

If the measures about to be proposed should be ultimately agreed to, he had no hesitation in saying, that a dividend of five shillings in the pound would be very shortly paid—and that a further dividend of five shillings more might be safely calculated upon; he was inclined, indeed, to think the prospect even more favourable than this—but he wished to avoid holding out any hopes that might be possibly disappointed, and to confine himself strictly within the bounds of what might be considered probable, if not certain. He felt it necessary, however, to remind the Meeting, that the realization of these prospects depended entirely on their adoption of the Resolutions about to be submitted to them. If these should be sanctioned by their concurrence, and not rescinded (which he thought improbable) by the Meeting in Dublin, he had little or no doubt of the fulfilment of these expectations;—if, on the contrary, the Meeting should not think proper to accede to these Resolutions, he and his Co-Assignees must withdraw their pledge, as it was evident that, if the Estate be involved in expensive suits at law, it would be impossible that large or immediate Dividends could be expected, because very large sums must necessarily be resorted to carry on those suits.

The first question for the consideration of the Meeting was the plan to be adopted with respect to the mode of receiving the Notes of the Bank in payment of the debts due to the Firm. This point had been to them a subject of painful and anxious consideration. There were four modes to which the question might be decided. The first of these was, to let the strict letter of the law take its course, according to which, none of the outstanding notes could be received in payment of debts due to the Bank, unless they had been in the possession of the holders at the time the Bank stopped payment. The adoption of this rigorous mode of proceeding, they were convinced, would be ruinous in its consequences. Law proceedings should in that case be resorted to for the recovery of those debts—considerable waste of time and money must ensue—and there was reason to believe, that after all the Creditors would be ultimately failed, because, by the time that those suits would be decided, compositions upon those accounts would probably take place amongst those who were now fully solvent—and the Estate would in the end be saddled with all the heavy expenses of those proceedings, without deriving any important benefit.

The second mode which presented itself was to allow the Notes to be taken from all Debtors indiscriminately, however and whenever procured, without any question. This plan they had likewise considered attentively, and he felt himself bound to say, that they could not think themselves warranted in recommending its adoption, because it appeared to them extremely injurious to the general interest of the Creditors, as being likely to lessen the amount of the expected dividend.

The third plan he had to mention was one that had been suggested to them in the outset, but on which, as they had felt themselves obliged to decline it, he thought unnecessary to say much.—This suggestion was, that they (the Assignees) should be instituted judges of the parties from whom the notes should be taken, and of those from whom they should be refused. The task thus attempted to be imposed upon them was so injudicious a nature, that their feelings prompted them to reject it in the first instance; they had since been strongly advised to assume no such responsibility; and they therefore felt themselves compelled to decline it prematurely.

The fourth and last mode in which the question might be decided was that which they meant to recommend for the adoption of the Creditors. In offering it for their consideration, he would not take upon himself to say but there might be objections against it which had not occurred to the Assignees—but he entreated the Meeting not to reject it hastily or inconsiderately. Their opinion of the propriety of this plan had been formed after the most mature and cautious deliberation, after a minute and careful inspection of the several accounts, and after a most attentive consideration of various circumstances which their examination of the books had brought within their knowledge—circumstances which they could not by any means consent to disclose to the Public. It would have been highly satisfactory to him and his colleagues to be able to explain to the Meeting the grounds upon which their opinion had been formed; but they felt that they had a sacred trust committed to their charge—that the character and credit of many individuals were placed as an inevitable deposit in their hands—and they therefore deemed it imperative duty to resist any attempt, if such should be made, to refer these matters to the consideration of any Committee, however respectfully or unexceptionably composed. The plan which they meant to propose, as the most equitable and advantageous under the circumstances, was, that the Notes should be taken in payment of Debts due to the Bank, at such rates of value as the holders could prove they actually gave for them, without inquiry as to the time when they became possessed of them. By the adoption of this plan, he calculated, the Debt of the Bank would be forthwith reduced about £60,000, by the receipt of notes to that amount—and as the credit to be given for them by the Bank would probably not exceed £47,000, the Estate would gain, by taking the notes at the value given for them by the holders since the failure, about £13,000, besides the advantage of collecting in a large sum without trouble, expense, or delay. A great proportion of the outstanding notes would

be got in—ruinous suits would be avoided—and payment would be obtained for many of those bills which now may be deemed good, but which otherwise will become of little or no value. To this plan it might possibly be objected, that a door would be opened to frauds, and that the Estate would be liable to be imposed upon by persons seeking a greater value for the notes than they had given for them. To this it might be answered, that the persons offering the notes would be open to an examination similar to what they might be subjected to before the Commissioners, and that every vigilance and precaution would be used to prevent imposition. He would caudally admit, that the plan was not entirely free from objections—but that possibly be offered, and he again intreated the Meeting not to reject it hastily.

He now came to a most important feature in the business of the day—the mode of settlement with the family of the Bankrupts. The sums stated to be due to the Estate from certain individuals of the family were to a very considerable amount, but the obstacles to their speedy recovery were so formidable, as to induce the Assignees to hesitate about involving the Estate in litigation, without first attempting an amicable adjustment of them. Anxious to avoid a hostile suit in Chancery, they invited Sir John Newport to come over here from London, and he accordingly came. With a view to enter into an amicable arrangement, several interviews were had, which ended in a proposition on the part of Sir John Newport, the substance of which he begged leave to read to the Meeting, and which he begged leave strongly to recommend to its adoption.—He would intreat the Creditors not to be startled at the sound of formidable sums in figures, and to reflect, that though the amount was certainly large, the proposal to be offered for their consideration was the very best that could be obtained. It was necessary to be made known, that if this proposition should be rejected by the Meeting, each party would stand precisely in the same situation as if no arrangement had been attempted;—it was therefore proper to observe, that nothing could be suffered to transpire as to the particular discussions which had occurred between Sir John and the Assignees, or as to the motives by which they had been induced to sanction the proposal by their recommendation. There were some points, however, so notorious, that there could be no impropriety in mentioning them. He therefore felt himself at liberty to state, as he thought opinions had been taken by the family on the subject, that, without an amicable arrangement, it would be extremely difficult to come at the estimated private property of the late Mr. Wm. Newport—because, if the Creditors should push matters to extremities, and seek by law to enforce the payment of the entire sums claimed, the Administrator of Mr. Wm. Newport, whoever he might be, would have it in his power to bring the whole of the Bank affairs into the Court of Chancery, a measure which would be attended with vast expense and delay, and would prove extremely injurious to the Creditors.

After some further explanatory observations, Mr. HARRIS expressed his confident assurance, that the Meeting would believe him and his Co-Assignees incapable of recommending any measure for their adoption unless fully and unequivocally convinced of its utility and advantage. (Hear!) For himself, he could only say, that he was not deeply interested as a Creditor, his individual claim on the Estate being small—but he solemnly assured them, that if his stake in the affair were ever so extensive, he would act in the manner which he now recommended to his fellow-citizens. His colleague, Mr. MATTHEW, however, was a Creditor to a large amount; and it must be obvious to the Meeting, that he could not be so absurd as to sacrifice unnecessarily his own interests, merely out of complaisance to Mr. Newport's family. He regretted that they could not be more explicit in stating the grounds of their recommendation on this point—but they felt that the Trust with which they were invested was one of deep responsibility, and one which they could not feel themselves warranted in delegating even for a moment to others.

The Memorandum, the particulars of which we deem it unnecessary to insert, was then read over by Mr. TANNY, and again, paragraph by paragraph, by Mr. HARRIS, who elucidated it as he went along by several observations. The substance of it was, that in lieu of certain sums claimed to be due of Sir John Newport on various accounts, partly on his own personal account, partly as one of the former firm of SIMON NEWPORT and Sons, but to some of which he denied his liability, he proposed to secure, by his bonds payable in one, two, and three years, the sum of £50,000, on condition of being fully released from all future demands. He likewise proposed, as Administrator of his father, the late SIMON NEWPORT, Eq. to hand over to the Assignees, all the assets of the said Simon, so far as he had any control over them, in liquidation of the demands against the latter, as another Member of the old Firm. It was also agreed to give up a sum of £500, to which Mrs. Newport, widow of Mr. Wm. Newport, was entitled under her marriage settlement, in addition to her jointure—she being left in the enjoyment of her life interest (about £120 per ann.) in the lands of Grahally, the reversion of which to go to the Creditors. That which appeared to be of most importance to the Creditors respected the settlement of property made by the late Mr. Wm. Newport, on the marriage of his eldest son—the consideration of which was, by mutual consent of the parties, postponed, unless the Assignees should be advised by their Counsel,

that it would be necessary for them to introduce it into the Bill which they were about to file. The Resolutions, as they appear in a succeeding column, were then put *seriatim* by the Chairman, and all passed with the most perfect unanimity. That returning the Thanks of the Meeting to the Assignees was received, we might say strongly impressed with feelings of satisfaction at the full and perspicuous explanation afforded by Mr. HARRIS.

**LECTURES ON NATURE'S HISTORY.**  
Mr. HARRISON's Lectures on this subject commenced yesterday, and were attended by Audiences at once most numerous and most respectable. The elegance of the Drawings, and the novel and singular nature of many of the Specimens, attracted the greatest curiosity, and were witnessed with the warmest approbation. The nature of the explanations which Mr. HARRISON delivered were strictly and ingeniously adapted to the objects of his Course, and were listened to with that profound attention which their peculiar excellence, and a laudable desire to obtain solid information, naturally excited. These Lectures will be continued this day at One o'Clock noon, and at Eight in the evening, and to-morrow at the same hours, when the Course will be concluded.

On the presentation of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Rev. Francis Newport has been instituted, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to the Vicarage of White Church and Liscoran, in the Diocese of Lismore.

Henry H. Hunt, Treasurer to the House of Industry, acknowledges to have received from the Right Worshipful Samuel King, Esq. Mayor, £3 6s. 6d. being the amount of half the produce of five casks of Butter, seized, condemned, and disposed of according to law, for being illegally and fraudulently packed.

**LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, OCT. 25.**—Our market continuing thinly supplied with Wheat, a few samples of fine quality sold from 1s. to 2s. per quarter above Monday's prices, and there was rather more demand for the second qualities. Fine Barley being scarce is also 1s. per quarter dearer; but there is no improvement in the ordinary descriptions. Fine Beans Oats fully support Monday's prices. In Beans, Peas, and other articles, there is no alteration.

**WATERFORD MARKETS.**—The price of Butter yesterday was 7s. to 7s. 6d. No material alteration since last week in Corn;—Prime Wheat, 25s. 6d. Best Potatoes, 10s. to 10s. 3d. Grinding Barley, 9s. 6d. to 10s. Malting Do. 10s. to 10s. 3d. Singed Pigs, 23s. to 24s. Scalded Do. 24s. to 27s. No change in Flour or Oatmeal.

**BONMAHON RACES.**  
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.—FIRST DAY.  
Sweepstakes of Three Guineas each, P. P. £25 added for Horses bred in the County of City of Waterford—A Steeple Chase of four miles over the Country, weight for age—Four years old, 11 stone, five years old, 11 st. 10lb., six years old, 11 stone 10lb.  
Mr. Langley's b. g. Pastor ..... 1  
Mr. Pherlan's g. m. Monk ..... 2  
Mr. Donohy's b. m. Damon ..... 0  
Mr. Power's b. b. Diamond ..... 0  
Mr. Donohy's b. g. Major's ..... 0  
Excellent Judges pronounced this contest one of the best Steeple Chases that they had ever seen.

**PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, OCT. 30.**  
ARRIVED.  
23th—None.  
24th—Sardinia, Parrett, Dublin, ballast, a seakers; Constantin, Mysie, Liverpool, coals.  
SAILED.  
25th—Mayflower, Blackmore, Dartmouth, four, oats, bacon, &c.; Ardent, Davis, Weymouth, wheat, oats, and barley; Richmond, Greiner, Lord, Morris, on a cruise.  
26th—Candace, Thompson, London, butter, bacon, pork, &c.; Concord, Jones, Glasgow—and Ann, Willis, London, wheat; David Walter, Phillips, London, wheat, oats, and rapeseed; Industry, Jones, Liverpool, wheat, flour, and rapeseed; 11 stone; Prince Royal, Morgan, Plymouth, wheat, four, and oats.  
27th—Brothers, Gilbert, from Banff, Cock, herrings; Margaret and Jane, Smart, before mentioning; Richmond, Greiner, Lord, Morris, on a cruise; Heron, Kerfidge, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Hope, Beale, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Chichester, butter, bacon, pork, &c.; Shewey, Hoare, Liverpool, wheat and oats; Mary, Lewis, Dublin, barley.  
30th—Wind S. W. at 8 morning.

**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. HANSON, William-street.  
Waterford, Oct. 3, 1820.  
To be inserted only once a week.

**O'NEILL & KEHOE**  
OFFER FOR SALE.  
100 Chests TEA,  
65 Hds. Muscovado } SUGAR,  
5 Dito Refined }  
24 Boxes SUGAR CANDY,  
4 Kegs New MUSTARD,  
20 Casks Refined SALT-PETRE.  
THEY DAILY EXPECT THE ARRIVAL OF  
103 Chests TEA,  
15 Hds. Muscovado } SUGAR,  
9 Dito Refined }  
12 Baskets CHEESE;  
Which, with their present Stock of SPICES, WICK-TAR, RUM, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the most reasonable Terms. Waterford, Oct. 11, 1820.  
An APPRENTICE wanted.

**HOTEL, WATERFORD.**  
TO BE LET,  
FROM THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT,  
THOSE PARTS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE, IN KING-STREET, which are now occupied as a Hotel, consisting of two SITTING ROOMS, FIRE BRICK ROOMS, a large KITCHEN and extensive CELLAR ROOM under ground, &c. &c. &c.  
Proposals will be received by T. BOYLAN, Secretary, at said House. (To be inserted once a Week)

**AUCTION OF HAY & TIMBER.**  
ANTHONY JACKSON  
INTENDS SELLING BY AUCTION,  
ON THE FIRST OF NEXT MONTH, AT 12 O'CLOCK, At his residence at NEWTON, in the County of Kilkenny, TWO LARGE RICKS OF PRIME UPLAND HAY, AND A QUANTITY OF ELM & SPANISH CHESTNUT TIMBER, of good quality. Suitable for Ship-builders, Cabinet-makers, &c. TERMS AT SALE. NEWTON, 27th of 10th mo. 1820

**WATERFORD BRIDGE.**  
I REQUEST A MEETING OF THE BRIDGE PROPRIETORS at One o'Clock on the First of next Month, at the New Lodge, on urgent Business. GEORGE P. RIDGWAY, Chairman of Proprietors. 10 Mo. 28, 1820.

**A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE EDITORS OF SAMUEL NEWPORT, A Bankrupt, held at the CITY COVENS HOUSE, Waterford, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of October, 1820, pursuant to Public Intestment.—**

**RESOLVED**—That the Assignees of said Bankrupt be authorized and required, and they are hereby authorized and required, to receive in Payment of all Debts due to the late Firm of WILLIAM NEWPORT, and JOHN NEWPORT, such Bank Notes of that Firm as have not been proved upon the Bankrupt's Estate, at such Rate or Value as the Persons offering such Bank Notes in payment shall prove upon Oath or Affirmation (to be certified in the Bankrupt's Matter, and sworn before a Master of the Court) in Obedience to that they actually paid or allowed for them, or received them in, and without inquiring at what time the Persons so offering such Bank Notes in payment became possessed of them.  
**RESOLVED**—That the Assignees be authorized and required, and they are hereby authorized and required, to adjust and finally settle the several claims of the Bank and of the late WILLIAM NEWPORT, (so far as the Bank Credits are interested in the latter) upon the late Simon Newport and the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, and the Claims of the Objects of the Settlement of 23d January, 1795, upon the Terms particularly specified in the Memorandum of the Conference had with Sir John Newport upon the subject, now deposited with the Court, and PROVIDED ALWAYS, that if any legal difficulty shall arise to the adjustment therein proposed, of the Rights of the Minors claiming under the Settlement of 23d January, 1795, the Assignees shall and they are hereby required, to refer the same to the settlement together, in such manner as their Counsel shall advise.  
**RESOLVED**—That, as we are satisfied that the Assignees are entitled to the Bank's Funds or the separate Estate of Mr. WILLIAM NEWPORT, without filing a Bill in Equity for the purpose of presenting liberty to use the Names of the necessary Parties in suing for the Debts due to the Bank and to the separate Estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM NEWPORT contribute to the payment of the Bank Debts, they are directed and required, and are hereby directed and required, to file such Bill in a Court of Equity, and to file the same with the Assignees, and Mr. R. W. WALKER, shall consider necessary for these purposes, and for the general purpose of enforcing Contribution from all Funds, liable to contribute to the payment of the Bank Debts, and of taking all Accounts necessary for the administration of the Bank Effects.  
**RESOLVED**—That, in order to facilitate and expedite the Collection and Sale of Mr. WILLIAM NEWPORT's separate Estate and Effects, and the application of their proceeds to the payment of his separate Debts, to the payment of the Bank Debts, the Assignees be, and they are hereby requested to call upon Sir John Newport (who is understood to be the sole Executor named in Mr. NEWPORT'S Will) and upon the other next of Kin of Mr. NEWPORT, to judge of the said Will in the Court of Probogatory, and to accept of or refuse the Burthen of the Execution thereof, and in case they shall refuse, that the Assignees be, and they are hereby requested, to accept of Administration of the Goods and Chattels of the late WILLIAM NEWPORT, with his said Will annexed, or to nominate and substitute some fit Person to whom the same may be committed.

**RESOLVED**—That, the Assignees shall have, and we do hereby give them full power, and Authority to compound, settle, and adjust any Debt or Debts due to the said Bankrupt's Estate, and to submit to Arbitration any matter, dispute, or thing whatsoever, that shall or may arise or be claimed by any Person or Persons, and to compromise and prosecute any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity which shall be thought necessary, touching the said Bankrupt's Estate or Effects, or for recovering any part of the same, and generally to do any lawful Act or Acts that they shall think necessary, or shall be advised, in and about the Premises.  
Memorials were then presented to the Meeting, on the behalf of the Waterford, Carrick, and Ros Springs, Bank, praying that the Balances due to them might be paid in full and immediately, when it was  
**RESOLVED**—That, if the Assignees can, without doing to themselves, pay the several Sums due to the under-mentioned Societies, in full, and without delay, they may do so upon full Authority so to do.  
Waterford Savings' Bank ..... £148 10 8  
Ros Ditto ..... 176 10 0  
Carrick Ditto ..... 14 0 0  
£338 16 8

It was then moved by Mr. HANSON, and seconded by Lieut. General DOYLE, and carried Unanimously.  
That the warmest Thanks of the Creditors be due and are hereby presented to the Assignees, for their indefatigable and efficient exertions to adjust the Concerns of the Bank.  
SAMUEL KING, Chairman.  
The Mayor having then left the Chair, and SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. having been called thereon.  
It was **RESOLVED**—That the Mayor is entitled to the Thanks of the Meeting, for his very proper and dignified Conduct in the Chair.  
SAMUEL HOBSON, Chairman.

**WATERFORD.**  
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.  
Agents for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. Warwick-square, London.  
Agents for Ireland—J. K. JOHNSON and Co. No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

**THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.**  
HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24.

*Speech of Mr. DENMAN continued from our last.*  
Suggesting, then, every crime charged before this tent-scene on board the polacre, and every indecency after, disproved, was the House, or any man, prepared to say, that that alone was sufficient foundation for this Bill. The Queen was on her trial for an offence of the highest magnitude; and he hoped their Lordships would not make any unworthy compromise, nor adopt any middle or improper course, because the charge did not actually amount to high treason. It was not because the punishment was lighter, that the evidence to warrant it should be lighter. For his own part, without any affected sentiment, which perhaps in an Advocate might be allowed, he declared solemnly, he would rather his illustrious Client should here stand at the Bar, as Anne Boleyn did, to answer for her life; and he was certain his illustrious Mistress would rather she should have had the heart-rendering duty of hanging her to the scaffold, where she would lay her head upon the block with all the firmness and magnanimity belonging to her illustrious family, than that, by a misplaced mercy on the part of their Lordships, be compelled to quit the Country, an object of general pity, but of more general scorn; who could not be looked upon as one who was entitled to compassion, having fallen by the misconduct of those who afterwards brought her to punishment—but who, at the same time, must be regarded as a most deplorable instance of degraded rank and ruined character. The House was bound, therefore, to try the Queen as if the commission of an act of high treason had been charged on board the polacre; and thus viewing it, what would be the language of any Judge regarding a prisoner, who having been acquitted by the evidence of a great number of false and important charges, was at last accused only of one single and comparatively insignificant offence. Would not the Judge declare on the instant, in a case like the present, that no proofs existed of criminal intercourse; that the main fact had been disproved; that though the parties had, perhaps, been seen together in the tent, though there might be a surmise or suspicion of guilt, because one of the witnesses had hinted at such a situation, yet that all criminal intent was negatived, and that the excuse for the situation was given under the same oath that had sworn to it. A Judge, who, under such circumstances, did not declare that a Prisoner ought not instantly to be acquitted, would deserve to be impeached at the Bar of this House, for a gross and infamous dereliction of his duty. The Learned Counsel then adverted to the subject of the bath taken by her Royal Highness, on board the Polacre. One of the witnesses said, it was in one situation, and one, in another. It might not have existed at all; but even allowing that it did, and that Bergami had come down to examine the temperature of the water, as described he had done, it was surely no more than his duty, which, as her Majesty's Chamberlain, required he should do. Had any matter of admiration existed on the part of the Queen, so advantageous a witness to support it had never been brought in to Court as Lieutenant Howman. He had joined her Royal Highness at Genoa, when her passion is stated to have been at its height, and he continued in her service three years, when every thing criminal, if any thing criminal had been done, must have come under his observation. But though his Learned Friend had tried to prove the charge of indecent conduct, by the testimony of masons and white washers, they did not venture to ask Lieut. Howman one question as to those indecencies, tho' the ground had been laid for their doing so by the direct examination. With respect to the embrace supposed to have taken place at Terracina, how did the evidence stand? Majorchi says that the Princess and Bergami were below stairs, where they kept him in attendance; no doubt to see them kiss.—Upon this point he (Majorchi) had received no contradiction; for he had taken care to swear that no one was present but himself. On another occasion, when Bergami was going about the distance of a mile, to make some purchases, that separation could not take place without another tender salutation. There Majorchi was present again; with nobody to contradict or support his statement but Miss Demont. She gave him but little help, however, for all she could swear was that the kiss took place while her back was turned, and she admitted that it might have been either on the hand or on the face. Such was the only confirmation on that point to Majorchi, who swore that nobody was present but himself. It would be a waste of time to dwell longer on these petty incidents, and he would proceed therefore to the Villa d'Este, where that valuable member of society, and gallant officer in the army of Napoleon, M. Sacchi, was first taken into the service of the Princess. It was observable, that the House had had two discarded servants, Mjocchi

and De Mont, to prove transactions before the tent-scene in the polacre; and two other discarded servants, Sacchi and Rastelli, to speak to events subsequent to it—to establish the most disgraceful facts that ever polluted the lips of man, and which he (Mr. Denman) should have thought no husband of the slightest feeling would have permitted to have been given in evidence against his wife, even if she had deserted his fond and affectionate embraces, much less if he had driven her into exile by thrusting her from his dwelling; recollecting that the more depraved he showed his wife to be, the more he established his own cruelty and profligacy; and the more imputations he cast upon her, the more he was to be despised for having deserted and abandoned her. He had heard examples supposed to be similar to the present quoted from English history, but he knew of no example in any history of a Christian King who had thought himself at liberty to divorce his wife for any misconduct, when his own misconduct in the first instance was the occasion of her fall. He had, however, found in some degree a parallel in the History of Imperial Rome, and it was the only case in the annals of any nation which appeared to bear a close resemblance to the present proceeding. Scarcely had OCTAVIA become the wife of NERO, when, almost on the day of marriage, she became also the object of his disgust and aversion. She was cast off, repudiated, and dismissed, on a false and frivolous pretext. A Mistress was received in her place, and before long she was banished from the dwelling of her Husband on an island at a distance from Rome. A conspiracy was set on foot against her honour, to impute to her a licentious amour with a slave; and it was stated by the great historian of corrupted Rome, that on that occasion some of her discarded servants were induced, not by bribes, but by tortures, to disclose facts injurious to her reputation; but the greater number of the Roman People, who still persisted in maintaining her innocence and her purity, watched the proceedings and acquitted the Empress. Her return was like a flood, and the generous People of that Country received her with those feelings, which ought to have existed in the breast of her husband. Her relentless Prosecutor, however, persisted in asserting her guilt, and subsequently instituted another prosecution against her, when she was found guilty, convicted and condemned—she was banished to an island in the Mediterranean, where the only act of mercy shown to her was putting an end to her suffering by poison, or the dagger. The death of her Father and Brother had deprived her of her natural protectors, who had stood as a shield between her and misery.

The Learned Counsel went on at some length to point out the striking analogy between this case and that of her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, after long separation from her Husband, left this Country, the known object of his persecution. She left this Country after the first conspiracy had been attempted and had failed; her illustrious friends—those who had basked in the splendour of her noon-tide rays—had then deserted her. Soon afterwards rumours and reports of the most afflictive kind prevailed, and those rumours and reports at length assumed something of a tangible shape, and her Majesty had been called upon to grapple with them as substantial charges, and he hoped she had shown that she was utterly unfounded. In that situation, however, she had been deprived of her only daughter; that unhappy child was removed from the means of longer protecting her afflicted mother. In that fatal month, which blasted the hopes of England, November, 1817, it so happened that every one of the material witnesses in this case had been discharged from the service of the Princess. It was then that De Mont was sent away with all her valued secrets; it was then that Majorchi was turned away with all his fearful proofs, for he knew not how many kisses; and in the same month those two special gentlemen, Messrs. Sacchi and Rastelli, had been deprived of their situations. Thus this illustrious lady, who was supposed to have sinned with so much boldness, and had ventured to turn loose upon the world the four individuals most capable of proving the case against her, and of reducing her to the lowest state of disgrace and misery. They were discarded servants, and he would say so, though in certain all phrases became hackled in the mouths of men; yet, if after the lapse of six years such testimony was to be received, he would appeal to the House in what situation human society would be placed. Reference had been made on former occasions to that Bill, which had for its object to make adultery a crime. The draft of it was still preserved in the archives of Parliament, and it excluded from the right of complaining every husband who had colluded with, connived at, or permitted the offence of his wife. In the debates on that measure it was admitted on all hands, that it was fit that adultery should be considered a crime; but it was also held that it was far more useful that such an encouragement to perjury—such

a premium to malignity—should be held out to discarded servants. Adultery was unquestionably criminal in various degrees, but most especially when the conduct of the husband had been unimpeachable; but when he had been guilty of immoral practices—when he had committed some flagrant breach of his duty, the feelings of mankind would never accord with the condemnation of a wife.—He (Mr. Denman) never could reflect upon the condition of discarded servants, with reference to the matter now before the House, without remembering the immortal words of Burke, where he directed the fire of his eloquence against spies in general, but especially against domestic spies; he said that by them "the seeds of destruction are sown in civil intercourse and happiness; the blood of wholesome kindred is affected; our tables and our beds are surrounded with snares; and all the means given by Providence to make life safe and comfortable, are converted into instruments of terror and alarm." Discarded servants had it in their power at all times to depose to facts on which they could not be contradicted. If any man should dare to swear that the Noble Consort of one of their Lordships had got out of her bed in the middle of the night, onseem but through the key-hole or the crevice of a door, and crept to the bed of a domestic, how was it possible to contradict such a witness, who had been dismissed, notwithstanding his possession of a secret to fatal, but by the general purity of the character of the illustrious accused, and by the malice of the accuser betraying itself in the very foolishness of his charge? One of the servants in the case of the victim in whom he had already alluded, being questioned upon subjects of this foul and filthy description by one of the persons who had attempted to suborn her, had given him an answer full of female spirit and virtuous indignation—an answer which, such discarded suborners as Sacchi and Rastelli, might well be applied. Sacchi had taken a great deal about his being a soldier and a gentleman; he had received the reward of his fidelity on the field of battle, and one of the first proofs he gave that he deserved it was coming forward to betray his mistress. What mighty distinction was there between treachery and perjury—between the man who betrayed truths that had come to his knowledge in the excess of confidence and reliance, and the man who would invent them for the sake of a base reward? The witness who was summoned to an English Court of Justice was bound by his oath to disclose the truth, and the whole truth; but why upon this occasion had Sacchi made his appearance? Because he had been bribed to give his evidence. He had received no summons, no subpoena, and no force had been necessary to compel him; he was a volunteer in iniquity, not for his own sake, but for the most base and sordid purposes, and was equally infamous, whether he came to disclose the real secrets of his mistress, or to perjure himself by the assertion of what was false. The greatest of all traitors—the first apostate to Christianity and human nature—was not forever: he only came to betray his master; yet the execrations of mankind had followed him from that moment to the present. He (Mr. Denman) always thought of this great prototype of treachery and infamy, when he saw such a witness as Sacchi advance the Bible to his lips, really, like Judas, to betray God and man at once with the same blaspheming kiss. Sacchi was discharged in November, 1817, with all these dreadful secrets, if he were to be believed, in his possession, and at that period it might be said that the conspiracy against her Majesty was already formed. If at that time there had been no O'Connell, no Milan Commission, and if the Queen, instead of being expelled from her home, had left it for her own convenience and pleasure, yet even then the conspiracy was formed, and was sure of being carried into effect. But as there was a period when corruption takes place in the human heart, so there may be a moment of repentance; and, fortunately, Louise De Mont disqualified herself as a witness, by pronouncing in favour of her mistress one of the most cordial and excellent panegyrics that ever proceeded from a servant. With that unequivocal testimony staring them in the face, it was impossible not only to believe a word that she had sworn in contradiction of herself, but a word that it was put into his mouth as if he had; and he was utterly impossible for him to deny it, though he might fairly enough reply—"If I did say so, it was because I was in such a state that I could not give my attention fairly to the question." With this experience before their eyes—with this example of Lieut. Flinn, who in all the Government newspapers was said to have detected a wretched cause by his still more wretched failure, in their recollection, it seemed to him that his learned coadjutors had exercised a sound discretion in not calling further evidence. They had thought that, after the proofs—the undeniable proofs—they had already given of her Majesty's innocence, they should do wrong to expose nervous females to the hazard of a cross-examination—when nothing was wanted for the Defence, and every little point extorted was important to the Prosecution.

It being now four o'clock, the House adjourned.

