

THE KING'S WHITBY.

The Public will recollect the circumstances which gave birth to this indictment. The Defendant was servant to Maria Glenn, the niece of Mr. Tuckett, of Taunton, at the time when she was carried away by James Bowditch (as she said), without her consent. The consequence was, that James Bowditch was indicted, with eight or nine others, for a conspiracy to carry off Miss Glenn, and, together with his companions, was found guilty. A motion was made in the course of the following Term, to procure a new trial, founded upon a number of affidavits, impugning to Miss Glenn very familiar conduct with James Bowditch, and amongst other instances mentioned, that she had been present as godmother at the christening of a Mrs. Bowditch, and that she had afterwards dined with the Bowditches, and spent the evening with them and their friends. The whole of these statements were positively negatived in an affidavit of Sarah Whitby, the present Defendant, and the Court refused to grant a new trial. James Bowditch and the other Defendants, convicted of conspiracy, were sentenced to different periods of imprisonment. The Grand Jury of London, however, on the affidavits above mentioned, found true bills of indictment against Sarah Whitby and Maria Glenn, and the former now stood upon her trial for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Jeremy, conducted the case for the Prosecution. The case of the Defendant was confided to the care of Mr. Serjeant Pell, Mr. Gaselee, and Mr. Moore. Mr. Scarlett, in a short speech, stated to the Jury the circumstances which had led to the indictment. Several affidavits were then put in and read, and amongst the rest the affidavit of the Defendant, in which it was alleged the perjury had been committed. The signature to this affidavit could not, however, be proved to be the hand-writing of Sarah Whitby, and the prosecution seemed to be on the point of falling to the ground, when Mr. Serjeant Pell (after a consultation with the Defendant's Solicitor) consented to admit the hand-writing.

The reading of the affidavit was then resumed. Mary Priest examined by Mr. Scarlett.—Her husband is a joiner; knows Mr. Bowditch, lives within a mile of Mrs. Bowditch's house, which is called Holway Farm. She knew Miss Glenn; first met that lady at the christening of a child of Mrs. Mulrairie; on the morning of the christening, Miss Glenn, Mr. James Bowditch, Miss Elizabeth Bowditch, afterwards Mrs. Gibbons, and Miss Susanna Bowditch, now Mrs. Gibbons, called at witness's house; they desired her to take the child to church; Susanna Bowditch then returned home. The whole party then went to church, and Miss Glenn and Miss Elizabeth Bowditch stood godmother to the child; Mr. James Bowditch was godfather; Miss Glenn was dressed in a peach-coloured Spencer, a white frock, and a straw hat; the frock was lent her by Mrs. Mulrairie; after their return to Holway Farm, when witness accompanied them, Miss Glenn went up stairs and changed her dress; witness returned home soon after dinner; knows Mr. Tuckett, but did not see him that day; Miss Glenn called at her house several times after to inquire about Mrs. Mulrairie.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Pell. Susanna Bowditch has a defect in one eye; she is a tall woman; witness was examined at the trial at Dorchester, in 1816; Mr. Long, the parish clerk, was examined there too on the side of the Plaintiff; Mr. Long is since dead; he died within the last six months; witness's husband is first cousin to Mrs. Mulrairie.

Re-examined. Mr. Long officiated some time after the trial; there was no resemblance between Miss Glenn and Mrs. Mulrairie; it was impossible to mistake them.

Mary Wheller examined by Mr. Gurney. Was a servant of Mr. Puddle in the month of August, 1817; recollects the christening party calling at her master's house on their way to church. Witness described the persons composing the party in the same manner as last witness. In the course of the day she went over to Holway Farm, where she again saw Miss Glenn, in a different dress from that which she had worn in the morning; in the morning she wore a peach-coloured Spencer and white frock.

Sarah Bishop examined by Mr. Adolphus. She lived as servant with Mrs. Bowditch at Holway Farm; remembered Miss Glenn coming there; she was accompanied by two children, and Sarah Whitby, a servant; the rooms which they occupied were, the hall, the parlour, and a bed-room. Witness had frequently seen Miss Glenn in the kitchen playing with the Bowditches at blindman's buff. Miss G. was fond of James Bowditch, more so than was of her. Witness corroborated the account before given respecting the christening, and the persons attending it, together with the dress which Miss Glenn wore.

William Tyrell is a music master, residing at Taunton. His evidence went to show, that on the 27th of August, 1817, he went over to fetch home a young lady to whom he is now married; he arrived there about six or seven o'clock, and found Miss Glenn playing on the harp; he had seen Miss Glenn before, having tuned her harp; dancing was proposed after his arrival, and he sat down to the piano and played several dances; when Mr. Bowditch came in, he inquired whether the godmothers had been kissed, and upon being answered in the negative, observed, that then the child would be a fool. Miss Glenn and Elizabeth Bowditch were kissed by the party; amongst the rest he kissed Miss Glenn, and Jas. Bowditch manifested some displeasure on that account; Miss Glenn went up to James Bowditch, and said, "O never mind, that's nothing."

Ann Gale Tyrell, wife of the preceding witness, and daughter of Mrs. Sutton, was next examined, but her evidence was merely corroborative of that of her husband.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gaselee. She did not know whether her father would be affected by the result of this trial. He had been indicted for a libel.

Elizabeth Sutton deposed to the same effect.—The only point mentioned in her evidence, which did not appear in that of her sister, was, that during the dance she observed a woman standing at the door, whom she understood to be Miss Glenn's servant.

Frances Sutton, the mother of the two preceding witnesses, was examined in support of the same evidence.

Cross-examined. Had made an affidavit since the trial at Dorchester; it was the truth which she had stated in that affidavit, that Miss Glenn had told her "she had trick'd or nick'd her uncle;" she understood this to mean, that Miss G. had trick'd her uncle, by wearing Mrs. Mulrairie's clothes.

Chas. Puddle was at Holway Farm on the night of the christening, and observed the same scene mentioned by preceding witnesses.

Cross-examined. Did not recollect mentioning the party when he was examined at the trial at Dorchester; he subsequently said, that he did recollect having said so.

Sarah Bowditch was at her mother's house on the night of the christening; remembers the circumstance of the kissing; described the party as the same which former witnesses had described; Mary Whitby was there dressed in a green gown; she was bath in the hall and parlour; witness confirmed generally the whole circumstances as stated above.

Susanna Gibbons (formerly Susanna Bowditch) described the amusements of the evening, and the persons attending the christening, &c. In the same manner as the other witnesses; Mary Whitby was there the whole of the evening.

Cross-examined. Had married the husband of her sister, Elizabeth, after Elizabeth's death; has had from infancy a defect in her right eye; knew that Miss Glenn was the niece of Mr. Tuckett, but had no reason to suppose at the time that she was a lady of large expectations.

Mrs. Mulrairie examined by Mr. Scarlett. This witness spoke to all the circumstances attending the christening of her child. The persons who attended were Miss Glenn, Mr. James Bowditch, his sisters, and Mr. Priest, who returned to Holway Farm with them; she did not go herself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gaselee. First went to Taunton in July, 1817; never said that Miss G. did not go to church at the christening; knows Henry Read and John Roberts; they are police officers who apprehended her at Bristol; never said to Read, that Miss Glenn did not attend the christening.

W. Bowditch spoke in similar terms as to the party attending at his mother's house, on the 27th August, 1817; it was he who made the remark mentioned by the witness Tyrell, that the child would be a fool if the godmothers were not kissed. Mary Whitby was at Holway Farm the whole evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moore. Recollects going with his brother James to purchase a license; does not recollect then making some representation respecting the age of Miss Glenn; did not know whether he had said she was twenty-one; would not swear one way or the other; heard his brother make oath that Miss Glenn was twenty-one years of age; did not represent that Miss G. had resided during the last month at Thornham; his brother did.

Joan Bowditch examined by Mr. Adolphus. This witness confirmed the preceding evidence generally, and spoke positively to the presence of Mary Whitby during the whole of the evening.

Mr. Scarlett now called other witnesses, who clearly proved, that the christening witness, the last witness, had taken place on Wednesday, June 25th, when James Bowditch and Mrs. Bowditch had been godfathers on that occasion. James Bowditch had not understood a question which was put to him, and the Clergyman had said, that if he could not speak he ought not to be godfather. This fact was further proved by the production of the parish register, which mentioned the christening as having taken place on June 25th, 1817.

Mr. Pell observed on this evidence. Mr. Scarlett then commenced a most able and eloquent reply, which occupied him nearly an hour and a half. We are sorry that our limits will not permit us to give it in length.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence. (Whilst his Lordship was engaged, in doing this, one of the Jurymen was seized with violent fits. He was removed from the box, and medical assistance procured. After some time had elapsed, the medical gentlemen came forward, and gave it as their opinion, that the invalid could not resume his duties that night, and that they questioned whether he would be able to do so on the following day. This intelligence had scarcely been given, when the Court were agreeably relieved by the appearance of the Jurymen himself, who came forward and said, that he felt sufficient, and recovered to resume his place.) The Lord Chief Justice then concluded his summing up.

The Jury retired, and after being absent about half an hour, returned with a verdict of Guilty.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL REPORT, FOR SEPTEMBER. It is only in the most northerly parts of Britain that the whole of the harvest is not secured, and that in the best possible condition. With respect to quantity generally, of corn, poles, and fruit, the present has been one of those plentiful seasons which are not of frequent occurrence, as stated in our last report. The drawback on these advantages consisted in the drought occasioned by the variable changes of weather, but how far this misfortune has extended, cannot yet be sufficiently ascertained; no doubt, however, remains that the crops are fully adequate to our consumption, and that there is no present prospect of the need of importation, excepting, perhaps, of oats, in existing circumstances, it may be most advantageous to import. The want of rain has most affected both the grass and the turnips; the latter will, in many parts, be a failing crop. Much is not said of the potato crop, but no want is experienced.—Hops will be defective in quantity, and equally so in quality, the flower being stunted and small, and mould very prevalent. Of live stock, both store and fat, the quantity is abundant; pigs are ready sale at a good price, our markets chiefly depending on the supply from Ireland. Cows in calf seem always in demand at high prices. Oxen horses are bought for less money than of late years. In the midst of universal plenty and unlimited demand, farming is a ruinous concern, and never, within late memory, have there been so many farms in want of tenants. The canker-worm of taxation above the abilities of the Country, however, immense, is eating up its vitals, and the great body of the People look on passively, and as if unconcerned.

Middlesex, September 22.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ANSWER TO THE REQUISITION OF THE LIVERY. A deputation of six Liverymen waited upon the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, on Monday, at 11 o'clock, by appointment, to present to his Lordship the answer to the Requisition received to him on Friday, requesting him to convene a Common Hall, to take into consideration the conduct of the Chief Magistrate in calling a military force into the vicinity of the City on the 30th of June last, calculated, if not intended, to overawe the deliberations of the Livery; and also in abruptly dissolving the Common Hall upon Michaelmas-day, when a Liveryman was addressing the Hall.

The Deputation was introduced into the parlour of the Lord Mayor, who delivered into the hands of Mr. Galloway a written paper, containing the following answer:— Mansion-house, Oct. 2, 1820.

GEORGE BRIDGES, Mayor. The Gentlemen of the Deputation wished to know the reasons for this refusal, but his Lordship declined any explanation on the subject.

At a PACHA.—The accounts respecting this despot are contradictory. We stated in a former paper, on the authority of letters from Aogsbury, that he had proposed to quit the Turkish territories on receiving certain pecuniary provisions for his relatives. According to another account, from Vienna, the Turkish Commanders have had no success against Ali, of any consequence, or tending at all to break down his power. And, on the other hand, accounts from Corfu hold out the prospect of a termination being put to the cruelties and villainies of this tyrant.

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WANTED. A PERSON who will undertake to supply the POTATOES. Proposals will be received, and further particulars communicated, by the Rev. RICHARD J. HANSON, William-street. Waterford, Oct. 3, 1820. To be inserted only once a week.

TO BE LET. FROM THE 25th OF MARCH NEXT, FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS AND ONE LIFE, THE LANDS OF POWERS-KNOCK, containing 1284 ac. 3r. 30a. 16p. The Lands will be shown by Mr. W. KELLY, of Wexford, and Proposals (in writing) will be received by THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. at Tralee, September 22th, 1820.

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL. HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, OCT. 3. [The Report of Mr. Brougham's Speech, published in the Chronicle of Saturday, broke off at that point when the Learned Gentleman retired for a while. Some of the London Papers of Tuesday gave a hasty outline of part of his preceding observations; but we preferred waiting to do justice by a more full and perfect detail, which we now lay before our readers.]

Mr. Brougham, after being absent for some time, returned and resumed his address. After thanking their Lordships for the indulgence which they had shown him, he proceeded to call their attention to the nature of the evidence. The first witness in point of time, and by far the most important, was Theodore Majocchi. This person was now known to the world much after the same manner as that by which the fame of ancient sages had reached our times, and now influenced the thoughts of the learned, not merely by the celebrity of a name, but that they were so intimately connected with particular subjects, that such subjects could not be mentioned without awakening the remembrance of their expressions upon them. In like manner had Majocchi, by his evidence, embodied in practical result a system of memory, and a manner of testimony, which would continue his fame as long as words, acquired with much skill, addressed in the voluntary exercise or abandonment of memory, as long as the image of a witness, perfectly an adept in the designs of a prosecution, and wholly without impulse or favour for the Defendant, could remain in the British language. Majocchi was an important witness, as he had been a long time in the service of the Princess, as his evidence extended over the whole period of the charge, and as he was only dismissed on the return of the Queen from the voyage and journey into Greece and the Holy Land. He and Demost stood apart from the other witnesses. Their evidence went through the whole of the case; they were in fact the witnesses for the Bill; the others only gave confirmatory evidence. But as willing witnesses—as witnesses zealous, gratefully zealous (as he hoped for their own sakes they were) on behalf of their employers, they appeared to have been wholly unwilling to stop short of the measure which they considered necessary to make up what might seem to them the real nature of the case to be proved. He had often heard it remarked, that the only failure in Majocchi's evidence, which discovered weakness was, the failure of his memory, which might be a very innocent failure. He knew, and was ready to admit in the fullest extent, that there might be, and there was, an innocent failure of memory; he knew also, that there was a guilty failure of remembrance. He believed that he should succeed in proving to their Lordships, that Majocchi's failure of memory differed as much from the true and innocent failure of memory, as the evidence itself differed from honesty. 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the country and associate with foreigners, with some which, perhaps, he might say she would not and ought not to have chosen under other and happier circumstances. At this period her Majesty had still our gratification left, the grateful affection of her daughter. When the marriage of the Princess took place, when all England was occupied with the subject, when all Europe was looking on with interest, it was announced to England, it was announced to all Europe—but that one only person to whom no notice was sent was the Mother of the Princess. All that she had then done was, that she had proved herself not guilty of the charge which had been made against her; and for that offence only she was left to learn that interesting intelligence by accident from a courier going to the Pope, the most ancient, intimate, and valuable ally of the Protestant Kingdom of England. The whole of that painful period which elapsed between the Princess Charlotte's marriage and her death, passed without a single communication. If she had thought it necessary to open one, the delicate state of her health rendered her unfit to cope with the powerful policy which would have been exerted against her wishes. On the lamented death of her daughter, particular messages were sent to every State in Europe, but whose feelings were most overwhelmed and stunned by the blow was left to hear it by accident, in the same manner as she had learned the event of the marriage. But had she not heard it, she would soon have felt it—the decease of the Princess Charlotte was announced by the opening of the Milan Commission. "See," said the Learned Counsel, "the unhappy fate of the illustrious Lady. It has ever been her unhappy lot to lose her best protectors in moments when dangers have thickened about her. When any of her powerful defenders were lost to her, that was the signal for a fresh attack. Mr. Pitt was her earliest defender; he died in 1806, and a few weeks after an inquiry was commenced into her conduct. Mr. Pitt left her a legacy in Mr. Percival, who proved to her a firm and able advocate; but no sooner was it known that the hand of an assassin had laid him low, but it was felt in the renewal of those attacks which his gallantry and skill had averted." Mr. Whitbread afterwards became her defender, and when that catastrophe took place which all good men deplored, the storm was immediately heard to grumble at a distance, for it was not allowed to approach her; her daughter then died, and the world worshipped the rising sun. When the King expired, then commenced the present operations, as if it were impossible for the Queen to lose a protector without some act of hostility being committed against her. The very day on which the late Majesty was conveyed to the tomb, that same sun had not set when the ring-leader of the prepared witnesses was ushered into the Palace of his illustrious successors. He did not make these observations to show that traiting politicians were selfish, and that spite was always allied to ingratitude, and that favours conferred only render some natures more malignant; such would be trite topics, on which he would be ashamed to dilate before their Lordships. But he made them, only to repeat his regret at having succeeded to such powerful defenders, and to express his alarm lest he should fail in doing justice to the goodness of his cause. He would beg to direct their Lordships' attention to the opening speech of his Learned Friend, the Attorney-General, whose speech was not made without evidence. It was, on the contrary, a transcript of what he had before him. Every one who knew his honourable nature would believe the assertion he had made, that he should state nothing without he had evidence to substantiate the charge, and withhold nothing which he believed to be true. He (Mr. B.) believed him then, and now that he had failed, he could attribute that failure to one cause only—he had made statements from his brief which his witnesses, who had told falsehoods before, had been scared from repeating. His Learned Friend had said, first, that he should give evidence of the Queen's improper conduct down almost to the present time; that present time meant all but three years, and left untouched a space of time as long as that which the evidence applied to.

At Naples, where the scene is laid of the first act of this drama—where, as if they had hitherto found no opportunity for gratifying the criminal desires which they most long have entertained, they hastened to avail themselves of the conveniences of time and place, now for the first time within their reach, of indulging in their long-harboured wishes, and consummate their crime on the very first night after their arrival. He would pray their Lordships' particular attention to the manner in which this part of the charge had been stated, and to the special proof which had been tendered in support of it; because, if they had failed in substantiating this, it could not but have been a considerable degree of doubt around the whole of their case. How, then, had the Attorney-General stated this part of the case? He had told their Lordships that he should be enabled to show substantial marks of two persons sleeping in one bed; that on the second day of her being at Naples, the Princess went to the theatre, from whence she returned accompanied by Bergami alone; that she retired to Bergami's room, and there remained; and that she was not visible the next day at her usual hour, but kept here if referred until a late hour of the day. These circumstances had been not only not substantiated, but he would say wholly disproved by the evidence which related to them. Demont, in her examination, gave no decisive proof of the marks; not only so, but she denied that she knew where the Princess went to when she left her own room; she denied that she knew where Bergami was at

the time; and she said that the Princess arose next morning at her accustomed hour, and was seen by her as usual; in fine, not one tittle of her evidence went to substantiate any one particular of the statement. He should next advert to what was said to have taken place at Milan, a part of the case which had been most particularly opened. The Attorney-General, it would here be seen, had gathered all his information, indeed he had acquired all his knowledge of Italy, and his manners and customs, from his brief; and his friend, the Solicitor-General, too, seemed to have no pretension in the world to any better information on that head than he had gathered from the same source. On this point he need only remind their Lordships of what they had stated in elucidation of their ideas of the Casino at Milan, and of the masquerade. In remarking upon the circumstance of the Princess having been refused admittance to the Casino, they had particularly dwelt upon the high character and select nature of the company there admitted, & seemed to feel a peculiar degree of horror and astonishment at the blackballing of the Princess, seeming to forget that a most cogent reason for such a proceeding was to be found in the fact of the Casino being held in the immediate neighbourhood, nay on the very scene of the operations of the Commission at Milan. And then of the masquerade, with what exquisite simplicity did they not expatiate upon that part of the conduct of the Princess? "Who," said his Learned Friend, "ever heard of a Princess—the Princess of Wales—the wife of the Heir Apparent to the Throne of Great Britain, going to a masquerade, seeking to shun observation, burying herself in secrecy, and screening herself in a disguise? Instead of appearing in all the pomp and splendour which became her rank—instead of her state carriage and her numerous retinue—instead of proceeding in an open and public manner—the went in a private hired carriage, steering out by a back door, accompanied only by a single attendant; and," he wondered his Learned Friend did not add, what he had however afterwards hinted, "disguised in a domino." He was not at all at a loss for the source of his information on which this statement was founded. He knew well enough that it had all been derived from the previous depositions of the witness Demont and the witness Majocchi, who had repeated the same story over and over again so often, that at length, confounding all distinction, they neither remembered what was true nor what was false. In this part of his statement, his Learned Friend thus expressed himself—"I am instructed to say;" in other places it had been, "the witnesses say;" here, however, it was, "I am instructed to say, that the dress of the Princess was so highly indecent, that she was hissed and hooted out of the theatre;" thus directly ascribing what he calls the hissing and hooting out of the theatre to the gross immodesty and indecency of the dress worn by the Princess. Their Lordships would recollect that on this point the witness had said the dress was exceedingly ugly, and the mask was ugly; and that all they had heard from the witness concerning the dress, & several ugly masks came round her and made a hideous noise, and she, being unknown, was very usually the case at masquerades, passed some jokes upon them, and they retired, after which other ugly masks came round her in a similar way, and the Princess retired when she was fatigued. This was the amount of the hooting out of the theatre. He would not fatigue their Lordships by going on with any further remarks on this part of the case. He would proceed to notice his Learned Friend's opening of the case at Messina, where, as he usually did in his speech, he gave the day of the month. He had stated, that there was only one passage to the bed-room; but it appeared from the evidence that there were two. That was all he should cite from Demont. Majocchi was represented to have seen the Princess go into Bergami's room, where she remained for a great length of time, and to have heard the noise of kisses. Upon the examination of that witness, the extraordinary length of time proved to be about ten minutes, and the noise he heard turns out to be a whispering. Then came Sacchi; he too had no doubt often told his story before, and he (Mr. Brougham) firmly believed that he had deposited those particulars which had been so minutely detailed, and so much dwelt on by his Learned Friend in the opening, of the arrival of a courier by night, and of his seeking Bergami in his own apartment, for the purpose of delivering the message which he had brought, of his not finding him there, but of his seeing him presently in a state of alarm come from the Princess's chamber, and of his telling him, on seeing his confusion, that he had heard his child crying, and came to see what was the matter. Yet had all this been denied by the witness; not, indeed, directly and in plain terms, but in as full a manner as any statement of so minute and particular a nature could be denied, by his declaring that he did not know of any such circumstances. Then came his Learned Friend's allusion to a most gross and disgraceful scene—a scene of such a description that he could not prevail on himself to tell them what it was, but it was so disgraceful as to make the house in which it occurred like a brothel. The attendants were shocked at the scandalous immorality of the transaction, and no doubt existed in the minds of all, that a criminal intercourse was then carried on between the parties. He would not trouble their Lordships by repeating all that witness had said, but not one of them said any thing of all this. Then came the falling off of the visits of the Nobility, and the desertion of the Princess by all her English attendants of distinction. True it

was they did all leave her at different periods, and for particular reasons, as was well known to his Learned Friends; but how did it happen that no inquiry had been made of them? How came it that they had never been asked for any information connected with these charges? His Learned Friends could not but remember that Lady Charlotte—Lady, Lord and Lady Glenorchy, and another Lady, with her two daughters, had afterwards joined her Royal Highness. They must, therefore, have had much communication with her attendants; and was it to be believed that such a transaction could have escaped their hearing? And yet they joined her, some at Naples, some at Genoa, and some at other places; and all, in spite of what they all had heard. But this was not all. Her Royal Highness had since then been received, openly received, in the most flattering manner, by legitimate Sovereign Princes. On her return from her long voyage, she had been so received by that legitimate sovereign, the Prince of Baden—still more so had she been received by the legitimate Ruler of Naples—but, above all, she had been so received by the legitimate Statute of Sardinia, who were among the most legitimate of legitimate Princes; and who, though he, as a true and faithful subject, deemed them otherwise, yet he did not doubt but there were many who esteemed them the legitimate heirs of the Crown of these realms. Nay, there was yet one more Prince, who, no doubt, would be esteemed by many as of still higher rank—he meant the Boy of Tunis—(a laugh)—by whom her Royal Highness had been received in the most distinguished and flattering manner. So that, so far from flying from or being shunned, she had been received, by all the Nobility and people of high rank in the countries where she went, she was distinguished by the most particular reception, by the highest rank of all. He then proceeded to comment more particularly on other parts of the statement of the Attorney-General, and the sort of evidence by which it was supported, re-marking in the strongest vein of irony and sarcastic caustic on the glaring and absurd character of a case in which the parties were represented to be so totally unguarded as to commit those acts which, in all ordinary cases, would have been done in the greatest privacy, in the presence of so many witnesses, and where the number of the witnesses, and the positive strength of the evidence, seem to have been uniformly wrought up the higher, in proportion to the criminality of the particular acts of the parties deposed to. Their Lordships might easily suppose that persons so wary against themselves—persons so cautious and diligent for their accusers, would not be wanting to do the finishing kindness for their foes, and grant one another the last favour in the presence of others. Accordingly, the parties are seen sleeping together—this is said to have taken place habitually, nightly, by land as well as by sea, and on the latter element in the presence of all the passengers. Nay, to such a degree was this done, that Bergami could not retire with the Queen for an hour to an anti-chamber, where she was to change her dress and alter her habiliments from head to foot, without care being taken to post the honest, trusty, intriguing Swiss chambermaid at the door; without telling her "there you are to wait for three quarters of an hour while we are going for such a purpose inside." (A laugh.) But their Lordships would all along perceive, that in proportion as these disgusting scenes were of a nature to annoy and offend every body of virtuous disposition—to inspire with disgust, almost with horror, every well-regulated mind compelled to be acquainted with them—in the same proportion especial care had been taken that they should not be acted in privacy, and under the veil of decorum and reserve. The things alleged were not done in some of those receptacles of iniquity appropriated to unlawful and infamous intercourse; not in any of those hidden haunts which vice had consecrated to her purposes; not in any luxurious retreat, whose seclusion and delicious pleasures might pamper every sense, and perpetually minister to voluptuousness and sensuality; not in any of those Cyprian islands, of old devoted to the pleasures of Roman monarchs;—not, but before witnesses, in open day-light, when the sun was at its meridian; but that was not enough—care was to be taken that they were to be seen by a courier of their own, a man only three or four days in their service, without even any part of the furniture of their carriage or their own dress arranged so as to veil their disgraceful situations. He asked their Lordships had vice ever before been known to be so unawary, so imprudent?—whether unthinking folly, even at that period of life when the passions swell high, and the blood boils in the veins, had pursued its bold career so openly, recklessly, and carelessly as then? He hoped that their most material consideration would sink into their Lordships' minds, and have its due weight, and when they came to decide on the weight of the evidence, operate as a reasonable check. But all this was nothing—their kindness towards their adversaries, their faithfulness to the plot against themselves, if it had stopped here, might have been all gratuitous—all their obliging compliances with the wishes of their enemies might have gone for nothing, because the taking advantage of it might depend on the good fortune of the opposite party. The proofs of their kindly disposition were to be carried further; therefore every one of the servants who had been produced against them was to be dismissed without any cause at all, or the slightest in the world; and not only that, but they were to be refused to be taken back on their humble and earnest applications, when there was very human inducement to make them do so. This was not

yet all. Her Majesty was aware of all that she had done for her enemies, of all the elaborate devices he had described for her own undoing, of her various schemes to render concealment and impunity impossible, by turning away her eyes carelessly, rejecting their petitions for her restoration to her service, and thus sending them into the ranks of her enemies. She knew the marks which had been made by those enemies, and she cared them the most useful allies. Yet, knowing all this, she took this resolution to return to her own kingdom. She was told she was unwise if she did so. She was desired, besought, implored to pause, and weigh maturely the consequences, before she returned on so enormous a risk. Was, notwithstanding all, the Queen came to England, and here on this spot confronted herself those very witnesses whom, by her conduct, she had enabled to undo her; and, menaced with degradation and divorce, knowing too that this was not an empty threat, she up to this hour refused all concessions towards a compromise of her honour and rights—a magnificent allowance—the opportunity of an unrestrained indulgence in any part of the world in her original desire—and even a safeguard and protection from the Court of England, where she might think proper to fix her residence abroad. If these were the characteristics of criminals, or the lineaments by which vice was to be traced, if they were the symptoms of that worst of all mental diseases with which her Majesty stood charged, then he had badly read human nature—and the conclusion which he had drawn from all that he had heard, or seen, or read, turned out to be most false and groundless—that guilt was wary, and innocence most unguarded. He should but exhaust himself, besides fatiguing their Lordships, if he stopped here to observe on the connection between the part of his case which he had been laying before their Lordships and another part, on which it would be his duty to enlarge hereafter. But there were one or two considerations so material, that he could not omit all mention of them before proceeding further. If an ordinary case were attempted to be supported by such evidence as had been here brought forward, he did not hesitate to say, that suspicion would be entertained against the purity of those who substituted it. He did not intend to say, he had no interest in saying, that a conspiracy against her Majesty had been formed by those who were the managers of the present piece;—but he did say, that the course which they had pursued, in particular as it regarded the nature of the testimony on which their case was founded, was such as would have been pursued by those who could be capable of such a foul design. Let it be supposed that a plot were actually laid against the domestic peace of an individual, and that evidence were to be produced of facts which ever took place—to whom would the fabricators have recourse to give the colour of truth and consistency to their tale? First of all, they would have the servants who had been in the house; without them it would be almost impossible to succeed—with them there would be the most brilliant prospect of a favourable result. But if these servants were foreigners, who might be well tutored to their part abroad, and then brought to deliver their story to a place where they were unknown—if they were to be placed before a tribunal that they cared as little about as that tribunal cared for them—(a laugh)—and if they came from a country whither they did not care a rush if they never returned—then this was the identical sort of conspirators that would completely suit the object in view. Mr. Brougham then proceeded to comment on the manner in which the Italians had been kept together since their arrival here, and to quote passages from writings, ancient and modern, shewing the unfavourable light in which the characters of the lowest Italians had been viewed by the authors.

At about one o'clock Mr. Brougham begged their Lordships' permission to retire, which was readily granted, amidst much cheering. The Counsel were about about three quarters of an hour. Mr. Brougham then resumed his address, and began to apply himself to a consideration of the evidence of Majocchi, to contrast the difference between his testimony in chief and the extraordinary variability of his memory with respect to times, places, and circumstances.

At four o'clock Mr. Brougham had not commented on more than half of the evidence in support of the Bill. The House adjourned at Four o'clock till to-morrow, when he will resume his statement.

**ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN'S WITNESSES.**  
On Saturday, about twenty Italians arrived at Dover. An immense concourse of persons assembled upon the beach; the enthusiasm was almost equal to the arrival of the Queen. The sailors jumped into the sea, and brought the men on shore in their arms. They arrived at ten in the morning, and it was fire before they could get their certificates from the Custom-house. They went off in two coaches, preceded by a band of music. They were attended by a vast number of persons, cheering occasionally most heartily. On the box of the first coach was seated a tradesman of this town, carrying a large handsome bag, which was inscribed "God save Queen Victoria!" They were accompanied to the first turnpike on the London road, amidst repeated shouts. The crowd then separated in the most orderly and quiet manner, and the coaches started post by Hammer-smith; and in their passage through the town they were repeatedly saluted by many well-dressed females sitting at their windows, who drew their attention to the assembly whom he had

noticed, except in Repeated, which was 1s. 6d. and very dull. Flour continues languid—from 17s. to 18s. for prime Seconds. General rates were—New Red Wheat, from 25s. to 27s. 6d.; Old ditto, from 27s. to 28s.; New White, from 28s. to 30s.; Best, from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Barley, from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Malt, ditto, from 11s. to 12s. New Oats, from 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; Old ditto, from 13s. to 15s.; V. rhes, from 10s. to 20s.; Oatmeal, from 10s. to 12s. per cwt.

**WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL.**  
*State of the House for the Month of September.*  
In the House last week—37 Dismissed cured, 355 Admitted since—33 Died, 105 Remain in Fever, 107 Convalescent, 72

With a considerable diminution in the number of cases, the character of fever in the past month presented the mild appearance noted in the last report.

The case of death was an aged woman, admitted in an exhausted state from long suffering under chronic disease.

THOMAS HEARN, M. D.  
By order of the Regulating Committee,  
HENRY PENROSE, Chairman.

**MARRIED**—Yesterday morning, Edmond Power, of Cronin, in the County of Kilkenny, Esq. to Mary daughter of the late Matthew Power, of Graunoy-ferry, in said County, Esq.

**PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, OCT. 6.**  
ARRIVED.  
4th—Prince Regent, Jacob, Colver, ballast, for Ross & Apollis, Deehan, Cooney, Jones, and Mary, Williams, Barry, Hineson's; Sophia, Rogers, Glasgow, coals; Avon, Chapman, and Laurel, Elliott, Swanes, do; Venus, Jones, Cardiff, ditto; Princess Royal, Morgan, Glasgow, ditto; The Minerva, Scantlin, Limerick, ditto; Gibraltar, Bailey, Bristol, no goods; Lady Fitzgerald, Davis, Bristol and Cardiff, iron, logwood, &c.; Actice, Nelson, Bristol and Newport, no goods; Cadiz, The Spanish, Swanes, Colver, no goods; London, west; Providence, Griffith, Swanes, calm; Mary, Comerford, Newport, coals, luggage, &c., for Ross.  
5th—Friendship, Davis, Dublin, malt; Aurora, Nicholas, London, wine, sugar, tea, tobacco, &c.; Dredge, Griffith, Glasgow, coals; Eliza & Ann, Hammett, Swanes, ditto; Valiant, Thomas, Glasgow, ditto; Ross, Newpark, ditto; Severn, Weller, Glasgow, ditto; Providence, Williams, Swanes, ditto; Hero, Williams, Limerick, ditto; Prudence, Jones, Swanes, coals, &c.; Hope, Beale, Chichester, ballast; Fame, Stockman, Plymouth, ditto; Osceola, Sutton—Swanes, Maddick—and Sportsman, Carter, Southampton, ditto; Fancy, Crews, Dartmouth, ditto; Ann and Maria, Davis, London, ditto; Ann, Harding, Newport, ditto; Olive Branch, Angel, Swanes, culm & earthenware; Hawk, Nicholas, Cardiff, &c.; Ardent, Davis, Newport, coals; Arthur, Wade, ditto, do; Ann, James, Glasgow, ditto; Liverpool, Adams, Lynn, ballast, for Chester, Comerford, Jones, Liverpool, no goods; Industry, Jones, ditto, coals.  
6th—Mary, Davis—George Ponsobly, Hall—and Stanley, Hero, Liverpool, coals; Hero, Kerridge, ditto, white salt, coals, &c.; Union, Perry, Glasgow, coals; Swanes, Barry, Swanes, ditto; Blue-Eyed Maid, Chittenden, Plymouth, ballast; Ceres, George, Cardiff, slates, a market of Oak, Daily, Liverpool, coals, a market; Mary, Lewis, ditto, white-salt, for Ross.  
Sailed.  
4th—None.  
5th—Bobona, Griffiths, Portsmouth, wheat, oats, & beef.  
6th—Swan, M'Grath, Callis, butter.  
Wind E. past N morning.

**NEW HOPS.**  
ARCHBOLD & O'BRIEN  
Daily export, per the *Linnæus*, from Rye, ONE HUNDRED POCKETS PRIME NEW HOPS, WHICH THEY INTEND TO DISPOSE OF, ON ARRIVAL, BY AUCTION.  
Bally's New-street, Oct. 7, 1820.

**BONMAHON RACES, 1820.**  
FRIDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.  
SWEEPSTAKES of Three Guineas each, P. P. £25 added; the Horses bred in the County of City of Waterford. A Steeple Chase of Four Miles over the Country. Weight for Age—four years old, 11st.; five years old, 11st. 7lb.; six years old and aged, 11st. 10lb.  
SATURDAY, 28.  
THE GOLD CUP now in the possession of Richard P. O'SHEE, Esq. £10 added. To be run for under the Original Article, and to be challenged Ten Days before the day of running, evading the Month's Notice. Two rounds of the Course Hies.  
MONDAY, 30.  
SWEEPSTAKES of Three Guineas each, P. P. £20 added by Henr. Power O'SHEE, Esq. A Steeple Chase of Four Miles over the Country, for all Horses carrying 11st. each. To be rode by Gentlemen.  
TUESDAY, 31.  
Collection of the *Distance*; and weights to be named by Stewards.  
Horses to be entered Three clear Days with Mr. Harcourt, Bonmahon Hotel, before the days of running, except for the Cup, giving One Month's notice to the Stewards, or double at the Post. Non-Subscribers of One Guinea, to pay double Entrance. Two Horses, not the property of one Person, to start for each Plate, and half given for a Walk over. The line of Country for the Steeple Chase to be fixed upon by the Stewards, and in all disputes their decision to be final. Qualification on Oath of the Owners or Breeders if required. The Winner each Day to pay Five Shillings for Saddle and Stirrups.  
Gentlemen ordered at Harcourt's Hotel, and a Ball and Supper on Monday.  
STEWARDS.  
RICHARD POWER O'SHEE,  
THOMAS O'BRIEN,  
MURRAY ROMANEY,  
THEOBALD POWER,  
ROBERT LONGAN, and  
WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Esqs.

**LONDON.**  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3.  
Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock about 3 per cent. Red, about 3 per cent. Cons. Great 3 per cent. Cons. Small 4 per cent. Cons. 5 per cent. Navy 102 1/2	India Stock ——— India Bonds 19 pm. 1 s. Bills 2 pm. Long Ann. Shot Cons. for Am. 68 1/2 Ottoman ———
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The Paris Papers of Saturday arrived this morning. One half of the *Moniteur* is filled with an official account of the young Prince. It appears that the abouchement of the Duchess of Berry took place sooner than was expected. Her two female attendants, Mesdames De Lathaire and Bourgeois, left the Duchess perfectly well in bed at two o'clock, and had retired to their several apartments, leaving the doors which communicated with the Princess's room open. In thirty-five minutes after they were awake by the cries of the Princess, who informed them that she felt the pains of labour. Madame Bourgeois ran to the bed of the Princess, rang the bells, and, on lighting the lamp, instantly perceived that the Princess was just delivered of a male child. The Princess having also informed herself of that fact, exclaimed, "So God! what happiness! It is a boy! It is God has sent him to us!" Madame De Lathaire, the other attendant, went to call M. Deneux, her Royal Highness's accoucheur. On her return the Princess desired that as many persons as possible should be admitted to testify the actual birth. A great number of the garde du corps of Monsieur and of the national guard on duty, including Marshal Sactet, Duke of Albufera, arrived, and were eye-witnesses of the situation of the mother and infant, and it was not until after their arrival, and in their presence, M. Deneux performed the necessary surgical operation. During this time the Princess conversed freely with the people about her. Some wine of Jurançon and a clove of garlic had been sent to her Royal Highness from Pau. She desired that the child should taste the wine and have its lips rubbed with the garlic, which was done. This was in commemoration of the birth of Henry IV. when a like ceremony was performed. The flagon used on this occasion is said to have been the same. The depositions of the several persons present occupy several columns. The names of the young Prince are, Henri Charles Ferdinand Dieu-donne (God's gift), Duke of Bourdeaux. He is said to be extremely well formed, and endowed with more than ordinary vigour.

**TRIUMPH OF CIVIL LIBERTY IN EUROPE.**  
Yesterday a National Dinner was given at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to celebrate the triumph of Civil Liberty in Spain, Portugal, Naples, and Sicily.  
Major-Gen. Sir Robt. Wilson, M. P. in the Chair.  
The attendance was highly respectable and numerous, the company assembled consisting, as nearly as we could form an opinion, of nearly five hundred persons, and including many individuals well known and justly esteemed in the political world.  
A considerable portion of time was consumed in serving up dinner, which was most abundant and very excellent, and reflected great credit on the Proprietor of the tavern.  
An excellent band was stationed in the gallery, which struck up the *Marseillais Hymn*, and some other celebrated and popular airs, before the appearance of dinner—and by its performances after the cloth was removed, contributed very much to the hilarity and rational enjoyment of the meeting.  
About twenty minutes past six o'clock, Sir Robert Wilson, accompanied by J. C. Hobhouse, Esq. M. P. Major Cartwright, J. Home, Esq. M. P. the Hon. H. G. B. Mottet, M. P. Sir G. Noel, M. P. and various other distinguished characters, entered the room, attended by several of the Stewards, two of whom bore standards, decorated at the top with laurels, and surrounded by bands of the Spanish Patriots, Quiroga and Riego. The procession was received with loud and rapturous expressions of applause.  
The Chairman was supported by J. C. Hobhouse, Esq. on his right, and Major Cartwright on his left.  
Shortly afterwards, Mr. Alderman Wood presented himself, and was greeted with universal acclamations and waving of handkerchiefs, &c. The Worthy Alderman took his place at the left of the Chairman, Major Cartwright giving up that which he had occupied.  
When the cloth was removed, the Chairman gave—  
"The King, and may he never forget the principles which placed his family on the thrones of these countries."  
That toast was drunk with three times that cheer and great applause, but we were sincerely sorry to observe that some individuals disgraced themselves by hissing as well as it, as the air which followed—  
"God save the King."  
The Chairman next gave—  
"The Queen; in remembrance for her spear, truth for her shield, and the affection of the People for her guard." Drank with three times cheer, and such intense applause, as we rarely ever witnessed on any other occasion.  
"God save Queen Victoria."  
The third toast was—  
"The People, the source of all authority, whose will is the end and object of all Government." Drank in the same manner as the two preceding, and with enthusiastic plaudits.  
"The Britons, strike home."  
The Chairman then rose on the table, and addressed the assembly. It was his duty, he said, to call the attention of the assembly whom he had

the roll of free Nations." The Hon. Genl. described the situation of Spain and Portugal in the 15th century, and stated the circumstances which led to their fall, which ought to be a warning to ourselves.  
Mr. Hobhouse proposed as a toast, "La Fayette and the brave and enlightened Champions of Freedom in France."  
Mr. Alderman Wood proposed "Old England!" After a short time the meeting broke up.  
Some anxiety is felt by her Majesty's friends on account of the non-arrival of Marshal Puro. This gallant and distinguished Officer is intimately acquainted with the family of Bergami, and will bear testimony to the highly honourable and correct conduct of that individual, whom the enemies of the Queen would degrade into the lowest and meanest class of menials.

**The Waterford Chronicle.**  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7.  
On Tuesday, Mr. BROUGHAM commenced his Defence of the QUEEN; that defence was not concluded on the day mentioned, and was resumed on Wednesday. In our Report we have gone as far as circumstances would allow.  
IRISH FISHERIES.  
To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.  
SIR—Among the Inhabitants of Dungarvan there are several constant Readers of your intelligent Paper, who will feel themselves particularly obliged by an early insertion of the following paragraph:—  
When a public situation is filled with integrity, every person connected with a discharge of the duties of that department will find himself irresistibly called upon to bear testimony to the estimation in which such a character is valued. As such, the Inspector of Fisheries belonging to this County, and a young gentleman of the most conciliating manners, has conducted himself, since his appointment, so as to deserve the greatest praise; his promptitude and assiduity have gained the confidence of the Fishermen; and, while he has held the balance between them and the Public, he has completely secured such a connection as will ultimately prove highly beneficial to ALL, and must finally establish that important system of speculation, which Government has so wisely adapted for ameliorating the condition of so considerable a class in the community.  
Dungarvan, October 4, 1820.

**WATERFORD PENITENTIARY.**  
It affords us infinite satisfaction to be able to notice the very forward state of the works now carrying on for the erection of a Penitentiary in the neighbourhood of this City. We can fearlessly assert, that a public work was never carried on with greater spirit or more assiduity on the part of the Architect, Mr. THOMAS ANTHONY, whom, as a Native of our City, we are happy to recognize in such an undertaking. The very extensive employment it affords and has afforded to the Labouring Poor and Mechanics of this City was operative and consoling at a trying and peculiar crisis; and our satisfaction is increased by the information, that their wages are paid with punctuality, a circumstance which never should be overlooked in works of this nature. We are also enabled to state, that the work will be completed early in January next, the contract extended to May. We cannot dismiss this subject without giving our unqualified applause to the plan and arrangement of the Prison, which was drawn by that ingenious and very able artist, Mr. ELMES, of London.

**WATERFORD MARKETS.**  
BUTTER.—There has been a tolerable supply at the market-house for the last two days, and the price has been nearly uniform at 78s. for first quality; for one Kilkenny lot, yesterday, at least 2s. over was given. Cane returns, Thursday, 35s 5/2 yesterday, 33s.  
GRAIN.—The depression on *Wheat*, noticed in our last, has been since rather increased by the unfavourable accounts from the principal English markets; the highest general currency yesterday amounting was 23s. 6d. for prime Millers' samples, and in the latter part of the day even that price could hardly be obtained—middling and inferior qualities more than proportionally depressed, and scarcely saleable. The price of *Oats* has been also slightly affected; on Thursday, most purchasers declined offering over 9s. for best, and this rate was scarcely exceeded for a few hours yesterday morning, but the demand afterwards seemed to improve, and 9s. 3d. was paid pretty freely. *Barley* has continued tolerably steady at 9d. 6d. to 10s. for shipping, and 10s. 6d. for prime malting. No material alteration in *Flour or Oatmeal* this week.  
*Hog*—There has been little or no change in *Bacon Pigs* since our last; 30s. is said to have been paid for a few, but the general average seems to continue at 28s. to 29s. The number of *Scalped* offerings for sale is still too limited to justify a general quotation of price.  
DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 4.—The supply of Grain at Market continues good, and the demand this day was unusually brisk, more particularly for *Wheat*, which advanced fully from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per barrel, and the bulk of that bought was generally understood to be for home use.—In the prices of other articles no variation to be