

[ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS.]

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, State of New York, dated Sept. 17, 1812.

"On the 15th, about 25 British boats passed up this place on the St. Lawrence, laden with military stores. About 140 of our militia, from Ogdensburg and Hamilton, posted themselves on an island, with one gun-boat, to obstruct their passage; and, on the approach of the enemy, our militia attacked and drove them from their boats into the woods; but, for want of small boats to pursue them, the enemy had time to rally and return to the charge, and, after an action of three hours, they were reinforced by two gun-boats, and a large body of men from Prescott, and the ammunition of our men being nearly exhausted, they abandoned the enterprise, and returned to their respective quarters, with the loss of one man, and two wounded. Enemy's loss not known."

[FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.] Copies of Letters from Brigadier-General Hull, to the Department of War, accompanying the Dispatch published in our last.

Sandwich, August 7, 1812.

Sir—On the 4th Instant, Major Van Horn, of Colonel Findlay's regiment of Ohio Volunteers, was detached from this army, with the command of 200 men, principally riflemen, to proceed to the river Raisin; and, further, if necessary, to meet and reinforce Captain Brush of the State of Ohio, commanding a company of volunteers, and escorting provisions for this army. At Brownstown, a large body of Indians had formed an ambuscade, and the Major's detachment received a heavy fire, at the distance of fifty yards from the enemy. The whole detachment retreated in disorder. Major Van Horn made every exertion to form, and prevent the retreat, that was possible for a brave and gallant officer; but without success. By the return of killed and wounded it will be perceived, that the loss of officers was uncommonly great. Their efforts to rally their companies were the occasion of it.

I am, very respectfully, Your most obedient servant, W. HULL.

Hon. Wm. Easton, Secretary, &c.

REPORT OF KILLED IN MAJOR VAN HORN'S DEPARTMENT. Captain Gilchrist, Captain Taylor, Captain McCullough, of the 3d Regt., Captain Bertrall, severely wounded, and not expected to recover (since dead); Lieut. Pentz, Ensigns Huby and Allison; 10 private—Total loss, 17.

Number of wounded, as yet unknown.

Dayton (Ohio), Sept. 2.

His Excellency Governor Harrison arrived in town yesterday morning, and in a few hours proceeded on to Piqua to see Governor Meigs. His arrival was announced by the discharge of 18 guns by the citizens of the town, as a mark of approbation and respect. At the present hour of gloom and despondency, no event could have given more general satisfaction than the appointment of Governor Harrison to the important command which he now holds. On Monday afternoon Colonel Wells arrived at this place, with between 3 and 4000 regulars of the 17th United States' regiment, lately recruited in Kentucky. Same day arrived Captain Gerrard, with a volunteer troop of horse, from Bourbon County, Kentucky; on Tuesday they proceeded on their march to the frontier. Yesterday Brigadier-General Payne arrived with three regiments of Kentucky militia, composing a force of 1800 men. Their arrival was also greeted by a discharge of cannon. Five other regiments are on their march from Kentucky; the whole, together with Colonel Wells's regulars, is to be under the immediate command of Governor Harrison.

The gallant Kentuckians, under their accomplished leader, will retrieve the tarnished honour of our country. We understand that Governor Harrison intends to proceed without delay to the frontier, and immediately to commence offensive operations. By the late intelligence from Piqua, we learn that 100 troops had marched to the relief of Fort Wayne. We hope they may arrive in time to save that important post. Captain Steele's company, from this place, were engaged in building block-houses at St. Mary's.

Frankfort (Kentucky), Sept. 12.

We have collected the following information from gentlemen who returned to this place on Thursday evening, from the Pigeon-Roost Fork of White River:—

About 900 persons collected from this State and the Indiana territory on the ground in the course of three or four days. After continuing there for some time, a Council was held, at which it was agreed that 600 men should go to the Delaware towns; and owing to the want of preparation and necessary provisions, the expedition was found impracticable, and they broke up and returned (except a few), for the purpose of preparing themselves better for an expedition. The above Gentlemen state, that on the return of the savages, they were met by a party of men from Driftwood Fork of White River, a skirmish ensued, in which two Indians were badly wounded, and one white man; it is said three of the pack-horses loaded with the plunder taken from the whites killed were retaken by the party.

The following is a list of the names of the families killed, viz.—Morris's family, 5 persons; Collins's family, 7 ditto; Payne and family, 8 ditto. Young Collins was wounded, and his wife killed; another woman was found killed and scalped in a field—making in all 22 persons! All the above were buried on the succeeding day by Colonel Robinson and his party.

From the best information we have been able to collect, the following is about the force Gen. Harrison has with him from Kentucky:—

Table listing military units and their respective strengths, including Col. Allen's regiment (650), Scott's do. (600), Lewis's do. (630), Poague's do. (610), Harber's do. (610), Jennings's do. (600), Mounted volunteers for a short period (500), Regulars under Col. Wells (400), Col. Simrall's regiment of horse (300), and Capt. Gerrard's troop of horse (80).

Total 5060

These troops will probably march on immediately to Detroit, and thus force the Indians to rally about Malden to defend his Majesty's dominions, while Gen. Hopkins will employ the following force for the destruction of the Wabash Indians, and perhaps ultimately co-operate with Harrison:—

Table listing military units and their strengths, including Col. Wilcox's regiment (588), Col. Miller's regiment (700), Vincennes (400), and Mounted Volunteers (600).

Total 1888

In the above estimate, it will be observed, Colonel Barbour's regiment, which has marched to the aid of Edwards, is not included. We have no idea of the force Ohio and Indiana will add to the above.

Copy of a Letter from John Gibson, Esq. acting as Governor of Indiana territory, to Col. P. Barbour, at Red-Banks, Henderson County, Kentucky.

Head-quarters, Vincennes, Sept. 5, 1812.

Sir—I have this moment received information by a party of Rangers that I sent a few days ago to Fort Harrison, that that place was attacked by a large party of Indians this morning at ten o'clock. You will therefore on receipt of this proceed immediately to this place with the troops under your command. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBSON, Acting as Gov. Ind. Ter.

A true Copy,

ROBERT LATHAM, Adj. Gen. K. Y.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 29.—It appears from an article, under our Marine Head, that a squadron of seven ships, three of them 2-deckers, and supposed to be Admiral Warren's squadron from England, were seen on the 27th instant, about 100 miles from the vineyard.

LEXINGTON, K. SEPT. 6.—A gentleman of undoubted veracity arrived in this place yesterday morning, who was at the house of Col. Calloway, in Henry county, about 12 miles from Westport, on Friday night last. He states, that between one and two o'clock in the morning, an express arrived to Col. C. informing him that considerable mischief had been done by the Indians on Thursday night, on Pigeon Hook of Silver Creek, 15 miles from Westport. The Colonel immediately collected about 100 men, and proceeded on to Westport, when he crossed the Ohio about twelve o'clock on Saturday. From Westport he sent a message home stating, that 15 families had been killed by the Indians, two individuals only have been known to have escaped. The greatest anxiety was prevailing when our informant left Colonel Calloway's, and he supposes by this day 1000 men will have crossed the river to pursue the Indians.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at New Orleans, to his friend in Washington, dated August 24.

"All is bustle here in the military way. Since the morning a report has reached town that the British have taken possession of our block-house and Fort St. Philip, near the mouth of this river. The Southampton ship of war (or frigate) was cast away at the Balize, and the Brazen sloop of war weathered the storm on the 18th instant, and it is believed with their boats they have taken the above-mentioned positions, which were rendered entirely defenceless by the hurricane. It would be impossible to give you a just description of the dreadful havoc and melancholy aspect of this ill-fated city. The hurricane has surpassed any thing of the kind ever witnessed heretofore, for violence and consequent destruction of property. Every house in the city is more or less injured—many were dashed to atoms, hundreds of lives were lost on the river, and out of 60 vessels, scarcely six are now remaining."

BOSTON, SEPT. 22.—Schooner Two Brothers, Hoyt, of Stamford, (Conn.) from Bristol (England), with tin, iron, copper, &c. bound to Baltimore, has arrived at Newport, retired to the privateer United-We-Stand, which captured her from the Acadia (British) frigate. The British ship lately sent into Portsmouth by the privateer Thomas, is the Fal-mouth, of Bristol, Hill, from Jamaica, with a cargo valued at 200,000 dollars.

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 24.

BRITISH NEGOCIATION.—A letter from Halifax of the 9th instant says:—

"Sir John B. Warren is momentarily expected here, with five sail of the line and a number of frigates; it is understood that he is invested with powers to negotiate and conclude a peace with your Government; or, if you will not come upon terms with him, to unloosen the dogs of war against you."

Quere.—Is Sir B. Warren coming out in the character of Mr. Copenhagen Jackson, to negotiate a peace—will he demand the surrender of our fleet little Navy, together with the abandonment of our impressed seamen, and the right of navigating the ocean as the terms upon which Peace is to be procured? If so, the result may be easily foreseen; but if he comes in a real spirit of amity, the impoiments can easily be removed.

HULL, Oct. 2.—We are informed that on Thursday afternoon a flag of Truce arrived direct from Washington, with dispatches for his Ex-

celsency the Governor-General, who is absent on a tour through the district. The contents have not transpired.

The war against Canada languishes, and General Dearborn has made no attempt of any consequence. The capture of Fort Wayne is said to be confirmed. The British are cutting up the roads in Canada, and taking every necessary precaution against invasion. There is a report of some disaster having happened to the Americans at Niagara.

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

At a Convention of Delegates from the several counties of the State of New York, herein after designated, held at the capital in the city of Albany, on the 17th and 18th days of September, 1812. [Here follow the names of Delegates from 31 Cities and Counties.]

Resolved, That the doctrine, of late so frequently and violently inculcated, that, when war is once declared, all enquiry into its justice and expediency ought to cease, and all opposition to the men in power immediately to be abandoned, is essentially hostile to the vital principles of our republican institutions; and, if adopted, would change our present government into one of the worst species of tyranny which the ingenuity of the foes of freedom has yet contrived—government republican in its forms, in spirit and practice arbitrary and despotic—that it must be obvious to the most ordinary capacity, that, were such a doctrine to prevail, an Administration which, by its corruption or imbecility, had justly forfeited the confidence of the people, would be tempted to plunge the nation into an unjust or unnecessary war, for the sole purpose of perpetuating their power, and thus building their own greatness on the ruins of their country.

Resolved.—That, without insisting on the injustice of the present war, taking solely into consideration the time and circumstances of its declaration, the condition of the country, and state of the public mind, we are constrained to consider, and feel it our duty to pronounce it a most rash, unwise, and impetuous measure; the adoption of which ought for ever to deprive its authors of the esteem and confidence of an enlightened people—because, as the injuries we have received from France are at least equal in amount to those we have sustained from England, and have been attended with circumstances of greater insult and aggravation—if war were necessary to vindicate the honour of the country, consistency and impartiality required, that both nations should have been included in the declaration—because, if it were deemed expedient to exercise our right of selecting our adversary, prudence and common sense dictated the choice of an enemy from whose hostility we had nothing to dread. A war with France would equally have satisfied our insatiable honour, and, at the same time, instead of annihilating, would have revived and extended our commerce—and even the evils of such a contest would have been mitigated by the sublime consolation, that by our efforts we were contributing to arrest the progress of despotism in Europe, and essentially serving the great interests of freedom and humanity throughout the world; because a republican government, depending solely for its support on the wishes and affections of the people, ought never to declare a war, into which the great body of the nation are not prepared to enter with zeal and alacrity; as where the justice and necessity of the measure are not so apparent as to unite all parties in its support, its inevitable tendency is to augment the dissensions that have before existed, and, by expediting party violence to its utmost height, prepare the way for civil war. Because, before war was declared, it was perfectly well ascertained, that a vast majority of the people in the middle and northern states, by whom the burthen and expence of the contest must be borne almost exclusively, were strongly opposed to the measure—because we see no rational prospect of attaining, by force of arms, the objects for which our rulers say we are contending—and because the evils and distresses, which the war must of a necessity occasion, far overbalance any advantage we can expect to derive from it. Because the great power of England on the ocean, and the amazing resources she derives from commerce and navigation, render it evident, that we cannot compel her to respect our rights and satisfy our demands, otherwise than by a successful maritime warfare, the means of conducting which we not only do not possess, but our rulers have obstinately refused to provide. Because the exhausted state of the treasury, occasioned by the destruction of the revenue derived from commerce, should the war continue, will render necessary a resort to loans and taxes to a vast amount—measures by which the people will be greatly burthened and oppressed, and the influence and patronage of the executive alarmingly increased. And, finally, because of a war begun with such means as our rulers had prepared, and conducted in the mode they seem resolved to pursue, we see no grounds to hope the honourable and successful termination.

Resolved, That while we condemn the war, in the most distinct and unqualified terms, we are deeply sensible of the new duties and obligations which the change of our national relations has imposed on us, and are fully determined, in our several capacities of magistrates, soldiers, and citizens, to obey with promptness and alacrity all constitutional requisitions of the proper authorities; seeking no other redress for the evils which we complain than that which we confidently trust will be obtained from a change of sentiment in the people, leading to a change of men and measures.

Resolved, That we view the creation of new states out of territories not within the ancient limits of the United States as inconsistent with the spirit of the federal compact, and calculated to destroy the weight which the old, great, and populous states

ought to have in the union, and utterly to discountenance and frustrate the great purpose for which they entered into the confederacy.

Resolved, That we consider the employment of the militia, for the purpose of offensive war, a palpable violation of the constitution, as entirely offensive to the people, as the most expensive and least efficient mode of conducting the war; and a serious and alarming encroachment on the rights of the several States, which it behoves the true friends of our excellent institutions, by all lawful means firmly to resist.

Whereas the late revocation of the Order in Council has removed the great and ostensible cause of the present war, and prepared the way for an immediate accommodation of all existing differences, inasmuch as, by the confession of the present Secretary of State, satisfactory and honourable arrangements might easily be made, by which the abuses, resulting from the impression of our former rights, in future, be effectually prevented—Therefore,

Resolved, That we shall be constrained to consider the determination on the part of our Rulers, to continue the present war, after official notice of the revocation of the British Order in Council, as a defiance conclusive evidence, that the war has been undertaken from motives entirely distinct from those which have been hitherto avowed, and for the promotion of objects wholly unconnected with the interest and honour of the American nation.

Resolved, That we contemplate with abhorrence even the possibility of an alliance with the present Emperor of France, every action of whose life has demonstrated, that the attainment, by any means, of universal empire, and the consequent extension of every vestige of freedom, are the sole objects of his incessant, unbounded, and remorseless ambition. His arms, with the spirit of freedom, we might open, his corrupting influence, we entertain a doubt we can neither conquer nor conceal. It is, therefore, with the utmost distrust and alarm, that we regard his late professions of attachment and love to the American people, fully recollecting, that his variable course has been, by perfidious offers of protection, by deceitful professions of friendship, to lull his intended victims into the fatal sleep of confidence and security, during which the chains of despotism are silently wrought round and riveted on them.

Resolved, That we are firmly attached to the Union of the States, most conscientiously believing, that, on its preservation, the future peace, security and independence, as well as power and grandeur of the American nation, must mainly depend; and we are, therefore, strengthened in our repugnance to the measures of our present rulers, from a consideration of their evident tendency to produce a dissolution of that Union which we so warmly cherish.

Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, the dangers which seem to threaten the existence of the Union have chiefly arisen from the prevalence of a course of policy, by which the interests of the commercial states have been wantonly sacrificed to local prejudices and state jealousies: And whereas our minds are irresistibly impressed with the conviction, that a change of system is now demanded by the law of self-preservation: Therefore resolved, that to effect a purpose so desirable and so necessary, a change of our present rulers, the barriers of party, which separate men, differing not in principle but in name merely, ought to be thrown down, and every obstacle removed, which can prevent and impede the full and cordial co-operation of those who are actuated by the same feelings, and entertain the same sentiments.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of peace, liberty, and commerce, who are opposed to the present war, without distinction of parties, to assemble in their respective counties, wherein such meetings have not been already held, and appoint Committees of Correspondence and Conference, who, if deemed necessary hereafter, may meet in a Convention for the purpose of explaining and comparing their sentiments, and concerting a common plan of operation, having for its object the restoration of peace to our degraded and afflicted country. JACOB MORRIS, Secretary.

The Elections in the United States excite no less bustle and curiosity, than those in England. We have received the following, as the probable computation of votes for the Presidency:—

For Mr. De Witt Clinton.—New Hampshire, 6—Massachusetts, 22—Rhode Island, 42—Connecticut, 9—Vermont, 8—New York, 29—New Jersey, 8—Delaware, 4—Maryland, 5—North Carolina, 15—Total 110.

For Mr. J. Madison.—Pennsylvania, 25—Maryland, 8—Virginia, 25—South Carolina, 11—Georgia, 8—Ohio, 5—Kentucky, 12—Tennessee, 3—Oregon, 5—Total, 107.

There are a few votes deficient, which are unexplained. We believe lie in number.

The foregoing estimate does not seem to be in every respect correct. By referring to the proceedings (late published in the Chronicle) of the Meeting of the County of Essex, at which Colonel Pickens presided, it will be observed that, owing to the Senate and Representatives being governed by two different interests, the votes of Massachusetts (seventeen under the former census) will be lost to either party. At the last Election, they all went in favour of the Federal Party. The Southern States, however, particularly South Carolina, may divide instead of voting, as they did at the last Election, unanimously for Mr. Madison. This may be produced by the influence of General Hampton, who is perhaps the only soldier in the United States, who is applied to Mr. Madison's resignation as Commissioner of the General Land Office, and who has a powerful sway in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Virginia.

WATERFORD:

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,364.

ATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1812.

PRICE FIVE PENCS.

PELISSE CLOTHS, &c. &c.

P. and T. M'DUGALL have received a Supply of the most fashionable Colours now worn in London for PELISSE, MANTLES, GOWNS and RIDING HABITS.—They have also received a large assortment of WORSTED, ANGLO, SILK, THIRDED and COTTON HOSIERY, which will be sold, as usual, by the dozen or half dozen, at Wholesale Prices.—They expect, by the first arrivals from Liverpool and Bristol, an addition to their extensive stock of CARPETS, HANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, HATS, &c. &c. which will be sold at moderate Prices.

Waterford, November 3, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE several Persons owing QUIT and CROWN RENTS, within the District of WATERFORD, are hereby required to pay in the same forthwith to the Persons living at a distance from the Excise Office are hereby informed, that Offices will be held for the Receipt of QUIT RENTS.

At ENNISCORRY, on Monday, Nov. 2nd, 1812.

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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Exchange, in the City of Waterford, on Thursday, the 12th day of November, inst.—an ANNUITY of THIRTY POUNDS, for the Term of 99 Years, charged on the Corner in Stephen-Street, in possession of HARRIS, LYSAGH, & Co.

Said Annuity subject to 20 Years Rent. For Particulars of Title apply to GIBSON & Co. Waterford, November 5, 1812.

TO BE SOLD.

THE FEE SIMPLE ESTATE of INCHINCULL, containing 420 Acres, situated within the limits of the Town of Tipperary, and one of Carrigrohilly, let many years since to R. SAGE, of Carrigrohilly, Esq. at the Rent of 5s. 11d. per Acre, for the Term of three Lives, one of which went to America, and has not been heard of these 12 years.

Also, THE LANDS of PLYSTANSTOWN, held for a Lease of Years, renewable for ever, at a Two Guinea Fine, containing 182 Acres, situated within 2 miles of the Town of Callan, and now held under a Lease of 3 Years, by SIMON BURNES, Esq. made many years since, at the yearly Rent of 285s. Proposals on writing only will be received by RICHARD BOYCE, Esq. of Waterford, or Wm. HARDEY BRADWAY, Esq. 48, Hucourt Street, Dublin, who will close with a Purchaser as soon as the Value is offered.

Waterford, October 16, 1812.

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

To be sold by Auction, on Tuesday, the 3d of November, at the House of Doctor FEENEY, late of the Revolving Staff, leaving Waterford, at the Manor, a variety of Household Furniture, consisting of elegant Mahogany dining Tables, Pembroke Dito, two India Tables, Carpets, Sofa, painted Chairs, Bedsteads and Curtains, Feather Beds and Bedding, &c. &c. of Kitchen Furniture, &c. The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock each Day.

Waterford, October 31, 1812.

TO BE SOLD.

To be sold by Auction, on Tuesday, the 3d of November, at the House of Doctor FEENEY, late of the Revolving Staff, leaving Waterford, at the Manor, a variety of Household Furniture, consisting of elegant Mahogany dining Tables, Pembroke Dito, two India Tables, Carpets, Sofa, painted Chairs, Bedsteads and Curtains, Feather Beds and Bedding, &c. &c. of Kitchen Furniture, &c. The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock each Day.

Waterford, October 31, 1812.



