

Robinson, President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

The Act passed in the fifty-second year of his Majesty, intitled "An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the forty-third of his present Majesty, as permits the importation of goods and commodities from Turkey, Egypt, or the Levant Seas, in foreign ships," is repealed by an Order in Council in Saturday's Gazette.

GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

On the 29th ult. a public dinner took place at an entertainment in a field, near Great George-street, Liverpool, where 2000 sat down (1800 of the party were electors in the interest of Brougham and Crewey). They were addressed after dinner with great energy, by Mr. W. S. Roscoe and Mr. Casey, who were cheered throughout by the ardent acclamations of the meeting. We hope in a few days to give a detailed report of this very important and interesting proceeding.

The Honourable William Hill, by an address dated from Cagliari, in Sardinia, has apprised the electors of Shrewsbury, that he does not mean to offer himself for the Representation of that Borough, in the ensuing Parliament, as his diplomatic duties are likely to occasion his absence from this country for a considerable time. The candidates for the Borough are, the Honourable Henry Grey Bennett, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill (now serving in the Peninsula), nominated by his father, Sir John Hill, and Benjamin Benyon, Esq. A smart canvass has commenced.

Great activity prevails in Devonshire, in consequence of the General Election: Sir T. Acland has been solicited to offer himself for the county, in opposition to Sir Lawrence Palk.—At Totness, there are four Candidates.—Mr. T. P. Courtenay, the present Member; Mr. Anderson, a friend of Lord Darlington; Capt. G. Seymour, nephew to the Marquis of Hertford; and a Mr. Wise, an inhabitant of the borough.—At Dartmouth, Mr. F. Bastard resigns, and Mr. Newman, of Sandridge, offers himself on the Independent Interest.—At Plymouth, Mr. Langmore, Col. Bloomfield, and Sir C. Pole are exerting themselves with very great diligence.—At Exeter Mr. Courtney will be hard run by Mr. Northmore, of Cire, who offers himself as an Independent Whig.—At Barnstaple, Sir M. Lopes and Mr. Taylor stand, on the Corporation Interest, against Sir Eyre Coote and Mr. Burk.—Admiral Graves has offered himself for Houlton.—Tavistock and Triveton are perfectly quiet.

The day of Election for Canterbury is fixed.—We have no other Candidates than those formerly mentioned; but at a meeting held of a large portion of the Freeholders, it was resolved to support Mr. Taylor, notwithstanding his declaration of retiring. Sir W. Gandy has declared himself for the County, and, probably, with Sir Edward Knatchbull, will be returned without opposition. At Dover, Messrs. Jenkinson and Jackson will be returned without opposition, it having been ascertained, that Mr. Jenkinson will not offer, as he will be returned for Chichester. At Hythe Mr. Dodes returns, and besides Sir John Perring, Mr. White, Mr. T. W. Plummer, and Mr. J. W. H. Brydges have offered themselves. At Maidstone, besides Mr. Longman, Mr. Clement Taylor Russell, the nephew of a former representative, has avowed himself; and at Rochester Mr. Barnett has retired.

The announced dissolution of Parliament has produced three Candidates for the Clyde district of Burghs—Glasgow, Rathglen, Dumbarton, and Renfrew: Mr. Houston, the sitting Member, Mr. Campbell, of Blythwood, the late Member, and Mr. Kirkman Finlay.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote and Mr. C. Noel are candidates for Rutland. We do not hear of a third person, unless it be Mr. G. Fledyer, on the Burghley Interest.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough has declined standing member for the city of Lincoln, and J. R. Fazzakerly has declared himself a candidate on the Monson Interest.

The Hon. Drummond Burrell arrived at Boston on Tuesday, preparatory to his canvass; and Mr. Madocks was expected on Wednesday.

The borough of Grantham was canvassed on Wednesday last by the friends of Sir William Earle Welby; and at that time Sir William Mansers was hourly expected.

On Tuesday evening last, at six o'clock, a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of this city took place in the Town Hall, when H. R. Curson, Esq. came forward, and in an able speech expressed his determination of offering himself a Candidate to represent this city in the ensuing Parliament. Mr. Burton, our former Member, after the meeting had broken up, signified his intention of resigning, and an active canvass has since taken place by Mr. Curson, Mr. Lockhart (our former Member), the Hon. George Eden, son of Lord Auckland, and John Atkins Wright, Esq. The election will take place on Wednesday next; and the election for the University, we hear, will take place on the same day; and that for the County on Monday week.—Oxford Paper.

GENERAL ELECTION IN IRELAND.

The constitutional and important resolution, so generally entered into by the Catholics, not to vote for any Candidate who will not unequivocally pledge himself to support the cause of religious freedom, has already produced a great effect, and is likely to be followed with consequences still more beneficial to the general interest of the Empire. It is fully ascertained, that many Candidates, hitherto hostile to Catholic Emancipation, finding that a perseverance in their principles would take from them every

chance of success, have directly and avowedly abandoned these principles, and declared their determination to vote in favour of the Catholic Question—a declaration which they are pledged to repeat upon the hustings. This is a new triumph over intolerance, no matter what the motive may be; but it is incumbent on the Catholics to take care, that they shall not be misled by hollow and illusory professions. It is incumbent upon them to ascertain the precise nature of these declarations in which they are called upon to confide. Do these promises to liberality mean to go the full length of the claims of justice? Is their principle limited to a mere concession of a vote, that the Catholic Question shall be discussed in Parliament? Do they intend to follow that course which the present Ministers will point out to them on the subject? Will they, when elected, change their political creed with the same facility with which they have professedly relinquished all their former prepossessions and convictions? Will they, in short, grant what the Catholics claim, and what they would have them to believe it to be their intention to concede? To these questions it behoves the Catholic to demand and to receive an explicit answer, before he utters that voice which may confer power upon his enemy, and be instrumental in his country's ruin. It has been often remarked, that, during the period of a dissolution of Parliament, the Elector lives in the land of promise. Let him take care, as far as in him lies, to secure the performance of those promises that are poured into his ear by the firmest and most unalterable bonds.

The Election for the County of Longford is fixed for the 17th instant, for the Queen's County, on the same day, for the County of the Town of Galway, on the 16th, for the City of Limerick, on the same day, and for the County of Limerick, on the same day.

Colonel Vereker and Viscount Glenworth have severally addressed the Electors of the City of Limerick.—Mr. Mowell has declined standing Candidate for the County of Limerick. Mr. Standish O'Grady, Mr. Windham Quin, and Col. O'Dell, have addressed the Electors of that County. The following Candidates have also appeared for the places annexed to their names.—Mr. Grattan and Mr. Shaw, for the city of Dublin.—Lord Delvin, Mr. G. Rochford, and Mr. H. R. Pakenham, for Westmeath.—Mr. Hoare Hume and Mr. W. Tighe, for the County of Wicklow.—Mr. La Touche, for the County of Kildare.—Mr. Luke White and Mr. John La Touche, for the County of Leitrim.—Mr. Stephen Mahon for the County of Roscommon.—Mr. James Stewart and Mr. E. Knox join for the County of Tyrone.—Mr. Hardes Lloyd, for the King's County.—Mr. Charles Foxwell, for the County of Monaghan.—For this County a notice is also published of the intention of a new Candidate, not named, to offer himself.—Mr. W. Richardson and Mr. W. Brownlow, for the County of Armagh.—Mr. W. W. Pole and Sir H. Parrell, for the Queen's County.—The friends of Major-General Cole have addressed the Electors of Fermagh in his behalf.—Mr. John Barry, Mr. Nathaniel Snyrd, and Mr. C. Coote, for the County of Cavan.—Mr. W. Talbot, for the County of Dublin.—Mr. D. La Touche and Mr. Walter Bagwell, for the County of Carlow.—Mr. H. C. Montgomery, for the County of Donegal.—Sir M. Somerville and Mr. T. Bligh, for the County of Meath.—Sir F. Flood has addressed the Electors of the County of Wexford.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Carnarthen, on a late voyage from Port Louis to Bombay, in the early part of the monsoon, passing to the southward of the Seychelles, fell in with a small low Island, which is not laid down in any chart or book. It runs from north-west to south-west, is about six or seven miles long, and one or two broad, lat. 7. 7. south, lon. 63. 5. east.

In the course of 1811, the Emperor of Russia founded, at Zarako Zelo, an introductory school for youths destined to fill the first office of the state. Only young nobles of good morals will be admitted; they must already have received the rudiments of general instruction. The number is never to be below twenty; and never to exceed fifty. The number of professors is 14; they teach the Russian, German, and French languages, the moral sciences, mathematics, natural philosophy, history, the belles-lettres, the arts, and the use of arms.

By a sketch of the literature of Russia, from 1801 to 1805, lately published, it appears that the number of works published within five years was 1594; of which 756 were originals, and 838 translations. The number of works translated from the French amounted to 262; the number from the German to 109. The works in theology were 213; those in philosophy only 22; the novels 210. The number by Russian living authors was 339; anonymous works were 742.

A child under eight years of age has lately been exhibited, possessed of wonderful powers for performing arithmetical operations. His name is Zerak Colborn, and he was born at Cabot, in Vermont, in the United States of America, on the 1st of September, 1804. About two years ago, being at that time not six years old, he first began to show his wonderful powers of calculation. His father, who had not given him any other instruction than such as is to be obtained at a small day school, was surprised one day to hear him repeating the products of several numbers. The news of this infant prodigy soon circulated through the neighbourhood, and the father was encouraged to undertake the tour of the United States, and finally to visit London, where they arrived on the 12th of May last. He determines, with facility and dispatch,

the exact number of minutes or seconds in any given period of time. He tells the exact product arising from the multiplication of any numbers, consisting of two, three, or four figures; or, any number, consisting of six or seven places of figures, being proposed, he will determine, with expedition and ease, all the factors of which it is composed. This singular faculty consequently extends to the raising of powers, and to the extraction of the square and cube roots of the number proposed; and likewise to the means of determining whether it be a prime number. At a meeting of friends, this child raised the number 8 progressively to the 16th power, and, in naming the last result, 281,471,976,710,656, he was right in every figure. He was asked the square root of 106929, and, before the number could be written down, he answered 327. He was then required to name the cube root of 268,336,125, and with equal facility and promptness replied 615.—One of the party requested him to name the factors which produced the number 247183, which he immediately did by mentioning the two numbers 941 and 263; which indeed are the only two numbers that will produce it. Another of them proposed 171395 and he named the following factors as the only ones that would produce it, viz. 5—31279, 7—24185, 9—2905, 83—2065, 35—4897, 295—581, and 413—415. He was then asked to give the factors of 35083; but he immediately replied that it had none; which in fact was the case, as 35083 is a prime number. One Gentleman asked him how many minutes there were in 48 years; and before the question could be written down, he replied 25,228,800; and instantly added, that the number of seconds in the same period was 1,513,728,000. In one case, he was asked to tell the square of 4395; he at first hesitated, but, when he applied himself to it, he said it was 19,316,025. On being questioned as to the cause of his hesitation, he replied that he did not like to multiply four figures by four figures; but, said he, "I found out another way, I multiplied 293 by 293, and then multiplied this product twice by the number 15, which produced the same result." On another occasion, the Duke of Gloucester asked him the product of 21,734 multiplied by 543; he immediately replied 11,801,562; but, upon some remark being made, the child said he had, in his own mind, multiplied 6592 by 181. Perhaps this child possesses an intuitive knowledge of some important properties of numbers; and, although he is incapable at present of giving any satisfactory account of the state of his mind, or of communicating to others the knowledge which it is so evident he does possess; yet there is reason to believe that, when his mind is more cultivated, he will be able to divulge the mode by which he operates, and to point out some new principles of calculation. With this view, a number of gentlemen have taken the child under their patronage, and have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of superintending his education.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET—OCTOBER 5.
A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has this morning received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquis of Wellington, K. B.

Villa de Toro, near Burgos, Sept. 21, 1812.
I continued to follow the enemy with the troops under my command till the 16th, when I was joined at Pampelga by three divisions of infantry, and a small body of cavalry, of the army of Galicia; his Excellency the Captain-General Castanos having arrived at head-quarters on the 14th. The enemy had, on the 16th, taken a strong position on the heights behind Celada del Camino, and arrangements were made to attack them on the morning of the 17th, but the enemy retired in the night, and they were driven on the 17th to the heights close to Burgos. They retired through the town in the night, leaving behind them some clothing and other stores, and a large quantity of wheat and barley; and they have since continued their retreat to Briviera, where, it is reported, they have been joined by 7000 conscripts. It is likewise reported, that the Prince of Kealing has been ordered by the local Government of France to come and take the command of the army.

The Castle of Burgos commands the passages of the river Arlanzon, in the neighbourhood, and the roads communicating with them, so completely, that we could not pass the river till the 19th, when we effected that operation in two columns, the 5th division and Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade above, and the 1st division and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, and Major-Gen. Auson's cavalry, below the town.

Burgos is situated in that division of Spain allotted to the Army of the North, and Gen. Caffarelli, who had been here on the 17th, had placed in the Castle a garrison of the troops of that Army, consisting, as it is reported, of 2400 men. The enemy had taken considerable pains to fortify the Castle of Burgos, and had occupied with a horn-work the hill of St. Michael's, which has a considerable command over some of the works of the Castle, at the distance of three hundred yards.

They had likewise occupied other parts of that hill with fleches and other works for the protection of their pickets and outposts.

As soon as the 1st division crossed the Arlanzon, on the 19th, the enemy's outposts were driven in by the light Infantry battalion of Colonel Sterling's brigade, under the command of the Hon. Major Cocks, supported by Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, and the enemy's outposts on the hill of St. Michael's, with the exception of the horn-work, were occupied by our troops, which were posted close to the horn-work.

As soon as it was dark, the same troops, with the addition of the 42d regiment, attacked and carried by assault the horn-work which the Enemy had occupied in strength. In this operation Brigadier-General Pack, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, of the 1st Portuguese regiment, Colonel Campbell, of the 10th, Major Williams, of the 4th Canadian, Major De la 42d regiment, distinguished themselves; the latter, in particular, led the attack of the Enemy's post in the morning, and entered the horn-work with his force at night. We took three pieces of cannon, one Captain, and 62 prisoners; but I am sorry to add, that our own loss was severe, as appears by the enclosed return.

It was impossible to ascertain the exact state of the works of the Castle of Burgos, till we had obtained possession of the hill of St. Michael's.

Since the 19th, we have been employed in establishing ourselves on the hill of St. Michael's, and in constructing those works which are best calculated to forward our future operations.

The whole of the Army have crossed the Arlanzon, with the exception of the 6th division, and our division of Spanish Infantry.

I have accounts from Sir Rowland Hill, of the 14th; he was then at Truxillo, and had received my orders, and was to be at Orpesa on the 18th.

I have not heard that Marshal Sault has yet left Granada; he was still there on the 8th. General Ballasteros had followed the Enemy's movements from the Guadalete, and had been very successful; he was at Loja on the 6th. The Enemy had abandoned Andujar and Jaen.

The last accounts I have from Alicante are of the 10th inst. Joseph Bonaparte's Army, and that of Surhet, were still in Valencia.

I have no late accounts from Cadiz.

Returned of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of his Excellency the Marquis of Wellington, K. B. in the assault and capture of Fort St. Michael, on the 19th Sept. 1812.

Killed.—British—General Staff—1 Major.
2d Batt. 24th Foot—1 rank and file.
1st Batt. 42d Foot—1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 59 rank and file.
2d Batt. 5th Foot—1 rank and file.
3d Batt. 60th Foot—1 sergeant, 2 rank and file.
1st Batt. 79th Foot—5 rank and file.
1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion—1 sergeant.
Killed.—Portuguese—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 2 sergeants, 19 rank and file.
Wounded.—British—Coldstream Guards—1 sergeant, 2 rank and file.
3d Foot Guards—2 rank and file.
2d Batt. 24th Foot—1 sergeant, 10 rank and file.
1st Batt. 42d Foot—5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 volunteer, 10 sergeants, 1 drummer, 153 rank and file.
2d Batt. 5th Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 11 rank and file.
3d Batt. 60th Foot—1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file.
1st Batt. 79th Foot—2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 19 rank and file.
Missing.—Portuguese—10 rank and file.

Total Loss.
Killed—1 major, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 5 sergeants, 60 rank and file.
Wounded—5 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 21 sergeants, 297 rank and file.
Missing—10 rank and file.

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AMERICA.

From the New York Gazette of the 24th Aug.
The President and heads of departments are assembled at Washington, and a Cabinet Council was to have been held on Saturday or Monday. The several subjects which will, it is said, engage the attention of the Council are, the armistice concluded between Gen. Dearborn and the Governor of Canada, and the repeal of the British Orders in Council, which repeal makes it imperative on the President to issue a Proclamation repealing the non-importation law. We do not pretend to anticipate the determinations of the Council, but hope their decisions will be honourable to the country, and open the way to a speedy restoration of peace.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this town, dated the 18th inst.
One of the most ferocious of the banditti, who had been arrested in Annapolis, was last night brought to this city, and delivered over to the Magistrates. A mob of about 150 immediately assembled, threatening vengeance if he were not bail. A party took their station at the jail, determined to rescue him. The Magistrates were intimidated, and admitted him to bail in the paltry sum of 500 dollars, although the offence charged was murder.

From the New York Gazette and General Advertiser of the 27th August.
FOURSCRIPT.
By the Expedition Stage we have received Philadelphia Papers of yesterday morning, which contain the following information:—

We have good reason to believe [says the Philadelphia Gazette] that the President of the United States has rejected the proposed armistice between General Dearborn and the Governor of Canada, and that six days notice should be immediately given to the respective officers, of the recommencement of hostilities.

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We yesterday received the National Intelligence of the 22d instant, but, to our surprise, found it without the least notice from our Executive, respecting the receipt of the reiteration of the Orders in Council.

Georgetown, Aug. 21.—Baltimore remains in the same unhappy state of insecurity, and subject to the command of a mob. The Grand Jury have as yet made no presentment, except for the destruction of the house office in Gay-street. One of Governor Wright's patriots, Woleslager, was arrested in Ann-Arundel County, and carried to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, in a packet. From the wharf he proceeded to the Judge's, in triumph, and, only in consequence of persuasion, was induced to give bail, though it was asked in a small amount, and received from indifferent sureties. Meanwhile a number of the mob was collected, with a view to rescue him, in case he had been committed to prison. Before the Judge, we are told, he manifested the continuance of his riotous inclination, by expressing the satisfaction he should feel at seeing another commotion.

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left New York 29th of August, and Halifax 10th of September. The public opinion in New York was much against war with this country; but still it was expected, from the known opinion of President Madison, that the differences between America and England would not be easily adjusted. The packet left lying at New York the American frigate John Adams, 32 guns, and the day following spoke his Majesty's ship Shannon, 38 guns, on a cruise off Sandy Hook, and was informed that she had parted with his Majesty's ships Eolus, 38, and Belvidere, 36, on the night of the 28th.

A Cartel arrived at Halifax on the 8th ult. from New York, which had been boarded on the