. The Grand Jury of the County of Kilkenny have taken up the subject of Tythes with a spirit which is nguished patriotism. They have all signed an address ounty for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to uphatic and comprehensive meaning, of the benefit which such a measure would produce in the pronotion of the general tranquillity and prosperity of County, for Tuesday, the 30th day of October inst. and there can be no doubt of his call being obeyed throughout the whole County, and that, too, with as the infatlible guides of his conduct. an eagnestness and promptitude suitable to the important subject of deliberation. We have placed this matter fully before our readers, for the double purpose of doing justice to the Gentlemen of a Counv distinguished for their public spirit and liberality, nd of exhibiting it as an example which ought to be imitated in every County in Ireland. Whilst the more enlightened part of the community are involved in the political contests which agifate the age in which we live, the industrious cultivator of the land feels the evil which presses upon him in his more nmediate interests, and is often too ant to disturb the common peace by resorting to imaginary and fllegal means of redn to The Gentlemen of a County re placed in the endearing light of the protector of their tenantry, and there exists between them reciprocity of advantage, which binds both together by the closest ties. Were the Gentlemen throughout Ireland, pursuing the valuable example set by those in the County of Kilkenny, to make one combined and unanimous ellort, for the purpose of producing an amelioration of the Tythe-system, without injuring in any degree the rights of the lucumbent Clergy, the effect upon the general tranquillity sould be instantaneous, great, and beneficial. The be carrying down money. cultivators of the ground would then see, that their

be regarded as an invitation to every County in Ireland, to enter into due deliberation upon this imortant touic, and to devise such plans as are most likely to produce ultimate and equitable success. The visit of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE to Lismore as already been the source of many advantages to that part of the country, whilst it promises to be productive of still greater and more important conettuences. His Grace is not more the inheritor of titles and the property of his illustrious Family. than he is of their public virtues and private benevoence. His political principles are founded upon the Constitution of his Country, and the liberality of his sentiments embraces the rights of every subject. of the British Throne. To become personally acruninted with the extensive interests which he posesses in this country, to acquire a knowledge of he precise situation of his numerous and respectable enantry, and to awaken a spirit of general imovement and generous independence, are the vaable and patriotic principles which influence his ounded and most honourable claims to public esteem nd gratitude. When such men, and with such views, take a lead in public life, and in the adancement of those local concerns which more imrediately belong to them, it is impossible to calcussue of their labours. Their very presence, and Newspapers. the encouragement which they afford, give a new life to industry, a new aspect to the District over which they preside, and inspire all those feelings of nanly virtue and social harmony which exalt man to his proper rank and station in life. The reward which the Authors of such benevolent exertions receive is beyond appreciation. It is to be found in Grand Canal Loan 6 per Cont...... the ardent esteem and indissoluble attachment of I

neasures of regulation as would coincide with the re-

ant claims which it's consideration will have to en-

adjustment, or which a unanimous People and a con-

urring Senate might not easily surmount. It is, there-

fore, fervently to be trusted, that the conduct of the

Lancashire, or Cumberland. No apprehensions ence their benefit. Such are the meritorious and honourable circumstances in which his Grace of the fair promise, as to the future, which is presented by his conduct; and we are well and fully persuadand will continue for a fortnight. There will be | ed, that all those, with whom he is connected in the County of Waterford, will meet his designs with corresponding zeal and support.

We understand, that the entertainment to be given by the Roman Catholics of the County and City of Waterford to the Friends of Religious Liberty, is fixed for the 20th of this month, at the New Rooms, in this city. We have also learned, that, amongst other guests, the Duke of Devonshing, the Earl of Bessenough, the Hon, W. F. S. Posson-BY, the Hon. Mr. LAMB, the Earl of DONOUGH-More, the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, the Right Hon. H. GRATTAN, and WM. NEWPORT, Esq. will be present on the occasion.

It is still reported that Lord CLANCARTY goes out o India, as Governor-General. It is also said. that the Archbishop of Tunm, and the Right Hon. W. HANDCOCK, will speedily be raised to the Peer-

Mr. WHITBREAD'S Address to the Electors of the Borough of Bedford will be found in our last page, and a more important political document was neongenial to their high and liberal character, and dis- | ver presented to the public, on the eve of a new Election. It comes from a man whose talents are o Lord Visct. IXERRIN, High Sheriff of the Coun- almost unrivalled, and whose public and private iny, requesting his Lordship to call a Meeting of the | tegrity are without a stain. It contains so able a summary of the proceedings of the last Parliament, ake into their serious consideration the subject of that the London Journals have adopted it, as more Tythes. In this Address, the Grand Jury speak with I than sufficient to supply the place of any labours of theirs on that subject. The candid and impartial reader will see truth in every sentence, while the whole is animated by the best and noblest spirit of reland. The High Sheriff, with corresponding zeal patriotism. Although local in its form, it hears for the public good, has summoned a Meeting of | upon the general and greatest interests of the nation; the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the and every Elector, who wishes well to his country, will make it the subject of his most serious deliberation, and carry its principles to the Hustings,

> As some of the Advertisements in our columns relative to the General Election, speak of the approaching dissolution of Parliament, it is necessars to state, that that event has taken place since these Advertisements were written.

On Saturday night, between 2 and 10 o'clock poor man was wantonly knocked down in Peterstreet; and Besides being severely beaten and bruised, was cruelly dut by some sharp instrument. The ruffians, we understand, escaped.

On Saturday evening, a poor woman, in an atempt to raise a can of water at the Parade, fell into the river and was drowned.

ROBBERT OF THE GALWAY MAIL. The Galway Mail Coach was robbed at half-past twelve o'clock last night, at Cloncurry Turnpike-the mail guard was shot dead, and the passengers robbed; the gang consisted of twelve or fourteen armed men, who carried off all the bags. It is considered that Collier and his party were the plunderers. and that they retreated back to their old haunts .---The fair of Ballinasloe being so soon, may be the occasion of their visit to the Mail Conches supposed to

The following letter, from a Gentleman who was cause had fallen into proper hands, and they would | passenger in the Coach, details the particulars of wait its result with patience and hope, abandoning this atrocious act :- Patriot.

deliverance. But this is not all. The voice of the to you, that the down Galway was attacked last ountry at large would render it the imperative and | night near the Turnpike-Gate at Cappagh Hill, by navoidable duty of the Legislature, to adopt such | a gang of eight or ten men, who fired from behind a wall, and shot the Guard (Geoghegan) and woundneral wish and the national Interests. We are well leil a Passenger who sat beside the Coachman (Biraware of the difficulty of the subject, and of the discormingham); they then robbed all the Passengers, and took away the Mail Bags. Birmingham is much counter; but there is no difficulty in it too great for | hart, having been beaten with a blunderbust about the liead ; but I understand the outside Passenger, who was wounded by a shot intended for Birmingham, is not materially injured. It was the intention Sheriff and Gentlemen of the Co. of Kilkenny will of the gang to have waited for the up Mail, which isually meet about three miles below Cappagh, but one of the passengers having escaped while the gang were plundering the others, pushed forward and made the up Coach return back to this place, where it will remain until day-light. They kept the down coach a considerable time, and then allowed it, with all the Passengers, to proceed, including the Gentleman who sat on the box, and had been wounded in the head. The Gentleman who was wounded means to go no further than Kinnegad, where he will get his wounds dressed. The Gentleman who is wounded is Sir W. Homan. I believe he was taken up at Maynooth or Leixlip. The robbers had shut the turnpike-gate at Cappagh, and placed some logs of wood to prevent its being forced; they broke open all the trunks, &c. One Gentleman, I understand, lost \$2300; his name is Mr. Smyth; his friends live at 84, Dorset-street. I wrote off to Mr. Wainright, at Trim, or, in his absence, to the Officer commanding the troops, stating the transaction-I hope some steps may be taken to stop the Frace's conduct, and which give him the best ruffians in their way to their old haunts in the County of Meath, as there is no doubt of their being Collier's Gang, the name of Collier having been called out several times by them. Pray lose no time in communicating the contents of this to Mr. Ferguson, at the Post Office; you had better also give late the blessings which will be the happy and assured some account of the transaction to the different Your's truly, " RICHARD BOURNE.

" 46, Dawson-Street."

Price of Irish Stocks-October 2. Government Debentures 5 per Cent Government Debentures, 34 per Cent...... 721 Government Stock 34 per Cent

Exchange on London, 71 per Cent.

Price of English Stocks - October 2. S per Cent. Cons. 5734 | Ex., Bills (31d) par, 3 dit. S per Cent. Red. shut.
5 per Cent. Navy 884 Consols for Acet. 59 575 9 per Cent. Red white

BIRTHS.—At his Lordship's seat at Seriby, in the County of Nottingham, the Viscountess Galway, of a daughter .- At Lord Wicklow's, in Rutland square, Dublin, Mrs. Parnell, of a daughter.—In Limerick, the Lady of Joseph Sargent, Esq. of a son and daugh-

MARRINGES .-- On Saturday last, in the Church of Fethard, Co. Wexford, by the Ret. Robert Hawkthaw, the Rev. Alexander Alquek, eldest som of Alex. Alcock, Esq. one of the Aldermen of this City, to Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Kenneds of Fothard On Thursday last, at Mount-Julich. the Honourable Charles Butler, youngent son of the late Earl of Ormonde and Owork to the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Butler, youngest daughter of the Earl of Carrick.—At Bundlecund, Bast Indies, S. Wauchope, Esq. Judge and first Magistrate there, to Ritabeth daughter of the late R. Macan. Ray, of Carliff, in the County of Armagh.—At Meatalto, Lounty of Down, the Very Rev. the Dean of Oromoro, to Eranets Catherine, second daughter of the late David For, Esq. of Portavo, in the same County.

DEATHS.—At Stithinds, Houry Martin, aged of

-At Hampton-Court, Sin George Tonge, Hart. R. in his bist year. At Trelawny, in Jamaica, Dr. . Truscott, third son of the late Admiral Truscott -Cork, Mrs. Connor -At Execourt, County of Galway, in his 52d year, Stephen Blake, Koy of one of the oldest and must respectable families kingdom .- At Mason hall, Brusnley, Mrs John Pieters, justly esteemed ope of the most emineut plassical Scholars of the age .- At Old Bawn, Miss Blien M'Donnell, only daughter of Mr. M. M. Donnell, of said blace. .

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE. OCTOBER 5.

2d-Friends' Goodwill, Brentt, Swungen, Suffin Montague, Brownrig, Avr. chales Imbelia Watt. Wick, herrings: Liver, Roberts, Liverpool, coals Mary, Byuns, Cardlff, coals; Charles, Payne, Livernool, white salt : Tredegal. Jones, ditto, rock salt ; Fair Renper, Knvanagh, Cardiffe, coals, Ross; Bristol Packet, Gilmore, Bristol, luggage; Gowli

3d-Assiduous, Jenkins, Cardiffe, coals; Veuns, Davis, Liverpool, ditto: Auckland Packet: Hope, Abdge, Portsmouth, bark and chalk: Vertumnus, Quiller, Liverpool, rock salt.

4th-Camden Revenue Cruber: Camden Packet Adventure, Weekes, Southampton, ballast, Eliza, Gibson, Bristol, Ballast, Cork and Jamaica.

2d-Barl Leicester Packet. Wind-S. W. at 8 4. m.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE FREEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE Dissolution of Parliament has replaced in your hands the valuable Trust which

during Ten Years, you have confided to my charge. I restore it (as I hope) neither deserted by Indolence, nor sullied by Mistonduct. Repeated Testimontals of your distinguished Amprobation are the Honourable Credentials with which I solicit it's Renewal; and if. on a Review of my past Conduct, you shall believe me to have. with my best ability, zealously discharged the Duties which bind me to you, and to Ireland, I con-

not doubt the result of this Appeal to your Unbiaried and Independent Suffrager. I have the honoitr to remain. Lour obliged and attached Friend and Serent.

Newpark, October 3, 1812. As a Dissolution of the present Parliament is expected shortly to take place, the FRIENDS of Mr. Borrah und Mr. Account her requested to keep their Votes for the Representation of the CITY of WATERFORD disengaged.

Oblober 3. 1812. THE VILE FREE HOLDERS of the County of WATERPORD are requested to keep them. selver direngaged, as & Gentleman of Independent Fortune, who is NEARLY CONNECTED WITH THE FIRST INTEREST IN THE COUNTY, intends to offer himself as a Candidate, in case a Dissolution of Parliament should take place. October 4, 1812.

VILLIE FRIENDS of the Honourable General WALPOLE request the Electors for the Borough of DUNGARVAN will be so kind as to hold themselves disenguated at the approaching Dissolution of Parliament, as the General's arrival in this Town is daily expected, when he will have the Honour to wait on them individually, to entreat a repetition of their former Support, to represent them at the ensuing Election. Dungarvan, Sept. 30, 1812.



GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Cutter the Bristol Packet, Ggonga GILMORE. Master, will sail for Bristol on the 8th inst For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr William Palmen, Agent, at His Majesty's Packer-

OFFICE, near the Exchange.
N. B. These Vessels sail for Cork the 3d, 11th, 19th, and 27th, and for Waterford on the 8th and 25th of every month; and from Cork to Bristol 3d, 11th 19th, and 27th, and from Waterford to Bristol 8th and 25th of every month-they do not carry any Cargo. and are by Government established with excellent accommodations for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, and Carriages, only.

Waterford, October 6, 1812.