

The Defendant threatened to kill both the object of his affection, and himself, in case she did not bring about a separation; but the most remarkable episode was one in which he described the mystic predictions of a famous fortune-teller at Paris, Madame de Nonne, whom Bonaparte, according to report, had been in the habit of consulting. This supposed revelation, that the only obstacle to the happiness of Lady Glenarley and himself would soon be removed—(Mr. Sturtitt contended, it was an indirect allusion to the death of the Plaintiff.)

One of the letters, addressed by the Defendant to Lady Glenarley, at Harrow, concluded thus:—
"Now, my love, let me know the exact name of the woman you slept in, and the hotel, that I may sleep in the same beds after you and me."
(See my *Italian Embassy*, which the Defendant had presented to Lady Glenarley.)—My mother and sister are very kind to me, and pity you after all I have said. My mother says, "Henry, if Lady Glenarley separates from Lord Glenarley, you must immediately join her, and make her travel and forget all these petty squabbles."—Now, Cousin, how will you meet it; but do satisfy me, and do not forget Monday night, and every night you spent on the road. Prepare, my love, to fly with me from Harrow. We must make every arrangement necessary after my arrival; if you prefer a separation from that old man, say so; but don't write to me unless you can say—
"Henry, I shall be ready to put my hand on my heart, and swear before Almighty God I have been faithful to my wife; and I will do the same to you, remember; on my knees I shall swear with a Bible, and I shall expect you to do the same."

Another letter was read, dated Paris, July 15, of which the following is a copy:—
"Oh! Isabella, this I don't deserve, after all your promises to write to me from each time you slept at. I have sent three letters to Rouen, and if Alexander is cheating, and has not given them, or you have been false, it is not my fault. I received Mary's (Miss Annesley's) letter this morning, and you are not named; and she slept alone in the room, with her, at Rouen. I shall send her no answer; and you, Isabella, if you don't separate, and take £2000 a year, which Major Fitzgerald told my mother you were offered, I shall never let you hear of me again."

"I had made arrangements to have taken you off; but now you have proved yourself to be so odious and deceitful, I hope every misery may attend you. O Heaven! I suffer your sacred oath!"
"I wish you well."
HENRY.—Name me the hotel and bedroom, or may every curse attend you! O, Isabella, why was I born to be thus treated? Do I deserve this? How horrid, to allow yourself (say I say your dear self) to be governed by an old, bald-headed, bilious old man! O horrid misery! and there is poor Mary to sleep in a room to herself, and you promised to sleep with her!"
Another letter of the same date, written at 12 o'clock at night, says:—
"Take care—don't walk alone near the sea-side; that odious old man, Lord Glenarley, has been purchasing one of the captives of the pirate-boats into his service with a large bribe to enable him to employ two sailors to seize you, and force you on board a vessel. Now let me tell you, if you are once in England, there are all sorts of ways to get you up in a castle, or can put a rope round your neck, and sell you."
"Let him go off with his daughter Mary to England, and then, my love, we will join our little incomes and live somehow or other together; for God knows happiness does not exist in riches—we want no more than one man servant, and a female de chamber, and our old woman cook—and all other wants will be filled up with the cheapest affluence, and dearest love—and your own Henry's devotion shall make you for ever and ever happy."

Mr. Bigham addressed the Jury at considerable length on behalf of the Defendant in mitigation of damages, which he did with great eloquence and ingenuity. The topics which he principally urged for their consideration were, the usage of the evidence to show that the Defendant had really sustained any loss by the separation of his wife; the disparity of years between the parties; the negligence of the Plaintiff in leaving his wife, during such long intervals of absence, exposed to the corrupt influence of French manners; the extreme youth of the Defendant, and his utter inability to pay damages.

The Chief Justice summed up the case with great impartiality, and

The Jury, after retiring for about half an hour, found a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages £1800.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

It is not known on what day the Report of the Committee of the Lords on the *Gas Bill* will be presented to the House; but some expect that it will be this night or to-morrow.

It is asserted with confidence in certain circles, that Ministers have not yet abandoned the hope of inducing the Queen to consent to some compromise. If this be true, they are surely the only men in the kingdom who have been able to do so. It is, however, affirmed, that on Saturday an intimation was given to Her Majesty, that a Noble Lord was charged with a message, which he was desirous of personally delivering. The Queen is said to have answered, that she would be ready to receive any communication on the part of Ministers in writing, but not orally. If so, the answer was given, what it should have been. Whether any thing followed we have not learnt.

This day, at one o'clock, being the time appointed by Her Majesty to receive the Deputation with the Address of the Electors of the Borough of Southwark, the Gentlemen named by the Meeting on Friday, waited on her Majesty, at her residence in Portman-street, to deliver the Address. The deputation consisted of the High Sheriff (Mr. Princep), Mr. Davies, the Mayor of the Address, Mr. Ludlow, the Second of the Motion, Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Calvert, the Members for the Borough, Mr. Arrowsmith, and a number of other respectable Electors. A few minutes before one they had reached Portman-street, where they were hailed by an immense assemblage of people, many of them well dressed. They were immediately admitted, and were most graciously received by the Queen, who returned a most gracious answer.

They had hardly retired, when the City procession, with the Address of the Common Hall, arrived. The procession was similar to that with the Address of the Common Council, on the 16th ult. They had the same gracious reception as on that occasion. The crowd was immense, but every thing went peaceably and decorously.

The following is the Answer of Her Majesty to the City of London Address:—
"It is with peculiar satisfaction and with most cordial thanks that I receive this loyal and affectionate Address from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, whose ready support in my cause, upon a former occasion, has never ceased to live in grateful remembrance. No words can give utterance to the agonies of my heart, occasioned by those losses on which you offer me your kind condolence, and which admit of no reparation on this side the grave; but in the many and deep sorrows and afflictions with which I have been afflicted, I have derived unspeakable consolation from the zealous attachment of this warm-hearted, just, and generous People—to live at home with, and cherish whom, will be the chief happiness of the remainder of my days."
The indignation which a long series of persecutions, plots, and conspiracies, carried on against my person, honour, and life, is too well calculated to excite, shall be my endeavour to suppress; and, while I steadily pursue the means necessary to the full possession of all my rights, privileges, and dignities, I would fain bury past injuries and insults in total oblivion. Conscious of my innocence, and disclaiming the threats intended to me—knowing that it was to Britain I was committing my cause, and that it required an extraordinary degree of courage to place me in the face of my accusers. To have acted upon this, or upon any other occasion, a pusillanimous part, would ill become a daughter of the House of Brunswick, and the Queen of a Nation famed for its valour in all ages, and whose gallant soldiers and soldiers have been so recently crowned with laurels in every part of the globe."

The following is the Queen's answer to the Nottingham Address; which, though signed by 7000 respectable signatures, was couched in language a little violent:—
"I receive with cordial gratitude the sentiments expressed in your Address. Sincerely as I must ever deplore the distresses which fall upon any of my fellow-subjects, I must decline to speculate upon their probable causes. Having come to this Country by my own volition, I cannot mix political opinions with my just cause. My former prayers will be constantly offered to the Throne of Mercy, for the happiness & prosperity of the whole English People; and there is no portion of them for whom I feel a livelier interest than the inhabitants of the ancient town and neighbourhood of Nottingham."

Answers returned by Her Majesty to the Address of the inhabitants of York:—
"I thank you for your loyal congratulations on my accession to the Throne, and on my return to England, as well as for your expression of condolence on the severe losses which, in common with the whole Nation, I have sustained in the death of my dear and illustrious father. Had it pleased Providence to preserve their lives, I should not have now been exposed to the persecutions that await me, nor the Country to the fatal consequences that must always follow a departure from the sacred principles of public justice. In the unequal contest against those secret advisers who are alike the enemies of my Royal Consort & myself, I rely with confidence on the sympathy and support of every generous heart, and feel secure that the violation of my honour will be again corrected."

The answer to the Boston Address, which was presented on Saturday, was as follows:—
"I thank the good people of Boston for the mark of their regard. My object in coming hither was the vindication of my father's name, and I shall perform this sacred duty, which I owe alike to my Country and myself, without making myself a party to the political divisions that at present exist. But I never can forget the general love to the English Nation, or cease to feel the liveliest interest in its prospects."
A placard, of rather an extraordinary description, was this morning posted up at the Royal Exchange, and several other parts of the Metropolis, and therein together great numbers of citizens were to be seen completely to obstruct the progress of carriages and passengers. It was headed with these horrid words, in large Expressions: "Invitation to separate the English Nation from the English Nation, and to separate the English Nation from the English Nation." The object of this placard, it was asserted, was to recommend the putting Her Majesty out of the country, whether as a Queen, or a Criminal. The object of this placard, it was asserted, was to recommend the putting Her Majesty out of the country, whether as a Queen, or a Criminal. The object of this placard, it was asserted, was to recommend the putting Her Majesty out of the country, whether as a Queen, or a Criminal.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, JULY 3.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN presented a Report of the Committee on Foreign Exchanges, which he read, and which was referred to a Select Committee. It was not known whether the Report would be presented to the House on Tuesday, but it is believed that it will be so.

MR. TIERNEY considered it the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to provide for the Queen during the present Session. It was true that the advances made to the 5th of July would be covered by the Resolutions of the House, but she would be provided for afterwards.

MR. TIERNEY said he was happy to hear it, and would therefore decline further observation. The Right Hon. Gentleman then passed a high compliment on his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, for taking upon himself the protection and bringing up of the Duchess of Kent's Daughters.

MR. DENMAN thought it right the House should know that Her Majesty had not, in any way, asked or ordered a question to be put to the House, in the event of her being put on her trial, she would meet with difficulties on the Continent to obtain those Witnesses, who would be essential to her honour. Her Majesty had reason to fear that she would meet with many obstacles by the Court of Austria. He hoped that every facility would be afforded to Her Majesty to procure her Witnesses.

MR. CASTLEREAGH said every facility should be afforded, and he thought that the Foreign Courts would not throw impediments in the way.

SIR J. NEWPORT asked some questions relative to his late Majesty's Will. [We left Mr. Home speaking on the subject.]

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. SATURDAY, JULY 3.

The London Papers of Monday, the 1st inst., referred, have not enabled us to give the substance of the Public with any definiteness, or to give as to the nature or grounds of the proceedings against the Queen. It was expected that the Committee of the Lords would be ready to present their Report to the House on Tuesday; but nothing had been suffered to transpire respecting the probable result of their investigation. It appears, however, to be no very violent presumption, considering the composition of the Committee, to anticipate, that their recommendations on the subject will be in accordance with the declared opinions of Ministers, who, it is said, intend to that extent to bring in a Bill, reciting the charges in the preamble, which Bill will be read once, and the second reading deferred, on the motion of the Queen's Counsel, till witnesses are sent for and examined. The hopes of compromise, alluded to under the London head, appear to rest on a very slight foundation.

The statements in our last page, respecting the project of erecting a throne in Bonaparte's name, for a public branch of the Bonaparte family, are calculated to be a very curious and interesting speculation. We have no means of pronouncing upon its authenticity, which seems to be considered very questionable by the London press.

CHRONICLE OFFICE, Street, &c. The Mail of Tuesday has just arrived, but has not brought the Report of the Secret Committee. The De-bate on the King's Message, of which we have inserted above an imperfect sketch, copied from the Dublin Papers of Thursday, ended in voting the allowances to the Royal Family to the amount proposed. The Coronation Expenses were estimated; the estimates amount to £135,000.

On the Report of the Irish Chancery Bill being brought up, a clause was proposed by Mr. Barry to take the case of Mr. Edlin out of its view, which was negatived by 65 against 42. There is no other intelligence of importance.—No Mail due.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JULY 3.

MR. WOODHOUSE brought up the Report on the Limerick Election Committee, which stated, that the Honourable T. Vesker was not duly elected, but that F. S. Rice was duly elected. He also presented a Report, stating, that Henry D'Esterre, Recorder of Limerick, was guilty of gross perjury, and that he had been committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

The House then voted, that H. D'Esterre be committed to Newgate.

MR. WOODHOUSE also brought up a Report, stating, that various acts of the Corporation had been promulgated, and that there existed a necessity for having the evidence taken before the Committee presented to the House.—Ordered.

After some conversation respecting the postponement of the Irish Excise Act, the Committee was fixed for to-morrow.

On the motion of Lord CASTLEREAGH, the House went into a Committee upon the Message of His Majesty, relating to the provisions for the Royal Family. The Noble Lord then proceeded to state the object of his Message—the votes he should have to propose were seven in number, but as the object was only to place the Royal Family in the same situation in which they were at the demise of the Crown, he anticipated no opposition.

He had to state to the House, that it would be proposed to place the Duke of Clarence on the same footing as the rest of his Royal Brothers. The vote as respects his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent would also require some alteration, but he was happy to say no additional charge would be brought on the Public, as his Royal Highness Prince Leopold had taken on himself the expense of maintaining his infant niece. (Heard.) There was another subject to which he should have to call the attention of the House, and that was a provision for the late King's Servants; this would amount to about £240,000. These were grants which he trusted the House would feel no disposition to withhold. He concluded by moving a grant of £14,000 per annum to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Lord A. HAMILTON expressed his surprise at the statement of the Noble Lord. He had repeatedly asked when it was intended to make any provision for the Queen, and was generally answered, the fit time would be when provision was made for the rest of the Royal Family; and now the Noble Lord came down and mentioned every other branch except her Majesty. He understood her Majesty had been told she might continue to receive the £135,000 a year, and that she did receive it; if so, it was illegally advanced. He would ask on what authority Ministers thus disposed of Public Money without the consent of Parliament; their conduct was unconstitutional; and it was degrading to the Royal Family thus to keep the Queen dependent on their bounty. It was against the wishes of the House and the Country that the Queen, pending the Inquiry against her, should be kept thus without penny aid from her own power. He believed he should, after the Resolutions had been agreed to, propose that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again on another day, that Ministers might have time to reconsider this important subject.

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought the Noble Lord and the House would have more reason to be surprised, if, under existing circumstances, he had come down to propose to Parliament to make any provision for her Majesty. As in the case of the Noble Lord that her Majesty might be put to the test, they were undoubtedly, as her Majesty had been told, long since, that the request should be provided with every thing she required, with regard to her law expenses, whether the Government nor his Majesty had been immediately

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COURT OF EQUITIES, DUBLIN.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

A report of a trial in this case appeared in this and other papers of February last, when the Plaintiff was nonsuited in consequence of the non-production of the file of proceedings under the Commission of Bankrupt against Defendant.

The action which came on to be tried again this day, before the Chief Baron and a special jury, was upon a bond for £200. It appeared that Defendant was senior partner of the firm of Thomas Kough and Co. of New Ross, who carried on an extensive foreign and domestic trade until the latter end of the year 1816, when, in consequence of great losses in trade, and having the entire of their property taken under an extent in aid of the suit of the Crown, the House became bankrupt, and the Defendant and his Partners assumed their certificates. The Defendant pleaded his certificate, and that the bond became forfeited upon which issue was joined.

After an elaborate statement of Plaintiff's case by Mr. Swales, his witnesses were examined as to an alleged concealment of property. Mr. Barrowes, for Defendant, stated that this action was the close of a prosecution carried on by one Peter Strange, and Mr. Michael Dalton, one of the Assignees, against the Defendant and his Partners, since the Commission of Bankrupt issued against them, and prohibited in strong terms their future proceedings against the Bankrupt; that the charges now sought to be established against the Bankrupt had been recently urged upon the Commission, and before the Lord Chancellor, upon the petition of said Strange, Dalton, and others, which petition was dismissed with costs. These witnesses only were examined on the part of the Defendant; the last witness, Mr. Dwyer, one of the Commissioners, declared, when the Bankrupt had been examined, that the charges attempted to be proved on this trial were wholly untrue.

The learned Judge, having charged the Jury, who in a few minutes returned a verdict for the Defendant, with sixpence costs, which certificate, under the Act of Parliament to full Costs, thus confirming the Bankrupt's Certificate, to the satisfaction of a crowded Court.

Council for Plaintiff—Messrs. Gould, Smyley, O'Connell and Porritt—Ag. Mr. Jas. Goshie, Council for Defendant—Messrs. Barrowes, McDougall, Richard P. and Moore—Agents, Messrs. Lisle and Mortimer.

INDEPENDENCE OF LIMERICK ACHIEVED. We offer our sincere congratulations to the Citizens of Limerick, on the triumph which their perseverance, not less than their spirit, has effected, in recovering their City from the Corporate bondage in which it has been so long and, as now established, illegally held. The Committee of the House of Commons, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Spring Rice, Esq. against the return of Major Vesker at the last election, have decided in favour of the former, declared him the sitting Member, and that the latter was not duly elected.

It is not upon the individual merits of the (as it now appears) successful Candidate, that we exult in this decision, though we believe him to possess great considerations upon that score; neither is it because a popular measure has ejected a more Corporation monopolist; but that a great question between civic rights and eligibility, and Corporate monopoly, is decided favourably for the former, and upon grounds which deeply interest the City of Cork and other places, though none of them were found to possess sufficient spirit to contend it.

Although the Report of the Committee has not yet been printed, or at least has not yet reached this Country, we were not only made acquainted, yesterday morning, with the result, but also with the grounds upon which Major Vesker's election was set aside, and some circumstances, which, while they throw discredit and disgrace upon the parties implicated, will, we hope, serve as an early warning to others, whatever their inclination may be, not to seek to sustain a bad cause by still worse conduct.

The Committee decided, that non-payment of the fee of the City of Cork, and all such votes, taken at the election, were accordingly set aside.

The Committee decided, that all the Sons and Sons-in-Law of Resident Freeman are entitled to vote; and all such votes, tendered at the election, were accordingly allowed.

The Committee further decided, that all Strangers residing at, and carrying on business in Limerick, are entitled to vote; and all such votes, tendered at the election, were accordingly allowed.

WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

The number of admissions has been reduced by one-third since the preceding month, and of these about 14 are Country Patients. At present there are more patients in fever than there were for the great part of the month, two or three of whom are gravely affected. One of the fatal cases was that of a young woman who, under peculiar circumstances, was received into the Hospital in a rapid consumption after childbirth. The other fatal case was that of a man, who died in a few hours after his admission on the evening of the 17th.

J. K. BRADY, M. R. R. HAVAN, Chairman.

THE MARKETS. LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, JULY 3.—Although our Market was but thinly supplied with Wheat this morning, yet the trade was exceedingly heavy, and the demand being very trifling, the first quality was full 2s. per quarter cheaper than on this day week. Barley is very dull sale, the milling season being over, and what business was done was chiefly for grinding, and at the price of last Monday. The Oat trade was very dull, owing to the magnitude of the arrivals, and full 1s. per quarter lower.—In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

DEAR CORN-EXCHANGE, JULY 3.—We had a better fair supply of Grain at market to-day. Wheat and Oats were in better demand; an advance of 1s. was obtained on the former, and about 6d. on the latter. Very little done in Barley. Flour remains as last quoted; very few sales of oatmeal, Oatmeal, from 14s. to 17s. Dublin Wheat, from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.

On Thursday there were 310 bins of Butter in the market, and the price continued nearly uniform at 90s. for first quality. Yesterday, a large quantity of the above Establishment have agreed to the following Report:—
The above having met, according to appointment, and again carefully investigated the Books and Securities, find the situation of the Bank as follows:—
£18,485 of the Notes of the Bank have been collected, leaving now outstanding £8,930
£16,993 of the Bank Debts and Receipts have been liquidated, leaving still due £4,028
Making the entire engagements on 1st July, £149,413

The Property now remaining consists of—
Book Debts, which the Inspectors consider likely to be collected in Notes of the House in a short time £18,993
Remaining Bills and Notes, considered good, and likely to be regularly paid in Notes of the House £19,912
Council for Plaintiff—Messrs. Gould, Smyley, O'Connell and Porritt—Ag. Mr. Jas. Goshie, Council for Defendant—Messrs. Barrowes, McDougall, Richard P. and Moore—Agents, Messrs. Lisle and Mortimer.

From the above Statement, it appears that the engagements of the House have been reduced £202,877 in one month. The Inspectors therefore have no doubt that the Creditors of the Bank will see the advantage of permitting the Messrs. Leslie to continue the system pursued since the last Report. July 1, 1820.

DEATH.—At Duncannon Fort, in the 6th year of his life, Major John, formerly of the 33rd Regiment of Foot, and for some time Governor of that place. This respected veteran had acquired a high professional reputation in the course of his military career, having served in the American war, and at two distinct intervals in the West Indies; and his character in other respects was such as to gain the esteem and attachment of all who knew him.

YOUGHAL SCHOOL; REV. ROBERT BELL, D. D. MASTER. VACATION will end on the 29th inst.—Doctor Bell has determined on not taking any additional Day Pupils.
Term—Fifty Guineas per Annum, payable Quarterly, in advance.
Youghal, July 8, 1820.

NEW, ELEGANT, AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE. AT REDUCED PRICES. COMPRISING a beautiful set of Imperial Dining Tables, Northampton Do. J. Dinner and Breakfast Do. Pillar and Claw Do. Sofa and Card Tables; Green and Square Sofas, Mahogany Parlour and Drawing-room Chairs, large and small Wardrobes, Sublimated large and small State Beds, Cylinder Beds and Bookcases, Children's Cots on an improved plan—with several other Articles, New and second-hand, at THOMAS DALRYMPLE'S, DUBLIN'S NEW-STREET, QUAY. Who, being about to leave the House in which he lives, will dispose of his entire Stock at very reduced prices. Approved Bills taken for any sum over £20. £7 TO BE SOLD, the INTERESTS of the HOUSE, for a Term of Fifty Years, from the 1st of September, 1820.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, THE 10TH JULY, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF T. R. MURPHY, ESQ. M. P. A VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Side Board, Dinner, Breakfast, and Card Tables; Parlours, Drawing-room and Bed-room Chairs, Four-poster and Single Bedsteads, with Pillows, Mattresses, &c. &c. Carriage Boxes, and other articles, right fine high, some valuable Prints, &c. &c. Also a quantity of Kitchen Furniture, a pair of Copper Altrons, two superb Lutes; a set of China, Delft and Glass Ware, a quantity of Kitchen Hardware, a pair of best Blagie, by GRANVILLE CARLING, &c. &c. JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer. A fine-improved PIANO-FORTE, by Broadwood, and a JAWBLING-CASE, nearly new, to be disposed of by Private Sale.

Waterford, July 5, 1820.