

of Salamanca; that by repeated incursions of our cavalry and voltigeurs many prisoners were made, and desertion, which was at its height, encouraged—no mention, however, is made of any attempts at retribution on our side, or any loss sustained by us. After repeatedly offering battle in vain, by affected retreat our army was deluded, and had a presumption to advance, when our crafty adversary turned upon, and routed them; "at Castrigone, several battalions were sabred;" dreadful carnage!—but by our return of killed and wounded on the 18th, in this affair took place, our total loss in killed (see p. 95); but, in short, precipitate flight saved our army from annihilation—the invective here thrown against its illustrious Commander, forcibly indicates the malicious envy that instigated it, and which would no longer be curbed. A multiplicity of causes is next assigned for not wishing to remain any longer in that neighbourhood, but we conceive the most plausible one was omitted—however, they retreated on retiring, and to cloak their intentions some skirmishing was allowed on the 22d; and in a few days, this trusty report informs us of the result of a great battle, which it calls *skirmishing*—but the error is obvious, for if it was allowed that the engagement was general, more particulars should be detailed, and the great deception that would thereby be necessary, would be too difficult a task for this dexterous votarist of fiction's banner to undertake. But what stomach could gorge the extravagant relation? In this *skirmish*, several of our regiments were overthrown, all our Generals killed or wounded—these assertions are easily made, but why did they retreat to the Douro after an action in which they claim such decided superiority? But now we come to the most amusing part of the narrative, by comparing it with Marquis Wellington's despatches, we might find other causes for the losses which we acknowledge to have sustained. We should be desirous to know what trophies they have acquired, but our wish is not to be gratified until they are translated, our suspense we believe would never terminate so well, however, even "by their excess of success that we were enabled to make Generals Bonnet and Carrier prisoners. In action, this sly quibbler, their losses were trifling; but "sickness has thinned their ranks to a terrible extent"—excellent! probably emanative from an extraordinary quantity of lead and iron—for these metallic commodities we believe possess a pestilential property.—What gravity it is stated, that at present it was impossible to remove the hospitals at Valladolid—where, invention, although so surprisingly fertile throughout the production, was cast on a barren soil, no cause is assigned. Their artillery (which we have taken) "the bad roads have rendered useless." Standards not to be had—perhaps they might be found not far from Westminster. We hope that "unforeseen events," similar to those that rendered it inadvisable for Joseph to unite at Burgos, would prevent Soult's progress in his intended pursuit, and render his designs abortive—General Hill's corps yet "disposed of." The date of this faithful relation 13 days after the action, is sufficiently indicative of the difficulty of its invention, and the haste with which they retired. On this summary review, without contradicting their boasts, we perceive they were not defeated, by their own account they retained all its attending consequences. If we judge by the clue this egregious and glaring error affords, of the French reports in the contest, the prospect would then be most

for any person or persons who shall have occasion to pay any sum of money to any person or persons whatsoever, whether for himself, herself, or themselves, or for any other person or persons whatsoever, to bring and tender as part of the sum so to be paid, a piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, of sufficient size, and duly stamped with a proper stamp denoting the duty payable on a receipt for such sum, and to require a receipt thereon, or on some other piece of vellum, parchment, or paper duly stamped; and thereupon the said piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, so tendered shall be received in the payment of such sum as if the same were lawful money to the amount of such duty, and the same shall be a good tender to that amount.

And be it enacted, that every person receiving payment in Ireland, either by money, or by any bill or bills, draft or drafts, cheque or cheques, note or notes, or other security, or securities for money, who shall, upon demand, refuse to give a receipt for the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

And be it further enacted, that if any person in Ireland in the employment of another or others shall, for the use of his employer or employers, whether in the name or names of such employer or employers, or in his own or any other name, give any receipt or other discharge in which a less sum shall be expressed than the sum actually received, either in cash, or by any cheque, draft, bill, note, or other security for money, with an intent to evade any of the said duties which shall then be payable, or divide the sum actually paid as aforesaid into divers receipts, or by any general acknowledgment or use of the words "settled" or "paid," or "entered," or "by cash," or such like or any other word or words, or by any signature or initials, or by any other words, letters, or marks intended to answer the purposes of a receipt, or to denote that the money for which a receipt ought to be given has been paid, or by any means endeavour to evade any of the said duties, or be guilty of or concerned in any fraudulent contrivance to defraud his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any of the said duties, such person or persons so offending shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of twenty pounds; and such act of such person or persons so offending shall, as to all pecuniary penalties to which such matter shall be subject under this or any other act of parliament, be considered as the act of the person or persons in whose employment the person so offending shall be, and the clerk or other person committing any of the offences herein-before mentioned, upon being convicted thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and be punished by fine and imprisonment, and other corporal punishment, or any one or two of the said modes, at the discretion of the court before whom he or she shall be tried.

Wm. Rowan, Esq. Provost of Tralee, pursuant to a resolution from several respectable inhabitants of that town and its vicinity, has appointed the 5th inst. (tomorrow) for holding a meeting to take into consideration the expediency of presenting a petition to the Post-masters General of Ireland, for an arrangement that shall give to Tralee the advantage of a six days post by Limerick.

Duncannon Races commence on the 10th inst. and the Races of Tramore, on Thursday, 24th inst.—Ballyspellan Races commence on Monday next.

The Bishop of Norwich and family, embarked at Donaghadee for Portpatrick, on Sunday last.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, arrived in Dublin, on Tuesday last, from his shooting tour at Florence Court, co. Fermanagh, the seat of the Earl of Eniskillen.

Her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, was expected to return to Dublin on Tuesday last, from a tour in the county of Wicklow.

Mr. Peele, the new Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, arrived in Dublin on Tuesday last.

Saturday, the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Limerick, Mrs. and the Misses Warburtons, left the See House, for South Wales and London.

On Saturday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, three armed and disguised ruffians deliberately walked into the house of E. T. M. Butler, Esq. within less than a mile of Clonmel, and forcibly carried away his gold watch, and about twelve pounds in cash; and, to add to the crime of molesting this good and much esteemed gentleman, one of them most barbarously discharged a pistol at him, loaded with slugs, most of which happily passed his person and struck into the wall; one of them tore his left check, but we are happy to say the wound is not of extensive mischief. The most prompt and surgical aid was immediately administered to him, and he is in a fair way of speedy recovery.

His Majesty's brig Trinculo, Capt. Renny, sailed on Tuesday from Cork, for Loughswilly, for the purpose of relieving the Stock. Same day the Virago gun-brig, Lieutenant Pittman, arrived at Cove.

South Cork regiment, vice Hill promoted to a lieutenancy.

Captain R. Maunsell is appointed to the command of the Chatham.

A most fatal accident happened on Thursday, in the family of Mr. William Smith, Methodist preacher, town of Bandon; an amiable young girl, a Miss Smith, aged about eleven years, who was on a visit to her sister, through some unhappy accident, while sitting near the parlour fire, rehearsing a task, her cloth took fire when the blaze became instantly so violent, that the most immediate assistance was rendered, she was so miserably burned that she expired on Friday morning at ten o'clock.

On Friday evening last, a very melancholy occurrence took place at Drumcondra, near Dublin. A Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were sitting apparently in the greatest harmony in their parlour, when the unfortunate lady, in a sudden fit of insanity, got up, took down a case of pistols that were hanging charged over the fireplace, presented one at her husband, and shot him through the heart before he could understand what she was about. She then attempted to put an end to her own existence with the other, but having missed fire, she searched for a knife to cut her throat. In the meantime a servant man, alarmed by the report of the first pistol, entered the room, and he arrived just in time to rescue his mistress from the untimely end of her ill-fated husband.—*Freeman's Journal*.

BIRTH,
Sunday last, at Rathkeale Abbey, the lady of George Leake, Esq. of a son.

On Sunday morning, in Cork, the lady of Counsellor Mac Donnell, of a daughter.

MARRIED,
Wednesday last, at Kildeedy church, James Sullivan, Esq. Captain 83d Regt. 1st Batt. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Ashe, of Crean, in this county.
By the Rev. James Ellard, at Kilfinane church, on Saturday last, Hugh Brady, of Temple Brady, county Limerick, Esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of Stephen Collins, of Spring-lodge, in said county, Esq.

DIED,
At Salamanca, on the 23d ult. Major Henry Belson, of the 13th Portuguese Regt. late Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Coleman, and Major of Brigade to Gen. Collins.

In London, Lieut. Colonel J. Armstrong, formerly of Lisgrode, Co. Fermanagh; Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York, and Major in the 50th foot.

On Friday last, Mary, youngest daughter of David Leahy, Esq. of Shanakiel, county Cork.

In Clonmel, Lieut. Wilson, of the Montgomery Regt.

PRICE OF BUTTER—Sept. 4.
Fullbunds.—1st quality 118s.—2d 114s.—3d 106s.—4th 98s.
Coarse—1st quality 116s.—2d 112s.—3d 104s.—4th 96s.

Rapeseed 50s. per barrel.
Exchange on the 2d inst. Dublin on London $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.

HOUSE IN FRANCIS-STREET.

TO BE LET, for 21 years, the House in Francis-Street, now occupied by Doctor HARGROVE:—This House is in complete order, and fit for the immediate reception of a tenant.

Application to Mr. PATRICK GORMAN, Deamark-street. Limerick, Sept. 4, 1812.

AUCTION OF TOBACCOS.

JAMES & NICHOLAS MURPHY,
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

On Monday next, the 7th September,
At their STORES, MORRISON'S ISLAND, CORK,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

Fifty Hhds. of Prime TOBACCOS.
Cork, September 3.

AUCTION OF HAY.

In the matter of }
WALTER M. WHITE, } TO be Sold by Auction on
a Bankrupt. } the Lands of CLOONKANE,
in the North Liberties of
the City of Limerick, on Tuesday,
the 8th instant, at one o'clock, by order of JOHN
PHILIPS, Merchant, assignee, about 30 Tons well-
saved UPLAND HAY.—Terms at Sale.

THOMAS SEYMOUR, AUCTIONEER,
Limerick, 1st Sept. 1812.