

How were the rooms arranged in the house of the Borromeo? In the usual manner. How was the Princess's room separated from that occupied by Bergami? They were separated by a wall. How were the doors? You entered the saloon by an anti-room, on the right was the room where Mr. William slept, and Bergami's was on the other side.

Where did Bergami usually sit at dinner? Her Royal Highness sat at the top of the table; Bergami sat sometimes on her right, sometimes on her left, and sometimes opposite to her. Witness has said that Bergami dined with the Princess at Genoa the first time; was she more than once at Genoa? Witness does not remember. Witness has said he went from Genoa to Milan; did he afterwards return to Genoa to go on board any vessel? Mr. Brougham objected to this mode of putting a question, for the purpose of reminding a witness of a circumstance of which he did not seem to be aware.

only to the contingency of a revolutionary movement in France; and, even in that case, the Allied Powers are only bound to deliberate. Mr. Brougham complained, in the House of Commons, of the publication of the evidence, pending the proceedings against the Queen. Lord Mansfield's case is the only instance in which the publication of evidence has been prohibited by the Lords. A motion was made by Lord F. G. Osborn, that a humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying him forthwith to proscribe Parliament. Had this motion been carried, it would have put a total stop to the proceedings against the Queen, but it was negatived without a division, even the Queen's friends expressing their anxiety, that no interruption should be given to the investigation.

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL. HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, AUGUST 22. The names of the Peers being called over, the Counsel were ordered to be called in. The Interpreter took his station—the witness Majocchi, or Meocchi, was put to the bar—and the Solicitor-General resumed the examination. Witness said yesterday that he went to Baravia with the Princess; did he go to Cagliari? Yes. Did he go also to Nuremberg and Trieste? Yes. In those journeys, were the chambers of Bergami and of the Princess contiguous? I wish to know generally if the rooms were contiguous to each other; if they were connected with each other, or at a distance? Near, or far off. (The original expression had a double meaning, and their Lordships might take which they liked.) Mr. Brougham—When a witness gives an answer capable of a double meaning, I submit that the explanation should be left to be demanded by putting a second question.

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The Lord Chancellor said, that it might be evidence; but that it must be given on questions regularly put. Where went Bergami? To his own room. After entering it what did he do? He shut the doors. Did he merely close them? He locked them. Does witness recollect how long Bergami remained there? About three-quarters of an hour, or an hour. Did he see the Princess below stairs during that period? No. Witness had in a former part of his evidence described the arrangements as to sleeping-rooms in the Villa D'Este; was any change made after their return from Greece? Yes; he remembered them. Was there any communication between those of the Princess and Bergami? Yes. Were the apartments of the rest of the suite at a distance from them? They were "more far." Was there any door which, being closed, shut off all communication between the apartments of the Princess and those of Bergami and the Princess? Yes; when that door was locked none could enter. Does witness remember any alteration of the wall in effecting the communication between these last apartments? Did not well remember. Was there a theatre at Trieste? Yes. Did the Princess act at it? Yes. With Bergami? Yes; he had seen Bergami and the Princess there, but never remained during the performance of the comedy. On their arrival at D'Este and subsequent residence, was the Princess usually visited by the Nobility, by the persons of distinction in that part of Italy? I don't remember. Does witness remember a person of the name of Mahomet? Yes; he was of Jaffa. Was he taken on board the vessel at Jaffa? Yes. Did he remain with the Princess the whole time in which witness was with her at D'Este? Yes. Can he tell of any exhibition which Mahomet was in the habit of making before the Princess which he never used when she was not there? Mr. Brougham said, that to allow this question would be opening a door to illegal evidence, and would lead to an actual necessity of receiving it. It would be well if the Solicitor-General would surround his questions with fewer of these guards, which he used from a very proper motive; but they led to much perplexity. A habit was not matter of evidence, except it was communicated in the presence of the Princess; it would then be a fact of the case. But Mahomet's habit in the absence of the Queen could be no subject for questioning. Does witness remember the Princess being present, Mahomet making any exhibition? Yes, a sort of fan (guchi). Will witness describe the exhibition, the guchi, which Mahomet made? (The witness described it; it consisted of a gesture and motion which are used in the Spanish fandango, and the interpreter said that they formed a part of a dance practised all over the East, as those of their Lordships who had travelled most very well know.) Mr. Brougham wished the interpreter to confine himself strictly to the answers. Whether either before or during the time the motion he has described, he made any arrangement, or any alteration, of any thing as to his pantaloons, or what it was—whether he did any thing with his pantaloons? I do not know. Will you ask the witness to describe the guchi from beginning to end—what was done from beginning to end—whether he did anything with his shirt, or any other part of his dress? The witness here pulled on his trousers. The Interpreter—"I cannot translate that, because it is a motion, and you are better judges than I can possibly be, and I hope your Lordships will excuse me." (Hear, hear!) Mr. Brougham—It is as easily translated into English as possible, it is courtesy. (Loud cries of "No, no!") The Solicitor-General—Does the witness remember on this occasion any thing being done? The Interpreter—The witness has not given any answer; he has merely made a motion, which the Solicitor-General would be as able to judge himself. (Loud laughing.) The witness was describing something with the pantaloons, or trousers; I want him to describe what that was with accuracy—how the trousers were prepared—what he did with the trousers—did he do any thing to the trousers with his hands, either before or during the time this motion was going on? I have not seen it. Was the position of his trousers the same as usual? Always in the same state. As to this guchi, does he remember on more than one occasion it being done in the presence of the Princess? More than once. Was Bergami present also? He was. Villa D'Este was on the bank of Como—did the witness ever see the Princess on that lake, or the lake of Como, with Bergami alone? Alone.

Alone, or with other people? Usually alone. The witness has said that he has seen her many times on the lake of Como; and he has also said that he has seen them alone on the lake of Como—is that often, or seldom? Many times. The Solicitor-General—"These are all the questions that I wish at present to ask the witness." Did you see him walk out as usual every day? I do not remember. Will you swear that during his illness you ever saw him walk out once? I do not recollect. Did you ever go into his room during the time of his illness? I went upon him. Then waiting upon him, did you frequently go into his room? Often. Did you find him then walking up and down the room? This I do not remember. Was he attended by any medical man? I do not remember. Did you not see her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales going to the room of Hieronymous to ask after his health when he too had an accident which confined him? I do not remember. Have you not seen her Royal Highness go to Sir William Gell alone, to ask how he was when he was confined in his room? I do not remember. Was it not the constant practice of her Royal Highness to go herself into the chamber of any one of her suite who might happen to be ill, in order to see after their health and treatment during that illness? I do not remember. You never happened to be ill yourself at Naples? No. Did her Royal Highness make any difference between the upper and the lower of her attendants in the case she had for them during the time of their sickness? Did she make any difference as to attention paid to her upper servants and the lowest of her household during the time of sickness? The Solicitor-General—"I think, my Lords, my Learned Friend is assuming facts which do not appear at all in evidence, and I submit that that is not correct, even in an assumption." Mr. Brougham—"I am assuming nothing, I am asking a question. I ask whether she did go into the rooms; and in cross-examination, 1921, Lordships know perfectly well, we have a right to put it into the other form, and say, 'Did she not go into the rooms?'" The Lord Chancellor—"I apprehend that the question should be divided into two: the witness should first be asked, 'whether he knew of any time of Hieronymous being ill?' and that fact established, he might be asked whether she went into Hieronymous's room." Mr. Brougham—"Your Lordships will permit me to say, that the question is not as respects Hieronymous, or as to her Majesty's going into his room; but it is, whether the witness observed any difference in the mode of her Royal Highness's treatment to the upper or lower servants?" Were all the parties, high and low, of her Majesty's suite, with the exception of Bergami, always in perfect health during the time her Majesty was in Naples? I do not remember. (Loud laughing.) Did Doctor Holland never attend any body at all during their residence at Naples? There was no other but Bergami during the time that I remember; Bergami was ill of that fall; any other I do not remember. But I do not ask whether, during that time of that accident of Bergami, no other was attended by Dr. Holland at Naples—but I ask, whether he means that he does not remember any other person being attended by Dr. Holland during the time Bergami had the fall? I do not remember. What sort of bed did you sleep in in the little cabinet? A mattress. When her Royal Highness went from Naples to Rome, in March, 1815, what English persons were with her? I cannot say exactly. There was Dr. Holland; Hieronymous, as far as I know. Was Lady Charlotte Lindsay there? I had seen one, but not the other; I do not remember. Did one of those English ladies go from Naples to Rome? Madame Falconette went. Was Madame Falconette an English lady? I don't know. Did she always speak English? Rather French; he never heard her speak English; she could speak English, but always spoke French. Did Madame Falconette take her two daughters with her when she accompanied her Majesty from Naples to Rome? I do not remember. Did you see these two young ladies in the Queen's house at Rome, with their mother? I have not seen them. Did you see them any place else? I have seen them on their journey from Naples to Rome. Then it is not true that Madame Falconette did not take her two daughters to Rome? No. Of what age were these girls? I do not know. Were they young girls, or young ladies? I cannot recollect.

How long did you remain at Milan? Forty-five or fifty days. In that time did her Royal Highness visit any other place? She went to Venice. How long had the Princess been at Milan when Lady Charlotte Campbell joined her there? She came with her from Genoa. Did she travel in the same carriage? He did not know. How long did Lady Charlotte Campbell remain with her Royal Highness? Till about four or five days before we went to Venice. Did she take her daughters with her? Yes; witness supposed so, as they were not seen afterwards. When Lady Charlotte Campbell went away, did any English lady remain? None. How long was it after Lady Charlotte Campbell left, that the Countess Oldi came into the family? Two or three days. Is she any relation of Bergami's?—She was said to be his sister. Was that circumstance at first generally known in the family, or was it kept secret? It was secret. Did the witness himself know it? He did. Was it generally known in the house? In a few days after they saw her in the house, they began to think she was Bergami's sister. Where did her Royal Highness stop at Venice? At the Grande Bretagne. Did she remove from thence to a private house? Yes. How were these rooms in that private house; were they near or far apart? They were near one another; they were only divided by the grand staircase. Did the doors of both bed-rooms, that of the Princess and that of Bergami, open into that saloon? Yes. Did the witness, either at Milan or at Venice, see the Princess walk out in company with Bergami? Yes; he has seen them walk out together, both at Milan and at Venice. In what manner did they walk; was it side by side, or arm in arm? Arm in arm. Both at Milan and at Venice? He saw it twice at Milan, and he has also seen it at Venice. Was it by night, or in the day time? At Venice, by night. At what hour? It was half-past nine, or ten. Did Bergami ever dine with the Princess? Witness has seen it. Where did he first observe it? At Genoa. Did Bergami continue to dine with her Royal Highness regularly from that time? Always, as far as witness remembers.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday, leaving no mail due, have arrived. We have continued the proceedings against the Queen to the utmost extent of our space, and, in addition, have given a Supplement of Three Columns, bringing down the evidence of the first witness to the close on Monday. Theodore Majocchi was cross-examined at great length on Tuesday by Mr. Brougham, and it appeared that his recollection was much less lively than on the direct examination. The Interpreter observed, that the witness was so excessively ignorant and stupid, that he found it extremely difficult to heat any thing into his head. Much has been conjectured with respect to the exclamation of the Queen, and the appearance of Theodore as an evidence against her; but nothing, either one way or the other, is to be concluded from this occurrence. The London Papers state, that HER MAJESTY knew that Theodore was an evidence against her, that he was one of the original promoters of the plot, and that, on her entering the House, she was seized with a kind of hysterical affection at the sight of a man who had she so much ingratitude for her liberality and kindness. The House of Commons met on Monday, and adjourned for four weeks. A full-jury conversation took place between Sir JOSH NEWPORT, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. HOLM SPENCER, and Mr. WESTON, relative to the last striking of the Averages, by which the Ports were thrown open for the importation of foreign Oats. An impression seemed to prevail, that some fraud had taken place; but Mr. ROBINSON asserted, that the Returns were correct, according to the existing law. The result of the conversation was an intimation from Mr. ROBINSON, of his intention to bring in a Bill to amend the mode prescribed by the Act for taking the Averages. It appeared, from the proceedings of the House, whatever may be the views of Russia, and the other Holy Allies, respecting the Revolution in Spain and the Neapolitan territories, the British Government has no prospect of being involved in any of the disputes. Lord Castlereagh stated, that the Treaty of Paris, of 1815, formed the basis of British European relations, and that that Treaty referred

to the contingency of a revolutionary movement in France; and, even in that case, the Allied Powers are only bound to deliberate. Mr. Brougham complained, in the House of Commons, of the publication of the evidence, pending the proceedings against the Queen. Lord Mansfield's case is the only instance in which the publication of evidence has been prohibited by the Lords. A motion was made by Lord F. G. Osborn, that a humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying him forthwith to proscribe Parliament. Had this motion been carried, it would have put a total stop to the proceedings against the Queen, but it was negatived without a division, even the Queen's friends expressing their anxiety, that no interruption should be given to the investigation. The True Briton of Saturday says—"It is very remarkable, that at the moment the King's Attorney-General ascended the Bar to detail the charges against the Queen, as he was entering the first sentence, a strong flash of lightning went through the House, followed by a tremendous clap of thunder. This circumstance excited a most extraordinary sensation through the House." The Morning Herald says—"The well-known Hanoverian Minister, Baron Ompteda, who is charged with having taken strange liberties with her Majesty's writing desks, whilst Princess of Wales, abroad, is, we are informed, arrived in London."

Although greatly pressed by the overwhelming intelligence that is before us, we have had no hesitation in giving publicity to the following letter. The observations alluded to in it were entirely of a political character, not bearing upon any principle of religion whatsoever. When we wrote them, the Catholics of Ireland were as completely out of our contemplation as if no such body existed. The uniform and unaltered tenor of our conduct will, we trust, vindicate us from an accusation of illiberality. We value too highly the divine and inalienable right of private judgment to blame any for the faith which they profess, or to throw out reproaches upon any of our brethren. Religion, blended with politics, is a fair subject of reprobation. This letter, being written on principles of candour, was fully entitled to our attention. To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle. Sir—On looking over your respectable Journal of Saturday last, I was greatly surprised to see you describe the Portuguese as "a People bowed down by superstition, and whose Clergy do all they can to keep them in ignorance." With your remarks on their political condition I perfectly agree; I grant that every Nation is as liable to religious as to political error, and that error should be exposed wherever it may be found; but if the Clergy of Portugal maintained any opinion at variance with the faith or morality of the Catholic Church, it is certain they would be cut off from her communion.—Hence I infer, that as the creed of the Portuguese is the same as that of the Irish Catholics, your remarks on the former is an insult on the Religion of the latter. I feel entirely convinced you had no such intention. It is to be regretted that you did not specify those points which you deem superstitious, if you knew them, and I am unwilling to suppose you would pronounce on a subject with which you were unacquainted. I am also at a loss how to reconcile your account of the Clergy of that Country with the dictates of charity and candour. They do not it is true encourage their people to wrangle about the Bible, which has confounded the intellect of all the divines of Europe, and has so bewildered the common people of these countries, that they are at a loss what to believe—but they take pains to instruct their flocks in the knowledge of their duties, and are, perhaps, more attentive to the callings of their ministry than those who boast of being more enlightened. They could have no motive for keeping their people in ignorance, as the Catholic Religion does not deprecate the test of fair inquiry. Every Catholic knows, or he ought to know, that reason is not less a gift of God than Faith—and as they both flow from the same source, they cannot contradict each other. He is convinced that the noblest purpose to which he can consecrate that faculty is by employing it in the investigation of those glorious truths on which his faith is founded. I know that any wanton attack on the national creed would be punished in Portugal. But is not the case the same in this enlightened Country. I am not disposed to enter into a religious discussion—but a little consideration will show you that these remarks are not unavailing. I remain, with great respect, Your obedient humble Servant, A ROMAN CATHOLIC. Waterford, Aug. 24, 1820.

On Sunday night last, the dwelling-house of JOSEPH RAHN, farmer, of Kiltoran, near this City, was maliciously set on fire, by some evil-minded person or persons, and entirely consumed. This atrocious act was committed at midnight, and the torch of those incendiary ruffians had nearly immolated fourteen human beings, of which number the inhabitants consisted; providentially, however, they were awakened by the noise of the diabolical miscreants, and the barking of the dogs, shortly after which, the fire appeared to be making its way through the thatch in several places, and they were scarce able to effect their escape from the devouring element, when the roof fell in, and united in one conflagration the house, furniture, bedding and clothing, &c. of this unfortunate family. Informations relative to the above have been sworn before JOHN D. LANEY, Esq. and from the vigilance and promptitude with which this gentleman has ever endeavoured to secure the peace of the County, we rest assured he will exert himself to the utmost to bring the perpetrators of this outrage to condign punishment. Patrick Ryan, one of the convicts who escaped from Cork Gaol, was taken on Thursday night, in this City, by the zealous activity of Mr. Wright, High Constable.

WATERFORD MARKETS. There has been a reduction of 2s. per cent. in the price of Butter since our last—the general rate having declined on Thursday to 83s. for first quality, and yesterday to 82s. Weight at the Crane on Thursday, 214 hicksins—yesterday, 378s.—There was yesterday a falling off in the price of Wheat, of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per barrel, the currency for best new, which in the morning was 30s. to 30s. 6d. having declined afterwards to 29s. and some buyers not offering more than 28s. Some samples of new Oats brought 10s. 9d. and a few 11s. but the general rate scarcely exceeded 10s. 6d. Barley stationary at 11s. to 12s. No change in other articles. LONDON COM EXCHANGE, AUGUST 21.—The supply of Wheat has been small this morning, and that chiefly consisting of land carriage samples from Essex and Kent; and the unsettled state of the weather, together with very unfavorable reports of the new crops, produced an increased demand, and an advance of full 2s. per quarter on the prices of this day's receipt.—Barley is 2s. per quarter lower; and Oats were exceedingly dull sale at a decline of 4s. in consequence of the opening of the ports, on which account Beans have declined from 2s. to 1s. 3d. per quarter. In other articles there is no alteration. MARRIED. On Thursday morning, in the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. J. Hobson, Edmond Skottowe, Esq. to Frances, eldest daughter of Joseph Greener, Esq. Surveyor of the Port of Waterford. PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, AUGUST 25. ARRIVED. Y.M.—Swan, Corbin—Hills, Carter—Ellisbeth, Mason—and Seaton, Lobo, Bristol, London and Dover; Swan and Mary, Fern, Swansea, Coler, Betero, Lambert, Westford, Ballin; Two Brothers, Pearce, Portsmouth, ditto Y.M.—Aurora, Griffiths, Cardiff, from William Smith, Handcock, Chester, Bricks, for Liverpool. SAILING. 25th—President, Quinlan, Portsmouth, St. Iveler, Bacon, Sec.; Friends, King, Newfoundland, tobacco, wine, porter, pork, Sec.; Good Intent, Hermanan, before mentioned. Put back—President, Quinlan—and Friends, ditto. 26th—Cornwallis, Stephens, Bristol, Bath, bacon, &c. and put back. 26th—Wind W. post 7 morning. WATERFORD CLUB HUNT. THE COMMITTEE request that such Gentlemen as are anxious to assist in the hunt in their subscriptions—otherwise legal proceedings will certainly be taken against them at the next Session. August 26, 1820. SHAMBLES IN ROSS. PROPOSALS for executing the MASONRY and CARPENTERS WORK, according to a Plan to be given in the hands of CHARLES TOTTENHAM, of R. L. TOTTENHAM, Esqrs. THE SHAMBLES are to be nearly on the Plan of those at Westford. Ross, August 25, 1820. SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF ELEGANT DRAWINGS. THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that a number of DRAWINGS lie for inspection at Mr. JAMES M'LAUGHLIN'S, Painter, Glazier, &c. High Street. The superior beauty of the Execution has been acknowledged by some of the most competent Judges, by whom the price offered are considered to be much below the real value. It is intended to dispose of them by a Subscription Sale, on the 6th of October next, provided the List shall have been filled up by that time. Three Hundred Tickets will be issued, at 5s. each, and it is hoped that a liberal Public will upon this occasion, encourage a Native Artist, in his efforts to attain some degree of excellence in an Art which can be run. Lists of the Drawings may be seen at Mr. M'LAUGHLIN'S, where Tickets may be had—and also at the Cannon-st. and Minster Offices. August 25, 1820. HONES NATIONAL TOY. 14th EDITION. The most extensively established, and most rapidly selling Production ever issued from the Press, PRICE ONE SHILLING. THE QUEEN'S MATRIMONIAL LADDER, A NATIONAL TOY. BY THE AUTHOR OF THE POLITICAL HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT. With 14 Steps, and Illustrations in Verse, with 18 other GAMES.—He alters—imputes—She exculpates—emigrates—reintegrates—consecrates—He accuses—the Press catches—give him the Bag—They degrade him—The End, Catechism.—Treaty of the great—Gene Sailing. London: Printed for WILLIAM HONE, Ludgate Hill, and sold by all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom. Country Orders, enclosing remittances, will be punctually executed, and placards for doors and shop windows enclosed. Likewise, by the same Author, price 6d. The Dropt Clause out of the Bill against the Queen; and give him the Bag—They degrade him—The End, Catechism.—Treaty of the great—Gene Sailing. Hone's fine Edition of The Queen's Letter to the King. WATERFORD: Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PHARRIS, Chronicle Office, Quay. Agents for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. 10, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Agents for Ireland—J. K. JOHNSON and Co. 10, St. John's Church-yard, Dublin.

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