## MYSTERIOUS PUBLICATION OF TREASONABLE HAND-BILLS.

PUBLIC-OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

On Saturday, a poor looking lad, named *Addingfield*, was brought before the sitting Magistrate, charged with circulating hand-bills, purporting to be an Address to the Nation, from the Queen's Plate Committee, containing the most undisguised incitements to the People to overthrow the Government, and to set the Queen at the head of the Nation. The Prisoner said he was out of work, and was seeking for a job, at Charing-cross, when a genteel elderly man asked him if he wished to earn a shilling. He replied yes; when a coach was called, and they were driven towards Whitehall. When they had got a few yards, the person gave him the papers, with a shilling, and desired him to distribute them in and about Parliament-street. The Prisoner then alighted, and the stranger was driven off. The Presiding Magistrate observing there was no printer's name to the bill, told the Prisoner he was liable to imprisonment, or a penalty of £20, but Mr. Birnie, considering him the tool of some crafty knave, interceded for him, and the fine was remitted. Mr. Pearson, the Attorney, attended as Secretary to the Queen's Plate Committee, to disavow any knowledge of the bill. The lad, after giving a minute description of his employer, was sent to a Watch-house, until inquiry could be made after him.

Yesterday, at an early hour, a great number of respectable persons, among whom were observed Mr. Home, M. P. Sir Gerard Noel, Bart. Major Cartwright, and several other public characters, attended, to hear the examination of a *Mr. Franklin*, a person against whom a warrant had been granted on Saturday, at the request of Mr. Pearson, for having published a great number of seditious and treasonable hand-bills, and as is believed, the one alluded to above.

Sir Robert Baker and Mr. Birnie first took their seats on the bench; Mr. Minshull arrived soon after.

Mr. Pearson having requested that their Worships would proceed upon the business of the warrant, Sir Robert Baker said, that he had let Mr. Franklin out of custody on good bail, and that *he knew* if he did not attend that day, he would on some other. Mr. Pearson expressed himself dissatisfied with this statement, and said that he would not leave the Office until he had examined into the case a little further. Shortly afterwards Mr. Minshull entered the Office, and Mr. Pearson addressed the Magistrates to the following effect:—

"Mr. Minshull having now arrived, as he granted the warrant upon which Mr. Franklin was arrested, I take leave to ask why the accused is not here to answer to the charge which I have made against him? If he is not in custody, I demand to know by whose connivance or authority he has been permitted to escape? [*Here a pause of some minutes ensued, and Mr. Pearson resumed.*] I perceive there is no answer, and well may it be so. I now call upon the Magistrates of this Office instantly to take measures to apprehend the accused, who, by his absence, has given an additional proof, if proof were necessary, of his guilt. I call upon you, Gentlemen, to use the same vigilance, to take the same means, to apprehend this man, that you would have taken, had he been, instead of what he is, really a poor deluded man, entertaining the sentiments which by those bills he circulates to delude and destroy the victims of his credulity. It is evident, and the Magistrates know it, that Mr. Franklin, a man of independent fortune, of high family and connections, with a son holding rank in the Army, and dependent for promotion upon the Ministers—connected, as he is, with the Editors of the Ministerial Press, I say, Gentlemen, you know that this individual possesses no sympathy with the sentiments contained in those hand bills. I now call upon you, if you respect the name of justice, to exercise the same activity—to put all your officers in motion, as if some poor half-starved wretch, for the sake of a day's bread, had been guilty of the crime of circulating that which, perhaps, he could not even read. I charge Mr. Franklin with having, during the last three years, printed and published all the seditious hand-bills which have been laid at the door of the Reformers. I charge him with having printed and published the atrocious Address to the Livery of London, which, about two years ago, affrighted the timid for the safety of their homes and their fire sides. I charge him with having deluged the Smithfield Meetings with the paper entitled "Bread or Blood," and the other papers exciting the people to revolution and bloodshed. I charge this man with having, in September, 1819, practised upon the feelings of a starving populace, by addressing to them an infamous placard, containing, among other things, the expression, "the majority has "nothing to lose, and everything to gain; this "must kindle even cowards, and, in the words "of our immortal Bard, 'steel with valour the "melting spirits of woman:' What indefeasible "shame it would be, were the womb-ripped females of Lancashire more heroic than the oppressed men of the Metropolis." I charge him with having published the bloody "Address to the brave non-represented Reformers," which, in 1819, called upon the people to insist upon "Universal Suffrage, or Death." I charge him with having written the threatening letter addressed to Sir Francis Burdett's Jury, which operated so powerfully against the Baronet's cause. In fine, Gentlemen, I charge this man with having published, by thousands, tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, all the seditious and treasonable hand-bills which have been, for the last three years, imputed to the disaffected among the People. I have witnesses now in this room ready to prove these facts, and I charge Mr. Franklin with having done so, as an agent of the Administration; and, moreover, I am ready to prove his connection with the Ministers, and that at this moment there are sitting in this neighbourhood several of his associates, who are, and have been for some time, devising treason against the People of England."

Sir Robert Baker here interrupted Mr. Pearson, by saying that there was no such crime as treason against the People.

Mr. Pearson replied, that treason against the Government was only such, as that Government might be supposed to be the guardians of the People's welfare; and that an attempt to urge on starving myriads to the attempt of desperate enterprizes, for the purpose of making them the victims of despotism, was not only treason against the King, but against the People also.

Mr. Pearson continued. "I now, Gentlemen, call upon you for your best exertions to detect this delinquent; he has been permitted to escape by the neglect of your Officer, and unless he be retaken by your exertions, conclusions not very favourable to the Magistracy of the country will and must be drawn. The world will say that the whole business is a ——, but I will not finish the sentence, the consciences of every one who hears me will supply the omission."

Sir Robert Baker observed, that he had let Mr. Franklin out of custody upon his word of *honour* to return, aided by a promise to the same effect from a Mr. Williams, who was a respectable man. Vickery was ordered to fetch Mr. Williams, who lived in St. Martin's-lane. Upon his appearance, he was examined by Mr. Pearson, who drew from him that Mr. Franklin lived next door to him at Maida Hill; that he was a man of independent fortune, and had a son a Lieutenant in the Guards, and that he (Mr. Williams) had attended him to Sir Robert Baker as a friend; that he knew nothing of where Mr. Franklin then was; he had called at his house, and found that he was gone.

Mr. Birnie then observed, that he had known Mr. Williams for thirty years; that he was a very respectable man, and that he (Mr. Birnie) had refused to admit Mr. Franklin to bail, and advised Mr. Williams to have nothing to do with it, and partly so, because he had received a letter from Mr. Pearson, saying, that there were other charges against him, and that they must not take less bail than £500. Mr. Birnie appeared to take great pains to get at the bottom of the case, and directed the Officers to use every exertion to apprehend the delinquent.

Mr. Pearson unequivocally stated, that he had evidence to prove the direct agency of the Government in the publication of all these seditious placards, and that Mr. Franklin had been followed when carrying some of them to Downing-street.

The following is a copy of the Placard, upon which the warrant against Mr. Franklin was obtained:

"EVIL BE TO HIM WHO EVIL THINKS."

"The Queen's Friends, whenever and however assembled, will not content themselves with empty professions, but give solid proofs of their zeal by effectually promoting the Subscription for such a service of Plate as may be worthy of this noble Country; and shew her Majesty's nefarious persecutors, that it is not in the power of an infamous Government, a corrupt Judicature, or bribed Majorities—of execrable perjurers, suborners of evidence, or malignant conspirators, to shut the hands of the People of England, after they have opened their hearts. Eternal disgrace would be stampt upon the Nation if this measure did not thoroughly succeed. Mighty events are probably in the womb of time. Except from the meritless accidents of sex and primogeniture, what claim has the King upon the Nation which the Queen does not possess in common with him? She, as well as he, is only third in generation from one King of England. She is the niece and daughter-in-law of another King; and without preaching any doctrine tending to civil convulsion, the historical truth is undeniable, that England never was greater or happier than in the 'golden days of good Queen Bess,' and the glorious ones of Queen Anne. Some among the most remorseless of Queen Caroline's enemies might bear in mind that there is an express Act of Parliament which makes it penal to question the right of the Nation to limit the Succession to the Throne. Whilst the wife, with the magnanimity of a *Semiramis*, is propounding a system that must shortly regenerate this enslaved land, 'and crush the Tyrant while it rends the chain,' the Husband is playing the Dandy.—'Nero *fiddled* when *Rome* was burning.'

"Never will the generous hearts of Englishmen, after the plan has been so promulged, of supplying to her Majesty that Plate, which, though denied to the Niece of George the Third, has been made a [illegible] to her Newspaper traducer—never will the Public, whose annihilated liberties are sure of resuscitation in the providential instrumentality of this noble-minded Princess (of which, by the way, a recent glorious acquittal, even in one of those right arms of tyranny, called Courts of Law, is auspiciously portentous)—never will the British Public permit the dishonour to her cause which would be inseparable from failure of the Subscription for the Plate. Subscriptions continue to be received at the following places, viz.

"Messrs. West, 329, Strand, Wireworker.
Parr, Russell-street, Covent-garden, tailor.
Ireland, Holborn-bridge, hosier.
Cahuac, Blackman-street, Borough, publisher.
Denison, West Smithfield, cutler.
Watling, opposite the Adelphi, Strand, publisher.
Whitaker, Surrey Coffee-house, Union-st. Borough.
Benbow, 269, Strand, printer.

"Being the original Receiving-houses; also by Mrs. Carlile, Fleet-street; and by all the other subsequently added Members of the Committee.

TRUSTEES.

The Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Oxford, Lord William Fitzgerald, and the following Members of Parliament and Gentlemen:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Gerard Noel, | Joseph Hume, Esq. |
| Sir Francis Burdett, | John C. Hobhouse, Esq. |
| Sir Robert Wilson, | Charles Calvert, Esq. |
| Sir John Newport, | Edward Ellice, Esq. |
| Sir H. Parnell, | Major L. Williams, |
| Hon. D. Kinnaird, | Alderman Thorp, |
| Alderman Wood, | Mr. Sheriff Waithman. |
| Peter Moore, Esq. | |

"N. B. All Friends to the glorious Revolutions of Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sicily, and to unburlesqued liberty in England, will not fail to attend the Crown and Anchor Dinner on the 24 of October; Sir Robert Wilson, M. P. K.M.T.T and S.ST. G. ST. A. and B.E. in the Chair.

"A PASSING WORD ON THE GENERAL CAUSE.

"Even in their festivities, the resisters of the detestable Government which enslaves this once free Nation, should not forget those who are now suffering for their past well-proved virtues in the cause. Scaffolds have been the melancholy lot of some. Others are languishing in chains and dungeons. A few weeks only, unless the Nation be roused in time, will see two more of our foremost champions 'laid in basest bonds' by the corrupt judgment of crimined fiends. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, may save us all. Let the regenerators of their country discard all petty jealousies; and keep in mind the motto of that brave people which, by a glorious Revolution, cast off a tyrant's sway, and established independence: '*Concordiâ res parvæ crescunt, discordiâ maximæ dilabuntur.*'"

Mr. Minshull then retired into a private room, accompanied by Mr. Pearson and the witnesses, and Mr. Williams's examination was continued, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a clue to the discovery of Mr. Franklin's place of concealment. Mr. Williams resolutely persisted in his declaration, that he had not in any way bound himself for Mr. Franklin's appearance; for that he had merely assured Sir Robert Baker of the respectability of the accused, and that he would attend with him in the morning at the Office.—From the examination of Mr. Williams, it appeared, that Mr. Franklin was a gentleman of independent fortune, and that he had a son an Officer in the Guards; he also said, that he had been on the Sunday with the officer and the Prisoner, to Mr. Birnie, at his country-house, in order to obtain his liberation; but, that Mr. Birnie refused to comply with his request, and had advised Mr. Williams, as a friend, not to have anything to do with the Prisoner. In defiance, however, of this advice, he went to Sir Robert Baker with the Prisoner, and that gentleman discharged him out of custody, upon his promising to appear on the next day. At this time Mr. Pearson observed, that he had received information that Mr. Franklin was probably at a house in the neighbourhood, and requested that an officer might be sent with him to search the house. Vickery was appointed to that service. The house in question belongs to a Mr. D. O'Bryen; is situated in Craven-street, Strand, and it was represented at the office, we know not with what degree of truth, that that gentleman has, for several years, held a sinecure place under the Government, worth £800 per year, and that he is a writer for a certain celebrated Morning Paper which advocates the cause of the Ministers.

Information was given at the Office that Mr. Franklin had been watched for several days, and has been observed to meet every day at Mr. Denis O'Bryen's house, with some other distinguished characters connected with the Ministerial Press; and that all the treasonable and seditious hand-bills are carried to that house, and the conspirators admitted by a signal given of drawing a stick along the railing. When Mr. Pearson and Vickery arrived at Craven-street, they were refused admittance by the servant, when Vickery threatened to get in at the window. At length a Gentleman from within, who appeared not to like the aspect of affairs, came out, and the officer took advantage of the door being opened to enter the house, followed by Mr. Pearson. Mr. Denis O'Bryen soon made his appearance, and declared most vehemently *that he did not even know Mr. Franklin*, although Mr. Franklin has been traced into Mr. O'Bryen's house constantly during the last three years, and although Mr. Williams, upon his examination, admitted that he had met the aforesaid Mr. Denis O'Bryen at this *unknown* Mr. Franklin's house. The search of Mr. O'Bryen's house was unsuccessful, and Mr. Pearson returned to the office. During his absence Mr. Haydon contrived to draw some very important facts from Mr. Williams; he admitted that on the Sunday night, as late as ten o'clock, Mr. Franklin told him that *he meant to go out of town*, and that that morning, at eight o'clock, Mr. Franklin's daughter had told him, that *before twelve o'clock* her father would be above 100 miles from London.

Mr. Minshull remarked, that it was very singular that not until three o'clock could this gentleman recollect a circumstance so important to the inquiry, and that he should have thought an honourable man would not have rested until he had disclosed those facts to Sir Robert Baker, in order that warrants might have been issued early in the morning for his apprehension.

We understand that warrants for the apprehension of the accused are sent off to different parts of the country.

Mr. Pearson, attended by Mr. Haydon, Mr. Wilson, and two other Gentlemen, then went to the Secretary of State's Office, and had an interview with Mr. Clive, who, very much to the astonishment of the party, had received intelligence of all that had transpired, and was as well acquainted with the mysterious escape of the accused, and all the minutiæ of the case, as were the Gentlemen themselves. He further laboured to justify the conduct of Sir Robert Baker, by saying that the charge was only that of a misdemeanour, and that therefore he might let him out at his discretion. Mr. Pearson, in very warm terms, replied to this assertion, that a Magistrate possessed no such right, but that, whatever might be the rank, family, connections, or political feelings of a person accused, a Magistrate had no power to order his discharge without taking good and sufficient bail for his appearance. Mr. Pearson then entered into a statement of all the facts which he had previously detailed at Bow-street, and finally addressed himself with great energy to Mr. Clive: he told him that he begged he would expressly understand that, in the presence of the Gentlemen then in the room, he invoked the aid of the Home Department to secure the apprehension of the accused. That, as the Secretary of State was in the habit of offering rewards, and issuing Proclamations, for the arrest of offenders of comparatively but minor importance, he earnestly entreated of him, that very day, to take measures for the apprehension of this daring offender. Mr. Pearson further remarked, that, considering the individual in question stood charged with having published seditious and treasonable placards, and with, at a great expense and trouble, distributing them gratuitously, by hundreds of thousands, for a period of three years, extending over times in which public distress had driven the lower classes to a state of irritation amounting almost to madness: considering the feverish state of the public feeling at this moment, when those atrocious placards were being issued forth; considering that he had ordered fifty thousand copies to be printed, and had actually bespoke a hand-bill, calling upon the People to arm themselves and to resist the constituted Authorities of the Country: considering also that the accused had been suffered to escape, through the extraordinary, mysterious, and unprecedented conduct of their own Magistrate, Sir Robert Baker; that if the Home Department did not use extraordinary exertions to retrieve the error of their own Office, and to deliver up this man to answer to the offended laws of his country, there would not be wanting people to suppose that the *rank* and *occupation* of the man had secured his safety; and, indeed, the world would draw conclusions too obvious to need to be specified.

Mr. Clive said, that Lord Sidmouth was not then at the Office, but that if Mr. Pearson would call on another day, he should receive an answer.

Mr. Pearson replied, that as he believed the accused would quit the country, it was that night, and that night only, that the services of his Lordship would be of any use; and that, therefore, he would call again if such were Mr. Clive's pleasure, but he could not leave the neighbourhood without receiving a decisive answer. Mr. Pearson left with Mr. Clive two of the seditious hand-bills, and was appointed to call again at half-past four o'clock; at which time that Gentleman and his friends returned, and Mr. Clive addressing them, said, that Lord Sidmouth did not see anything in the hand-bills to justify his interference—it should be remembered that the two bills left were the one which we have before copied, and another, containing, among other seditious and inflammatory expressions, the following, alluding to the executions at Derby:—"Strike not at all, or *strike home*—think of our present insupportable servitude, and always remember that the alternative is LIBERTY OR A GLORIOUS GRAVE." Mr. Pearson replied, that if such were Lord Sidmouth's answer, and for such reasons, he had drawn his conclusions from insufficient premises, saying, that he rested his claim to Lord Sidmouth's interference, not only upon these placards, infamous and treasonable as they were, but also upon the eighteen others, all of which had been circulated during the last three years. Mr. Clive said distinctly, that he had related this to Lord Sidmouth, who had replied, that he saw no reason for the interference of the Department over which he presided; and therefore Mr. Pearson and his friends, made their bow and retired.

Upon their leaving the Office, Sir R. Baker entered, apparently from the apartment of Lord Sidmouth.

Mr. Pearson attended the Office late in the evening, and was informed by Mr. Minshull, that the poor youth who was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of having distributed the hand-bill, for the publication of which Mr. Franklin stands accused, and who stood weeping at the Bar of the Office, and in a most affecting manner, said, that he was a poor country lad, without friends or money, who had been an attendant at a coffee-house in the Haymarket, which was pulled down; and that, labouring under distress and absolute want, he had agreed to distribute the bills, to get a shilling. It appeared that he could not read, and therefore could not have known the contents of the hand-bills.

Mr. Minshull said, that having found that the poor boy's statement was true, he had, in compassion to his situation, *only* fined him *five pounds*, and imprisoned him in the House of Correction for *three months!* A Gentleman standing by, said, with great feeling, "From such *compassion*, good Lord, deliver us." What a singular inversion of the rules of judgment. Mr. Franklin is charged with being the author of this bill; poor Addingfield could not *read* it. Mr. Franklin is a man of fortune; poor Addingfield is the very picture of wretchedness and distress. Mr. Franklin is charged with having, for three years, endeavoured to excite the people to treason and rebellion—poor Addingfield, evidently had not brains enough to catch a goose upon a common. Yet Franklin is permitted to escape, and Addingfield receives *the compassion* of a Magistrate, which sends him to gaol for a crime of which he was unconscious, and imposes a fine which he never can pay!

The *Dublin Correspondent* states, that Lord Hutchinson is to succeed the Marquis of Hastings as Governor-General of India.

Magisterial Appointments.—Mr. Rainsford, one of the Magistrates at Hatton-garden, is appointed as the resident Magistrate at Queen-square Police Office, to succeed the late Mr. Fielding.

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# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

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## THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

[The following part of this Day's proceedings were but briefly noticed in our last.]

*Granville Sharp, Esq. examined by Mr. Denman.*

Has been in the service of the East India Company ten or eleven years. Has resided in India. Returned from it about three years ago. Has seen the Moorish dance called *Dimma Dimma*. It was accompanied by various unmeaning expressions, which he does not recollect. There was not any thing indecent in that dance, or unfit for a woman to witness. The hands were placed, during the dance, in various positions, generally about the head. It was accompanied by gestures throughout, and unmeaning sounds, which formed a tune to dance to. Had seen this dance in Calcutta, at the Government-house. The Governor-General, the Marquis of Hastings, was present, with the Marchioness of Hastings, and other ladies. The Bishop of Calcutta was also present, and the Bishop's lady. Certainly there was no indecency. It was the common Moorish dance.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Parke.*

There are many other Moorish dances in India, but they are all of the same character, only some are quicker and some slower. There is only one person in it. Believes there are not any other dances where ladies are not present.

Their Lordships did not ask the witness any questions, and he was ordered to withdraw.

*Santino Guggiari examined by Dr. Lushington.*

Was in the service of her Royal Highness, as factor. It was his duty to keep watch over the working people, to mark down their accounts, and to pay them their wages on the Saturday; to take care of the wine for the family; and to do all other services required by the master of the house. He performed these duties in the Villa d'Este, in the gardens of the Villa d'Este, the vine-yards, &c. Was born in that place; and when he was eighteen years of age he undertook the office of factor. Had been in the service of the Princess from the moment her Royal Highness came to the Villa d'Este until she left that place.—Knows Luigi Galdini; he is a mason by trade. Had employed him, and paid him two livres of Milan per day.—Does not know a person of the name of Bruzzi, nor a person of the name of Ratazzoni. Has heard that Ratazzoni is a mason who worked at the Villa d'Este; perhaps he might know him if he saw him. Remembers the grotto at the Villa d'Este. Remembers at the Villa d'Este having seen the statues of Adam and Eve. They had been in the grotto, in the first rotunda, or octagon. There were two of the rotundas. There was no cornice made in the rotunda in which those statues stood, nor was there any scaffold erected, or any work done to the cornice, in the room in which the statues of Adam and Eve stood. There was a cornice made in the other octangular room, and in that one only. Witness was here desired to describe the passage or mode of communication between the room where the statues of Adam and Eve were, and the other in which the cornice was made. Paper was handed to him, and he drew a plan, and described it in Italian to the Interpreter. The Interpreter said—"This is the drawing which the witness has made of the grotto, the octagon, and the other octagon, with the corresponding passages, staircase, &c.

Ask the witness whether the workmen at work in the octagon room could see the statues of Adam and Eve where they are, and where they are placed in the drawing?—They could not.

Why? Because the passage is crooked, and prevents the sight.

Ask him whether the statues of Adam and Eve ever stood in any other room in the grotto besides that in which he states the statues were placed? They were not.

Ask him whether a cornice was made to any other room in the grotto, save the octagon-room, since the Princess came to the Villa d'Este? It has been made in the highest rotunda which I have described on paper.

Has it been made in any other? It was made in two rooms, the rotunda and the square room, which I have also marked in the drawing.

Could you see the statues of Adam and Eve from either of those rooms in which the cornice was made? No.

When were the statues of Adam and Eve removed from that grotto? Before the return of her R. H. from her voyage to Turkey.

To what room were they then removed? To one of the rooms of Mosaic (the Mosaic rooms) which were newly built in the Palace.

In reply to further questions, witness stated—those rooms were finished completely, and the workmen removed, before her Royal Highness returned from her voyage. The scaffolding was taken away from the Mosaic rooms. About eight or ten days before the Princess returned, those rooms were then fit for the reception of her Royal Highness. The room where the statues were was square. The first room from it was a small cabinet of an oblong form. Beyond that small oblong cabinet was an octagon, or round room, with columns. A person at work in that room could not see the statues, because they were by the side of the room.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Parke.*

Was in the service of the Princess from the time she bought the Villa d'Este to the time she left it. When he entered into the service of her Royal Highness, the statues were in the same part of the grotto that he has just described. It is the first octagon in that place he has marked. Will not say it was the largest, because the square rooms are somewhat greater than the others. There were six rooms in the grotto, comprising both round and square. They were not all on the same story. A person entering came to the steps, then there was a level—and then to more steps, and then there was another level. In some places there were a few steps only from one level to another; in some others there were many. In the height of the first room there were ten or eleven steps, which constituted the height of the room. This grotto was applied to no use, except that of seeing a subterraneous place. The room described was not the only one that had statues in it. The second one had a small statue, representing Artemisia weeping over a tomb. This was the only room but the octagon that had statues in it. After steps, two rooms communicated together. The first was the rotunda, where were the statues of Adam and Eve; the second was the room in which was the statue of Artemisia; on the same level with that was a Gothic room; then there was a passage; and on the right, after two or three steps, there was a rotunda, and on the same level a second rotunda, where were columns; after that you came to a square room. From that room, to go where the statues were, you turned on the left, and then turned to the right to go into it; but persons passed also to the left; there were two passages, which were open, but no doors. There were doors at the beginning and at the end of the grotto, two iron gratings. Any one could see thro' those grates; the divisions were much apart. They shut up the entrance and the exit of the grotto. They were attached to the wall, were each in one piece, and shut against the opposite wall. There were pillars in the second room, after the rotunda, small columns. Cannot swear that the plan he has drawn is a regular plan of the whole grotto, for it is not drawn with measure and proportion.—Has been in England about ten or eleven days. Came here direct. Has seen men at the Villa d'Este, taking designs, but for what he does not know. Saw an architect of the name of Ratti employed in taking plans at the Villa d'Este. Cannot mention the exact time. It was about three or four months from this time. Came here with fourteen other witnesses. They came of their own will; but their expenses were paid by witness, by order of the Chevalier Vassalli. Did not apply to any persons to be witnesses for the Queen before he came, not to one single person. Set out to come to England with these witnesses on the 10th of last month. Was examined before he came, at Milan, by the Advocate Pontazzi, and an Englishman named Henry, and gave them the same account that he gave to-day; all that was true he said.—Did not say all that he has said to-day, because so many questions were not put to him. (*A loud laugh.*) Was examined since he came to England, by a Gentleman who is an Advocate, but does not know his name. Has been questioned about many things here, which the Advocates at Milan did not question him about. Has not endeavoured to get information of the witnesses who were examined before at Milan. He received before coming here, Fifty Napoleons of twenty Francs each, for the expenses of the whole company—for all fifteen. Has not received any thing for himself; shall ask for nothing; if her Royal Highness makes him a present he will receive it, for he is come here to tell the truth. Has received no promise of money, neither from Vassalli, nor Bergami, nor any other person.

Will you swear that you expect nothing? What have I said before? (with animation) if her Royal Highness makes me a present, I will take it—(*a laugh*)—if not, I shall not ask for it; I do not claim any thing. I do not come here in the hope of money; I come to tell the truth.

Have you no hope of reward for making your appearance here? I may, perhaps, entertain some hope.

Did not defray all his own expenses on the journey, he paid for his food—not with money of his own, but with money provided for him by the Count Vassalli, through a Courier, named Francisco.

*Examined by the Peers.*

By Earl GROSVENOR.—Was there any other avenue than what you have alluded to? Yes, there was one between the windows of the grotto.

Was there any column which afforded a view? There was no column to be seen through with the eye of a needle.

Was there a pilaster through which any one could see? There is a column and a pilaster through which it is possible to see the statues of Adam and Eve.

The Interpreter here said, it might be necessary to apprise their Lordships, that the original answer of the witness ought to be understood as signifying rather "at" than "through" the column.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE thought the distinction was highly important, and that the point in question ought to be distinctly ascertained.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL expressed himself to be of the same opinion.

By Earl GROSVENOR.—In what part of the place of which you are speaking was the column situated? About the centre.

Whereabout was the pilaster at which the statues could be seen? It was near the column, behind it.

Have you a very distinct recollection of the circumstance? Yes, quite distinct; I have drawn up a plan of the building.

Have you that plan in your possession at this moment? I have.

Dr. Lushington here submitted that this plan was admissible as evidence.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE thought that the regular course of proceeding would be to call on the witness, in the first instance, to swear to the truth and correctness of his plan.

By the Earl GROSVENOR.—Are you sure the plan is correct? I am not sure with regard to measurement of the dimensions, but I know it to be a faithful representation of the disposition of the various parts of the room. So far it is positively correct.

By Mr. Parke.—Where and when was this plan drawn up? It was drawn up in the neighbourhood of this place, about an hour, or an hour and a-half, before I came here.

By Earl GROSVENOR.—Is it correct, according to the best of your recollection? It certainly is.

How must a person stationed behind the pilaster be situated, in order to command a view of the statues? On the opposite side—that is, the statues are on the opposite side.

Are you quite sure of that? I am quite sure.

What are the distances? The pilaster is No. 1, the column is No. 2, and the statues No. 3.

Was there a passage leading into the rotunda, and forming a communication on the side opposite to that in which the cornices were? There were two passages by which people might go in or out. There was one for carrying up materials, the other being too narrow for that purpose.

Do you remember that distinctly? I do.

You have no doubt as to that part of the building? I have no doubt.

By the Earl of BLESINTON.—The statues of Adam and Eve had each a vine-leaf made of tin, and painted green, hung upon a brass wire. The vine-leaf was moveable upon the wire. When the figures were moved into the Mosaic room, the vine-leaves remained upon them, and are there to this day. Made this plan before he came into the House, entirely from memory.

*Guiseppe Garolini, interrogated by Mr. Williams.*

Comes from Milan; is a master mason. Was employed by the Princess of Wales at the Villa d'Este. Knows a person of the name of Ragazoni; he was a common daily workman. He had not any men in his employ at the Villa d'Este. Witness gave a piece of work to seven or eight workmen, and they came altogether to be paid for their work.—Knows the grotto at the Villa d'Este. Remembers work being done at that grotto. That is not the work to which witness alluded when he said that he let out some work to Ragazoni, and some others. Then they worked by the day, and not by the piece; it was at another time he gave them a piece of work. Remembers a cornice-work being done in the grotto. Recollects the statues of Adam and Eve in the grotto. There was no cornice-work done in the room where Adam and Eve were. There was cornice-work done at the top of the grotto, where there was an octangular room; there was another room, and they were at work in no other rooms than those. They had scaffolding up to reach the ceiling. There was no scaffolding put up in any other part of the grotto than the two rooms, the octangular room and the square room. The square room joined the octangular room. The octangular room was nearer to the statues than the square room.

From the place where the scaffoldings were set up in order to work at the cornice, could any person see the statues of Adam and Eve? In no way could those statues be seen, because the passage is all winding.

Do you mean the passage from the square or octangular room to the place where the statues were? Coming from the octangular room there is another room, then another passage, and then another room where the statues were.

Was the passage you have just described the winding passage to which you alluded? Yes, winding, and there are steps.

Do you know a person of the name of Rastelli? I do.

What is his other name? Guiseppe; I know no other.

Have you seen him in England now? No.

Do you remember to have seen that Rastelli before you left Milan? He was away from Milan when I came away.

Did you see him at Milan before you left Milan for England? Much time before, we had been at an inn together.

Do you recollect at any time any thing being said about your having worked for the Princess?

The Solicitor-General begged to know to what part of the evidence of Rastelli the question last put was directed?

Mr. Williams, in a low tone, mentioned several pages in the printed minutes. The question was then repeated by the short-hand-writer.

The Solicitor-General objected to any inquiries as to a conversation between the witness and a third person. He should be glad to hear any reason why the question was put.

Mr. Williams.—I do not want the conversation between the parties, but I wish to establish the fact of Rastelli having applied to the witness to give evidence in this country against the Queen, and tendering him money, or what was equivalent to money, to induce him to do so.

The Solicitor-General.—I object to that, unless my Learned Friend can show in Rastelli's evidence any such circumstance mentioned, and that the other side relied upon it.

Mr. Williams said that he apprehended their Lordships, for the purposes of justice, would consider it extremely material to ascertain what inducements had been held out to witnesses—what hopes or expectations of profit had been raised in them, in order to make it desirable for them to give evidence in support of the Bill. Independent, however, of this general ground, there was a particular reason, in this instance, for allowing the question to be put; for it appeared in several parts of the printed minutes, and from the admission of Rastelli himself, that he had been employed by the Milan Commission to collect evidence, and that he had actually sent one of the witnesses. These facts appeared on pages 234 and 411 of the printed evidence. The analogies of the Courts below, regarding the responsibility of agents, would not apply in this case; for it was impossible to shew that Rastelli was agent to the promoter of this measure, whoever it might be. Nobody knew who was the supporter of the Bill; it was a mystery not yet solved. There was, however, fixed upon Rastelli a degree of activity, or, to speak in the language of the law, of agency, which showed that it was very material to inquire into the steps he had taken.

The LORD CHANCELLOR interrupted the Solicitor-General, who was about to reply, by observing, that it was four o'clock, and that the discussion could not probably be concluded to-day. Before the Counsel withdrew, however, he wished to refer them to page 112 of the printed minutes, where it actually appeared that Rastelli had sworn, that he had not offered money to any body to become a witness. If so, the other side had a right to contradict him.

Mr. Brougham observed, that Mr. Williams rested his question upon two grounds: first, the agency of Rastelli; and next, the propriety of contradicting him.

The LORD CHANCELLOR added that the passage he had pointed out seemed to him very material.

Mr. Brougham thought that it, in fact, dispensed with the necessity of further argument on the point.

The Solicitor-General said, that he was not aware that Rastelli had so sworn; but if the other side could call any body to show that he had offered money to witnesses, they had of course, a right to do so.

The Lord Chancellor then adjourned the House.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.

After the usual preliminaries, Counsel being called in—

*Giuseppi Garolini* was re-called, and re-examined by Mr. Williams.—Before the Princess set out on her long journey, he was paid regularly as he worked; afterwards, he was employed by contract. Spoke to Rastelli about the sum due out of his work; Rastelli asked him what was his demand against the Princess; witness told him of the contract for 75,000 livres; and besides, that there was work done which left a balance of 45,000 livres, except something that was paid out of it. There was something said to him by Rastelli about the manner of getting payment of that balance. Being asked to state the particulars—

The Solicitor-General objected to the witness being permitted at present to answer this question. What Rastelli might have said to this witness could not be received in evidence.

Mr. Williams contended for its admissibility.

The Lord Chancellor said, that whether it was or was not evidence must depend on this—If this discourse should prove to be one in which Rastelli shall be alleged to have offered money to the witness, it will be evidence *pro tanto* in contradiction to Rastelli's declaration, that he had not made any such offer. In that way only can it turn out to be evidence.

The Solicitor-General then submitted, whether, in that view, it would not have been proper, as on a former occasion, to have asked Rastelli when under examination, whether he had ever said any thing about money in a conversation with this particular witness. Surely his recollection should have been precisely called to a conversation with this man, before the latter's testimony could be received in contradiction. In the one way, that is, the way in which the examination of the witness was now pursued, Rastelli's answer stood quite general, and without the explanation that might have accompanied and elucidated it, if his recollection had been called to the precise occurrence. The printed evidence was regularly transmitted to Italy, and the witnesses who now came over had an opportunity of seeing it. They had, therefore, the advantage which must necessarily arise from being put in possession of that information. He repeated, that Rastelli ought to be asked particularly, whether he conversed with this man, before the latter's contradictory evidence could be received against him, otherwise the proceeding would be most awkward.

Mr. Williams denied the force of this argument, and said, that he was only getting at a fact, which he had a right to do in his own way. He could see nothing awkward in the proceeding, except getting out that Rastelli had offered money to this witness.

The Lord Chancellor.—You may get at the fact, without asking the whole conversation.

Mr. Williams.—I ask the witness, if Rastelli, in the conversation with him, suggested any mode of his getting payment of the balance of the debt due to him by her Royal Highness.

The Lord Chancellor.—Cannot you ask him, Mr. Williams, whether Rastelli made him any offer of money.

Mr. Williams.—Or money's worth?

The Lord Chancellor.—Yes, that is the same thing.

The Earl of Lauderdale thought the witness ought to be examined to a particular fact, and not generally.

The Lord Chancellor considered that the question, whether Rastelli had offered money, or money's worth, might be put.

The Earl of Lauderdale agreed in this, but contended that the question which the Learned Counsel had been about to put was not in conformity with this decision.

The Lord Chancellor thought it might be well to ask the witness, in the first instance, whether Rastelli had offered any money. This could be followed up by any other question that might be considered necessary to be put, and on the propriety of answering which the House could then decide.

*The examination was then resumed.*

Did Rastelli ever offer you any money? He said that if my account had not been liquidated, if I would give it to him, he would see it paid—he would contrive to see it paid.

What did Rastelli say the witness was to do for this? He told me to give my account to him, for there were some Englishmen at Milan, and he would see me paid.

Did Rastelli say at that time what you were to do, in order to get that bill paid? He told me, that if I had anything to say against her Royal Highness, for I had been a long time in her service, to tell it to him, and he would endeavour to make me be paid.

At that same time of which you are speaking, had you any conversation with Rastelli, as to what he was doing with respect to witnesses?

The Solicitor-General objected to this question, as being decidedly contrary to the established rules of evidence.

Mr. Williams begged, before their Lordships decided against this question, that he might be allowed to offer a few words on some parts of the evidence. Before he took up more of their Lordships' time, he hoped he might be allowed to remark on the bearing of what had come out with respect to Rastelli's general agency. At page 411 it would be found, that Rastelli had been asked—

"Did you not then become one of the most active agents of the Milan Commission?"

To this the answer he returned ran as follows:

"I was not their agent. They only gave me orders as courier (which is my profession), and as courier I travelled for them."

Now he would refer to that as evidence obtained from Rastelli, denying that he was the agent to the Milan Commission, or what amounted to the same thing. The evidence the Counsel for the Defence would now submit to their Lordships, would go to shew what this same Rastelli, had stated to the witness on the subject of what he had done in the collection of witnesses, and, in bringing persons before the Milan Commission to be examined, and in making other arrangements for bringing forward persons who were to be examined in this cause. It was therefore intended to call on the witness to state the names of several persons with whom Rastelli had described himself to have been active in offering various sums of money and other inducements to prevail upon them to give evidence on it. On this narrow ground he apprehended their Lordships would not refuse to permit him to examine the witness as he had proposed to do; but, in addition to this, there were several facts that appeared on the minutes to which he proposed to refer their Lordships. If their Lordships would refer to page 226, to page 234, and—

The Lord Chancellor.—Stop; you first mention page 226.

Mr. Williams, after a pause, said he would not only refer their Lordships to what appeared in page 226, but also to that which appeared in pages 234 and 411. In each of these it would be found, that facts were stated that went to prove the active interference of Rastelli as an agent for the Commission, at different places there named, or in taking witnesses with him to Milan to be examined; and thus it would be seen that direct proofs that he had been employed in Italy to collect witnesses for the prosecution were brought home to Rastelli.

The Lord Chancellor here inquired if the witness who had remained at the bar understood English?

The Solicitor-General had asked him that question yesterday, and his reply was that he did not.

Mr. Brougham remarked, his Learned Friend, Mr. Williams, had so fully explained his view of the case, that little remained for him to say.—They wished to offer the evidence in question, first as a contradiction to part of Rastelli's evidence, they having obtained from Rastelli a denial that he was the agent of the Commission, and described himself to have been only employed as a courier. They proposed to negative this, by proving that he had stated to the present witness, that he had performed duties which had nothing to do with the office of a courier. If they had had warning that Rastelli was to be called, instead of

Was Majocchi one of the servants? I am most positive he was one.

Recollects her Royal Highness frequently visiting the servants when any of them were ill and in bed. Recollects in particular her visiting a servant of the name of Camera, at Jerusalem. His complaint was a species of the plague. Cannot say that was stated to her Royal Highness before she visited him; but she was told that he was excessively ill. Remembers the Princess visiting other persons of her suite when they were ill. Upon the various occasions that witness had seen her R H during the time of being with her, she was received at the different Courts, and visited by persons of the first distinction, except at Vienna. Lord Stewart was the British Ambassador at Vienna at the time.

On those occasions when her Royal Highness was so received at the respective Courts what was her conduct and demeanour? Everything that was majesty and grace.

How was she treated at those Courts? With the greatest respect and attention.

Remembers her Royal Highness travelling from Ancona to Rome. Cannot say positively who was the Courier on that occasion; thinks it was Carlo. Remembers a subsequent journey from Rome to Senegaglia. Her Royal Highness on that journey travelled in an English landaulet; is most positive on this point. Witness travelled in an English landau, as well as he recollects. Thinks he was accompanied in the landau by Schiavini, De Mont, and her sister. Remembers the Countess Oldi, during the journey from Ancona to Rome, was taken ill. This circumstance did occasion an alteration. They changed carriages; she went into the landau, and De Mont went into the Princess's landaulet. Went from Rome to Senegaglia. There were two couriers, Carlo Forte and Sacchini. Does not positively recollect which acted as courier on that journey, or of Sacchini being ill at the time; has an imperfect recollection, but believes he was not well. Remembers, in the journey to Rome, the horses of the Princess's carriage took fright on quitting the post. Has been in the society of the Princess, as part of her suite, since the month of April, 1815, down to the present time. From April, 1815 to April, 1818, has been constantly living with her Royal Highness. During the whole of that time, has never seen anything in the conduct of her Royal Highness towards Bergami, or of Bergami towards her Royal Highness, that was improper, indecent, or degrading to her character. His salary is £200 a-year, which her Royal Highness continues to the present time.

*Cross-examined by the King's Attorney General.*

I have been a Lieutenant in the Navy since the year 1809. I had been six years in the Navy previously. My father was in the service of the Princess as Page. I do not know how long he was in that service. He was all his life either in the service of his present Majesty or the Princess Charlotte. The Princess of Wales interested herself much in my promotion. I was made Lieutenant in consequence of her good offices. I first joined her Royal Highness's suite in April, 1815, at Genoa. I do not know exactly in what capacity, but I received the salary of Equerry. I have not held any specific situation in her service since. I was at Genoa about six weeks before I entered the service of the Princess. Bergami was a Courier at the time. He wore the dress of a Courier. Her Royal Highness was left by her English Ladies of Honour about ten days after her arrival at Milan. The Countess of Oldi joined her Royal Highness one or two days after. Faustina and the little Victorine came into the family at Genoa. I think the mother of Bergami came at the same time. Louis Bergami was in the service at that time as Page. He wore a livery, or rather a sort of uniform.

Witness further stated, that he accompanied the Princess in the tour to Mount St. Gothard. Bergami accompanied her as courier. He was dressed as a courier, but he rode in a carriage, an open calash. I think Hieronimus was also in the calash. He was dressed as a courier, but he was *Maitre de Hotel* at the time. Both Bergami and Hieronimus wore the dress of couriers. This tour I think was made in August, 1815. In the course of the tour Bergami dined with her Royal Highness. I also dined at her table, and remained during the whole of the dinner. Bergami then dined in his courier's dress, but not afterwards. He began to dine regularly at the table of the Princess at the Villa d'Este. I think it was in December. I think Bergami dined at Lugano with her Royal Highness; also at the Devil's Bridge; both in the course of the journey to Mount St. Gothard. He was dressed on those occasions in the habit of a courier. Mr. W. Burrell was not of the party to Mount St Gothard, nor Dr. Holland. There was no English Gentleman of that party but myself. I have frequently seen at the Villa d'Este her Royal Highness and Bergami walking together. I have seen them also in a small boat on the Lake; it was not big enough to hold a third person conveniently; it was a canoe. Her Royal Highness walked with Bergami as with other Gentlemen. I never saw him walking arm in arm with her Royal Highness till he began to dine regularly with her Royal Highness.—During the whole time I was with her Royal Highness, I never saw anything in her conduct improper, indecent, or degrading. Thinks there was nothing degrading in permitting Bergami to dine, and walk arm in arm with her, in the habit of a courier. Never represented to any one that the admission of Bergami to dine at the table was degrading to her. Never advised her R. H. not to admit Bergami to her table, to the best of his recollection, nor anything to that effect. Never entreated her R. H not to admit Bergami to her table. Thinks he has never represented that he did. Could not have said so; is positive he never did; and feels convinced he never did. Never stated, that on his knees, and with tears in his eyes, he had endeavoured to dissuade her R. H from permitting Bergami to sit at her table, but without effect. Has not the smallest recollection of having said so. Did not say so to Capt. Briggs, when on board the *Leviathan*, on his oath, he has not the smallest recollection of having used such terms.—Does not recollect saying that he had so endeavoured to dissuade her R. H. on the day when she first raised Bergami from the situation of her servant to be her companion. Swears that he has no recollection that he did. It is some years ago since he was on board the *Leviathan*. As the fact did not take place, could not, as a Gentleman, have stated that it did, and believes that he did not state any such thing.—In answer to further questions, deposes:—When we went on the long voyage, we left Bergami's mother at the Villa d'Este. She used to be addressed by the titles of Madame Livia and *Nona*. I have heard her Royal Highness call her *Nona*. Her Royal Highness used, at the Villa d'Este, to play very frequently at games with the servants. It was, I believe, more to amuse William Austin than any thing else. The games were various; blindman's buff was among the number. I think she used to play at these games also at the Villa Villani, before Mr. William Burrell left her R. H. I do not recollect the fact of Mr. Burrell joining in those games. Bergami had never dined with her Royal Highness before Mr. Burrell left. I was the only English person in the suite of her Royal Highness at the time Bergami began to dine with her. Bergami and Louis Bergami were at those games. I do not think that Faustina was there at the time, or that she was living in the family. I saw her Royal Highness at the Villa d'Este, at the Theatre. I do not recollect having seen her Royal Highness play Columbine when Louis Bergami played Harlequin; but the performance was before 200 persons. All performed together, at least all the household. It is not marked upon my memory, whether she performed the part of Columbine or not. She may or may not have performed it. There was a dance that evening. Her Royal Highness danced with all the suite indiscriminately. The Chevalier Trevesi performed, and Doctor Barceli. I do not recollect whether her Royal Highness danced with Bergami or not, she might have done so or not. One of the pieces was a Harlequinade. I saw Louis Bergami in the dress of Harlequin, but I do not recollect the circumstance of her Royal Highness performing the part of Columbine. It is not sufficiently impressed upon my memory to say whether her Royal Highness performed it. I will not say one or the other. I recollect her R H played the part of an Automaton. (*A laugh.*) I do not recollect whether it was or not on St. Bartholomew's Day that the play was performed. It was before our departure, which was on the 14th September. I do not recollect whether the fete was given on the 24th August, St. Bartholomew's Day. It might have been; but I think at that time we were performing our journey to Villa d'Este. In the early part of August we had not got possession of Villa d'Este. I accompanied her Royal Highness to Venice. Dr. Holland was with us. Bergami had not before the long voyage been raised to the rank of Baron. Before our leaving Sicily he was, and he was also a Knight of Malta. When we first went on board the polacca, Bergami slept in the after small cabin on the starboard side, I think.—The polacca was 260 tons English. It was about 18 feet wide at the stern probably, or it may be less.—The cabin in which Bergami slept was next the dining room; Schiavini, I think, slept next to him on the starboard side; William Austin next to Schiavini; Camera next to him. Two maids slept on the larboard side; I slept next to them; next to me was Mr. Flynn; and next to him Hieronimus. After we left Tunis, Bergami slept in the dining room.—Whilst at Tunis we visited, where we slept at the palace of the younger Prince, called Label a.—Utica is itself in ruins. The palace is 8 or 9 miles from Utica. Utica is 22 miles from Tunis. After visiting the ruins, we went to sleep at the palace of the younger Prince. There was a tent on the deck of the polacca, and on our return from Jaffa, her Royal Highness slept under it. The tent was, I imagine, always of the same size. I think it always covered the passage from the deck to the place below. It was, perhaps, ten feet long. The sofa was six feet long, perhaps. The ship was, perhaps, sixteen feet wide. There was a sofa and a bedstead under the tent. The bedstead was at right angles with the sofa. They were three or four feet apart. After the accident happened on the coast of Caramania, her Royal Highness first lay on the deck, then in William Austin's cabin, then she lay on my bed. I washed out my cabin, to let in the air. On deck she lay in a small space between the cabin and the hatchway, I think. I have no recollection of seeing Bergami after he handed the Princess down during the storm. I do not recollect seeing Bergami lying on the deck. I do not know where Bergami slept on the return from Jaffa. I have seen him in the tent in the day time, as I saw every other person, either sitting on a chair or sometimes on the travelling bed. I never saw Bergami sleeping on the way from Jaffa, and I do not know where he slept. I have ascended the ladder into the tent more than once; about ten o'clock, before my going to bed. The Princess was under the tent at the time. I did not see Bergami anywhere. I passed through the dining-room in which Bergami slept in the outward voyage. I do not think there was any light in the dining-room at the time. I do not know where De M—— and her sister slept; I suppose, in their own cabins. I understood that one of them slept in the tent of her Royal Highness, with the little Victorine, alternately.

Where did Bergami sleep? I heard he slept under the tent—and I believe he did.

A conversation took place between their Lordships, on the manner in which this answer had been elicited—in consequence of which, the witness was ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Brougham said, the Attorney General had interrupted the witness in his answer, by telling him he did not want to know what he had heard.

Earl GREY was of the same opinion.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL acknowledged that the Attorney-General had interrupted the witness; but it was only to direct his attention to the actual question.

The witness was again called in, and his cross-examination resumed.

Do you not believe that Bergami, on the return from Jaffa, slept constantly under the tent? I have heard and believe that he slept under the tent.

Now, believing that Bergami slept under the tent, do you not think it degrading to her Royal Highness? No, I do not. I think it was necessary that some one should sleep near her, and I have heard of other persons sleeping there.

You do not think that Bergami's sleeping under the tent was degrading to her Royal Highness's station? No, I do not think it was.

Witness, in further cross examination, said—I remember St. Bartholomew's day being kept on board the polacca, in the harbour of Syracuse. The sailors had a treat on board. I do not know who paid for it. In those countries they always keep the day of their names instead of their birth-day. It was a Saint day always kept in Italy. I do not recollect the polacca being illuminated on that day. I did not hear the sailors cry, *Viva Bartolomeo—Viva la Principessa—Viva il Cavaliero*. They might have cried so, but I did not hear them; at least it is not in my recollection. I do not recollect in particular seeing the Princess and Bergami walking on the deck; if they did, it was in their usual manner. They might walk arm in arm, because the Princess could not walk on deck without the arm of some one. It was so usual for the Princess to walk arm in arm with Bergami, that if she had done so at Syracuse it would have made no impression on my mind. I recollect during the voyage to Greece an Order being conferred on Bergami. The Princess had months before mentioned that she intended to confer some marks of distinction on those who should accompany her on her pilgrimage, as a *memento*. The Order conferred on Bergami was that of St Caroline. He was Grand Master of the Order. The Order of the Holy Sepulchre was also conferred on him. That Order, I believe, was not purchased for him.—That Order was conferred on other persons—on Count Schiavini and William Austin. I think it is a Catholic Order. The Princess and I were present when the Order was conferred; it was in the Cathedral Church at Jerusalem. In travelling to Jerusalem, we reposed under tents during the day, and travelled by night. There were six or seven tents—Flynn, Schiavini, and the Doctor, usually slept in the same tent with me. I have seen the Princess throw herself upon the sofa in the tent, on alighting from her mule, or ass. I do not know where Bergami reposed during the day. I do not know that he was in the same tent with the Princess. I never saw him there. He may or may not; I do not know. I dare say he did, but I do not know. I did not see him under any other tent. I retired to my own tent as soon as I alighted from my horse. In the course of our journey to Greece, we were at Ephesus—On the day after our arrival there, the Princess dined in the Church yard, or under the porch of the Church, an old Monastery. I am thoroughly convinced I dined with her Royal Highness on that occasion. I have no recollection of any persons of low life being at the dances given at the Villa Barona. In the journey to Senegalia, her Royal Highness had four carriages—an English landau, an English landaulet, a small German calash belonging to William, and a Roman calash. I do not recollect seeing Sacchi on that journey, nor Carlo Forte.—My memory is not marked with the fact of seeing either of them. I think the Princess travelled in the landaulet, but I am not certain; she almost always travelled in it. I rather think the Countess of Oldi and Bergami were in the carriage with the Princess. I was in the English landau, and with me I believe there were the two chambermaids and Count Schiavini. The child Victorine also travelled, I believe, in the carriage with her Royal Highness the whole way from Rome to Senegagia. I am induced to believe so from a particular circumstance that occurred. On a previous occasion, when going to Aum, our carriage was upset when the child was in it, and she would never come into it again. The third carriage contained, I think, William Austin and Vassali.

The Attorney-General now examined the witness as to the journey to Rome.—I think I saw Louis Bergami at Ancona, but I am not certain. He came from Rome and met us at Ancona. I do not recollect whether Camera and L. Bergami travelled with us from Rome to Senegaglia. While we were at Rome, Louis Bergami went several times to Milan, and I can't say whether he was with us at the time we went to Senegaglia. Carlo Forte and Sacchi were, I think, the two couriers at the time we went on that journey, but I have no distinct recollection of seeing the one or the other on that particular part of our journey. I don't recollect seeing Sacchi riding beside the Princess's carriage. I cannot swear to a thing I cannot recollect. I never saw Bergami's wife. I know more of Bergami's family besides Louis; one was called Ronchinella, another Barnard. I know Faustina, sister of Bergami. I heard the Countess Oldi was his sister soon after she came into the house, but I did not positively know it till some time after. I have seen Faustina's husband at Villa d'Este. Louis Bergami began to dine at the table of the Princess, I believe, soon after the great voyage. I never saw Faustina dine with her Royal Highness. I know other relations of his. Pietro, his nephew, and Carlino. Carlino was servant to her Royal Highness. Pietro was, as I imagine, in the stables. After our return from the long voyage, the mother of Bergami was not more often than before called Madame Livia. At Pesaro, she was in the habit of dining regularly with the Princess. Bernardo, I think, did not dine with her Royal Highness at the Barona. I never saw Bergami's wife, the Baroness, at the table; neither did I see her at the Villa d'Este, Pesaro, or the Barona. The Barona is two miles from Milan. I have never seen his wife. I was with her Royal Highness three years, and never saw Bergami's wife come to see her child. When I first joined her Royal Highness at Genoa, I was sent for by her Royal Highness. I reside now in Bury street, St James's. I have been frequently with her Royal Highness at Brandenburgh House. I have not been there since Saturday. I have been but twice since I came last to England. I saw Schiavini there. I came to England last Friday week, I think. I have been twice in England. I had been in England five weeks before I returned to Rouen, where I remained ten days. I then came over again.

*Re-examined by Mr. Tyndall.*

Faustina, I know, was in the house at Genoa, but I did not mean to say she was in the household. The upper servants only joined in the amusements at the Villa d'Este. The under ones did not. The plays at the Villa d'Este took place about four years ago. I have no better recollection of the plot or incidents of those entertainments than I stated. At Tunis, a Doctor was taken on board. An alteration then was made; Bergami's bed was then placed in the dining-room, within a screen. I don't recollect Bergami going into the cabin with the Princess after the accident. He could not have slept in the cabin, for he must have slept on the ground, if he did.

When you said that you believed Bergami slept in the tent, what was the ground of your belief?—Because there was a squall, which obliged her R. H. to come down, and Bergami told me that the sea came in, and he therefore must have been there.

Do you recollect Bergami's dress at the time?—No, I have no distinct recollection of his dress, but he was dressed at the time.

The crew of the polacca was composed of Neapolitans and Sicilians. Half the crew were upon deck during the night.

Why did you think it necessary that the Princess should have somebody to sleep with her under the tent? I considered that the Princess sleeping on deck by herself would not be at all right. I had never seen any of those men before I sailed, and knew nothing of their characters. Her R. Highness has walked with me—with Schiavini, as well as with Bergami. She has walked with other Gentlemen who came to visit her. I was appointed Knight of the Order of St. Caroline, of which Bergami was Grand Master. Mr. Flynn, another, W. Austin, Camera, and, I believe, Dr. Mochetti, were also appointed Knights of that Order.

Witness, in continuation, stated, that there was an English sailor on board the polacca, who went as far as Athens, and then left them; witness had been ordered to attend the Admiralty, where he was asked when he had seen the sailor, James Adams, last, and if he knew where he was.

*Examined by the Lords.*

The Earl of ROSEBERRY.—Witness only once saw her Royal Highness at breakfast at Genoa.—Bergami was there. He was not sitting, but appeared as though in waiting. Does not recollect any other person being in the room at the time. Went up the ladder into the tent more than once; when I went up the ladder and saw the tent was closed, I came down again immediately. My only knowledge of the Princess being there was by seeing that the tent was closed. I cannot say how persons might have slept under the tent, as I was never in it at night. I do not know which of the couriers accompanied the Princess's carriage in the journey from Rome to Sinigaglia. I think one of them went before in a carriage. I think it was Sacchini, but I am not positive.

Earl GREY.—In answer to a question from his Lordship, witness said he thought it necessary that some male attendant should sleep near her Royal Highness, and it did not convey to his mind that there was any improper conduct on the part of the Princess.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL.—I believe Lieut. Flynn slept in his cabin, and sometimes on deck, during the voyage from Jaffa. I know he frequently slept on deck. I often saw his cot there. Witness acted as Private Secretary to her Royal Highness. Does not know whether the Barona is in possession of Bergami at present; believes it was; it has been called the Villa Bergami.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN.—The Countess of Oldi had a separate tent during the journey to Jerusalem; but he did not know whether she slept in it, or with the chambermaids. Witness did not know that the Princess leaned on Bergami's arm on board the polacre. She had often leaned on the arm of witness. In answer to further questions from the Noble Marquis, witness said he had frequently seen Louis Bergami dressed as Harlequin; but he never saw the parts of Harlequin and Columbine in Italy supported in the same manner as in England.

Lord COMBERMERE.—Do you know whether any third person slept in the tent of her Royal Highness? I do not know; a third person might have slept there.

Will you swear that you never saw Bergami kiss the Princess of Wales? I will swear that I never saw Bergami kiss the Princess.

The Earl of LIMERICK then examined the witness, who said, that he conceived it necessary that some person should sleep near her Royal Highness as a guard. Persons might have slept in a hammock on deck, but the only persons proper to do so were the witness and Captain Flynn. Count Schiavini, unaccustomed to be on board ship, could not be expected to sleep there. The English sailor was not on board at the time. We might all have slept outside the tent as well as one. There was no order given to watch particularly over her Royal Highness. We had no suspicions of the crew, or of any person on board.

Did you not think it improper Bergami's sleeping in the same tent with her Royal Highness? No; from all the circumstances I did not think it improper. The hatches were not closed, all the doors were open below—there was no mystery in it.

I would ask Lieutenant Hownam, as a married man, if he would have no objection to Mrs. Hownam sleeping in the same tent with a male person and the light put out? I think that every person judges of his own wife without making comparisons. I can only answer the question by saying, that I make no such comparisons.

Did you see no impropriety in a male and female so sleeping? Considering all the circumstances, I certainly did not. I have seen her Royal Highness in such peculiar situations.

What do you mean by these peculiar situations?—I have seen her Royal Highness, at Ephesus, sleep in a shed in which you would not put cows in this country, among horses, Turks, mules, &c.

The Earl of LIMERICK was putting some questions as to the witness's opinions, to which

Earl GREY objected. Matters of fact were proper to be elicited, but not a witness's opinions and observations.

Did you see the Princess of Wales and Louis Bergami dance together at any time? No; I saw Louis Bergami dressed as Harlequin; we all danced together; I was dressed as a Greek.

Who was the Columbine when Louis Bergami was dressed as Harlequin? I do not recollect; if I recollected to have seen her R. H. dressed as Columbine, I would have stated it.

Do you recollect to have seen her Royal Highness perform the part of an Automaton in another farce? Yes.

Did not the performance consist in buying and selling an Automaton? Yes.

What did the Automaton do—sit, walk, ride, or what? Her R. Highness was standing in a box.

Do you conceive that such an amusement was consonant to the high dignity of a royal personage? I could not enter into her Royal Highness's mind, but I did not think her conduct derogatory, knowing the pleasure which she takes in that sort of entertainment.

Adjourned at Four o'Clock.

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Some conversation occurred on the point, that the rapid manner in which questions were put to witnesses was calculated to produce confusion, and to induce them to commit inaccuracies; on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, it was agreed, that Mr. Gurney should read over each question and the answer, before another question should be put.

*Lieut. Hownam examined by the Peers.*

Witness never saw the Princess take the bath; was in the service of the Princess before Bergami; does not know for what reason Bergami was selected to sleep in the tent in preference to Lieut. Flynn, or himself; has served as watch on board many ships; has been in the naval service since 1803; when Bergami slept in the tent, never observed any thing like concealment whatsoever; considered Bergami most attentive and most ready in his duty; thinks Bergami the most likely person to be appointed a guard for the Princess, and that the treatment of him by the Marquis of Riviere would justify the selection; no suspicions whatever were ever excited in his mind by the occurrences which he saw between the Princess and Bergami. Is well acquainted with Lieut. Flynn; thinks him a man to be believed upon his oath, and perfectly believes him to be a man of honour. Upon being asked, whether the understanding and intellect of Lieut. Flynn are always perfectly clear, replied, that he was unable to pass any opinion upon a man of his own age. The following proceedings then took place:—

A Peer.—Was there any great additional safety in a man sleeping under the tent as Bergami did? I understood it was so thought.

I wish to ask another question. If Lieutenant Flynn slept on deck during the whole of the voyage from Jaffa to Syracuse, would it be necessary that any person should sleep in the tent for the purpose of protecting her Royal Highness?—There might be many reasons; the rolling of the ship, sea breaking into the tent, and twenty others.

Am I to understand that that is an answer to my question? Yes.

You have said that one night you went up the ladder leading from the cabin to the tent, but, finding that the Princess had retired for the night, you withdrew. How do you reconcile that conduct with the opinion you have expressed, that there was nothing indecent in Bergami's passing the night under the tent with her Royal Highness? I withdrew from the impossibility of getting on deck by that way, the tent being close down all round over the place where the ladder was fixed.

There was not light, I think you said, in the dining-room? I think not.

Then what was the occasion of your going into the dining-room and thence up the ladder into the tent? From the habit of going in all day; I did not know that the tent was closed. It was not absolutely night, it was about ten o'clock I think.

At what period of the year was this? We left Jaffa, I think, on the 17th of July, and I think we arrived at Syracuse on the 20th of August.

Do you mean to say that at that period of the year it is not dark at ten o'clock? It was night time.

And dark? It was as dark as it usually is at such an hour in such a climate.

When you went up the ladder did you not know that the tent was closed? I did not.

Did her R. H. express a wish to be more closely attended by the male part of her establishment? Yes. I heard her R. H. frequently mention that circumstance, and say, she was resolved to have somebody always near her. From these apprehensions, she frequently mentioned them.

Would not a seafaring man have answered both purposes—Could he not at once have protected her Royal Highness, and assisted her during the rolling of the ship? I trust he could.

By the Marquis of Downshire.—You have stated that you had a quarrel with the Baron Ompteda. State the cause of that quarrel? (*Cries of "No, no!"*)

The Lord Chancellor said, the witness might be questioned as to particular facts.

*Examination resumed.*

Then I will ask if you know, of your own knowledge, that any facts occurred at the residence of her Royal Highness that occasioned a quarrel between you and Baron Ompteda? I heard the confession of a servant that he had been—

This, it was remarked, was not evidence, and after a few words from several Peers, the following question was put:

What facts did you know, of your own knowledge, while at the residence of her Royal Highness, relative to Baron Ompteda? I saw a servant on his knees, begging pardon for his crime.

I ask you before whom the servant was kneeling, and what was the name of that servant? He was kneeling before the Princess herself, and the name of the servant was Maurice Crede.

A conversation occurred here as to whether this could be evidence. The examination was then resumed. Maurice Crede was the servant of the Princess. The next question was, whether it was in consequence of what Crede said to the Princess that witness called Baron Ompteda out? This question was objected to by Lord Lauderdale, and another conversation ensued. The question was withdrawn. Examination resumed—Believes, from hearsay, that Crede is now in England, but does not know with whom or where he lives. Remembers once mentioning to Majocchi the commands of the Princess, that the servants should not molest Ompteda, or offer him any insult. Never had any conversation with the lower servants of the house on such subjects, and, consequently, they could not mention them to him. Does not recollect, that Majocchi ever mentioned the matter to him. The Princess forgave Crede, but does not recollect the words she used. Has seen the Princess walking arm in arm with Bergami at the Villa d'Este, but does not recollect having seen them so walking when Bergami was a courier. Ompteda dined at the Princess's table at Milan, Como, and the Villa Villani; Majocchi waited on the Princess at those places. Never expressed the sentiments to the Princess, that he thought it necessary a male attendant should sleep near her. On finding the tent closed, he thought the Princess had retired to rest, and did not consider that there was any mystery on that account; did not see Bergami in the tent at that period, does not know, and cannot say. You have already spoken to Bergami's sleeping under the tent. (Cries of "no, no! he heard it, and he believes it," proceeded from several Peers.) Never thought about his being under the tent when it was closed. Did he think it necessary, that a male domestic should sleep *within* the tent? Never thought of the thing at all, and probably, had there been no body under the tent, he should have taken as little notice of it as when he heard there was. He supposed it necessary; he thought it necessary, within himself; the Princess thought it necessary, he did not think otherwise. Does not know of any immediate danger to be apprehended on board the polacre; if he thought there was, he would not have slept below himself. Between the dinner and supper at Carlsruhe there was time for the Princess to return home, but does not recollect that she did; if he had the slightest recollection of it, he would have no hesitation in giving the answer. Never saw Bergami take leave of the Princess in a different manner from others; has seen him take leave of her more than once, and never saw him do more than kiss her hands, as others did. Does not believe, that the Princess ever took her clothes off during the whole period of the voyage back from Jaffa, during which time she slept under the tent; the first part of the voyage she slept in her cabin; she did not take off her clothes to his firm belief. Does not think Bergami took his clothes off whilst sleeping under the tent. On her return from Jaffa, the Princess changed her clothes below in her cabin; never saw her change her clothes on deck. Saw Mahomet's dance; the Princess saw it. There were other persons with the Princess at the time; does not know where Majocchi was at the time. Never did conceive, that there was any impropriety or indecency in the dance. Saw Captain Briggs at Portsmouth about two months ago; Captain Briggs declined entering into any conversation on the subject. Had no conversation with Captain Briggs on the subject since witness was on board the Leviathan; has only seen Captain Briggs once at Portsmouth, and once in this house; the object of his going to Portsmouth was to obtain information. Heard Captain Briggs was coming as a witness against the Queen; did not believe it, and went to ascertain the fact. Asked Captain Briggs, if he was coming as a witness against the Queen; he answered, he thought he might be called, that he was afraid he should, but that his testimony should be nothing but what was honourable and just. Does not recollect, that he said any thing more, and declined conversation. Saw him in this house, but was not present at his examination, and had no conversation with him on the subject. On the voyage from Jaffa, recollects the Princess asleep during the day, and himself closing the tent to protect her from the sun, &c. Does not recollect ever to have seen the tent closed during the day time, except on such occasions. Never recollects to have seen any person under the tent, but the Princess, when it was so closed; positively says so. Left the dining-room during the evening at eight or nine o'clock, or half-past nine; breakfasted in it in the morning about ten; is thoroughly convinced that, during that period, the hatch communicating with the tent on the deck was never shut. The challenge he sent to Ompteda was written by himself, was his own composition, and was sent to the Baron in the English language. Heard that Bergami, on the return from Jaffa, slept under the tent, and believes he did. Never saw the wife of Bergami; there were others of Bergami's family, Regionite, Bernardo, Francisco, Pietro, and Carlini. Knows Faustina, the sister of Bergami. Knows the Countess of Oldi. James Hammond was an English sailor on board the polacre; sent him away on account of a dispute he had with the cook; has never seen him since. This witness was then examined by several of the Peers, in the course of which examination he confirmed his evidence in chief. The examination was concluded at half-past one o'clock.

Granville Sharpe, Esq. was then called, and deposed, that he had seen the Moorish dance danced at Calcutta before the Governor-General, the Marquis of Hastings, and his Lady, and the Bishop of Calcotta and his Lady.

The next witness was Santino Vogicie, who was employed as an overseer of workmen at the Villa d'Este. This witness was the factor whom Raggazioni mentioned in his evidence for the prosecution, and he completely disproved the latter as to the story of the Adam and Eve statues; he testified, that these statues had been removed from the grotto where the work was going on, and lodged in a part of the buildings which was called the Museum, and which was deserted by all the workmen several weeks before the arrival of the Princess; he gave a different description of the rooms altogether, and proved that, if that had really happened which Raggazioni described, it would have been impossible for him to have seen it from the position in which he said that he was at the time. On his cross-examination, the witness evinced the most perfect integrity and veracity, so as to attract the marked admiration of their Lordships. Being asked as to the money which he had received, he said, that he had received at Milan 60 Napoleons, of 20 francs each, out of which he had paid for the provisions of himself and the other witnesses on the road.—Adjourned at four o'clock.


# The Waterford Chronicle.

*TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17.*


The *Globe* of Thursday published the following observations:—

"Great importance appears to be attached to the belief of Lieut. Hownam, that Bergami reposed at night in the tent on board the polacre with the Queen; but this is no new discovery; it was stated by the Queen's Counsel, and any criminal inference that might be deduced from it has been fully explained. The tent was of considerable extent; it was furnished with couches, on which others of her Majesty's suite, in common with Bergami, reposed. Her Majesty and all of them were in their clothes, and the tent was accessible to the persons on board. This disposition was the necessary consequence of the state of the vessel, and the number of passengers, and therefore, does not furnish in itself any evidence of guilt. As well might a female be reproached with crime in sleeping in the cabin of a packet full of passengers."

A considerable portion of this day's Paper is devoted to details with respect to the *Mysterious Publication of Treasonable Hand-Bills.* Even amid all the importance of affairs relative to the Queen, this a subject of too much magnitude to be passed over in silence. Franklin had not been discovered, but an active search was making after him by those who have felt themselves aggrieved by the placards in question. He has, it seems, as many names as any delinquent at the Old Bailey, Franklin, *alias* Fletcher, *alias* Forbes, &c. Rewards, to the amount of Three Hundred Guineas, have been offered for his apprehension, and a number of public-spirited Gentlemen continued the search with unremitting assiduity. On Wednesday, various houses were searched in the neighbourhood of Hampstead, Highgate, Hendon, and Barnet, as he had been on the preceding day lurking in that direction.—His wife was found at her father's house in Barnet, of which place the fugitive is a native, and there was reason to believe, that he had been there after his extraordinary escape from Bow-st. He had resided in Quebec-street, Alpha Cottages, Edgware-road, and lastly at Clarendon-place, Maida-vale. He is described as about five feet seven inches high, about 45 years of age, of ruddy complexion, with brown hair, stout make, and rather imposing manners. He has two wens on the head, which appear through the hair. He had on, when he absconded, a blue coat, buff waistcoat, drab breeches, and long gaiters. "From the activity of pursuit," says a London Paper, "we indulge the hope, that this fugitive will be speedily taken into custody, and brought to trial, in despite of any effort that has been made, or that may be made, for his protection."

The names of several Gentlemen have been placed on the Queen's Plate Committee without their knowledge, or concurrence, and among these that of the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart.

The mail of Friday was due when we went to Press.

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We have before noticed the death of Mr. Barclay, but the early departure from life of so much excellence requires a better tribute of respect than that which we bestowed. We, therefore, extract the following article from a London Paper:—

"Died, in the prime of life, at Youghal, in the South of Ireland, Gurney Barclay, of this City, lineally descended from the excellent and well-known Robert Barclay. He was a just inheritor of that great man's virtues; and never were urbanity and dignity of manner more happily blended, in giving effect to those many virtues, than in the philanthropist whose untimely fate we now record. Though actively engaged in commercial pursuits, he regularly devoted a large portion of time to the good of his fellow-creatures, in an attendance on several of those excellent Institutions with which the Metropolis abounds; nor was the sacrifice of his time sufficient to gratify the extended feelings of his heart, having established and supported at his individual expense a School for the education of 200 poor children. Society then naturally claims its share of sympathy in mourning the loss of such a character, for 'when a good man dies, the world is his mourner.'"

Clonmel, Oct. 14.—On Thursday night, five or six armed fellows went to the porter's lodge at Rochestown Glebe, where they demanded the tythe-books from the widow Green; and having robbed her of 18s. compelled one of her sons to conduct them to the Glebe-house of the Rev. Mr. Hughes, (who was at the time from home).—There were at the house a man and maid servant, and another son of the widow Green; and here they forced the door to be opened, threatening to shoot Green's brother, whom they had with them. In the mean time, the widow Green had gone to Ardfinane, which was near, and brought out three constables, Cowen, M'Cabe, and Prendergast, with one or two other assistants. On their arrival at the Glebe-house, they saw two of the fellows outside the house as centinels, who fled on their approach; but they surprised and made prisoners two out of three who were in the house; one climbed up the chimney, and probably escaped, though he was not seen descending from the roof, and though fire was burnt to dislodge him. The two fellows taken are from the vicinity of Newcastle, where they had been in the service of a farmer.—*Advertiser.*

The Commanding Officers of Districts in Ireland are arranged as follow:—

Munster.—Major-Gen. Brisbane, Cork; Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. Fennell, Rifle Brigade.

Leinster.—Major-Gen. Sir C. Grant, Dublin; Aid-de-Camp, Earl Erroll, 85th—Major-General Egerton, Dublin; Aid-de-Camp, Major Kelly—Major-General Wulffe, Dublin; Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. Wulffe.

Ulster.—Major-Gen. Sir S. Beckwith, Armagh; Aid-de-Camp, Major Powell.

Connaught.—Lieut.-General Sir H. Montresor, Athlone; Aid-de-Camp, Major Smith, 23d—Major-Gen. Sir John Elley, Tuam; Aid de-Camp, Major Read.

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An order has been received by the Commander of the Forces, to make arrangements for the movement of the 41st and 77th Regiments from Ireland to Scotland, and for the 12th Regiment of Foot to Liverpool.

The Right Rev. Doctor England, lately consecrated Bishop of Charleston, left Cork on Tuesday evening last, for Belfast, whence he is to sail for his Diocess in the United States.

Doctor Barry has been elected President of the Cork Philosophical and Literary Society.

*WATERFORD MARKETS.*

The boisterous state of the weather yesterday morning caused a thin supply of all produce in our markets, and prices of all articles remained nearly as on Saturday, viz.—Prime Wheat, 23s. 6d. per barrel generally. Good Potato Oats, 9s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.; Grinding Barley, 9s. to 9s. 6d.; Malting Do. 9s. 6d. to 10s. Prime Bacon Pigs, 28s. to 30s. per cwt.; Heavy Do. 25s. to 27s.; Scalded, 22s. to 24s. Butter, 78s. per cwt. for first quality. Of the latter article, 349 firkins were weighed at the crane on Saturday—yesterday, only 65.

Died—Last night, Anne, the wife of Mr. Wm. Budd, of this City, after a painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, deservedly regretted by all who knew her.

*PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, OCT. 16.*

ARRIVED,

*13th*—None.

*14th*—*George the Fourth, Hollis, Portsmouth, luggage; Ceres, Hincks, Pentance, ballast; Pacific, Ellis, Swansea, coals; John and William, Hamson, Newhaven, ballast; Friends, Elliott, Weymouth, ditto; Martha, Kennedy, Dublin, ditto; Margaret, Boyd, Irvine, coals; Betty, Humphries, Shoreham, ballast; Venia, Jenkins, Belfast, butter, for London; Victory, M'Carthy, Newport, coals, for Ross.*

*15th*—*Mayflower, Blackmore, Dartmouth, ballast; Four Brothers, Allen, Weymouth, ditto; Gambier, Hutchings, Youghal, oats and butter, for Portsmouth; Speculator, Gilbert, Cork, ballast, a stoker; Hope, Salter, Plymouth, do. do.*

SAILED,

*13th*—*Ocean, Hamilton, Glasgow, wheat.*

*14th and 15th*—*None.*

*16th*—*Wind W. S. W. at 8 morning.*


TO BE SOLD,

*IN LOTS, OR TOGETHER,*

All the TIMBER now growing on the LANDS of TYRCULLEN, near Tallow, adjoining the Quay, on the Navigable River *Bride*, consisting of some Thousand OAK, ASH, ELM, BEECH, FIR, &c. &c. full grown. Proposals will be received by Wm. Fooe, Esq. Tyrcullen, Tallow—or by Thomas Poole, Ballyanker, Lismore.

October 16, 1820.

TOBACCOS, &c.

*SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT*

OFFERS FOR SALE,

FIVE Hhds. VERY SUPERIOR TOBACCO,

AND DAILY EXPECTS,

Per the *Peter and Rebecca*, from London,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF TEN HOGSHEADS,

*Particularly selected for this Market,*

FIFTY BARRELS SALTPETRE,

AND

*TWO THOUSAND RUSSIA MATS.*

☞ He has also on Sale, a quantity of CORN SACKS.

Waterford, Oct. 17, 1820.

O'NEILL & KEHOE

OFFER FOR SALE,

100 *Chests TEA,*
65 *Hhds. Muscovado* } *SUGAR,*
5 *Ditto Refined* }
24 *Boxes SUGAR CANDY,*
40 *Kegs New MUSTARD,*
20 *Casks Refined* } *SALTPETRE.*
20 *Bags Rough* }

THEY DAILY EXPECT THE ARRIVAL OF

103 *Chests TEA,*
15 *Hhds. Muscovado* } *SUGAR,*
9 *Ditto Refined* }
12 *Baskets CHEESE;*

Which, with their present Stock of SPICES, WICK-YARN, Spanish and East India INDIGO, PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the most reasonable Terms. Waterford, Oct. 17, 1820.

*In the Matter of Samuel Newport, a Bankrupt.*

The COMMISSIONERS in this Matter have appointed to meet at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the PROOF of DEBTS from the CREDITORS of said Bankrupt, previous to a DIVIDEND being ordered.—Dated this 11th day of October, 1820.

By order of the Commissioners,

S. KILDAHL,

Agent to the Commission.

EXCISE OFFICE, YOUGHAL, OCT. 11, 1820.

*Offices for receiving the ASSESSED TAXES of this District shall be held at the following Places—of which all Persons concerned are required to take Notice. Any Persons not then paying in their Taxes will be proceeded against as the Law directs:*

*Castlemartyr, ........ the 16th October.*
*Cloyne, .......... the 17th and 18th do.*
*Midleton, ........ the 19th and 20th do.*
*Castlelyons, ........ the 21st do.*
*Tallow, .............. the 25th do.*
*Cappoquin, ........ the 26th and 27th do.*
*Dungarvan, ...... the 31st Oct. & 1st Nov.*
*Kilmacthomas, ...... the 2d November.*
*Clashmore, ......... the 3d do.*
*Youghal, ....... the 6th to the 11th do.*

*WM. STEWART, Esq. Collector.*

WANTED,

*A PERSON who will undertake to supply the COUNTY GAOL of WATERFORD with POTATOES.*

*Proposals will be received, and further particulars communicated, by the Rev Richard J. Hobson, 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,

Part of the LANDS of POWER'S-KNOCK, containing 180A. 0R. 37P. Plantation Measure. These Lands are divided into Two separate Farms—one Division containing 90A. 3R. 35P.—the other, 89A. 1R. 2P. The Lands will be shown by Mr. W. Kelly, of Whitfield, and Proposals (in writing) will be received by Thomas Christmas, Esq. at Tramore.

September 12th, 1820.

*In the Matter of Samuel Newport, a Bankrupt.*

The CREDITORS of the Bankrupt who have proved their Debts under the Commission in this Matter are particularly requested to meet the Assignees, at the City Court-House, on Saturday, the 28th day of October instant, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, in order to determine whether and upon what Terms the Assignees should receive the *Notes* of the late William, Samuel, and John Newport, *in payment of the Debts* due to that Firm—and whether and upon what Terms the Assignees should adjust in an amicable manner certain *Accounts* depending between the late Firm and other Members of the Family of the late Mr. William Newport—and to invest the Assignees with power to *compound Debts*, submit *Differences to Arbitration*, and to commence Suits in *Equity*, and upon other very important Business relating to the Bankrupt's Estate.

Waterford, Oct. 10, 1820.