highly esteemed by all who were acquainted with him. Literary men of his standing, and some of his pupils who are now in London, can bear witness of this. About twenty-two years ago he left Edinburgh, and has ever since been in retirement. Although he has lived in privacy so long, he has not been inactive, which the Reviews and his anonymous works might amply testify. Having no official duties to occupy his time, his mind, from intense study on abstruse subjects, would occasionally turn for relaxation to lighter themes. When he was engaged in the composition of the celebrated *Tales of My Landlord*, and his other popular works, he visited *privately* the south and west of Scotland, and also the parts of England where some of the scenes are laid, to obtain a more accurate knowledge of some facts on which history is either silent or obscure. Out of the materials thus collected, his fertile imagination and great literary skill has produced, for the amusement, gratification, and instruction of the Public, works far surpassing those of any of his contemporaries.

In short, without further preface, I shall venture to assert, without much fear of contradiction, that the mysterious author of *Waverley*, *Rob Roy*, and the *Antiquary*, of the *Tales of My Landlord*, *Ivanhoe*, &c. is no other than Dr. Greenfield. Some of the works were fit for publication several years before they made their appearance; which may account, in some measure, for the unexampled rapidity with which they followed each other from the press. If you deem these observations, Mr. Editor, worthy of a place in the *Champion*, they perhaps may be regarded as useful to those who think the gratification of a natural curiosity, relative to such as have contributed to their instructive amusement, not without the pale of utility. T. H.

CONTENTS

On the Earl of Harrowby's Motion, August 29, to allow the Counsel of the Queen the liberty of Cross-examination of Witnesses now and hereafter.

Archbishop of	Bathurst,	Cassilis,
York,	De-la-Warr,	Erskine,
Dukes of	Ilchester,	Alvanley,
Gloucester,	Darlington,	Clare,
Wellington,	Hardwicke,	Bolton,
Northumberland,	Fitzwilliam,	Carrington,
Dorset,	Buckinghamshire,	Gwydir,
Portland,	Warwick,	Downe,
Brandon,	Harrington,	Courtown,
Devonshire,	Pomfret,	Yarborough,
Bedford,	Stanhope,	Dundas,
St. Alban's,	Cowper,	Clifden,
Beaufort,	Oxford,	Auckland,
Grafton.	Roseberry,	Grenville,
Marquises of	Balcarras,	Gage,
Anglesey,	Jersey,	Huntly,
Headfort,	Coventry,	Berwick,
Cornwallis,	Albemarle,	Walsingham,
Bath,	Cardigan,	Foley,
Lansdown,	Essex,	Hawke,
Queensberry.	Thanet,	Argyll,
Earls of	Suffolk,	Ducie,
Blesinton,	Huntingdon,	Holland,
Beauchamp,	Derby.	Grantham,
Morley,	Viscounts	King,
Verulam,	Lake,	Bessborough,
Minto,	Anson,	Middleton,
Harewood,	Melville,	Belhaven,
Mulgrave,	Duncan,	Darnley,
Grey,	Hood,	Saye and Sele,
Ross,	Leinster,	Howard,
Rosslyn,	Torrington,	De la Zouch,
Donoughmore,	Bolingbroke,	Dacre,
Mayo,	Hereford.	Audley.
Longford,	Lords	Bishops of
Kingston,	Prudhoe,	Cork,
Westmorland,	Aboyne,	Oxford,
Harrowby,	Hill,	Gloucester,
Liverpool,	Combermere,	Peterborough,
Carnarvon,	Hopetoun,	Chester,
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Canterbury,	Waldegrave,	Ellenborough,
Tuam.	Graham,	Redesdale,
The Chancellor.	(Montrose)	St. Helen's,
Dukes of	Aylesford,	Loftus,
York,	Dartmouth,	Northwick,
Clarence,	Kellie,	Bayning,
Richmond,	Home,	Rolle,
Newcastle,	Rochford,	Calthorpe,
Rutland.	Plymouth,	Ross,
Marquises of	Abingdon,	Galloway,
Exeter,	Shaftesbury,	Murray,
Conyngham,	Winchelsea,	Selsea,
Camden,	Stamford,	Morton,
Thomond,	Denbigh,	Douglas,
Stafford,	Pembroke,	Donegall,
Lothian,	Mount-Edg-	Amherst,
Tweeddale,	cumbe,	Kenyon,
Northampton,	Strange (Athol),	Suffield,
Winchester.	Romney,	Mostyn,
Earls of	Chatham,	Somers,
Bradford,	Harcourt,	Rodney,
St. Germains,	Egremont,	Dynevor,
Brownlow,	Portsmouth,	Scarsdale,
Whitworth,	Ashburnham.	Napier,
Cathcart,	Viscounts	Colville,
Lonsdale,	Exmouth,	Gray,
Orford,	Sidmouth,	Saltoun,
Manvers,	Curzon,	Forbes,
Gosport,	Sydney,	Clinton,
Nelson,	Hampden.	De Clifford.
Powis,	Lords	Bishops of
Limerick,	Harris,	Landaff,
Chichester,	Glasgow,	Ely,
Craven,	Manners,	Exeter,
Mountcashel,	Lauderdale,	Bangor,
Caledon,	Sligo,	St. Asaph's,
Mansfield,	Sheffield,	London.
Digby.		

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

The London Journalists still occupy their columns with the trial of the QUEEN. They seem to think that on no other subject has a writer for the Public any chance of being listened to. Many readers may be wearied by the long and revolting character of the details; but the multitude would attend to nothing else with any degree of patience; nor, when the momentous nature of the investigation, as it affects the safety of the State, the purity of judicial procedure, and the consequent security of liberty and property, are taken into consideration, is it any wonder, that this should be the condition of the general feeling. It is not the fate of the QUEEN merely that is at stake; but, in a very eminent degree, the character and permanency of British law and justice. As to the guilt or innocence of the QUEEN, we have as yet no right to pronounce an opinion, and, with a judicious *Correspondent*, we shall hold her to be innocent till her guilt shall be fully established. The proceedings, as far as they have gone, do not justify a definitive conclusion against her; for, not only are the witnesses surrounded with suspicions of almost every description which can affect evidence, but, even although they had been apparently unexceptionable in every respect, they form but a part of the evidence for the prosecution, which, in a case of this kind, resting as yet entirely upon circumstances, we cannot be sure how much the effect of these may be lessened, or that they may not be completely done away, by the evidence for the defence.—Here, then, we feel it to be our imperative duty to pause, leaving the issue to be unfolded by time.

But the Bill of Pains and Penalties is another matter. In all truly judicial proceedings, there is a remedy against errors of judgment, by an appeal to the House of Lords, or a motion in Parliament; and this is the constitutional security for probity of conduct. The Judges are honest, because the laws are just. They act under the risk of having their proceedings reviewed on appeal—on the responsibility of answering for their conduct at the bar of a still higher tribunal. But if the Legislature, instead of reserving to itself the privilege of pronouncing on the rectitude of judicial proceedings, becomes judge—or assumes the mixed and conflicting character of accuser, jury, and judge—the party judged of has none of the ordinary protections, no remaining means of redress. In this lies the true ground of the repugnance manifested by the Constitution to the blending of legislative and judicial functions. A Bill of Pains and Penalties, being above and beyond all law, can be called for by no individual for personal objects or purposes; it is purely a measure of State, and, as such, can be justified only on the ground of it's being inevitable. The arguments advanced against this measure, on it's introduction, were powerful in the highest degree, and tended to shew, that, so far from there being an imperious, there was not even a plausible reason of state for resorting to such a Bill. It has not yet passed into a law, and, as was observed by the highest authority in Parliament, the Peers of Britain, if they have taken any hasty or wrong views, are, when that is shewn, too wise and too just not to retrace their steps. But should it pass into a law, and should the British nation ever be swayed by despotic rule, what may not the awful consequences be? We look not to the present, but to future times. If such a law shall exist, who will stand forth a patriot to redress his country's wrongs? In former days, the arbitrary will of the Sovereign brought to the scaffold the most illustrious men; but here law will interpose for the support of tyranny; it will be easy to extend the penalties to the pains of death; and he must have more heroism than almost any who have heretofore been sacrificed in England, who will venture into such a field of combat either for religion or for liberty.—In this view of the subject, the interests of the QUEEN, great and important as they are, lose much of their magnitude, and the most fearful perils present themselves to the anticipation of the mind.

On these principles, we eagerly grasp at every hope, however uncertain and feeble, which offers even a chance that this Bill will never pass into a law. We do not recommend it to the Public to place entire confidence in the statements which we are about to give. They possess some right to attention, but not to unreserved belief. The speculations in London are boundless, and it is so generally the imagined interest of Newspapers to give important intelligence, that fabrication may be fairly presumed to go hand-in-hand with speculation. The following articles are extracted from different London Journals:—

"We (*Traveller*) understand it is the QUEEN's particular wish, that her defence should be proceeded with immediately after Ministers have closed their case. She is conscious that nothing can be proved against her conduct on which any tribunal could pronounce unfavourably. All the principal witnesses in favour of HER MAJESTY arrived in town on Saturday."

"We (*True Briton*) stated, on Saturday, that a report of an intended dissolution of Parliament was then in circulation. Upon careful inquiry, we find, that the report was not altogether destitute of foundation; but prorogation, not dissolution, was what the Members of the House of Commons expected. A dissolution of Parliament at this moment would, it seems, almost amount to a violation of their privileges, as the proceedings in the House of Lords resemble closely those of an impeachment, during which no Monarch dare interpose his authority. A dissolution of Parliament would effectually tend to the destruction of the Ministerial interest, as the Opposition would then become candidates for the representation, with the enormous and unprecedented influence of public opinion.—We can announce upon authority, that one of the Independent Peers, who is a supporter of Ministers on all honourable occasions, will attempt to quash the proceedings altogether, by a motion which shall give satisfaction to the KING, and at the same time protect the QUEEN from the Pains and Penalties sought for against her. We are able to assure our readers, that it has the unqualified support of several learned and eminent men, and even of one of HER MAJESTY's confidential friends; and also, that it has no sort of reference to the question of the QUEEN's guilt or innocence. The case for the prosecution will, it is thought, close on Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. BROUGHAM will then have an opportunity of addressing the Lords, and calling counter-evidence."

According to some of the foregoing statements, the case of the prosecution was probably closed on Thursday last, but new importations of witnesses seem to contradict this opinion. It is not likely, as has been said, that the Counsel of HER MAJESTY will rest satisfied with addressing the Lords on the chief and cross-examinations; they will rather feel it to be their duty to bring forward exculpatory evidence. Whatever we may think of the witnesses adduced on the prosecution, it is yet obvious, that there are many things which demand to be explained and to be refuted, in order to secure a complete and perpetual vindication.—The popular feeling in favour of HER MAJESTY seems, from the numerous Addresses presented to her, to be daily on the increase. She has not recently attended the examinations in the House of Lords.

By order of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, a detachment of the Life-Guards has been stationed at Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, to escort the Duke of WELLINGTON and other Peers to the House, and protect them from a repetition of the ill-treatment which they have frequently experienced from the populace.

The French Stocks have fallen about 2 per cent. On Tuesday, the 3 per cent. London Consols were at 67¼¼. Both countries appear to be in the same state of uncertainty, and the same want of confidence is evinced by monied men.—No mail due.

The eclipse of the Sun became visible in this quarter on Thursday, soon after the commencement of it's obscuration, and continued so to the termination. The subject attracted a great deal of curiosity. Some of the Planets and Stars were visible during the greatest obscuration.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, SEPT. 4.—Our market was well supplied with Wheat this morning from Essex and Suffolk, and the chief part of that from the former county was new, and of inferior quality, which met heavy sale at a decline of 3s. per quarter; but the old Wheat is not above 2s. per quarter cheaper than on this day week. The arrivals of Oats have been very considerable, but the demand being small, the trade was exceedingly dull at a reduction of full 2s. per quarter. Barley is 1s. per quarter cheaper. In Beans and Peas there is little or no variation.

BUTTER.—Butters are in better demand. The consumption of Irish is large, and the imports this year have been much less than usual.

Butter imported into London to 30th August.

	Irish	Dutch.
1820	86,100 firks.	32,234 casks.
1819	91,985	31,797
1818	94,368	35,929

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, 6th SEPT.—Our Market this day exhibited a large supply of all kinds of Grain, more particularly of Wheat and Oats, and on both, in consequence, a decline of fully 1s. per barrel is to be noticed. Bere and Barley were in rather limited supply, and supported Friday's currency. In Malt nothing is doing. Flour very dull; prime Seconds 20s. per cwt. General rates may be quoted—Wheat, good new red, 27s. to 28s.; Inferior, from 25s. to 26s.; White, 30s. to 31s. Bere, 12s. to 13s. Barley, 13s. to 14s. New Oats, 10s. to 13s.; Old, 14s. to 17s. Rapeseed, 37s. to 38s. 6d. Oatmeal, 13s. to 16s. per cwt.

CORK MARKETS, SEPT. 7.—New Wheat, 27s a 28s. 0d. per bag 20 stone. Oats, 20s. a 21s 0d. per barrel 33 ditto. Barley, —s. a —s. 0d per barrel 36 ditto. Flour, 1st. 20s. a 22s. 2d., 18s. a 20s.; Household, 16s. a 18s. Third 8s. to 12s. Butter to the Merchants, 78s.—74s—68s.—66s.—62s.—To the Country, 66s.—62s—56s.—54s.—50s.

LIMERICK MARKETS, SEPT. 6.—Wheat, 1s. 5d. per stone—Oats, new 7½d. old, 12d.—Barley, 9d.—Flour, 38s. to 40s. per bag—Oatmeal, 14s. per cwt—Potatoes, 2¼. per stone—Rapeseed, 35. with the rise to November—Butter, 76s. 72s. 62s. 52s. 46s. 40s. per cwt.

Return of Corn and Grain sold in Limerick last week:

Barrels.		Cost.	Average.
478	Wheat, ...	£813 8 4 ..	£1 7 1
3475	Oats, ...	2095 1 2 ..	12 0

Total quantity of Corn received from 1st September, 1819, to 2d September, 1820.

85,484 barrels Wheat—59,297 barrels Barley—305,676 barrels Oats.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been a very great increase in the receipts of Grain within the last two days, and a rapid and considerable reduction in prices has consequently taken place. *Wheat*, of which the supplies have chiefly consisted, has been particularly affected. On Thursday, the currency for best quality declined to 26s. generally—yesterday morning, that rate was scarcely to be obtained, and before evening purchasers seemed unwilling to exceed even 24s. or at most 24s. 6d. except for very prime samples. The depression on *Oats* has been equally decided, very little having been disposed of yesterday over 9s. or 9s. 6d., though not in considerable quantity. *Barley*, of which the supplies have yet been comparatively trifling, maintains nearly our last quotation, 12s. 6d. being still paid for prime. *Flour* of each denomination may be quoted at least 1s. per bag lower, and *Oatmeal* is nearly unsaleable. The *Butter* market continues to be well supplied; 583 firkins were weighed at the crane on Thursday—yesterday, 538. The price on Thursday remained stationary at 83s. generally for first qualities, with rather an appearance of heaviness towards the close—yesterday, 82s. was the highest general rate, some was bought at 81s., and a few even at 80s. with a proportionate reduction in the inferior qualities.

We lately apprised our distant readers, that the *Butter Trade* of this City was by no means confined to the quantity weighed at the Market-house, and that the daily Crane Returns afforded but an imperfect idea of its extent. The statement subjoined of the quantities purchased within the last month at the Market-house and at the Cellars, respectively, affords even a more decisive proof of our assertion than the table then exhibited.

Return of the Quantity of Butter purchased in Waterford for the month ending August 31.

	Firkins.
Weighed at the Market-house	6,737
Received at the Merchants' Cellars from Country Markets, ...	12,122
Total, ...	18,859

MARRIED—Eneas MacDonnell, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Loftus Fraser, Esq. of Moneymoling, County Wexford.

DIED—On Thursday evening, at Greenville, Co. Kilkenny, Alexander Hammett, Esq. of Stephen-street, in this City—a gentleman whose uniform and inflexible integrity, unaffected piety, and warm benevolence of heart gave him an undisputed title to a pre-eminent place amongst the most worthy, useful, and respectable Citizens of Waterford.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPT. 8.

ARRIVED,

6th—Heart of Oak, Bowen, Milford, ballast; Swan, M'Grath, Swansea, coals; Union, Lethaby, Cork, a seeker, ballast.

7th—Prosperous, Mitchell, Cowes, cheese, luggage, &c.; Blue Eyed Maid, Chittenden, Portsmouth, ballast.

SAILED,

6th—None.

7th—Jane, Elliott, London, wheat; Aimwell, Howlan, before mentioned.

8th—Renown, Julian, Liverpool, wheat and oats; Hope, Beale, Southampton, Portsmouth, and Chichester, butter, bacon, &c.: Harmony, Pattison, Liverpool, wheat, flour, and butter; Good Intent, Burnard, London, wheat; Betsey, Lambert, Exeter, ballast. Put back, 6th—Margaret, Prendergast.

Wind None at 8 morning.

A CARD.

DOCTOR HUDSON, *Dentist, begs to inform his Friends, that it will not be in his power to remain longer in this City* THAN THE ENSUING WEEK, *having promised to visit* CLONMEL *on the 18th Instant.*

September 9, 1820.

WATERFORD LIBRARY.

THE PROPRIETORS *of the* WATERFORD LIBRARY *are requested to attend a General Meeting at the* CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, *on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at* ONE *o'Clock in the Afternoon, to consider the expediency of adding a* NEWS ROOM *to the Establishment.*

September 9, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

Either in the Whole or in Divisions,

ABOUT 40 ACRES of the LANDS of ROCKSHIRE,

IN THE LIBERTIES OF WATERFORD,

Now in the possession of Mr. Richard Magrath.

Proposals will be received by MICHAEL DUNN, Waterford—or by BENJAMIN BALL, jun. Esq. No. 7, Frederick-Street South, Dublin; if by Letter, post-paid.

September 6, 1819.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

FOR AN UNEXPIRED TERM OF 45 YEARS,

And immediate Possession given,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN in JOHN-STREET, late in the Possession of ABRAHAM BIGGS, deceased. The *House* is in perfect repair, and the *Garden*, which is walled, in the best order, well stocked with *Fruit Trees* of the best description, and uncommonly productive. There are also a good *Pump* and a *Two-Horse Stable* on the premises. Application to be made to THOMAS DILLON, John-street. Waterford, June 3, 1820.

A serviceable, steady HORSE, with New BRIDLE and SADDLE, to be disposed of, on moderate terms.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE very desirable FARM of ANNFIELD, situated in the County of Kilkenny, on the River *Barrow*, nearly opposite the Town of NEW ROSS, commanding a beautiful and extensive Prospect, and containing about 55 Acres of choice Meadow and Pasture Land.

There are several Hundred full-grown FOREST TREES on the Farm, which it is expected the Tenant would purchase at a Valuation.

Application to be made to BENJAMIN BALL, Esq. Merrion-square, Dublin—or SAMUEL DRAPES and Co. New Ross. Nov. 5, 1819.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JAMES HACKETT, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 31s. 0d. 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.

	WHITE.	RANGED.	HOUSEHOLD.
	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 4 7	0 7 2	0 9 4
Two-Penny,	0 9 6	0 14 4	1 3 0
Four-Penny,	1 3 4	1 13 2	2 6 0
Six-penny,	1 13 2	2 11 7	3 9 0

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Sept. 7. JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,604. *TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1820.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

IMPORTANT TO INSURERS.

THE FIRST INSTANCE OF THE *RETURN OF PREMIUMS IN IRELAND* TO INSURERS.

THE NORWICH UNION

HAS NOW REALISED ITS SYSTEM IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE following Persons are a few of those who having been Insured 7 years with this Society, are entitled to their return of Premiums.

Messrs. J. and R. Hatton, ...	Cork.
Rev. R. Kingsoffer, ...	do.
P. Coleman, ...	do.
Joseph Bennett, ...	do.
Thomas Farley, ...	do.
James Young, ...	do.
E. Spencer, ...	do.
H. Osborne, ...	do. &c. &c.

This is the First Instance in Ireland, of an Insurance Office, not only paying all its losses, with Honour and Liberality, *but actually returning to the Insurers a part of the* PREMIUM!

It is presumed that there can be now no doubt of the *Decided Advantage* to the Public, in effecting their Insurance at the NORWICH UNION.

IRISH DISTRICT.

CHIEF OFFICE, 2, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

D. C. ROOSE, *Secretary.*

☞ *Important to Persons about to effect* LIFE INSURANCE.

A BONUS OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been added to all Policies effected previous to June, 1815.

ANOTHER BONUS will be added to all Policies effected previous to June, 1822; therefore Insurance now made will participate in this advantage.

The RATES of the LIFE OFFICE are nearly TEN PER CENT. LOWER than the Insurance Companies.

The *Norwich Union* is become the *only* Office at which Insurances, affording *all* the benefits of the Equitable Plan, can be now effected.

Tables of Rates, and Information, may be had at the Office.

MAURICE FARRELL, Agent, Waterford.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in the Lease of the LANDS of COONOGUE, in the County of Wexford, of which there is a Term of 263 Years unexpired. These Lands contain 90 Acres, 2 Roods, Arable and Pasture Ground, and on which there are a good DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES, fit for the reception of a genteel Family.—They are situate within 6 Miles of New Ross, 7 of Enniscorthy, and 12 of Wexford, are not liable to any Rent, and subject only to an Annuity of £50 per Annum for the Life of Mr. BRYAN ROACH, aged about 60 years. There is plenty of *Marl* and *Water* on the Premises. The FURNITURE, STOCK, and CROP, will be given at a valuation; and the Purchaser will be declared as soon as the value is offered. The Title Deeds can be seen in the hands of Mr. CORCORAN, Attorney, Enniscorthy; and for further particulars apply to Mr. BRYAN ROACH, on the Premises—or Mr. JAMES ROCHE, Cushinstown.

August 11, 1820.

NEW ROSS HOTEL.

TO BE LET,

FROM 29TH OF NEXT SEPTEMBER,

THE INN AND STABLES, &c.

Now occupied by the Widow SHANAHAN.

The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Rere.

Proposals to be made to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq. New Ross. 20th June, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty, entituled, "An Act to provide for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Barony of DELVIN *(with the exception of the Parishes of* CASTLETOWN DELVIN, CLONARNEY, *and* KILLUAGH*), and the Barony of* FARBILL, *in the County of* WESTMEATH, *are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.*

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, and of the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Barony of DELVIN *(with the exception of the Parishes of* CASTLETOWN DELVIN, CLONARNEY, *and* KILLUAGH*), and the Barony of* FARBILL, *in the County of* WESTMEATH, *are in a state of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.*

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 5th day of August, 1820.

FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. NORBURY. W. DOWNES. D. BAIRD. WM. M'MAHON. MM. SAURIN. J. RADCLIFF.

God save the King.

WATERFORD LIBRARY.

THE PROPRIETORS *of the* WATERFORD LIBRARY *are requested to attend a General Meeting at the* CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, *on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at* ONE *o'Clock in the Afternoon, to consider the expediency of adding a* NEWS ROOM *to the Establishment.*

September 9, 1820.

BRICKS FOR SALE.

THE respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance will dispose of the BRICKS *at the* ORDNANCE BRICK-YARD, *at* YOUGHAL, *in such Quantities as the Purchasers may be willing to take.*

Proposals, stating the Quantities required, and price per Thousand which the Proposer is willing to pay for the Bricks, will be received by the respective Officers of the Ordnance, Dublin Castle; Mr. COPE, *the Ordnance Storekeeper, Cork; Mr.* BLACKWELL, *the Ordnance Storekeeper at Duncannon Fort; or Mr.* ABRAMS, *the Superintendant of the Ordnance Brick-works at Youghal.*

August 27, 1820.

APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE BILLS TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that previous to any Application to Parliament for any Private Bill, for local purposes, Notices of the same must be given, and other proceedings taken. [Abstracted from the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament.]

In cases of Turnpike Roads, Notices must be given three times in the months of August or September, in one and the same Newspaper, printed within each County or Place through which the Road runs; or if there be none so printed, then in the Newspaper of doors near or adjoining County; and also on the some of the Session-houses of each and every such County or Place, at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions; each Notice describing the Parishes through which the line of Road runs: And if to amend or alter any existing Road Acts, then the Acts to be amended, and any intended Increase of Toll, must also be mentioned in each and every such Notice. Also when the Application is intended to be made for making any new Turnpike Road, or for altering the Line of any existing Road, a Map or Plan of such Road or intended Alteration, upon a scale of not more than five, nor less than three inches to a mile, must be deposited, for public inspection, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace of every County through which such Road is intended to be carried, or such Alteration made, on or before the 30th of September next, which Map or Plan shall describe the Line of such intended Road or Alteration, and the Lands through which the same is intended to be carried, and shall be accompanied with a Book of Reference, containing a List of the Names of the Owners or reputed Owners and Occupiers of such Lands respectively; and that Duplicates of the same be made for the two Houses of Parliament, together with Estimates of Expense of such Undertaking (in cases where provision is intended to be made for raising Money to defray such Expense); such Estimate to be signed by the Person or Persons making the same; and if such Money is proposed to be raised by Subscription, then Duplicate Accounts must be made of the Money subscribed for that purpose, and the Names of the Subscribers, with the Sums subscribed by them respectively; and also Estimates of the probable Time within which the whole of the Work may be completed. Application must also be made to the several Owners and Occupiers of Land through which any Road is intended to be carried, or Alteration made, and Duplicate Lists must be made of the Names of such Owners and Occupiers, distinguishing which of them have assented to or dissented from such intended Road or Alteration, or are neuter in respect thereof, and the Plan must be shewn to such Owners and Occupiers respectively, at the time of such Application. One set of these several Documents must accompany the Petition to the House of Commons, to be lodged in the proper Office, previously to the Petition being presented.

In cases of Application for Bills for paving, cleansing, lighting, or for otherwise improving any City, Town, or Place, or for erecting or improving Town-Halls or Market Places, or for repairing or rebuilding Churches, or for enclosing, draining or improving Lands, or for making Ferries or Docks, or for amending any Acts for such purposes, the like Notices as for Roads must be given in the Newspapers and on the Sessions-Houses doors, together with additional Notices in these cases, to be affixed on the several Church doors of the several Parishes, three successive Sundays in August or September.

For making any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct for supplying any Place with Water; or for making or erecting any Bridge, Ferry, Dock, Pier, Port, or Harbour, all the Directions as in the case of Turnpike Roads, with respect to Notices, Plans, Estimates, and other particulars, are applicable; and that the Plans, in these cases, must also describe the Brooks and Streams to be diverted into such Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct, for supplying any Place with Water; and shall contain a Plan of such Reservoir, and the Elevation of any such Aqueduct; and that such Plan shall be accompanied with a Section, specifying the level, and describing the same by feet and inches; and that the Plans describing the Lands through which any such Cut, Canal, &c. is intended to be carried, or from which any such Streams of Water are intended to be taken, shall also be engraved for the use of the House of Lords, upon a scale of an inch at least to a mile.

The Plans, &c. for making or improving Bridges, Piers, or Harbours, are not required to be left with the Clerks of the Peace.

In all cases where it is intended to alter or increase any existing Rates, Tolls, or Duties, such intention must be stated in all the Notices.

All Petitions must be presented within fourteen days after the first Friday subsequent to the Meeting of Parliament.

By order of the Chief Secretary,

SAMUEL RICHARD GUNNELL,

Parliamentary Agent to the Irish Office, and Solicitor of Private Bills.

House of Commons, August 1, 1820.

*** *For further Particulars, see the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament, or inquire as above.*

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Cross examination of Giuseppi Sacchi.

Does not understand English. Has been in England about 14 months; has lived partly in London and partly in the Country. His real name is Sacchi, but went at Milan by the name of Sacchini, and has gone by the name of Milani in this Country. Lived at Aston, four miles from Stevenage, in the house of the Rev. Philip Godfrey. After he left the service of the Princess, he went first to Milan; did not go into any service there, and has not been in any other service since. Was first examined at Milan on this business in Nov. 1818; but had told it before that time to different persons, none of whom he can now remember. Was asked to go to Milan by a messenger from the advocate Vimicarti. The persons before whom he was examined were the Advocate Vimicarti, the Advocate Powell, Col. Brown, and another gentleman, Mr. Cooke; they took down what he said in writing, but did not swear him. Has taken an oath in London, at Mr. Powell's chambers. When sent for at Milan, had means of his own to support himself. Had no settled wages when courier to the Princess, but had received something; received money at three times while in her service, making altogether 60 or 70 Napoleons; could not recollect how much of that he received while acting only as courier, which was about nine months. Entered the service of her R. H. through the good offices of the banker Cherimi, the Baron Chavaletti, and Bergami. Was then, and always, in easy circumstances, and always well dressed. Don't know that he was introduced to Mr. Marietti, in London, by the name of Count Milani, and never heard himself called Count either there or at Aston. Never introduced himself to Signor Marietti as a merchant, and never stated that he came to this Country for commercial purposes. Always represented that he came over in the service of a Spanish family, which, however, was not true.

Did you represent to Signor Marietti, or to any one in his family here, that the Queen owed you money? I said I had a law-suit, a process with her Royal Highness; but I never said she owed me money.

Was it true or not that you had a law suit with her Royal Highness? I meant to say that I was in the process which was making against her Royal Highness.

Did you mean to tell Signor Marietti's family that you were one of the witnesses against her Royal Highness? No.

Was it a *double entendre* then that you used in speaking of this to Signor Marietti? I never spoke of that to Signor Marietti.

Then to whomsoever you spoke about the law-suit, did you use it as a *double entendre* to that person?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that the Learned Counsel had no right to ask what was passing in the mind of the witness.

Mr. BROUGHAM contended, upon the authority of the Duchess of Kingston's case, that he was entitled to ask the question, and quoted some passages in the evidence, which proved that two questions had been asked as to the expectations of a witness, and three as to his belief.

The LORD CHANCELLOR desired that the terms of the question should be stated; and when the question was repeated, decided that Mr. Brougham was competent to ask it.

Answer.—Yes, as a *double entendre.*

Did you disclose to any person who you were?—I told this to Mr. Marietti after I returned from Aston.

Did you not know that Marietti's family had already discovered who you were? I do not know.

Had they not found out your real name? Yes, because I had mentioned it some time before to one of the brothers of Marietti, who was in the family, seven or eight months ago.

Did the Gentleman of Mr. Marietti's family, to whom you told who you were, ever see you afterwards? It is some time since he has set out for Milan.

Have you ever been in Mr. Marietti's house since that time? Several times. The last time was three or four months ago.

Did they then know you were Milani, or Sacchi? The brother who set out for Milan knew I was Sacchi; the other not.

Did they call you Sacchi that day? Never.

Did you tell the family of Mr. Godfrey, at Aston, that you were Milani, or Sacchi? I said I was Sacchi.

Did you say you were one of the witnesses? I did not say that; but I caused it to be told them.

Who did you cause to communicate this? A Mr. Sperati.

Who is Mr. Sperati? A Gentleman whom I have known at the house of Mr. Marietti.

Is he not a relation of Marietti? I have heard he is a cousin.

Tell us what was the first time that Sperati knew who you really were? It was one day, seven or eight months ago, he came to me on a visit, then I told him who I was.

Did you ever make application to be taken back into the service of the Princess of Wales? *Non mi ricordo!*

Did you ever represent, after you had left the service of her Royal Highness, that you were in a destitute condition? Never.

Will you swear you never entreated any one of her Royal Highness's suite to take pity or have compassion on your situation—*Non mi ricordo!* On what occasion do you mean?

Mr. BROUGHAM.—First answer my question, and then I will answer your's. Did you never entreat any one of the Princess's suite to take pity or compassion on you? It may be that I did so.

Did you ever represent to any person, after you had left the service of the Princess, that you taxed yourself with ingratitude towards so generous a mistress?

[The Attorney General objected to this question, conceiving that it related to a written representation, which he insisted ought to be produced. A long and warm discussion followed as to the right of putting the question, (the substance of which, with the opinion of the Judges on the point at issue, and some other intervening proceedings, were given in our paper of Saturday,) after which Mr. Brougham resumed the cross examination.]

Did you ever say to any person that your conduct to the Princess of Wales was liable to a charge of ingratitude to her for her goodness? Never.

Here three Letters were produced by the Learned Counsel, and shewn to the witness, who acknowledged them all to be in his own hand writing. The Letters were not read.

Did you ever go under any other name than Milani, Sacchini, and Sacchi? I have been called by another name, as I am still called.

What is that name? The witness begged their Lordships would prevent its getting into the Papers if he told his name, as it might otherwise expose him to the fury of some persons.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he would not press him to disclose his present name.

In answer to other questions, the witness said, he did not remember having been called by any other name in Italy, nor corresponding in any other name. He had been in Switzerland many times. Had been at Colombier six weeks. Did not conceal his name of Sacchi there. Has had money in the Bank at Lausanne, to the amount of 50 Louis. Never had more there at one time, nor had he credit with the Bank for more. Never recollected to have said he had credit for more, but would not swear he did not say so. Witness fetched Mademoiselle De Mont from Colombier to Milan; was employed to do so by the Milan Commission. Never told any person in Switzerland that Mademoiselle De Mont was going back into the service of the Princess. Had come to England with the Courier, Mr. Krous, but did not know if it was the same Mr. Krous that was lately arrested in Paris for selling forged notes. Had several journies with Krous. Had never received, nor been promised, nor expected any money or advantage, more than his expenses, in this business. Witness had seen Mademoiselle De Mont several times since he came to this country, but had not seen any of the other witnesses.

This finished the cross examination.

Re examined by the Attorney-General.

Witness's family was now at Broglio. He had been in the army of Italy ten years. Was made Lieutenant of Cavalry on the field of battle on the 6th September, 1813. When he left the Princess of Wales's service, he received a certificate of good character, given to him by Count Schiavini. It was sealed with a seal such as he had seen on her R. H.'s letters. Had never seen her R. H. write, but was told the certificate was signed by the Princess. Schiavini was at that time Marshal of the Palace, and gave certificates of good character to persons leaving the service of the Princess.

Mr. BROUGHAM objected that there was no proof of Schiavini having any authority to give certificates of character, and he complained that some entries on the minutes of what the witness had been told should not stand.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Certainly, what has only been told the witness, is no evidence at all.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL submitted he had made out a *prima facie* case, that Schiavini had authority to give the servants certificates of character.

The House thought the evidence not sufficient, and the certificate was not read.

Re-examination resumed.

Who are the Mariettis? They have a banking-house at Milan.

Have they a house of business in London? I know of no business they are.

Were they the Princess's Bankers at Milan? They were so.

One of the Mariettis called on you two months ago? Yes.

Did he state for what purpose he called?—

Mr. BROUGHAM objected to the repetition of any conversation between the witness and M. Marietti.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL submitted, the question arose out of the cross examination. Mr. Brougham had examined to part of the conversation, and he had a right to know the rest.

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SIXTEENTH DAY—MONDAY, SEPT. 4.

The proceedings commenced at the usual hour. Prayers having been read, and the names called over, Counsel were called in, when Mr. Brougham put in translations of the Letters of the last witness, Mdlle. Dumont, which, after being attested by the two French Interpreters, were ordered to be inserted in the minutes of the evidence.

THE FOURTEENTH WITNESS.*

Luigi Galdini, was then called in, sworn, and examined by Mr. Parke.—This man deposed that he resided at a village near Lake Como. Is a mason — Knows the Villa D'Este; built a house there for a person named Gugiari, who was an agent of the Princess of Wales. Remembers working at a cornice; was employed of an evening by Gugiari, who told him to have his men ready next morning, as he was to work by contract; at the time appointed, not finding the materials ready at the agent's, such as plaister of Paris, &c. witness, having 15 or 20 men unemployed for the want of them, went down to the Villa d'Este, about 450 paces distant, to look after the agent. Went into the kitchen to seek him; not finding him there, went up stairs to search for him; saw a great many doors, and being impatient at having so many men waiting, opened one of the doors, which looked into a little room, but shut it again directly on seeing that the Princess and Bergami were there. They were both sitting together, the Baron having his arm around the neck of the Princess, whose bosom was uncovered. Saw nobody else in the room. When witness opened the door, Bergami took away his arm from the neck of the Princess, got up and said, "What do you want here, you son of a dog?" Witness answered, "You must excuse me Signor Baron; I have a great many men employed, who are waiting for want of materials, and I came here to look for the agent." Bergami rejoined that that was not the place to look for him. Saw them afterwards descending the stairs together, arm in arm. Saw them three or four times together in front of the house, the Princess sitting on the back of an ass, Bergami walking beside her, with one hand behind her back and the other on her thigh, supporting her on the ass; this was in the day time, on a public walk, or road.

Cross examined by Mr. Tindal.—In 1817 or 1818, or thereabouts, received a message by a person he did not know, from the Advocate Vilmacarti, in consequence of which he went to Milan with several other persons. Was examined before Vilmacarti and three other persons—one, he was told, was a Colonel Brown, the other a Mr. Powell, an Advocate; who the third was he does not know. Was four days and a half at Milan, and was examined on the third or fourth day. Received for going to Milan ten livres per day, to pay his expenses. Swears he did not receive more. Was first applied to to come to England last winter, towards the end of March or the beginning of February, by the same person who called on him with the message from the Advocate Vilmacarti. Before coming to England, saw Vilmacarti, and agreed with him that he should have ten livres a day for coming to England, to defray his travelling expenses. Their expenses in coming to England were paid by the courier, who gave them 10 livres a day each. Does not know (*smiling*) who pays his expenses here. Lives out not far from this, with a number of other persons, among whom is Theodore Majocchi. The room in which he saw the Princess and Bergami had several doors. The hour at which he saw them was about nine, ten, or eleven—could not say precisely. It was in the latter end of September or beginning of October, in the year 1816 or 1817.

Mr. Parke commenced to re-examine the witness, with regard to the occurrences at Dover, but this course, after some objections and arguments, was relinquished, and the re-examination ended.

Examined by their Lordships.

By Lord Liverpool.—When you opened the door and saw the Princess, and Bergami sitting with his arm round the Princess's neck, you have said that her breasts were uncovered; do you mean, by that, the breasts were bare? As far as I am concerned, I saw them uncovered.

The Lord Chancellor.—The question is, how far did you see the breasts uncovered? I just looked in; I saw it in the twinkling of an eye, and escaped. I saw the breasts (*coauto le manelle.*)

By Lord Pomfret.—You have said that you afterwards saw the Princess and Bergami going down the staircase together. Did you observe whether the breasts of the Princess were the same as when you saw her in the room with Bergami?

The Lord Chancellor complained that he could not hear this question, and a little confusion arose, in which we did not hear the answer given, or whether any answer at all was made to it.

By the Duke of Hamilton.—Was Bergami's hand on the breast of the Princess? It was so—(making a gesture to shew that it was).

How was the Princess dressed at that moment? I cannot say. I say what I saw. I was surprised.

Had she a handkerchief, or anything that covered the neck? I say, no. I saw it so. With my own eye I saw it naked.

The witness has said Bergami's arm was about the neck of the Princess; was it round the neck, or along the back of it? It was round the neck—Suppose me Bergami and you the Princess (putting his arm round the neck of the Interpreter), it was so. (*Great laughing.*)

Was Bergami's hand on the breast of the Princess? Yes. I have said so to you many times. I have even shewn you how it was. (*Laughing.*)

The Interpreter Marchese Spinetto, having joined rather heartily in the laughter occasioned by the preceding questions and answers,

The Marquis of Downshire rose and said, that the conduct of the Interpreter, in joining in the laugh with their Lordships, was very indecorous.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that as it was a momentary impression, and had been felt in the same way throughout the House, he did not think any notice should be taken of it.

The Lord Chancellor said, he did not think that the conduct of which complaint had been made was at all excusable.

FIFTEENTH WITNESS.

Alessandro Pinelli, examined by the Attorney General.—Is an ornamental painter. Was employed at Villa d'Este, by Bergami. While there, had seen the Princess and Bergami together many times walking about the grounds, the Princess holding the hand of Bergami; they were sometimes alone, and sometimes the *dame d'honneur* was with them. Had seen them together in a boat many times—sometimes alone, and sometimes accompanied by the *dame d'honeur*. Knows Bergami's room at Villa d'Este; remembers being in the anti chamber to that room, on a morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, saw Bergami come out from the side where the Princess's room was, in a morning gown, with only his drawers on; he was going towards his own room, after which he went; he saw witness. Went afterwards to Rome with the Princess, as a servant, and waited at table there, at the Villa Grande; the Baron used to dine and sup there with the Princess, as did also Luigi Bergami. Was at Rupinelli with the Princess; Bergami was there confined to his room by illness, and kept his bed; saw the Princess in his room many times; saw her conversing with him; sometimes saw her give him medicines; saw him get out of bed for the purpose of having his bed warmed, the Princess being in the room at the time. Recollects going from Ancona to Rome with the Princess; during that journey, in passing through a court one day, he saw the Princess putting her arms around Bergami, and embracing him; their faces were towards each other, but at some distance, she being short and he tall. Was at Caprini with the Princess; saw them together there on the first evening, after dark, on the steps leading to the garden; the Princess was embracing Bergami. Had also seen them kissing and embracing at Villa d'Este.

The Queen's Counsel declined cross examining this witness for the present.

THE SIXTEENTH WITNESS.

Dominico Bruza, was then sworn, and examined by Mr. Parke.—The answers of this witness to questions respecting his having seen the Princess and Bergami together were quite confused, owing apparently to his not perfectly understanding them. He said he had seen them often together alone in a canoe, on the lake.—He corroborated the account given by a former witness, Raggazoni, as to having seen the Princess sitting with Bergami on a bench, in an arbour, on the evening of the feast, on St. Bartholemew's day. He said he had also seen the Princess and Bergami together in a room at the Villa d'Este, on which occasion they were standing "caressing each other with their hands," (patting each other on the cheeks)

This witness underwent no cross-examination.

SEVENTEENTH WITNESS.

Antonio Bianchi was next examined.—He stated that he is an inhabitant of Como; that he had often seen the Princess on the lake in a small boat alone with Bergami. On one occasion he had seen them together standing or leaning against a bank near a floodgate on the little river Brescia, in a place where the water was but about a yard deep, and which was sometimes used for bathing; they were both dressed in white; the Princess wore loose trowsers that reached to her feet. They came out of the water immediately when they saw the witness, got into the canoe, and went towards the Villa.

No cross examination.

EIGHTEENTH WITNESS.

Giovanni Luchini examined by Mr. Parke.—Comes from Blairio, in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Como. Is by trade a *whitewasher*.—(*A laugh.*)—Was employed in the service of the Princess at the Villa d'Este. Remembers Bartolomeo Bergami.—Saw the Princess and Bergami many times together, when at the Villa d'Este. Has seen them riding together in a *pado vanello*.—Bergami sat behind and the Princess was on his knee. His arm was under the arm of her Royal Highness; with the left hand he held the reins, and with the right the whip. Witness has been at work in the tower of the Villa d'Este. Saw the Princess and Bergami there together. They were sitting reading a book. They got up and went into a cabinet near by; Bergami took hold of the Princess's arm to help her up, and they went side by side. Saw Bergami in his room one morning through the window; he had on a morning gown of a lead colour; it was between ten and eleven. The Princess of Wales was there at the time; she was dressed in white. They were at the window, looking down. Did you see them doing nothing more? I did not. (*A laugh.*) Was present at the Theatre Villa d'Este. The Princess was singing, and Bergami was playing on an instrument called a *torotolella*.

(*Cross examined by Mr. Denman.*—Did you ever say at Milan, that you knew nothing about this matter, but that you wished for a journey to London? To me they said nothing at Milan. I was examined there.

Mr. Denman observed, that the witness evidently did not understand this question; but it was no matter; he had nothing further to say to him.

Examined by Lord Grey.—A *padovanello* is a sort of carriage common in the witness's country. It has one seat only, and two persons cannot sit side by side in it. The one who drives must have the other person on his knee, and his hand round that person, in order to use the whip.

By Lord Ellenborough.—Have you frequently seen two persons in a *padovanello*? Often.

NINETEENTH WITNESS.

Carlo Rangadi was then examined by the Attorney-General.—He said, I was in the service of the Princess almost two years. I was confectioner. She lived at Villa d'Este when I entered her service. I have known Bergami, and seen him always with the Princess of Wales. I have seen nothing else than going walking by themselves. They walked as if they had been true friends, husband and wife, or something of that kind. They went arm in arm like man and wife.—(*A laugh.*)—I went with the Princess to Villa Grande, at Rome. I used to prepare breakfast. I remember seeing Bergami there. I went with breakfast one morning. I saw her early in the morning come from Bergami's room. I accompanied her Royal Highness to Caprini, and saw her Royal Highness and Bergami together there. They were going to walk. I have seen them a thousand times, but not on this occasion. The Princess had nightingales. It was my duty to carry meat to the nightingales. I remember, when I went with meat to the nightingales, seeing the Princess and Bergami together. I observed them once kissing each other. I heard the Princess say to Bergami, "Do not remain too long out, *mon cœur*—do not stay from me." I knew the situation of Bergami's room at Caprini. I have seen and heard him calling his servant from his bed room window many times. I have seen her Royal Highness in the room of Bergami whilst he was calling for his servant. I have always seen the Princess when she came down to breakfast; Bergami came under her arm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williams.—Was always within the house, and waited on the Princess. The nightingale was kept in the room before the cabinet of the Princess, the room for receiving company.—Was in the habit of feeding the nightingale about 10 in the morning.

TWENTIETH WITNESS.

Francisco Gassina, examined by Mr. Parke.—The witness was a mason, and the scope of his testimony was, that on the return of the Princess, from her voyage to Greece, he had been employed to open up a door way that had been previously built up, at the Villa d'Este, by the opening of which a shorter and more direct communication was formed between the bed room of her R. H. and that of Bergami, as this door opened from the latter into the next room, from which there was a coridor leading to the room of her R. H. Before the re-opening of this door, the regular passage was by the Staircase into a large saloon, from thence into an ante room, thence through the corridor, and into the room of the Princess.

TWENTY-FIRST WITNESS.

Giuseppi Rastelli, examined by the King's Solicitor General.

Were you ever in the service of the Princess of Wales? I was.

In what capacity did you first enter the service of her Royal Highness? I was first employed as under superintendant, (helper) in the stables. I afterwards became chief superintendant of the stables.

When and when did you first enter the service of her Royal Highness? At Como, at the Villa d'Este, about the latter end of August, or the beginning of Sept. 1816.

How long did you continue in her Royal Highness's service? Until the end of December, 1817.

Was Bergami residing at Villa d'Este? He was.

Did you ever see Bergami ride during that time in a carriage with her Royal Highness? I have, several times.

Did you ever see them ride in a *padovanello*? Yes.

Describe how they rode? The Princess sat on Bergami's knees.

Did you ever see the Princess and Bergami go on the lake in a canoe. Yes, several times; sometimes alone, sometimes with other persons.

Did you ever see the Princess ride with Bergami in any other carriage but the *padovanello*? Yes; almost every day.

Do you remember the cloak which Bergami was in the habit of wearing? Yes; that was at Pesaro.

Do you remember having seen Bergami ride in a carriage with the Princess with that cloak? I do.

In what manner was that cloak placed at the time to which you allude? Her R. H. had the upper part on her shoulders, but with the lower extremities of it she covered Bergami.

Do you remember her R. H. going with Bergami in a carriage on the road to Farno (or Pano)? Her Royal Highness did not go to Pano, but she went on the road to that place, on her way to Caprini.

Was it your duty to ride on horseback before the carriage of the Princess? It was; I rode before the carriage, and I occasionally rode back to the carriage to receive orders, when I was sent for (called for).

Do you remember, when on the road to Pano (or Farno), having returned to the carriage to receive orders? On our return I came back to the carriage to inquire which road the Princess would take.

Was the carriage an open one? It was an open carriage.

When you returned to the carriage did you take notice where the Princess's hand was? Yes. It was in a lower part of Bergami's dress. (We cannot attempt a more minute notice of the position of the hand.)

Did you see this distinctly? I saw it distinctly; I felt ashamed of seeing it, and I went up to the door.

Do you know Cato Rico? Yes.

How far was that from where her Royal Highness was residing? Ten miles.

Do you remember the Princess going, at any time, to meet Bergami on his return from that place? Yes, several times.

Do you recollect any accident happening to Bergami on one of those occasions? Yes.

Did her Royal Highness go out for the purpose of meeting him? She did.

Did she meet him part of the way? Yes. She was in her travelling carriage.

When Bergami, in his carriage, came up to the carriage of her Royal Highness, what did he do? Bergami dismounted from his carriage, and ran to the door of the carriage of her R. Highness, and she also dismounted. They embraced each other.

What expressions passed between them. She called him, *mon cher ami*.

After they had embraced each other, what did they do? They took each other by the arm, and went into the same carriage together. It was by night.

Do you remember little Victorine at the Villa d'Este? Yes.

How did she call the Princess? Mamma! Mamma!

Do you recollect any condescension, or any thing passing between the Princess and little Victorine at the Villa d'Este? Her Royal Highness caressed her like her own child, and called her "*Ma chere fille.*"

Were you ever at the Barona? I have been there.

Did you ever see the wife of Bergami there? I have; but the Princess was not there.

Did you ever see the wife of Bergami at the Barona, when the Princess was there? No; she was there once when her Royal Highness was coming; and while her R. Highness was arriving, they escaped, all went away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denman.

Come, Sir, when were you dismissed from the service of the Princess? Towards the end of December, 1817.

Were you not discharged for stealing grain? No, Sir.

Was not that the charge upon which you were dismissed? No; it was not.

What were you dismissed for? Because I gave leave to two of our friends to go to the inn, the cousin of Bernardo and another; and some others went to stop these men; and when this came to be complained of, I said I never knew the masters should be thief-takers—that is, a low kind of constable. After that, when I came to Louis Bergami for three months' salary, he told me I was an honest man, and I ought not to be amongst those villains; and so I took my money, and I went away.

Were you never charged, while in the service of the Princess of Wales, with stealing the horses' provender? Never.

I don't mean charged before a Magistrate, but, were you not so charged by the persons in the family? No, never.

You swear to that, as you do to all the rest of your evidence? I do.

And you never said to any body that you had been dismissed for stealing corn? I have not.

Do you never tell a lie but when you are well paid for it? (*Order, Order!*) When did you go to Milan? In the beginning of last Spring.

How did you support yourself after you left her Royal Highness's service? I have always been employed, because I went to Italy.

Did you offer yourself to the Milan Commission as a witness; or did you offer yourself to those who had paid your expenses for going there? I have been to Milan for this purpose; but I have my home there besides.

After Riggardzi sought after witness, how soon did he go? The day after.

Was any one with the advocate when the witness first went? No.

Did he then take his deposition? Yes.

How soon after did witness go before the Commissioners? I believe in a day or two. There were present the Advocate, three English gentlemen, two Italians, and an amanuensis—a clerk.

Did he then tell the same story he has told to-day? He did.

Was it in writing? It was.

Was he sworn to the truth of it? They did not swear him? they told him he must swear to it before a tribunal, and he said he would swear to it.

Did he take his own cross out of his pocket and kiss it? No.

Was not the witness a very active agent in the commission? I was not an agent. They gave me orders as a courier, and so I acted.

Then the witness has been employed as a courier to the Commission? Yes; sometimes.

Where did witness first go in his employment as courier? To Westphalia.

Who did you see there? Maurici Credi. I went with a letter to him to go to Milan.

Did you know Credi before? Yes.

You say you took a letter to Credi; now did you not persuade Credi to go to Milan? I did.

Did you not offer him money to go there? I did not.

What did you say to persuade him to go? I told him the Advocate Vimicarti wanted him before the Commission, and that his expenses would be paid.

Where did you go next, in your capacity as courier to this commission? I accompanied Mr. Cooke to Frankfort.

Did you return from Frankfort to Milan with Mr. Cooke. I did not return with Mr. Cooke, but with despatches.

What was the next expedition you was employed in?—To Sir C. Stewart, in Paris, with despatches, and then to return.

Where next did you go as a courier. Several journies that I cannot precisely recollect.

You have told us you returned to Milan from Paris; now tell us where you next went? Several more journies; but I cannot now recal them to my recollection; I finally came to England with 11 witnesses.

Did you ever go to Vienna on this business? No.

Have you had no other means of getting your bread but by this employment since you left the Princess? I have a pension from my Government, and I am by trade a coach-maker.

Who recommended you to the Commission? Nobody recommended me; I applied to the Advocate, and he told me I had only to tell the truth, and he employed me.

Do you know Henriques Rovizo, of Lodi? I do not know him.

Have you offered money to any one to come to England as a witness? No.

Have you persuaded any other person besides Credi to come? Credi did not come with me.

Did you ever persuade Andrino Gradino to go as a witness against the Princess? No; I spoke to him in confidence, but never asked him to be a witness.

When did you leave Milan to come here? On the 21st of June.

Did you bring your father and wife with you? No.

What are you to have for coming here? They have offered me nothing, and I do not expect anything.

Do you swear you expect nothing? I do.

Who were the persons who came to England with witness? Some he knows; some he does not know—those he knows he knows because they came with him. He never knew before who they were.

I only ask their names? Of some he can say; others he does not know.

Tell the names of those you do know? He knows Majani, Bergander, and Majocchi's wife. [The witness mentioned some other names, which we did not hear.]

Have you seen Colonel Browne? Yes; in his house, where I took the letters and despatches he sent me with and for.

You were never in any service since you left the Princess? I have not, no other than the employment of a courier.

Did you never go after Dragoni? I have been some time seeking after him; we are friends; and not for this business.

Then you never offered Dragoni any money? No, I never did.

And you never told him he might have money for his deposition? No, I never did.

Did you know Colonel Bussari? Yes.

Did you see him a short time after you left the service of the Princess? I did.

Had you any conversation with him about the cause of your discharge? I had.

Did you not say to him that you had been discharged on a charge of stealing corn? No, I said I was discharged about the shirts.

Was that the only reason for which you told him you were discharged? This is what I said; if I said more I do not remember it at present.

Did not the witness say that the charge was false? He said that he was discharged for the cause he mentioned.

Now, with regard to what you saw at Pano, was it an open carriage in which you saw the Princess and Bergami, when you saw her hand in Bergami's clothes? It was a carriage for two, the top was open; it was drawn behind; there was a leather apron in front, but it did not reach as far as here (witness described about the middle of the body).

How far were you before the carriage before you returned to receive the orders. Three or four paces.

Did they call him to the carriage? They did not call him, he went there of his own accord.

How often was he on the road before with the Princess? Several times.

Had he always before that time received orders which way he should go? Sometimes; at other times, when they had six horses, he used merely to look behind, and they used to make signs to him which way to go.

Did you see the hand of the Queen very distinctly? Yes, I saw what I have described very distinctly, and I was ashamed to see her do so.

Was it broad day-light? Yes; it was, I believe, two or three of the afternoon.

In a public road? Yes.

On what side was the Princess sitting? The Princess was sitting on the left of Bergami, who was on the right, driving the horses.

To whom did you ever tell this story? I never said any thing of it, except to the Commission.

How soon was that after the time you saw it? Eleven months, or perhaps twelve, afterwards.

Just tell us what month it was in? I don't know precisely; it was at the end of November, or the beginning of December.

Do you know precisely whether it was in November or December? No.

Who were then living at the Villa—of his servants, I mean? There were Majocchi, Andrea Guimelli, a certain François (I do not know his family name), and others in the stables. Who are they that I should mention.

Who were those that you were most intimate with? As I was the chief, I did not give any one my confidence.

As soon as the Princess saw you did she remove her hand? Yes.

Did she appear confused? I did not attend, for I immediately turned away my horses.

How long after this was it that she turned you away? About a month or six weeks; I do not know precisely.

Examination by the Peers.

By the Earl of Liverpool.—You have said that you receive a pension from the Italian Government; at what time was it granted, and on what account. I have received it on account of seven or eight years service with Prince Eugene.

When did you first receive that pension? I received it about 1815; but it was granted in 1814.

And the present Government of Milan continues it to you? Yes.

Does the present Government employ you as a courier? No, if it did, I should not receive the pension.

What does that pension amount to? 260 livres.

By the Earl of Lauderdale.—When, on the occasion you have mentioned, you asked what road they wished to take, did you receive any direction as to the road? Yes, to enter the town by the right hand, to take up at the Castle.

Who gave you the order? The Baron, but he gave it in a single word—to the Castle.

Was that order given as the Princess withdrew her hand? Yes.

Then you saw the Princess withdraw her hand, and received the order at the same time? He said immediately, to the Castle, and I turned about.

TWENTY-SECOND WITNESS.

Giuseppi Galli, examined by Mr. Park.—Has been 5 years waiter at the Crown Inn, at Balasine, about 3 miles from Milan, half way between Milan and Como. Has seen the Princess at that Inn three times. The first time was about three years ago; she went by in her carriage, and took something to breakfast in her carriage; Bergami was with her. In six weeks after that she came again, and dined; Bergami dined with her; he was then on his return from Milan, and she came from her own dwelling; they sat near each other, paid compliments to one another, and offered each other delicate morsels, out of their respective plates (*A laugh.*) The Princess, on another occasion when she dined at the Inn, had two rooms appropriated to her use, Nos. 7 and 8, which communicated with each other. There was one door to No. 7 and two to No. 8, one of which was the entrance, the other was into No. 7. The Princess and Bergami dined in No. 8 There was a large bed in No. 7. After the rest of the company that dined with them had retired into another room, witness, on going into the room, saw Bergami's arm on the shoulder of the Princess, and saw him give her a kiss; he did not enter, as they told him to go away. The Princess and Bergami left the Inn together at that time in a charabanc, a sort of carriage in which there are two seats behind, and in the middle a cushion upon which a person can go astride; Bergami sat astride upon the cushion, and the Princess upon a seat.

Cross examined by Mr Denman. This happened in November or December, 1817. Balasino is the stage between Como and Milan. There were eight or ten persons in the suite of the Princess when she left the Inn on that occasion.

In answer to Lord Lauderdale.—This was the second time of their being at the Inn. When the witness was ordered to quit the room, they remained there about half an hour. None of the servants entered the room during that time, but the company might have gone into it from the second room.

TWENTY-THIRD WITNESS.

Giuseppe del Orto examined by the Solicitor Gen.—Is a baker, and served the Princess as such at Villa d'Este. Had seen her sitting in the garden there with Bergami, who had his arm round her neck, was making love to her, and kissing her; before putting his arm round the neck of the Princess, Bergami had got up, when she took him by the flap of his coat and made him sit down again. Had seen them together in the kitchen, when there was *polenta* (a kind of porridge) there; saw Bergami take some of the *polenta* and go to her R. H., who said something to him in French, upon which Bergami, with a spoon, put half the *polenta* into the Princess's mouth and half into his own. After this, he saw them in the pantry, when Bergami took a piece of sweetmeat and put it into the mouth of the Princess. Had also seen them together alone in a canoe on the lake.

The cross examination was of no consequence.

TWENTY-FOURTH WITNESS.

Guiseppe Gougiardi, examined by Mr. Park.—Is a boatman on the Lake of Como. He had frequently carried the Princess and Bergami on the Lake in his boat. Sometimes they had with them the Sub Prefect, the Doctor, and the Dame d'Honneur. There was a Theatre at Como, and whenever they went to the Theatre he carried them. Has taken Bergami with the Princess to the Theatre. Had seen her kiss him about four times. Had seen them, while at work in the pantry, taking themselves away from the table, and they went up into the Princess's bed room, and locked themselves into it. Was then working in the pantry, at 25 sous per day.

On his cross examination by Mr. Wild, the witness swore, that he had been examined at Milan by Vimacarti, and for the first time mentioned to him what he had seen. Vimacarti asked him whether he had seen something, and he told him he was always there. This was at Como, and the Advocate Vimacarti said, "have you any objection to come along with me to Milan?" and witness said he had no objection. This was in January, three years ago — What he mentioned in the pantry happened five or six months before. (The witness went on to state the names of some of the twelve boatmen who usually rowed the Princess on the Lake. He denied positively that Vimacarti had offered him any money, excepting his expenses; or that he had ever told any body that he had ever been promised money.) When he saw the Princess and Bergami go into the bed-room, he remained at his work, near the bed room, in the pantry. He went to clear the table of the room at which they had been at dinner. When the Princess and Bergami left the room, he continued attending to his work.

Re examined.—The witness said, that the dining-room was up stairs, and that the Princess's bed room was only across a landing-place. In answer to the Peers—Knew the Princess and Bergami locked themselves into the apartment. He saw it with his own eyes. Heard the key turn in the lock. Did not attempt to open the door. Swears that he heard the key turn in the lock, was sure of it. Either his brother, or John Capella, were assisting him at the time, and they were hardly two paces distant from the bed-room door. The witness was standing in the corridore, or landing place, when he heard the key turn. Other boatmen might have seen Bergami kiss the Princess, but sometimes they drew the curtains — The curtains were wide open when he saw it? — Had never any conversation with the men who were in the boat, as to the kiss he saw given. Never mentioned the circumstance, from the time he saw the kiss given till he was brought before the Advocate Vimacarti, at Milan. He could not tell whether his brother or John Capella were helping him to clear the table, when the Princess and Bergami locked themselves in the bed room. When this happened they made these observations, but made no words of it, because they were attending to their own business.

Adjourned at five o'clock.

The Queen did not come down to the House today.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the Woolsack at ten o'clock, and the House was then called over. Several Peers were excused on account of indisposition. Counsel were called in at a quarter past ten o'clock.

Guiseppi Sacchi, a genteel looking young man, was sworn as usual, and examined by the Attorney-General. Is an Italian; was in the service of her R. H. the Princess of Wales, into which he entered on the 21 November, 1816. The Princess of Wales at that time resided at the Villa d'Este, on the Lake of Como. Was in her service about a year, as a courier. After being some months in the Princess's service as a courier, was promoted to the office of equerry to her Royal Highness. Remained at the Villa d'Este about six months. Knew Bergami. He was in the service of the Princess at that time. Remembers being sent with a despatch to the Duchess of Parma, and that he brought back another despatch. The Princess, when he brought back that despatch, was at dinner, and Bergami was sitting by her. The Princess read it and then threw it on the table. Bergami took it up, at the time she turned to witness to ask after some further information, and read it, or pretended to read it, without asking leave of the Princess. Was sent at the beginning of December with despatches to the Governor Saurro, at Milan; was desired by Bergami to make what haste I could, and bring an answer back in the course of the same night. Returned to the Villa immediately after midnight; after he dismounted from his horse, he went into the kitchen, where he found one of the footmen of the Princess, from whom he inquired where Bergami was. In consequence of the answer he received, he went up the stairs and entered the anti-room of Bergami's apartment, where he found the servant of Bergami asleep, and went towards Bergami's bed-room; finding the door open, he went in, and saw the bed tumbled, but nobody was there. He then, in going away, heard a noise on the opposite side, and heard somebody say 'Who's there?' he replied it was the courier from Milan. Bergami then told him there was no necessity to be in such haste. Bergami at that time was in his dressing-gown.—Saw nothing else of his dress, but his shirt. Saw him in a room where there is a door opposite to the door of his room. Could not see where he came from, on account of the darkness. The door which he speaks of as opposite to Bergami's room, led to two more rooms, unoccupied. While at Villa d'Este had seen the Princess and Bergami together several times, walking in the garden, arm in arm. While at the Villa d'Este, remembers carrying a letter to General Pino, and brought back a verbal answer. The Princess, when that answer was given, was in her own anti-chamber. Immediately after mounting the stairs, on turning to the left, there was a corridor, and by turning again on the left in this corridor, there was the ante-chamber of her Royal Highness. It was near this place where he saw Bergami, at the time when he saw Bergami at night on his return from Milan. In the same corridor there was, on the right, and more particularly opposite to the door of her Royal Highness, a door which led into a room, which led into another room, where he saw Bergami. Had heard the Princess, in addressing Bergami, call him, *Mon ange, mon aimé, mon cœur!* My angel, my love, my heart! Remembers her Royal Highness going to Turin. She went to the inn of "the Universe." Witness went before her for the last post, to make arrangement of the rooms for the accommodation of the Princess and her suite. It was arranged between him and the inn-keeper to give to her R. H. the best apartment, and to the *dame d'honneur* and also to the *fille de chambre*—and to the gentlemen were allotted other apartments, quite separate by themselves. On the arrival of the Princess and Bergami, the distribution did not meet the approbation of her Royal Highness or of Bergami, and the apartments which had been destined for the Gentlemen were distributed for her Royal Highness, for Bergami, and for the *dame d'honneur*. After the alteration, between the room of her Royal Highness and Bergami there was the room where the Countess Oldi slept.—They remained at Turin about six days. Remembers going with the Princess and Bergami to the Barona. While they were at the Baron many balls were given by the Princess. At the beginning, besides the persons in the suite of her Royal Highness, some persons of distinction attended them; but afterwards, people of all ranks were admitted, and even people of very low condition, and with the suite of her Royal Highness had these low women there were some freedoms, in consequence of which these people of distinction were no longer seen. Meant by freedoms, that those persons took these women out from the ball, and made them go out at their pleasure and will.

Did you hear the Princess say anything, or had you any conversation with her respecting those females that were at these balls? One day whilst I was in the court, and her Royal Highness and Bergami were together, she told me these precise words: She wished to make a present to some of these women; and then she asked me and said, how shall we dress these maids (*virginelli*)?—Then she asked me, "do you believe they are such?" and I answered, as far as I was concerned, I believed them to be modest girls, & I had nothing to bring forward against them; and her Royal Highness said, "for shame! I know, you rogue, that you have gone to bed with three of them, and have many times had intercourse with them;" and I being surprised at this compliment, endeavoured to persuade her Royal Highness that she was deceived; and Bergami began to laugh, and cried aloud, "It is true! it is true! it is true!" Did not learn from her to which of those maids she intended to make this present. Had seen her Royal Highness in the same ball-room where these low persons were, several times. She joined in the dancing sometimes. Upon another occasion, heard her make another remark on the conduct of these persons? When one of these women came into the house in the day-time, she pointed her out, laughed, and exclaimed "how much the population of the Barona was increased." Witness accompanied the Princess to Germany. In the course of that journey, recollects Bergami purchasing a carriage calculated only for two persons. During bad weather it was for witness's use; during fair weather, the Princess and Bergami travelled in it. Remembers, that whilst he remained at a place, the name of which he forgets, her Royal Highness and Bergami set out suddenly in this small carriage: witness was not in time to follow them, as he had to get other carriages ready, and having followed them as soon as he could, making the most haste he could not overtake them until they had arrived at the first stage. When arrived at that place, he asked for them, and a room was pointed out to him as the room where they were; he knocked, and inquired if he might enter; Bergami told him to come in, which he did; and, on opening the door, saw her Royal Highness and Bergami on a bed, but observed that they were decent with respect to their dress, and were far asunder. They were lying or sitting on the bed as far as the middle, and the back was supported against the wall. He received directions, when going before her on the road to Munich, to inquire, when providing lodgings, if there were any English, and in case there was, to inquire after his rank, and go elsewhere. On that journey to Germany, witness continued to distribute the lodgings as far as Carlsruhe, and there the same thing happened that happened at Turin; he then meddled no more in it, but left the Princess and Bergami to appoint their own beds for themselves, which were generally as near as possible. In the course of that journey, being overtaken by a violent storm, they were obliged to stop at a miserable Inn, at Palchoni. Her Royal Highness and Bergami mounted the stairs, and went into a room where there was a bed. They remained alone in that room until the others of the suite arrived, about an hour and a half afterwards. After that journey, returned to Milan and the Barona, from whence they went to Rome. In the way to Rome, they stopped at a place called Savigniana, where the Princess was taken with violent pains. She was attended during that illness by Bergami and the Countess Oldi. Saw Bergami and the Countess Oldi prepare some hot cloths, which Bergami, as well as the Countess, carried into the room where her Royal Highness was. Went to Ancona. When there, was called one day by Bergami while in bed, and as he was speaking to him, there was a door opened into another room, which he believed was her Royal Highness's room, as he saw several things belonging to her Royal Highness; as for instance, the boxes belonging to her toilet. There was a bed in the room. At Rupinelli, Bergami was ill and confined to his bed. Witness one evening was going to visit him, and saw by his door, which was about one-third part open, Bergami in bed; this was about eleven o'clock at night. Her Royal Highness was in the room, by the side of the bed, stretched on a sofa. Upon seeing her in that situation, witness withdrew immediately. Went after that to the Villa Brandi, where witness slept in the wing of the house on the left of the entrance hall. Bergami slept on the right hand, exactly opposite to witness's room. The Princess slept on the same side of the house as Bergami.—Remembers one night, after midnight, when it was insufferably hot, witness was at the window of his room, when he heard a noise on the side where Bergami slept; he withdrew a little, when he saw Bergami come out of his room and go to the door of the apartment of the Princess; he opened the door, entered, and came out no more. Remained at the window, after Bergami's entrance into the apartment of her Royal Highness, about an hour. A few days afterwards he saw the same thing happen, about the same time as the first, and did not on this occasion see Bergami return to his room. Remained at the window the second time he saw Bergami enter and not return, about a quarter of an hour. Whilst at Villa Brandi, I saw two busts; one which represented her Royal Highness, and the other Bergami. I saw them in a room at Villa Brandi; they were nearly of the same size. It was in the month of July he saw Bergami go into the Princess's apartment.—The Princess went into Bergami's room at Sonigaglia. The Princess travelled by night, the weather being very hot. Witness always travelled by the side of the carriage from Rome to Sonigaglia. There were curtains round the Princess's carriage. Every morning, at break of day, witness went to the end of the carriage, to ask the Princess if she wanted any thing. It happened two or three times that he found the Princess and Bergami asleep, with their hands upon one another. [The witness here deposed to circumstances which we cannot repeat.] In the course of that journey, he once saw Bergami give her R. Highness a kiss on the deck. Went afterwards to Pesaro.

The examination in chief of this witness concluded at half-past twelve. The only additional circumstance of any importance to which he deposed was, that on Bergami returning from a journey to Bologna, the Princess and part of her suite went out to meet him: they alighted from their carriages and embraced each other.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Brougham.

[The cross-examination of this witness down to half-past one o'clock, related to the usual points as to which all the witnesses hitherto have been examined, namely, the period when he was first examined at Milan; to whom he first communicated what he knew respecting her R. Highness, &c. It appeared that the witness has been in England for fourteen months, during a part of which time he lived with the Rev. Mr. Godfrey, at Aston, and also in the family of a Mr. Marietti, in London.]

House of Lords, Three o'Clock.

The witness in the course of his cross-examination was asked whether he had ever represented, that he taxed himself with ingratitude towards a generous mistress.

The Attorney-General objected to this question.

Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman contended that the question was in conformity with the practice of every Court of Justice.

The Attorney-General in reply contended that the question to which he took objection was improper, because it was meant as a means of getting at the contents of a written document, upon which subject the House had already laid down a distinct rule.

Mr. Brougham here interposed to correct a statement of the Attorney-General. (*Cries of Order! Order!*)

Mr. Brougham.—"I have a right"—(*Order, order!*)—"I have a right"—(*Order, order!*)—"My Lords, I have a right"—(*Order, order! Withdraw, withdraw!*)

The Lord Chancellor.—Let the Counsel withdraw.

Mr. Brougham.—That I will do.

Lord Redesdale.—My Lords, I apprehend one Counsel has no right to interrupt another Counsel while he is addressing the House.

The Lord Chancellor. "Call in the Counsel."

The Counsel having come to the Bar,

The Lord Chancellor informed them that the House had decided they had no right to interrupt each other, but to wait till they were done, and then to correct any mis-statement which might have been made.

Mr. Brougham in explanation said, he simply meant to ask a general question, without reference to any written document whatever.

The Lord Chancellor considered that the decision of the House, to which allusion had been made, only bore reference to written papers actually produced. He wished however, that the present question should be put to the Judges in this form—"Whether in the Courts below Counsel were entitled, in cross-examination, if objection were taken on the other side, to ask a witness whether he made a representation—not specifying in the question whether that representation referred to a representation in writing or in terms.

The House having acquiesced in this mode of proceeding, the Judges withdrew.

MONEY GRANTED TO THE QUEEN.

During the absence of the Judges,

Lord Kenyon moved, that an account should be laid before the House of all sums paid to her Majesty since her arrival in this country, for witnesses or otherwise.

The Earl of Liverpool thought the proper course would be for the Noble Lord to give notice of his motion. He had no objection that all the world should know what sums had been paid, but he thought the notice a novel one.

Lord Holland thought the motion perfectly consistent with the practice of the House.

The Earl of Liverpool said, his objection was to make his motion as part of this case.

Lord Kenyon withdrew his motion, and gave notice of a motion for to-morrow. He waived it now, because he thought the case would have been brought to a conclusion this day, which he now presumed would not be the case.

The Judges having returned,

Chief Justice Abbott said, that he could not answer the question proposed in the affirmative or negative, as there was no established practice with regard to the precise form of the question to which objection had been taken. They were of opinion, however, that the witness should be asked whether he had *said* such and such things, or whether he had *written* them, and then the House would understand how to receive the objection.

TALES OF MY LANDLORD.

SIR WALTER SCOTT DECLARED NOT TO BE THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLEY, &C.

To the Editor of The Champion.

Sir—It seems now taken for granted that Sir Walter Scott is the author of those admirable Romances, the *Tales of my Landlord*, and the subsequent works of a similar kind, which are all attributed to the same pen. But, so far as I have heard, Sir W. Scott has not directly owned it, but is either silent, or evades the question when it is asked. Occasionally he has denied it. Once, in particular, Sir W. Scott having dined in company with the Prince Regent, when the toasts were going round after dinner, the Prince observed that Sir Walter's glass was not full, and pointing to it, said, that is not the *Tapet Hen*. Sir W. Scott being thus particularly noticed, considered himself called upon to say something, and, with some preface and apology, denied that he was the author of the recent Romance from which the allusion was taken. If Sir W. Scott refuses the honour, who then, it may be asked, is the author? Some have gone so far in his praise as to assert roundly that no other man in the present day is capable of producing such works, and with such facility, too, as Walter Scott. On the other hand, many men (and no mean men either) assert as boldly, that he never wrote a sentence of them. It shall be my endeavour to show who really is the author, without in the least intending to detract from the great merit of Sir W. Scott. I am aware that it will not now be an easy task to persuade the Public to transfer their preconceived opinion from Sir W. S. in favour of any other, however capable he may be proved to be; for the question with the Public more frequently is, *Who is the writer?* rather than, *What is written?*

But I hope the difficulty will cease, when I mention the name of one who was so eminent in the Church, and in the Republic of Letters, being a colleague with the late Dr. Blair, in the High Church, Edinburgh (but a much younger man), and who was, also, at the same time, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Rhetoric: a man of very superior talents and attainments, and

* On referring to the details of the evidence in this case contained in our late publications, we perceive that an error has prevailed in the numbers prefixed to the names of some of the witnesses, commencing with the *Fourth* witness, *Francisco Barillo*, who by mistake was called the *Fifth*—and so in succession up to *Louisa Dumont* inclusive.