

BUENOS AYRES PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE SUPERIOR GOVERNMENT.

CITIZENS—Some Spaniards, the enemies of our liberty, have combined with the Chiefs of Monte Video a horrible plan to give a mortal blow to the existence of the country, by surprising our quarters, destroying the Government, assassinating your Magistrates, proscribing the meritorious citizens, dissolving the state, and finally, delivering up the country, covered with American blood, to the ominous yoke of the despots.

BUENOS AYRES, JULY 17.—By the latest accounts we learn, that Goyeneche, at the head of a division of 3000 men, was advancing to Cochabamba, having routed some detachments that opposed his march. He may, perhaps, occupy the capital of that province, but he will be again compelled to abandon it; for no sooner does his army march out from any place, than the valiant patriotic inhabitants are re-animated with the spirit of independence.

JULY 24.—The Portuguese troops commenced their retreat from San Francisco on the 13th of July. In consequence of the events which have recently occurred here, the Government of Monte Video has prohibited all intercourse with us under pain of death.

AUGUST 7.—By the latest accounts from Don Manuel Belgrano, General of the Army of Peru, dated the 28th of July, we learn that the canonically attached to that army, under the direction of the Baron de Olenberg, proceeds very successfully. Already two 8-inch mortars and two 6-inch howitzers have been cast, and they are now moulding some culverins.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

We have a few New York Journals to the 25th ult. which present scarcely any information characteristic of the beligerent state of America.

The Convention of Republican Delegates from the several Counties of the State of New Jersey, has addressed Mr. Madison. The following are extracts from the Address, and the American President's reply:

ADDRESS.

On behalf of the citizens of this State, and of ourselves, we, Sir, assure you we are now as much in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war, until our wrongs are redressed, and our rights restored, as we have heretofore been of the preservation of peace, while it could be maintained without a surrender of our rights and interests.

ANSWER.

Sir—I have received the Address from the Convention of Republican Delegates from the several Counties, &c. When the United States assumed and established their rank among the nations of the earth, they assumed and established a common Sovereignty on the high seas, as well as the exclusive Sovereignty within their territorial limits.

FRENCH PAPERS TO THE 21ST INST.

PARIS, OCT. 18.—According to private letters from Koenigsberg, under date of the 31st of October, the garrison of Riga having made a vigorous sortie, with the intention of burning and destroying the park of artillery, destined for carrying on the siege of that place, the Prussian troops, under Marshal (the Duke of Tarentum, promptly evacuated the field (de parc) without losing a caisson or piece of artillery, and fell back to induce the enemy to engage. The Russian fell into the snare. Then the Prussians having arrived at the position they had determined on, commenced the battle. The affair was very hot, and the victory complete.

abundance of grain this year has considerably lowered the price. In order to complete the magazines, a part of the contributions will be raised in Riga.

LATVIA, OCT. 8.—By intelligence from the North we learn, that the Polish legion which formed the garrison of Posen has left that town for Smolensk, where it will remain till further orders.

General Tomassow is still charged with the command of the Russian Army in Volynia. General Tschischagow, who commands the army which comes from the Danube, has provisionally established his head-quarters at Kameneck, in Podolia. The report of his having advanced to Stany Constantinow, is erroneous.

PARIS, OCT. 19.—We have received private letters from Moscow, which inform us that, since the re-establishment of order in that city, the inhabitants have resumed their usual occupations. Provisions are abundant, and the troops in barracks observe an admirable discipline.

PARIS, OCT. 15.—An individual, who has arrived from London, states that, during twenty-four hours, it was believed in that city that the Russian army had been victorious. There were no kind of hopes to which they did not deliver themselves up. The Ministerial Priests represented the French flying towards the Vistula, and the Opposition Journals themselves appeared to give credit to the pompous relation of Lord Cathcart.

PARIS, OCT. 19.—We have received intelligence from Moscow, dated the 31st of October. His Majesty had left his head-quarters there a winter before he set off there—there were already three degrees of cold. A letter from Danabourgh announces that Marshal the Duke of Tarentum has had a very brilliant affair with the Russian corps commanded by General Essen.

PARIS, OCT. 20.—The latest intelligence from Moscow is dated to the 31st Oct. At that time the rains had ceased, and the weather set in. The inhabitants of Moscow, who have been treated with the utmost humanity, have recovered from that situation into which the proclamations, false intelligence, and deceitful promises of their chiefs had raised them. They quietly resume their ordinary occupations, and only think of repairing their disasters.

DRESDEN, OCT. 8.—Private intelligence states, that the French troops have entered the town of Twer, between Moscow and Petersburg.

NAPLES, SEPT. 30.—It is not yet known whether the explosion, which took place during the last Parliament of Sicily, should be attributed to the English partisans, or those belonging to the Court. The Duke of Craco has, however, been arrested even in the Palace of King Ferdinand. It is said that Queen Caroline has at length obtained permission to proceed to Vienna. It is added, the English officer sent a frigate to convey her to Trieste, but her Majesty refused, preferring to make the voyage in a Sicilian frigate. It is besides said, that she will take with her Prince Leopold, the Duke of Gesso, and the Marquis Santo Mario.

FREEDOM OF ELECTION.

KILKENNY, OCTOBER 28.—On Saturday last, our two County Members, Hon. James Butler and Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby, were re-elected without opposition. Very little of an important nature took place at the Court-house, if we except a huzza thrown out by some Gentleman present, that the honour of representing such a county as this, would be well worthy the acceptance of the oldest son of any Nobleman, however illustrious or exalted he might otherwise be; and that it looked like a disparagement to the county to have it represented in Parliament by the third or fourth son of a Peer, whilst the heir of the same family preferred sitting for the English Borough. This idea was very much in unison with ours, and harmonized with the public heart of the meeting.

land had craved beneath it. The effect of the legislation ingloriously, as here done in this country, would she be the nation renewed in acts and manners that she is to day? No people understand better than Englishmen, so far as concerns themselves; none are better qualified to give an answer to the question therefore. Is it reasonable to imagine England in that which has immortalized her? Is she one standard for herself, and a different one for the rights and liberties of other nations? If virtuous in her to originate the circulation of a new political life, self-impelled, and self-sustained, would it or could it be construed into guilt for other nations to attempt a similar experiment? If an English Parliament were to commit a *judicium*, and transport its corps or carcass to this country, how would the independent Electors of York, shew their indignation at finding Lord Minto's son and heir standing for Tallots-bill, against such *obscurity*, whilst the bravings or *rejoice* of the family, as they would phrase it, were employed to represent the Yorkshire population and voice? However, where an entire family is created by the purport principles of liberality and patriotism, it is easy to make an apology for mere want of form. Every member of the House of Commons is a staunch friend of freedom and justice; what comes our objection to? Our objection is not accurate, but *epistolatory*. We wish for more representatives the noblest amongst noble sons; our hearts claim a preference to the oldest, and is not a people of fishermen as generous and a good matter for representation as the corrupt deities of a rotten English Borough?

CITY ELECTORS.—In our last we alluded to some manly struggles that were making by the independent interest of Kilkenny, to release from its captivity, and restore to freedom, the elective franchise of this City, which had been for a series of years past unconstitutionally annexed, and held, as it were, by a tenure like that of private property. Liberty has something in it elastic; no sooner was one voice raised in its behalf, than it was multiplied into a shout, and perched the City in flying suspensions. Major Bryan made the first effort to put down a corrupt influence, and the manner in which he was supported does infinite credit to the honesty and understanding of our fellow-townsmen. On last Saturday the rival Candidates made their appearance the second time, and the strength and support arrayed on the independent side was really formidable. But it appeared that patriotism, and a becoming sense of danger, had operated a marvellous change on the late electors. They were ready to enter into every amicable and conciliatory arrangement with those, until now excluded. Mr. Collins, therefore, whose only aim always was, the assertion of constitutional freedom for himself and fellow-citizens, declined the poll for this term, and his opponent was declared accordingly duly returned.

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH IS EXTRACTED FROM THE WEST BRITON:—MAY LUKER, committed for refusing to declare the father of her bastard child, born in the parish of St. Andrew, which still persists in her refusal to declare the father. SHE HAS BEEN IN PRISON NEARLY THREE YEARS. I shall not suppose that this unhappy woman, this Mary Luke, is a young creature, who falls into the hands of some matured seducer, and whose conduct before her fall was decorous and praiseworthy, though this may have been the fact. But allowing that she may have been an unfortunated and a wanton woman, and that she deliberately committed the crime for which she is now suffering, still there is something in her behaviour which, in my opinion, calls for sympathy, and even respect. Instead of screening her betrayer, as too many have done before, by naming an innocent person as the father of her child, she suffers all the horrors of a protracted confinement, rather than bring reproach upon the man who gained her affection, though he appears, in thus abandoning her to such a fate, to have added meanness to his other offence. The Justices may call her firmness obstinacy, in so far as they have ever ready at command; but the fact is, that Mary Luke, whatever may have been her faults, plainly shows that she possesses, in an eminent degree, the virtue of fortitude; and if she has been induced to make a promise of secrecy to the partner of her guilt, she adds to this noble quality the higher merit of fidelity.

TAKING IT, however, for granted, that this ill-fated female is both vicious and obstinate, has she not already sufficiently expiated her offence by an imprisonment of NEARLY THREE YEARS!—Do these Cornish Magistrates mean to shut up the woman for life? Have they the power to do this? If so, we had better not talk of the humanity of the British laws, or sneer at the tender mercies of the Legislature. Among the gentlemen thus dressed up in a little brief authority, which they appear to me to use so improperly, I see that there are two gentlemen of the cloth—Clergymen, I suppose of the Church of England—orthodox followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. If they were not in the majority on this committee of Mary Luke, I heartily pity them. The Founder of their Faith, as we are told, acted a very different part.

THE FURNITURE of said House, together with a new PIANO-FORTE, a London-made MAN-GLER, an excellent double-barrelled GUN, London-made, with two sets of barrels, and case complete, all in good preservation. Also some PLATE and PLATED ARTICLES, BOTTLED WINES, of good Quality, an excellent HALF-LIGHTER, with materials, several Boxes of good MANURE, 14 Lighter-loads of which are Street Manure, four Boat-Loads of LIME-STONE, with a variety of other Articles. The Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and to continue until all are sold. Terms—Cash.

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TO BE LET, and immediate possession given on a 21 years lease, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLEMING-TOWN, 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, all in good cultivation, and one mile of Loggins. There is a very considerable Lime Market, and Water Carriage from 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 Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount LISMORE, Shaubally, Clogheen—or to ROGER CANNING, Waterford. October 31, 1812.

TO BE SOLD, THE FREESIMPLE ESTATE of INCHINCULLEP, containing 470 Acres, situated within 9 miles of the Town of Tipperary, and one of Capel, white, let many years since to R. SAUND, of Carrick, who has, for the last 14 years, been in possession of the Term of three Lives, one of which went to America, and has not been heard of these 12 years.

Also, the LANDS of PHYSICIANSTOWN, held for a Lease of Lives, responsible for ever, at a Treaty of Guinea Free, containing 187 Acres, situated within 5 miles of the Town of Callan, and now held under a Lease of 3 Lives, by Simeon BROWN, Esq. made many years since, at the yearly Profit-Rent of £45. Proposals (in writing only) will be received by Mr. CHARLES BOYNE O'NEILL, Esq. Waterford, or Wm. HARRIS BRADSHAW, Esq. 48, Harcourt Street, Dublin, who will close with a Purchaser as soon as the Value is offered. Waterford, October 10, 1812.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BERNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

THE high honour you have conferred, and the important trust you have again reposed in the hands of my Brother, Lieut.-Colonel PONSONBY, demand his warmest and most grateful acknowledgments.—To have received so proud a mark of the approbation and esteem of his Fellow-Citizens, will be to him, amidst the dangers and hardships of War, a source of the most heartfelt satisfaction, at once a full reward for the past, and the strongest encouragement to future exertion; and I hope I shall not be accused of too far indulging the partiality which I must naturally feel, if I venture to add, that, as it will form the highest boast of his life, so it will reflect no dishonour upon you, that to have remembered one who is not undistinguished even amidst the ranks of the British Army. When those claims which must be discharged at all hazards, and under all circumstances, the claims of his duty as a Soldier, shall have been satisfied, he will hasten to pay his earliest attention to you, to whom in Gratitude every thing is due. It will then be his first care to attend to the Interests of the County of Kilkenny in particular, and of the Empire in general. In the mean time, I trust you will accept from me, in his name, his Thanks for the partiality and indulgence which have been manifested towards him, the assurance of his sense of the high honour which has been done him, and of the sacred and arduous duty which you have again committed to his charge.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, Your obliged humble Servant, WM. F. S. PONSONBY.

THE PATENTERS have given the above name to a Salt of British manufacture, to distinguish it from Stour, Common, British Bay, Patent, or Fishery Salt, which will be found, upon trial, to be equal, if not superior, to the best Foreign Salt, possessing in a pre-eminent degree its essential property, of durability and firmness of grain in pickle, and between layers of Provision, or fish, and containing more REAL SALT in a given weight.

THE Manufacture of SOLID SALT, being fusion by heat only, without the intervention of either brine or water, renders it not only free from an adhering moisture, but also from the quantity of water forming a constituent part of every other variety of salt, British or Foreign, amounting together frequently to 10 per cent.

THE SOLID SALT is recommended, therefore, in the fullest confidence of its giving the utmost satisfaction in every department of the Provision Trade, and owing to its peculiar characteristic solidity, particularly for packing, not only Meat of all kinds, but Fish also.

THE PATENTERS have also to observe, that by their process they can manufacture the SOLID SALT of any desired size of the barrel, for the first operation of striking or salting, or large ground for packing. The SOLID SALT has been made use of by many of the most eminent practical men in the Provision Trade, as well as those in the Fishery; in all cases giving the greatest satisfaction. It has also, by order of the Honourable the Commissioners of the Victualling Board, been subjected to an experiment at Deptford, where a most decided preference has been given to it.

With the most perfect conviction of its superiority and value, the Patenters feel assured that it only requires to be known, to be universally made use of. Messrs. J. and T. Marshall and Co. of Northwich, the only manufacturers of the solid Salt, have appointed Messrs. Whitehouse and Galin, of Liverpool, Agents for the sale of it, to whom any orders and communications are requested to be addressed.

THE PRICE is forty Shillings per Ton, of Forty Bushels. A Specimen of the Salt may be seen, on application to Mr. THOMAS KERRISON, of Waterford, which the Patenters earnestly solicit to be sent to the Provision Trade to inspect, being confident it will be found to possess every requisite, to ensure the general use of it.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 6s. 9d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

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SACKS FOR SALE.

HENRY SMITH has just received, per the Benaa, a large supply of the best English SACKS, which he will sell at 2s. each, for approved Bills at Three Months date. Waterford, October 20, 1812.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—NOV. 2.

Table with market prices for Butter, Tallow, Lard, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

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COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

General Cole, 354 Mr. Brooke, 230 General Archdall, 129

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Mr. James Daly, 3150 Mr. D. B. Daly, 2113 Colonel Eyre, 1485

TOWN OF GALWAY.

Hon. F. Ponsonby, 218 Mr. V. Blake, 143

COUNTY OF COIK, OCTOBER 31.

Lord Bernard, 1314 Hon. Mr. Harcourt, 1275 Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, 597 Mr. Leader, 115

CITY OF CORK, OCTOBER 31.

Longfield, 834 Colburn, 605 Hutchinson, 589

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, OCTOBER 31.

State of the Poll on the above day. Mathew, 194 Prittie, 159 Bagwell, 58

Gross Poll.

Mathew, 5007 Bagwell, 2629 Prittie, 2517

EXTRAORDINARY MAIL ROBBERY.

From a London Paper of October 27. We are sorry to announce one of the most extensive robberies of the mill that has occurred since the establishment of mail coaches—a plan which proposed to give not only additional security, but also perfect security to the conveyance of letters. When the fact of the robbery reached the Exchange, it got into general circulation, and produced a considerable degree of alarm and agitation throughout the city. At an early hour Mr. Freeling, Secretary to the General Post-Office, gave information at the Mansion-house, where the deposition of the guard was taken.—The examination was private, of course but we understand, that last night, while the Leeds mail-coach was proceeding at a sharp pace, between Kettering and Higham Ferrers, the coachman spoke to the guard, and not being able, or pretending not

TIMBER, DEALS, &c. &c.

PENROSE AND CO. HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR YARD, Pitch Pine, Yellow Pine, Drum Timber and Deals, lately arrived, Oaks, Laths, Lead, Plaster of Paris, &c. AND HAVE LANDED A Large Assortment of Welch Slates. Waterford, Oct. 31, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 1st OF NOVEMBER NEXT, For each Term as may be agreed upon, PART of the LANDS of ABBENNY and FARREN, in the County of Tipperary, containing 13 Acres, and 14 SLATE QUARRIES adjacent. These Lands are within three Miles of Carrick-on-Suir, and six of Callan, and will be set together or in separate Lots. Long Leases can be given to solvent and improving Tenants. Proposals, in Writing (not paid), will be received by H. H. LEVINGS, Esq. Traamore, October 14, 1812.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR IRELAND.

County of Mayo—Right Hon. Denis Brown, and Hon. Col. Dillon. County of Caran—Nathaniel Sneyd, and John Barry, Esqrs. Borough of Ennis—Colonel Magennis. County of Roscommon—Major-General Stephen Mahon, and Arthur French, Esq. County of Carlow—Col. La Touche, and Mr. Bruen.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

CARRICKFERGUS. A. Chichester, Esq., 540 E. D. Wilson, Esq., 339

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

John Latouche, Esq., 2858 H. J. Clements, Esq., 1902 Luke White, Esq., 1336

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to bear what he said in answer, requested that he would lean forwards over the coach. The guard did so, and continued about five minutes in conversation with him, and on resuming his seat, found, to his astonishment, that the lock of the lid of the hind part of the coach, where the bags are deposited, had been forced. He instantly ordered the coach to be stopped, and communicated to the driver the extraordinary occurrence that had taken place, and his suspicions that some serious injury had been sustained. The coach having pulled up, the guard and the coachman proceeded to examine the depositary of the mails, and missed no less than 16 bags! The following may be depended upon as a correct list of the missing bags:

Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Mansfield, Barnsley, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Nottingham, Chesterfield, Sheffield, Hotherham, Melton Mowbray, Kettering, Thrapston, Oakham, Uppingham.

The coachman also underwent a private examination, but, for reasons that may occur to the reader, the Solicitor of the Post-Office has taken the precaution of preventing any part of the examination from being made public in this early stage of a transaction involved in no ordinary mystery.

In order to detect the guilty, and to restore the property abstracted to its owners, the Lord Mayor, on the suggestion of the Solicitor of the Post-Office, sent off marshals and police-officers in all directions, to apprise the Bankers in London and Westminster of the extensive robbery, and to stop such persons as should present bills, and drafts of payment from the towns whose mails had not reached the Post-office this morning; and printed circulars will this evening be forwarded by post to every post-town in the United Kingdom for the same purpose. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators of this systematic, rather than daring robbery, will meet a punishment commensurate with a crime which has a tendency to shake public confidence, and to cramp the mercantile intercourse of the country, upon which its stability and prosperity, as a commercial nation, so essentially depend.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

A mail from Corunna has furnished some details of the operations before Burgos. The absence of the resistance made by the garrison of that place, and the deficiency of heavy artillery, and of other means of a regular siege, we suppose deemed unnecessary in the presumed weakness of the fortifications, have made a serious difference in the results of the campaign, which afforded such vast and glorious prospects, when Lord Wellington arrived thus far north, pursuing the remains of the enemy, who had not so signally defeated at Salamanca. It appears, that Lord Wellington, when he set out on this northern expedition, thought that every thing depended on the rapidity of his movements; and consequently, that it would be useless and mischievous to encounter the army with heavy artillery. We believe that Burgos was not thought of as a place of any strength, which less as a place in which a garrison of two or three thousand men could look the whole army under Lord Wellington in the face, and detain them near a month, standing assaults, making sorties against the approaches, and causing the loss of a vast number of gallant Officers and soldiers. We think it likely, that this defence would render it necessary to close the campaign upon the Ebro, without pursuing the enemy beyond that river, and pressing them back upon Pamplona, and even laying siege to, and taking that fortress, as we were at one time sanguine enough to anticipate. But even Lord Wellington cannot always command success.

We believe there has not been any official, nor, indeed, any regular account of any kind from the expedition under Gen. Maitland, since it sailed from Mahon. The following letter contains some details of the proceedings of that force; all that we have known about it hitherto has consisted in the summary notices in Lord Wellington's dispatches, amounting merely to the dates of his Lordship's advices from Gen. Maitland.

"Near Alicante, Sept. 16.—I informed you of the stormy way we were embarked at Majorca. We went first to the coast of Catalonia, where we were prevented from forming a wind-mill, strongly fortified, by the Admiral, who proved it would cost us five or 600 men, and that we could not keep it, or embark again. We came here, wasted five days in Alicante, and marched to Monforte, 12 miles in eight hours, where we remained two days more. The General then retreated to Alicante, leaving the front covered by our cavalry, about 200. The enemy were plundering all the towns, where they have levied contributions and rations. Many of our posts had to retreat 20 miles, and I wonder the French have not cut them off. The Spanish divisions of Roche and Whittingham are quartered at Xixona, Muchanuel, and the villages near Alicante; the German legion, at St. Vincente and Palarmo; the English, in Alicante, where they are erecting batteries and fortifying a position. I do not think Suchet will advance here; but he might send a division,

