"Lord Holland said, without giving his opinion as to whether this was the time or not for their Lordships to take into their consideration the communication that had been made to them, he was convinced that her Majesty's Counsel had only done his duty in making the communication as soon as he was in possession of the correspondence. The Noble Earl opposite (Liverpool) had often said, during the present proceedings, that a time might arrive when it would be proper to examine into the Milan Commission, and the embassy of the Baron Ompteda, and perhaps this might be the proper time for their Lordships to make that inquiry.

"The Earl of Liverpool.—This cannot be the proper time, in the middle of the speech of the Attorney-General.

"The Marquis of Lansdown said that Her Majesty's Attorney-General had only done his duty in submitting this proof to their Lordships: if His Majesty's Attorney-General had been informed of it by the Counsel for the Queen out of the House, it would have been his duty to use his knowledge of the circumstance by informing their Lordships of it. He understood that the Attorney-General for the Crown declined availing himself of the knowledge derived from Her Majesty's Counsel, and if that were the case, it would undoubtedly be a subject for their Lordships' consideration at a future period. But it was his opinion, that it was the duty of Her Majesty's Counsel to call the attention of their Lordships to the papers in question the moment they became possessed of them, and Her Majesty's Learned Attorney-General had informed the House, that they had come into his hands but a very few minutes before. He should refrain from giving any opinion on the contents of these papers at present; but he was sure that they would form a most grave subject of deliberation to the House before coming to a decision on this most important subject.

"The Earl of Donoughmore said, that whether their Lordships should enter into the inquiry suggested by the Queen's Attorney-General he would not take upon him to say: but this he would take upon him to say, that that was not the time for entering into it. He could not have conceived it possible that such a subject should have been interposed at such a time—*(hear, hear)*—had he not been a witness of it. He meant no offence to the Learned Gentleman who had obtruded it on the House, but he thought that he should have failed in his duty to the House, and he should have repressed those feelings by which he had been strongly actuated, had he not said so much.

"The Lord Chancellor observed, that the question which at present stood for the consideration of the House was, that Counsel do withdraw. He then stated, that it would be for the future consideration of their Lordships, whether this evidence could be admitted. On that he should then say nothing. Neither did he sit there to say in what manner and form the communication of Counsel should have been made to the House."

The Attorney-General then resumed the course of his pleadings.

The London Journals bring down the proceedings relative to the Queen to the adjournment of the House of Lords on Saturday. The Attorney-General concluded his speech in these words:—

"My Lords, the honour and dignity of the Crown will be best preserved by your pronouncing a verdict according to the evidence before you, and I have no doubt but that verdict will be that of *Guilty*, which, I think, will be satisfactory to your consciences, and, sooner or later, to the Country at large."

The *Globe* thus describes this speech—"It was a dull recapitulation of all his original charges, in which he proceeds with as much self-satisfaction as if he were unconscious that they were all refuted, and that their Lordships had ever heard one word in defence of the Queen."

The Solicitor-General followed. In the course of his speech, he insinuated, that Mr. Brougham had Ompteda's letters in his possession for some days previously; the insinuation was repelled with great indignation by the Queen's Attorney-General.

Previous to the adjournment, it was proposed and decided, that the House should adjourn from Monday, after the conclusion of the Solicitor-General's speech, until Thursday (this day), for the purpose of studying the Minutes, and the arguments of Counsel for and against the Bill. The debate among the Peers on the Second Reading of the Bill will then commence.

An attempt has been made to persuade the Public, that Prince Leopold's visit to the Queen was at her desire, and in consequence of her Majesty's illness. There is nothing whatsoever in the occurrence that can bear out the interpretation, and the visit appears to have been precisely of the nature which is already described. It has also been asserted, that the Prince is to be the medium of compromise. This seems to be no less without foundation. How could he compromise that innocence of which he has expressed so decided and so unreserved a conviction? Even the *Courier*, although it still adheres to its *persuasion* of the guilt of the Queen, does not venture to insinuate the idea of a compromise.—"We fully," it says, "admit the propriety of every person, who does believe her Majesty innocent, testifying that belief by personal respect."

It was reported, that Ministers had determined to proceed no farther in the Bill; that Lords Grey, Grenville, and the Marquis of Lansdown, had a conference with Lord Liverpool; that Lord Liverpool, differing from his Colleagues, had tendered his resignation, rather than go on with the Bill; and that the Funds had improved, in consequence of a general conviction, that the Queen would be honourably acquitted. The following is supposed, but not vouched for, to be the state of the Lords as to this great question: for the Bill, 95; against it, 80; doubtful, 30. We give these rumours merely as they have reached us, without saying a word on them one way or another.

The *Traveller* has the following paragraph—"It has been hinted to us, that we should be the subjects of prosecution for the insertion of Her Majesty's answers and letters, in which, it has been said, are both treason and libel. Treason we have not perceived, and Libel we do not ourselves pretend to define; but so long as we are favoured with Her Majesty's Answers to the Addresses, they shall continue to find a free insertion in our Paper."

An opinion having prevailed, that the Duke of York was the Personage charged by Mr. Denman as a *Royal Slanderer*, the *True Briton* has decisively contradicted this application of the imputation.

The Grand Jury for the City of London have found a true Bill of Indictment, and presented it in Court, against *William Franklin*, alias *Forbes*, alias *Fletcher*, for causing to be printed and published certain Seditious and Treasonable Placards. Mr. Pearson and Mr. Vickery returned some time ago from the Continent, after a fruitless pursuit. *Fletcher* wrote a long letter from some quarter on the Continent to Mr. Birnie, the Magistrate, avowing himself the author of the Placards, and asserting, that all inquiry after him would be vain. This letter was sent to the Office of the Home Department. Some accounts say, that he sailed for Lisbon, with a view to escape to Rio Janeiro. On the 11th ult. Mr. Kean embarked on board the *Martha*, bound from Liverpool for New York; after the vessel was fairly out at sea, a person appeared among the passengers, who had been until then secreted; he answered the description of *Fletcher*, and was believed by all on board to be the man.

On Friday, Mr. Birnie addressed a letter to Mr. Harmer, inquiring what was to be done with the warrant against Mr. O'Bryen? Mr. Harmer, in reply, stated, that the bill-sticker, Jones, having seen Mr. O'Bryen, subsequently to making his deposition, was convinced he had mistaken his person. If this statement be true, Mr. O'Bryen must be acquitted of all participation in the alleged crimes.

With the following exception, there is no foreign intelligence of any moment. The Polish Diet have shewn a very independent spirit, in rejecting, almost unanimously, the Code offered to them by their Monarch Alexander, as too arbitrary, and particularly as wanting in the essential provision of Trial by Jury.

Court-Martial on Colonel French.—Col. French has been fully and honourably acquitted of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th charges. He is pronounced guilty of only so much of the first charge as relates to his keeping a woman in barracks, whom he called by the name of Mrs. French; but, it is added, "that the retired and quiet habits of life which Lieut.-Colonel French pursued with that person, and the care which appears to have been taken to prevent her obtruding herself upon the other inhabitants of the barracks, have in some degree counteracted the tendency" of such conduct. He is found guilty of the second charge (that "of inflicting a greater punishment on three Serjeants than was awarded by a regimental Court Martial"); but it is stated, that he "appears to have been led into this irregularity by his anxious desire to maintain the discipline of the regiment."

The Court finally recommends, that he should be admonished upon the breach of decorum involved in the first charge, and reprimanded for his conduct as complained of in the second charge. His Majesty approves & confirms the finding and sentence; but expresses his regret, "that the Earl of Carhampton should, in reference to the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th charges, have been induced, from misrepresentations conveyed to him, or from a misconception of what had reached his knowledge, to withdraw his confidence from Lieut.-Colonel French, who appears, from the result of this investigation, not only to have never forfeited his claim to the good opinion and confidence of his Colonel, but to have merited, by the discharge of his duties as Commanding Officer of the 6th D. Guards, during a long series of years, the honourable testimonies which he produced to the Court."

On Saturday, Stocks were as follow:—Consols, 67⅞; Ditto, for Account, 68; Omnium, 2 dis. Exchange, Tuesday, Dublin on London, 5 5¼.—No mail due.

MESSRS. NEWPORTS' BANK.

Our Readers are aware, that a meeting was to be held on this subject at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on Monday last. That meeting took place, and confirmed the Resolutions adopted in this City with so much unanimity and harmony. The approbation of the Lord Chancellor is requisite, but that is likely to be obtained on Saturday week, or on Thursday following.

We regret extremely, that circumstances have compelled us to postpone the communication from Carrick-on-Suir, but it shall certainly appear on Saturday.

London Corn-Exchange, Oct. 27.—Several vessels from the Suffolk coast arrived to this day's market, and fine Wheat being in demand, sales of that description were readily effected at an advance of 2s. per quarter on last Monday's prices. Barley is 1s. per quarter lower than on Wednesday, having a good supply this morning from Norfolk and Suffolk. Oats continue heavy sale, except for fresh Corn, which obtained Monday's prices.

Waterford Markets.—The supplies of *Butter* at the market-house have been rather scanty for the last few days; only 48 firkins were weighed on Monday, 105 on Tuesday, and 73 yesterday.—The price at yesterday's market was 79s. to 79s. 6d. for first quality. No material alteration from our last quotations of *Pigs*, *Corn*, or other articles.

TOBACCO.

JOHN ALLEN & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

THIRTY-THREE HOGSHEADS of CHOICE, SEASONED, VIRGINIA TOBACCO, with which they will supply their Friends in the Trade on the lowest terms.

In addition to the above Supply, they daily expect the arrival of the *Globe*, Captain Waldo Hill, direct from *Virginia*, with 120 Hhds. TOBACCO, selected at *Richmond*, best quality of the last Crop. Also, 30 Thousand BARREL STAVES.

Waterford, Nov. 2, 1820.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

HAVING REDUCED their PREMIUMS, in many cases *Twenty* and *Thirty per Cent*—Tables of the New Rates, with the Conditions of Assurance, may be had at the Sun Life Office, in Cornhill, and at the Sun Fire Office, in Craig's-Court, London; also of any of the Agents for the Sun Fire Office:—

Stephen Phelan, ... *Waterford.*
Robert Hall, ... *Cork.*
Samuel Archbold, ... *Belfast.*
Wm. Pegg, ... *Dublin.*
John Luther, ... *Clonmel.*
Edward Bernard, ... *Limerick.*
John Gardiner, ... *Mallow.*
James T. Halyday, ... *Newry.*

£3000

TO BE LENT.

PART of said Sum would be laid out in the Purchase of an ANNUITY, or of well-secured INTERESTS in LANDS or HOUSES.

Application to be made to Alderman Reynett, at Mr. Bull's, Quay, if by Letter, post-paid.

Waterford, Nov. 2, 1820.

AUCTION OF HAY & TIMBER.

ANTHONY JACKSON

INTENDS SELLING BY AUCTION, ON THE FIRST OF NEXT MONTH, AT 12 O'CLOCK, At his residence at Newtown, in the County of Kilkenny, *TWO LARGE RICKS OF*

PRIME UPLAND HAY.

AND A QUANTITY OF

ELM & SPANISH CHESNUT TIMBER,

OF GOOD QUALITY,

Suitable for Ship-builders, Cabinet-makers, &c.

TERMS AT SALE.

Newtown, 27th of 10th mo. 1820.

The above SALE is ADJOURNED to the 8th instant, at 12 o'Clock.

11th Mo. 1, 1820.

HERRINGS.

EDWARDS & LEARY

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR STORES IN SARGENT'S-LANE,

NEAR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, KING-STREET,

BETWEEN 5 AND 600 BARRELS OF

PRIME, NEW, CROWN-BRAND, SCOTCH HERRINGS.

Waterford, Oct. 28, 1820.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

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

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

Application to be made to Benjamin Ball, Esq. Merrion-square, Dublin—or Samuel Drapes and Co. New Ross. Nov. 5, 1819.

REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the Night of the 21st or Morning of the 22d Day of September instant, about the Hour of Two o'Clock, an Office of Richard Harris, of Union Cottage, Carrick-beg, in the County of Waterford, having therein upwards of Thirty-three Hogsheads of Cider, was maliciously SET FIRE TO, totally CONSUMED, and all the CIDER AND VESSELS DESTROYED, as also ALL THE MATERIALS for the Manufacture of Cider:

We, the Undersigned, hereby offer the Sums annexed to our Names, for such Information as will lead to the DISCOVERING and PROSECUTION of the Person or Persons concerned in said Outrage, within Six Calendar Months from this Date.

Carrick-beg, dated this 21st Day of September, 1820.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Richard Harris, ..	20	0	0	John Aldwell, Clk.	5	0	0
Charles Wm. Wall,	10	0	0	Wm. Aldwell, ...	5	0	0
Eliza Wall, ...	5	0	0	James Morton, ...	2	5	6
Richard Butler, ..	11	7	6	Philip Gilliard, ..	5	13	9
Henry Briscoe, ..	10	0	0	Daniel Boyle, ...	3	8	3
Thos. Duckett, ...	5	13	9	Edmd. Hahesy, ..	2	5	6
Wm. Duckett, ...	20	0	0	Patrick Boyle, ...	2	5	6
Thos. Duckett, jun.	5	13	9	James Moore, ...	2	5	6
Rich. M. Duckett,	5	13	9	Thos. Feehan, ...	3	8	3
Milward & Co. ...	5	0	0	Patrick Hayden,..	3	8	3
Edmd. Power, Gurteen, ...	5	13	9	Thos. Edmundson,	2	5	6
James Smith, Clk.	3	8	3	Maurice Cullinan,	2	5	6
Michael Cox, ...	5	0	0	James Prendergast,	2	5	6
Pat Power, Tinhalla, ...	3	8	3	John Power,......	3	8	3
Thomas Harris, .	2	5	6	Rev. H. Wall, ...	5	13	9
				John Thomas Medlycott, ...	5	0	0

NOTICE.

THE MAIL for ENGLAND will be dispatched, from and after the Third Instant, (To-morrow), at One o'Clock, P. M.

November 2, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FEE OF FOUR HOUSES,

ON THE QUAY OF WATERFORD,

NOW LET TO GOOD TENANTS,

AND PRODUCING £117 PER ANNUM.

Application to Ivie and Burke, Attorneys.

November 2, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE COLLECTOR of EXCISE for the District of Waterford, finding that some Doubts are entertained in his District as to the Value at which the New Coin, called SOVEREIGNS, are to be taken in Payment in Ireland, hereby gives Notice, that he is authorised to receive them in Payment of His Majesty's Duties, at the Rate of Twenty British Shillings each, being One Pound One Shilling and Eight Pence of the Currency of Ireland.

As to the other STERLING COINS of the Realm, he does not think it necessary to give any Notice, not being aware that any Doubt exists as to the Value of any of them, as fixed from time to time by the Proclamation of His Majesty and his Royal Predecessors, according to which he will of course receive them in Payment, as all the Subjects of this Realm are bound to do.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Collector.

Excise-Office, Waterford, Oct. 20, 1820.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING of the CREDITORS of Samuel Newport, a Bankrupt, held at the City Court-House, Waterford, on Saturday, the 28th day of October, 1820, pursuant to Public Advertisement:—

RESOLVED—That the Assignees of said Bankrupt be authorised and required, and they are hereby authorised and required, to receive in Payment of all Debts due to the late Firm of William, Samuel, 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 entitled in the Bankrupt Matter, and sworn before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery) that they actually paid or allowed for them, or received them at, and without inquiring at what time the Persons so offering such Bank Notes in payment became possessed of them.

RESOLVED—That the Assignees be authorised and required, and they are hereby authorised and required, to adjust and finally settle the several claims of the Bank, and of the late William Newport, (so far as the Bank Creditors 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 Chairman.—PROVIDED ALWAYS, that if any legal difficulties shall arise to the adjustment therein proposed, of the Rights of the Minors claiming under the Settlement of 23d January, 1795, the Assignees shall assert their right to impeach that Settlement altogether, in such manner as their Counsel shall advise.

RESOLVED—That, as we are satisfied that the Assignees cannot administer either the Bank Funds or the separate Estate of Mr. William Newport, without filing a Bill in Equity for the purpose of procuring liberty to use the Names of the necessary Parties in suing for the Debts due to the Bank, and of making the separate Estate of the late Mr. William Newport contribute to the payment of the Bank Debts, they be directed and required, and are hereby directed and required, to file such Bill in a Court of Equity, as their Counsel, Mr. Serjeant Lefroy and Mr. R. B. Warren, 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 produce, after 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 lodge the said Will in the Court of Prerogative, 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 said 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 on account of the said Bankrupt's Estate, and to commence 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 behalf of the *Waterford, Carrick*, and *Ross Savings' Banks*, praying that the Balances due to them might be paid in full and immediately, when it was

RESOLVED—That, if the Assignees can, without risque to themselves, pay the several Sums due to the undermentioned Savings' Banks in full, and without delay, they have our full Authority so to do.

		£	s	d
Waterford Savings' Bank	......	148	10	8
Ross	Ditto	176	5	10
Carrick	Ditto	14	0	0
		£338	16	6

It was then moved by Mr. Hobson, and seconded by Lieut.-General Doyle, and carried Unanimously,

That the warmest Thanks of the Creditors are 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 Hobson, Esq. having been called thereto,

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. Johnston and Co. No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No 12,627. *SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1820.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

TOBACCO.

JOHN ALLEN & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

THIRTY-THREE HOGSHEADS of CHOICE, SEASONED, VIRGINIA TOBACCO, with which they will supply their Friends in the Trade on the lowest terms.

In addition to the above Supply, they daily expect the arrival of the *Globe*, Captain Waldo Hill, direct from *Virginia*, with 120 Hhds. TOBACCO, selected at *Richmond*, best quality of the last Crop. Also, 30 Thousand BARREL STAVES.

Waterford, Nov. 2, 1820.

HERRINGS.

EDWARDS & LEARY

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR STORES IN SARGENT'S-LANE,

NEAR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, KING-STREET,

BETWEEN 5 AND 600 BARRELS OF

PRIME, NEW, CROWN-BRAND, SCOTCH HERRINGS.

Waterford, Oct. 28, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST OF A HOUSE,

WITH

GARDEN, COACH-HOUSE, AND STABLE,

IN LADY-LANE.

Apply to Mrs. Poulter.

Waterford, Oct. 21, 1820.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING of the CREDITORS of Samuel Newport, a Bankrupt, held at the City Court-House, Waterford, on Saturday, the 28th day of October, 1820, pursuant to Public Advertisement:—

RESOLVED—That the Assignees of said Bankrupt be authorised and required, and they are hereby authorised and required, to receive in Payment of all Debts due to the late Firm of William, Samuel, 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 entitled in the Bankrupt Matter, and sworn before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery) that they actually paid or allowed for them, or received them at, and without inquiring at what time the Persons so offering such Bank Notes in payment became possessed of them.

RESOLVED—That the Assignees be authorised and required, and they are hereby authorised and required, to adjust and finally settle the several claims of the Bank, and of the late William Newport, (so far as the Bank Creditors 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 Chairman.—PROVIDED ALWAYS, that if any legal difficulties shall arise to the adjustment therein proposed, of the Rights of the Minors claiming under the Settlement of 23d January, 1795, the Assignees shall assert their right to impeach that Settlement altogether, in such manner as their Counsel shall advise.

RESOLVED—That, as we are satisfied that the Assignees cannot administer either the Bank Funds or the separate Estate of Mr. William Newport, without filing a Bill in Equity for the purpose of procuring liberty to use the Names of the necessary Parties in suing for the Debts due to the Bank, and of making the separate Estate of the late Mr. William Newport contribute to the payment of the Bank Debts, they be directed and required, and are hereby directed and required, to file such Bill in a Court of Equity, as their Counsel, Mr. Serjeant Lefroy and Mr. R. B. Warren, 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 produce, after 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 lodge the said Will in the Court of Prerogative, 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 said 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 on account of the said Bankrupt's Estate, and to commence 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 behalf of the *Waterford, Carrick*, and *Ross Savings' Banks*, praying that the Balances due to them might be paid in full and immediately, when it was

RESOLVED—That, if the Assignees can, without risque to themselves, pay the several Sums due to the undermentioned Savings' Banks in full, and without delay, they have our full Authority so to do.

		£	s	d
Waterford Savings' Bank	......	148	10	8
Ross	Ditto	176	5	10
Carrick	Ditto	14	0	0
		£338	16	6

It was then moved by Mr. Hobson, and seconded by Lieut.-General Doyle, and carried Unanimously,

That the warmest Thanks of the Creditors are 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 Hobson, Esq. having been called thereto,

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.

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, Eight BED ROOMS, a large KITCHEN and extensive CELLAR ROOM under ground, &c. &c. &c.

Proposals will be received by T. Boland, Secretary at said House. October 30, 1820.

(To be inserted once a Week.)

Lessee of William Henry Hassard, Esq. a. the casual Ejector.
Lessee of Same a. Same.

TO BE LET, pending these Suits, and immediate possession given, all those, the several untenanted parts of the LANDS of FAITHLEGG, in the County of Waterford, lately in the possession of Cornelius Bolton, Esq. and his under-Tenants. Security will be required for the Rent.

Apply to Messrs. Ivie and Mortimer, Solicitors, Waterford.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS of SION HILL, within a few minutes' walk of this City. Both, being in the most perfect order, are fit for the immediate Reception of a Family without any expenditure, and the Situation is one of the figest in the vicinity. Application to THOMAS NEVINS.

Waterford, Oct. 21, 1820.

TO BE SOLD, a very handsome and serviceable PONEY, and about 70 Tons of fine old HAY.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

WATERFORD HARBOUR.

THE COMMITTEE of COMMISSIONERS for PILOTAGE hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive PROPOSALS for REMOVING the MUD from the QUAYS of this City. For Particulars, apply to the Secretary.

By order,

GEORGE BROWNRIGG, Sec.

Ballast-Office, Waterford, Oct. 21, 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.

An APPRENTICE wanted.

NOTICE.

THE COLLECTOR of EXCISE for the District of Waterford, finding that some Doubts are entertained in his District as to the Value at which the New Coin, called SOVEREIGNS, are to be taken in Payment in Ireland, hereby gives Notice, that he is authorised to receive them in Payment of His Majesty's Duties, at the Rate of Twenty British Shillings each, being One Pound One Shilling and Eight Pence of the Currency of Ireland.

As to the other STERLING COINS of the Realm, he does not think it necessary to give any Notice, not being aware that any Doubt exists as to the Value of any of them, as fixed from time to time by the Proclamation of His Majesty and his Royal Predecessors, according to which he will of course receive them in Payment, as all the Subjects of this Realm are bound to do.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Collector.

Excise-Office, Waterford, Oct. 20, 1820.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SAMUEL KING, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 28s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 5 6	0 8 5	0 11 2
Two-Penny,	0 11 5	1 1 3	1 6 4
Four-Penny,	1 7 1	2 2 6	2 12 7
Six-penny,	2 2 6	3 4 1	4 3 4

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

Nov. 1. SAMUEL KING, *Mayor.*

KELP, POTASHES, &c.

JOSHUA & THOMAS MASON

HAVE ARRIVED TO THEM,

A CARGO OF PRIME NEW KELP,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE, WITH

Sixty Casks Montreal First Quality POTASHES,

And daily expect the Arrival of

TWENTY CASKS OF

YELLOW RUSSIA CANDLE TALLOW.

Waterford, 10th mo. 28th, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST.

THAT EXTENSIVE CONCERN,

IN CHARLES-STREET,

Lately in the Possession of Mr. Wm. Cherry.

Apply to William Kearney, Esq. or Rev. Francis Newport. March 10, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

Either in the Whole or in Divisions,

ABOUT 40 ACRES of the LANDS of ROCKSHIRE,

IN THE LIBERTIES OF WATERFORD,

Now in the possession of Mr. Richard Magrath.

Proposals will be received by Michael Dunn, Waterford—or by Benjamin Ball, jun. Esq. No. 7, Frederick-Street South, Dublin; if by Letter, post-paid.

September 6, 1819.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Dr. Lushington addressed the House in support of his Learned Friend, Mr. Denman. His speech lasted till the adjournment at three o'clock; but after the long account we have given of the very complete speech of Mr. Denman, we feel it unnecessary to insert that of Dr. Lushington, which was necessarily a review of the least important points of this very extensive case. We shall only say, that it was remarkable for its modesty and good sense; and that it commenced with an impressive expression of the speaker's indignation at having to combat a case which would have been scouted at the outset in the Courts where he practises; and to rebut evidence, the first exposure of which would have driven it out of those Courts, had it been ever entertained.

While Dr. Lushington was speaking, in consequence of a sign from Lord Liverpool, Lord Grey, Lord Grenville, and the Marquis of Lansdown, withdrew with him for about a quarter of an hour, and Lord Grey, on his entering the House, went immediately to Lord Holland, to whom he seemed to make some communication. When Dr. Lushington sat down, Earl Grey immediately withdrew the important notice of motion for the production of the evidence given before the Milan Commission, *as, from what had since transpired*, he found it unnecessary to make any farther inquiry on the subject.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.

The House met at the usual hour. Prayers were read at ten o'clock, and the names were then called over.

At half-past ten o'clock the Counsel were called in, and the Attorney-General proceeded as follows:—

My Lords—The defence of her Majesty having been closed, it is now my duty to address your Lordships. The case now before your Lordships is so important in its effects, and its result is expected with such strong anxiety, that I fear I shall be considered trespassing on your Lordships' indulgence, when I solicit your attention to the observations which I feel it my duty to offer. I say, I fear I shall be considered a trespasser, inasmuch as the last three days have been occupied by my Learned Friends on the part of her Majesty, and the subject has become trite and stale, and your attention must have become nearly exhausted. In occupying the time of your Lordships, I am sure I shall experience a latitude of indulgence equal to the extent of this long and difficult case. My Lords, no topic has been urged so frequently on the other side in favour of her Majesty as the great disadvantage under which her Majesty has had to defend herself from these charges; and yet these charges are said to be wholly unsupported. On the contrary, I shall shew, that her Majesty had advantages which no other accused ever had.—Her Majesty was made acquainted with the whole of the charges against her, all the evidence had been laid before your Lordships, and then she had whatever time she chose to ask for allowed her, to bring forward evidence to disprove the charges. I do hope, my Lords, that this extraordinary indulgence will never be adopted as a precedent in other cases: for I consider it would be extremely dangerous. Not only was her Majesty allowed whatever time she required, but funds unlimited, and every facility was given her to produce evidence in her favour. I say, my Lords, I hope that this case will not be drawn into a precedent; the danger would be extreme; for how easily, in the time allowed, would it be to draw from Italy perjured testimony by money and corruption? My Lords, her Majesty has had her defence brought before your Lordships, not under any disadvantage, but under circumstances the most favourable. She has had the rarest and most extraordinary talent and zeal in her behalf, and if her defence has failed, if the charges against her are not disproved, her Majesty cannot complain; the combined exertions of her legal advisers, if they had had evidence to meet the charges, could not have failed to have proved her innocence. I say, my Lords, if the combined talents of her advisers, such as never on any case before were called into action, have failed to prove her innocence, she cannot complain of the way in which her defence has been conducted. I have not, my Lords, nor is it my duty to appeal to your passions; that was for my Learned Friends to do, by their wonderful powers of declamation, and by their quotations from classic lore, and the beauties of antiquity. It is for me, my Lords, to calmly examine the facts of the case on which it will be for your Lordships to decide, regardless of the extraordinary epithets which have been so unsparingly introduced. It would be a waste of time for me to read over the preamble of the Bill. I shall proceed to facts, and I shall at first avail myself of the admissions made in the evidence for the defence, and in the speeches of her Majesty's Counsel, which alone, in my opinion, my Lords, fully establish the charges in the preamble of the Bill. My Lords, her Majesty's Counsel, who have boasted of the triumphant case of her Majesty, have been three weeks in bringing evidence to prove it, and six days in addressing your Lordships.—And, let it be recollected, that these admissions have been all extorted, and they not only have weakened the defence, but they have supported the Bill completely. The defence of my Learned Friends was most artful, I mean judicious; they took from the case isolated facts and commented on them, and argued, that if they were untrue, the whole were false and fabricated, as if the case stood entirely upon one or two facts merely. It would have been much better if my Learned Friends had gone upon the general charges, instead of particular facts. It will be my duty to show your Lordships the leading facts of the case, which are wholly uncontradicted; and while I call your Lordships' attention to them, I trust I shall have your most serious attention. First, my Lords, Bergami, of whom we have heard so much, was taken into her Majesty's service at Milan, in 1814—in a few short months he was raised from the situation of courier to the rank of chamberlain; and I know of no reason, motive, or pretence for this, unless it was to enable the parties to carry on the adulterous intercourse which is charged in this Bill; and I have not any doubt but I shall be able to prove to you that this was the cause of this strange promotion. Why were Bergami's relations introduced and he admitted to the table with her Majesty, but proofs of the charge? Under other circumstances, he might have been admitted to her Majesty's table without the least suspicion. Why, my Lords, was he covered with honours and titles, procured by her Majesty; for it is trifling to suppose they were procured by himself? Why was Bergami living in such familiar intimacy with her Majesty, even up to the moment that she arrived on the opposite shores; and then this man was not dismissed, but only retired for a time, he still remaining, no doubt, in her Majesty's service? These are facts which are admitted in evidence; they are uncontradicted; and with them, and what relate to the polacca, to which I soon shall call your Lordships' attention, are, in my opinion, complete proofs of her Majesty's guilt. Bergami was hired as a courier at Milan, and, under circumstances which I shall hereafter explain and comment upon, he accompanied her Majesty in that character to Naples; and here begins that evidence which is so strong and so clear, in support of the charges against the Queen.—You will observe, my Lords, how my Learned Friends compared the evidence which I brought in support of the Bill with my opening speech, and they inferred (a most strange and extraordinary inference, my Lords), that because some of the facts which I stated were not completely proved by the evidence which I brought, the whole was false and unsubstantiated. What a monstrous inference, my Lords!—My opening speech, you are, my Lords, to discard entirely from your minds and recollection. It was made merely to put your Lordships in possession of the general history of this case, and you will consider the facts sworn to without reference to my opening.—But, my Lords, I am surprised that such a strange argument should have been used by my Learned Friends;—for you know that the opening of her Majesty's case was unsupported in many instances by proofs; and, in fact, the evidence which they promised to bring forward, they were, for some reasons, afraid to lay before your Lord-

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat, after the usual preliminary formalities the Counsel were called in.

Mr. DENMAN resumed his address.—He was now naturally brought to the statement of that circumstance, from which the whole of the charges against her Majesty might have been said to have originated. He alluded to the engagement of an individual in her Royal Highness's household, whose name had been so frequently mis-stated in the course of these proceedings, as it was incorrectly introduced into the Bill. Bergami was taken into the service of her Royal Highness while at Milan, in the month of October, 1814. Undoubtedly he entered the service in a menial capacity. But it was impossible for any one to enter into any service with more credit, better and more deserved prospects of promotion, or fairer hopes of distinction. It appeared that the Austrian Chamberlain treated him on a footing of equality, as a person who, in the eventful period of 1814, had suffered in his fortunes, and had by the termination of the French Revolution been cut off from his former associations, and become reduced so as to be willing to take on himself the low situation which was then offered to him. The Marquis Gizlieghri had treated him as a Gentleman and his equal. Col. Olivieri had also spoken of him before their Lordships in the highest terms. From the situation of a Courier he was advanced while at Naples to that of Page, and though a Courier generally wore livery, the dress of a Courier to a person of Royal rank was rather to be considered as an uniform than a livery, in the ordinary sense of that word. He was promoted, as he (Mr. Denman) was observing, to the situation of Page, and before the year was completed, having been advanced to the post of *Escudier*, or Equerry, was appointed her Majesty's Chamberlain. He did not deny that it would have been highly proper, if practicable, for her Royal Highness to have advanced some person of high rank among the English Nobility to that station; but surely when her Royal Highness was suffering condemnation for not having done so, it was a little incumbent on her accusers to consider what means and opportunities she possessed for carrying such a plan into execution. Mr. Craven had proved, that about that period he was compelled to leave her Royal Highness, for the purpose of seeing his mother, who was dangerously ill. Sir William Gell had acknowledged, that hearing of the projected travels and voyages had alarmed him, on account of his ill state of health, and made him anxious to resign. Without, therefore, having passed over any persons of high rank, for none such had offered themselves, he did not know that she could have done better than to have conferred the situation upon a faithful, zealous, and courageous man, whom she had already distinguished. For it was one of the prerogatives of persons of her Royal Highness's rank, perhaps the noblest of all which they possessed, to be able to bestow honours on those beneath them; and however humble the previous station of him who became thus distinguished, his elevation became unquestionable from that moment; for of what use would be their prerogative if they had not the power to bestow honour on those whom they themselves might deem worthy of it? Therefore it was that he could admit nothing from Capt. Pechell's refusal to sit down at the same table with one whom he had before known in an inferior capacity. Perhaps Captain Pechell's judgment might with respect to himself have been right, and, at any rate, he was right in acting upon a judgment which he believed to have been correctly formed; but no individual could be disgraced, having by the favour of a Royal Personage been advanced in consequence of his supposed merits to a high situation, by the reflection that he had before discharged the duties of an inferior one with credit and fidelity. It had been proved by Sicard and several others, that it was necessary to her safety to have a faithful and courageous guard near her person. It was important to observe that Sicard himself at Naples thought it necessary to have some one to sleep in the cabinet nearest to the garden. Sicard thought fit to place Bergami there, without the smallest consultation with her Royal Highness, and it moreover appeared that Bergami had faithfully and honourably discharged the trust confided to him. His Learned Friend had asked repeatedly for some reasons for what he called the extraordinary promotion of Bergami. He (Mr. Denman) might answer all his questions by one sentence. He appealed to the knowledge of their Lordships, if that single merit of keeping the accounts clear, added to his ability in controlling the household, and his well-known fidelity, would not be enough to promote a man to such a situation in any Royal establishment? Sicard had admitted that he left her Royal Highness in consequence of her pecuniary affairs requiring a journey to England. He left her without appointing any one to discharge his important duties in his absence. Could any thing be more natural than the succession of Bergami, who had proved his ability to order the accounts, to regulate the household, and to give sure protection to her Royal Highness, to the situation left by Sicard? Let it never be forgotten, that Bergami was now proved to be a person of good manners, and that Sicard himself could not have been introduced into the service of her Royal Highness under circumstances warranting his promotion as fully as those of Bergami, who had occupied a high military station, which he had lost at the end of the war. Let it not be forgotten neither, that one of Bergami's duties as Chamberlain was to hire and dismiss the other servants, a circumstance which of itself would raise much malice against him. Accordingly, their Lordships had seen that there was not one of the discarded servants who had been hired to appear against her Majesty, who had not acknowledged some degree of pique, or displayed some latent desire of revenge against Bergami, either for withholding wages which they reckoned to be due to them, or for acts of alleged tyranny of himself or his brother, but in reality the sense of wrong by which they were animated appearing to be nothing more than the envy of the servants generally at seeing Bergami dignified with that promotion to which each of them might suppose himself to be more fairly entitled. But in no part of the evidence did it appear, either that Bergami did not deserve that promotion from his faithfulness, or that any individual of superior rank had offered to occupy that station, the duties of which he had discharged with so much credit to himself. It was one of the virtues of her Royal Highness, which had, unfortunately for her, been perverted, in common with all her virtues, to injurious conclusions, and turned into crimes against her, to have a fondness for young children. The child Victorine was put in her way at Genoa, and nothing could be more natural, with the affectionate disposition which her Royal Highness had, and under the circumstances by which the child was introduced to her (which were very different from those detailed by his Learned Friend on the other side), than for her Royal Highness to acquire for the child the affection of a mother. A similar circumstance had led to misfortunes similar to those under which her Majesty was now labouring in 1806. At that period it had led to a more serious charge, which was properly enough investigated, because there were possibilities surrounding that charge at that time, which could not attach to the present case. But to recur once more to Bergami's promotion: what so fit and so just as that his promotion should be publicly made known, that he should appear as her Chamberlain, and be introduced to the visitors? What would have been said if, on the contrary, he had been forced to skulk during the day in the kitchen, if he had never been introduced into the drawing-room, if he had never been called forth into her presence except for the gratification of guilty propensities? What would have been said, if on board the *Clorinda* she had acted distantly to Bergami—if she had said, "we must not let Capt. Pechell see our intimacy—we can enjoy our stolen bouts of lust, but we must hide from the observations of the English that licentious familiarity which we have not scrupled to indulge in the presence of the Italian servants?" So far was the publicity of Bergami's promotion from being an inference of guilt, that with any candid mind it would lead to a contrary conclusion. Another topic which had been exaggerated in the preamble of the Bill and the statement of the case, was, that of the honours and titles which were said to have been heaped by her Royal Highness, and at her request, upon Bergami. True it was that the title of Baron of Francini had been acquired for him. Their Lordships well knew that the Baronies of Sicily and Italy were different in effect from those the possession of which could be traced back to the field of Runnymede, and the heroic periods of our early history. Titles in those countries were to be purchased at a small expense. A few hundreds of Livres would create a Marquis, and the absence of titles in those countries to a man's name, were rather considered as a negative of rank than the possession of them a distinction of real honour. Their Lordships must be aware how titles were lavished upon English Gentlemen on the Continent. Most of his Learned Friends had been addressed from thence, in the extensive correspondence which they had been obliged to carry on, in the conduct of this case, as Lords or Dukes. His very respectable Friend, Mr. Vizard, her Majesty's Solicitor, having been addressed by a volunteer witness, who wished to testify in favour of the Queen, was styled "Count," and requested by the applicant to provide accommodations for him at a hotel as near as possible to his Lordship's palace. (*A laugh.*) Another great crime of Bergami was, his having introduced his relatives into the service of her Royal Highness. He could conceive nothing more natural in the conduct of a prudent and faithful person like Bergami. It did not appear that even down to the present moment her Majesty had any knowledge of the fact, that the stable-boy and other persons employed in menial capacities were the relations of Bergami; and if they had been placed in those situations by the *maitre d'hotel* alone, it had been very properly done. But if there had been no mystery, no concealment, in the appointment of Bergami himself—if that appointment were made, as he contended it was, prudently and properly, what became of the questions of his Learned Friend on that subject? Coming, then, to the period alluded to, from the time of her Royal Highness leaving Naples, to the time of her embarking on board the polacca—Bergami had then become her Royal Highness's Chamberlain, and it was the duty of his office to be near her person, and to attend her by night and by day, and that was done without the least attempt at disguise; and it was, therefore, rather too much from that fact alone to deduce the consequences which his Learned Friend had drawn from it. He recurred to this the more particularly, because there was one witness who had endeavoured to make out the fact of a criminal intercourse having taken place, and to fix the precise time at which it took place; that individual was Majocchi, and their Lordships would observe that it was not thought sufficient to prove the contiguity of the sofa to the bed in the polacca, but he was brought to depose to the particular fact. At page 26 of the minutes, their Lordships would find his testimony on the point: he stated that he had heard a noise which resembled the creaking of a bed, and then, with the ready talent for which he was so notorious, he had imitated the noise, from which their Lordships were to infer that a criminal connexion had at that time taken place. That was an instance of the powers of his ear, only to be equalled by the wonderful capacity of his eyes in the description which he had given of the scene at Naples, where, between sleeping and waking, he had observed her Royal Highness pass four times through his room to go to the chamber of Bergami. And from such evidence their Lordships were called upon to infer that the connection had taken place. But to look at that a little more particularly—Majocchi had stated that there was a sofa in the cabin where he slept; but, from the evidence of Petazzo, it appeared he slept in the hold, where there was a hammock regularly slung for him, and therefore there was a strong probability that he slept there, and not in the cabin. But on referring to Lieut. Hownam's evidence, it appeared there were only four sofas on board, two of which were lashed together in the Princess's room, and two were placed in the Countess Oldi's room, so that he must have got one of these sofas out of the cabin and placed it over his head to hear these sounds of which he spoke. He had alluded yesterday to the belief which Lieut. Hownam entertained, that Bergami slept under the tent; but Lieut. Flynn's belief did not at all accord with his, and looking at the evidence of Petazzo, who stated that "the bed of Bergami was in the dining-room on the deck, and was rolled up in the morning, but he had not seen if the bed was there or not," it was rendered very probable that Lieut. Flynn's supposition was correct. But there was another witness who corroborated that supposition, and who would no doubt be allowed to be a competent witness—he meant Demont, and therefore he did infer, as Lieut. Flynn had done, that the same arrangement of the beds took place on the homeward as on the outward passage. It would be a good deal to rest on Lieut. Hownam's belief, which was founded on hearsay, without recollecting also that from the same belief it would appear that other persons had also slept under the tent. What could be more natural than to suppose, when the weather was mild and temperate, that the female attendants slept with her Royal Highness; but when it was squally weather, and accidents might be apprehended, that some one of the male persons in her suite was also in attendance: and who, he would ask, was so proper a person as her Royal Highness's Chamberlain, in whose line of duty it more particularly lay? But it was said that Lieuts. Hownam or Flynn would have been equally efficient for the purposes of protection; but in case of a squall or the shipping of a sea, their attention would have been called elsewhere. In case of bad weather coming on, it would have been their duty to have taken charge of the vessel, a charge to which it was well known that British seamen were much more competent than Italian mariners; it was therefore necessary that the individual selected to be near her Royal Highness should not be liable to be called away on other duties. A great deal had been said about the bath in the cabin below, but what had been stated by the witness Majocchi was contradicted by Demont. A lady of 48, sailing on board of a polacre in the Mediterranean Sea, is in need of a bath; she chooses to have it in a small cabin, which it had been clearly proved could not contain the machine she was to bathe in; and because, forsooth, Bergami ordered a female servant to carry in linen to her Royal Mistress to dry with, therefore was it established beyond all doubt, that her Royal Highness must have enjoyed the bath in the presence of Bergami in the small cabin, where it could not be enjoyed at all! The next case stated, in the opening of his Learned Friend, was the circumstance of Sacchi's arriving at night, and seeing Bergami come out of the room of her Royal Highness. From that their Lordships might infer that something improper had passed between them. Without saying any thing at present as to the credibility of this witness, he would ask, how was the statement of the Attorney-General borne out by the evidence of Sacchi? His statement was (p. 430), that he returned at night; he went into the kitchen, and next into the ante-room, to see Bergami. He saw no one there, and proceeded to his bed-room, which was also empty, and the bed tumbled; he was then going away, when he heard a voice (which he knew to be Bergami's) ask "who is there?" To which he answered, "the courier from Milan." Bergami said it was not necessary to intrude into his room at that hour; and being asked from what room he (Bergami) came, he said he could not see, for it was dark. When asked where the door opposite to Bergami's room led, he said to other rooms, but he did not know to what rooms, nor whether one of them was the Princess's—nor, in short, where the Princess's room was at all. He would now, at the suggestion of his Learned Friend, return to the polacre, and direct their Lordships' attention to the size of the cabin occupied by her Royal Highness. At page 90, Majocchi had sworn that the room was six or seven feet—as far (as this witness expressed himself) as between the Bar where he was standing at the time and the first cross-bench (in the House of Lords), and in that room her Royal Highness was said to have taken the bath. He would here, however, observe, that this bath scene was one of the cases in which there was but a solitary witness to attest it. This led him to observe, that it might be worth while to make a catalogue of the cases, distinguishing those which were supported only by one witness, those which were supported by several witnesses, and those which were supported by no evidence at all.—There were in all sixteen overt acts alleged in the opening of the Attorney-General; of the first three, of which Naples was the scene—namely, the first, or bridal night, the masked-ball at the Theatre of St. Carlos, and the meeting on the Corridor, depended on the evidence of Mademoiselle De Mont alone.—The charge at Catania, proved by De Mont alone; that at Savona, not proved at all; the tent on shore, jointly proved by Majocchi and Demont; that at Ephesus, by Majocchi alone, and contradicted by others; Sacchi's story of his return from Milan and seeing Bergami near her R. Highness's ante-room, proved by himself alone; and the case of the bath by Demont alone. That Demont had not told the truth was, he thought, placed beyond a doubt, and he charged her with additional falsehoods towards her Royal Mistress; that she deceived his Learned Friends by the use of general terms in telling her story, when she ought and could have been more particular, if her object were not to deceive. It was true that Bergami and Vassali went to Inspruck about passports, that they returned between two and three o'clock in the morning. It was true that Demont left her bed, and the whole party was as speedily in motion as the unwisely suite of a Royal Personage would admit. The fact was, her Royal Highness was in her clothes on the bed till Bergami returned with the passport. There was a great deal of snow then on the ground; and Demont only put off her outer garment, though her Majesty still remained in her fur garment; yet Demont clung to the inference she wished to have drawn by using the expression that she was only "half-dressed." Her Royal Highness was clothed in a blue riding dress, close up to the neck and largely trimmed with fur, a dress not the best calculated to give facilities for criminal purposes. Perhaps a word or two might here be necessary with respect to her letters; they were said by his Learned Friends not to have been written in sincerity, as if their insincerity were to be made the grounds of her veracity. Could these letters be considered otherwise than as threats? "I am poor," she says, "suffering disgrace. Don't you commit the same mistake that I have. I am assailed by spies; Gentlemen from London have come to me with offers of a brilliant establishment, who only wish me to disclose those secret acts of her Royal Highness of which I am the dangerous depository." In answer to this threat, what was the conduct of her Royal Highness? Did she not shew she had no secrets of which she was afraid, that she had committed no acts requiring concealment? No steps were taken in consequence of these letters, nor was any thing further done until about twelve months after, when Sacchi took her to the Milan Commission. He would now proceed to the evidence of the Chevalier Vassali, to be found in page 957 of their Lordships' minutes. He hoped, also, in introducing Captain Vassali, that his having been a private soldier would cause no reflection on his moral character. A man of his gentlemanly manners must rise above such a situation—a situation he (Mr. D.) by no means considered as very humble. No one could go into any town on the Continent, without being told, on seeing a fine young man, or a man a little older, that he was one of the Guard of Honour of Bonaparte, or Josephine, or Maria Louisa, or of the Emperor of Austria, according to the towns into which they passed.—[Here Mr. Denman went at length into Vassali's account of the scene at Charnitz, which is, no doubt, in the remembrance of our readers.]—The next part of the case brought him to Carlsruhe. And here it was impossible not to look back at the sufferings of her Majesty, at the struggles she had undergone during the whole period of her married life. Calumnious rumours were insidiously circulated against her when she left this Country. She knew she was surrounded by those who were ready to destroy her; and still, of fifty different inns at which she stopped in the progress of her different journies, there was only one at which her conduct was at all impeached, and that by the respectable Pietro Cuchi and Barbara Kress. How, by any possibility, could their evidence be true? If an adulterous connexion were going on, would it be while a chambermaid was constantly attending? Would the linen employed have betrayed no symptom? On board the polacca there were no bed-clothes used, and would not the body linen have betrayed some connexion, if it had occurred? Was there an attempt to extract any such fact from Demont? No. Then what must be the inference? That it was not true. If they attempted to prove it true, they knew that they were liable to be contradicted, and they did not attempt it. At Carlsruhe the same attempts were made to destroy her Majesty as had been before attempted in other places. She was watched and spied after by all manner and conditions of persons. How came a Hanoverian Minister to Rome? What had a Protestant Ambassador to do at the Court of the Pope? Why was Ompteda there? For what reason, when a single question was put respecting Ompteda, did it become the signal to throw in an objection, and at once to close the mouths of the witnesses on that subject? Majocchi was instructed no doubt to say, that he did not know his name. Ompteda! the name was as foreign to him as that of one of the Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands.—When asked if he dined with her Royal Highness—he knew nothing about it. When asked if he had been on a visit with her Royal Highness—he did not know. Some one dined there, a Baron, but he knew nothing of his name. It was the same with Demont, though she knew the circumstances well. Neither she nor Majocchi ever heard of locks being picked, or of servants being suborned, until they came to their Lordships' Bar. He now begged leave to introduce William Carrington on this subject. And before he did so, could not help adverting to the great advantages it is said her Majesty's Counsel enjoyed during the course of this proceeding. William Carrington had no sooner left their Lordships' Bar, with the approbation, he was sure, of every honest man who heard him, than the Admiralty books were searched, his Captain called up to town, and every act of his life sifted with a minuteness of which he (Mr. D.) did not complain. He underwent the strictest cross-examination, and any thing more clear or more convincing was never drawn from any witness. Majocchi was instructed to deny all knowledge of Ompteda, tho' he was perfectly aware of his conduct and his baseness, as to say what indignation he felt at his corrupting the servants of his Royal Mistress, at his having brought them all into suspicion, and that he would kill him like a dog!—He now came to what was said to have occurred at Carlsruhe; and here he would point it out remarkably, shewing that not fewer than three Ministers were employed in sending this witness to England; and that one of those very Ministers, on her Royal Highness's arrival, had invited her to accept of his rooms at the Inn, which, the very moment she quitted, he returned to, and ran about busily examining every little circumstance which he thought could lead to even a suspicion of guilt. Now what had the witness (Kress) said in page 182, and the following pages? She described herself as having seen the Princess sitting on Bergami's bed, Bergami having his arm round her neck, which he let fall the moment the witness appeared: and here the remark which he had so often made again occurred—that each witness who is called to any particular point, so shaped his testimony, as that that part of the case rested only with himself. She could not recollect any conversation, or whether she had any; nor could she recollect her having gone to the Countess Oldi's room for the purpose of ascertaining whether she was there. At best, she was in doubt as to who was there; and when their Lordships took that circumstance, and the other fact, where she was contradicted, into consideration, they would, he was sure, see that, instead of this shewing any guilt on the part of her Royal Highness, it only manifested the incessant efforts which were made to adduce something which might affect her character. The exertions which were made to induce this woman to give her story were astonishing, and full proof of the efforts which he had just spoken of. She was taken to Hanover, and there questioned by one Ambassador; to Frankfort, and examined by another; and though she did not speak of a recompense, their Lordships would judge whether the compensation which she admitted was not sufficient for one of her description. The story of the gray cloak, which the witness said she saw one morning on Bergami's bed, and which she afterwards saw on her R. H. was allowed to rest upon her unsupported testimony. She spoke of having seen stains on the bed; but this part of her account was left isolated. They were not told whether this occurred before or after the alleged scene of her R. H. sitting on B.'s bed, nor was it, said to be before or after her having found the cloak. Their Lordships had it in evidence, that the utmost attentions were paid to, and parties made to receive this illustrious lady, who had been described as a destitute outcast from the society of her relatives; as a prostitute who had degraded herself, her rank, and her country, and who was no longer worthy to be continued in the enjoyment of the honours of her elevated station. Yet their Lordships found, that, so far from her Royal Highness shunning or being shunned by her illustrious friends and relatives on the Continent, she sought their society, and her company was sought by them. Their Lordships had the whole time of the evening accounted for, so that it was impossible the story of Kress could be true, unless, indeed, they could believe that Vassali had perjured himself, which he conceived no one who heard him could for a moment imagine. His Learned Friend had put some questions to Vassali, about the times and places of dining, particularly with the King at Munich, every day they remained there, and he accounted for them all in a satisfactory manner; and though he might not have been as minute in his recollection on this as on what took place at Carlsruhe, yet it was more natural that the latter should so possess itself on his mind, he having dined every day either with the Grand Duke or the Margravine there, then, was an end of the story of Kress. It was most completely upset by the most convincing evidence, and if there were no other circumstance to be adduced, this one would be sufficient to cast suspicion on the rest of the case. But if they effectually destroyed the testimony of Kress, the female waiter, what could be said with respect to that of the male waiter—this man who, thinking that something might be got by it, occupied himself in peeping through a key-hole—(a most happy employment for a person of his honourable profession)—where he saw Bergami, 4 or 5 mornings out of the six which he said they remained at Trieste, coming in a sort of undress from the room of her R. H.? What should be said of this waiter, who, speculating in the profitable trade of a witness, adventured to England to try his fortune in that character? But he would not describe him; if their Lordships forgot the man, they would never forget his Learned Friend's (Mr. Brougham's) portrait of him. It was remarkable, that the only two witnesses who spoke to such acts as this Pietro Cuchi, had described were not only unsupported in their statements, but actually contradicted themselves.—This man spoke positively to her Royal Highness's remaining at the inn for six days; but on this part of the subject no question was asked of De Mont or Sacchi. Cuchi swore positively he could not be mistaken as to the length of time being six days, though he could not recollect whether a Sunday was one of them. His account was, that through a small hole in the wainscot—a secret place which could not be visible to any person within the dining-room—he saw all the circumstances which he describes. He saw this walking from the room of the Princess by Bergami, four or five times. He saw the parties conversing familiarly every day of the six they remained. Now it was most true that her Royal Highness remained only one night at Trieste. He, however, as a lawyer, would not press this subject further. It would hereafter come on in another place—for her Majesty's Counsel did not think they could perform their duty if they did not place the perjuries of this waiter in such a light as that they must receive their deserts. If he were to be found in Cotton garden, at the proper time—if he should not (imitating the example of Rastelli) have gone off to quiet the fears of his anxious relatives on the Continent—if, he repeated, he were to be found in Cotton-garden at the proper time, her Majesty's Counsel owed it to her Majesty, they owed it to the human race, to show that such wretches as this could not by wilful and corrupt perjury impeach the character of the Realm, and be allowed to escape with impunity. He referred their Lordships to page 634, where they would find the evidence of Carlo Forti, the witness who attended on the journey from Rome to Senegaglia, as courier to her Royal Highness, being himself on horseback during the whole journey. So far, therefore, from this Sacchi having had an opportunity of drawing the window curtains of the carriage in which her Royal Highness travelled, he did not even attend on that occasion. Even Demont, who had such accurate information and knowledge of every motion of Sacchi, was never asked if Sacchi rode as courier on that journey. He must here state, that, as to there being any doubt about time, he had but to state that there was only one journey from Rome to Senegaglia performed by her Royal Highness. The Learned Counsel went on to enumerate the different witnesses who had given their evidence in corroboration of Carlo Forti; and detailed the evidence given by each to that effect. He referred particularly to the testimony of Colonel Olivieri and Count Vassali; so that it appeared this Sacchi swore to having witnessed a most indecent scene, which, from the nature of it, it was even impossible could have happened. What became of those stories about the Princess and Bergami's conversations; and of that improper conduct of her Royal Highness at the Barona, which was supposed to have disgusted numerous persons of rank who were witnesses of it? And why were none of these persons called? It next appeared that her Royal Highness had related to Demont that she (the Princess) had been refused to be admitted as a member of the Cassino, at Milan. Setting aside the improbability of a person of her exalted rank being refused such an honour, whether it was so or not, still there was a different solution for it, if true, than that attempted to be given to it.—It was known that she was the wife of the Prince Regent of this Kingdom; it was known that she was his persecuted, condemned, exiled wife; a wanderer on the face of the earth, because she had no home in that country which had become her own—because those who had before carried her triumphantly through the attacks of her enemies were now ranged in their ranks; and it was from these circumstances that might be drawn a different reason for such an occurrence than that it proceeded from any heartfelt disapprobation of this Illustrious Person's conduct.—He passed over that host of Italian witnesses, together with the host of improbable and insignificant facts sworn to by them. He next adverted to the story about the figures of Adam and Eve, and he asked whether any man could look at that exploded story now without redoubled feelings of disgust, not at the tale itself, but at the foul charge. He then touched upon the evidence of Antonio Bianchi, p. 397, respecting the bathing of her Royal Highness and Bergami in the river Brescia. It appeared that these parties took a boat and went upon the lake, where they were in the water together, when they espied him and four gentlemen coming—upon which they ran away, got into their boat, and sailed down the river, he supposed to the Lake of Como. Now, it so happened that this river Brescia was a cataract, which was either quite dry, or was a torrent admitting of no navigation by any boat. This they had upon the testimony of Captain Hownam, page 985. This fact showed the unparalleled impudence of the deponents in coming forward with such stories to insult the English Public. The story was a good one in itself, and looked very well upon paper, until it appeared that the place fixed on as the scene of action was such as it was neither possible to bathe in, nor to sail about. Why, he asked, if there were only four persons who witnessed this was there only a single one called. Another witness had sworn, that in taking the Princess and Bergami to Como, he saw them kissing no less than four times; this was even oftener than Majocchi and Demont had sworn to have seen it in three years: but the boatman he called, who had the best opportunity of observing the conduct of the parties, gives a direct contradiction to the statement. Sacchi has sworn that he assumed the name of Count Milani in consequence of the Dover riots; yet he is proved to have gone by that name twelve months before they occurred, and when no one dreamed of the present trial but those who were collecting the materials for it. Before he proceeded further, he wished to be understood as to the light in which he viewed the Milan Commission. At the head of that Commission was Mr. Cooke, a Gentleman of whom he had heard nothing but what gave him a disposition to respect him, until he accepted the office which this Commission imposed upon him. He was a great lawyer, a man of great science in the research; but he confessed that he looked upon Mr. Cooke as the last man who was qualified for such an office. There never was any one less qualified for sifting evidence, or for detecting falsehood in a willing witness, or of checking those under him from overstraining their duties. As to Col. Browne, as he was a military man, he could hardly be expected to give any useful assistance. The only efficient Commissioner was Mr. Powell; it was he who had been able to get evidence, by the compulsory power which he possessed, Colonel Brown using his influence with the Foreign Courts to assist him. Thus the Attorney formed the sole Commissioner. Employing Rastelli as a courier to this Commission, was enough to disqualify him as a witness; but when the advantage was considered, which he must expect from being employed to obtain evidence, would any one say he ought to have been a witness? But the most important fact connected with Rastelli was that he, a witness, who had stated the most infamous fact with which the Princess was charged—that he, the agent, courier, and clerk of the Milan Commission—that he, whose testimony had laid him so completely open to a prosecution for perjury, which should have been instituted—that he, after a pledge given that no witnesses should be withdrawn, had been sent to Milan to pick up new facts, suborn new witnesses, and thus bolster up a case which the Prosecutors found had completely failed. The not being able to examine this man at the time he was called was an irreparable injury to her Majesty.

Mr. Denman here retired for half an hour.—He then resumed, and alluded to the statement given in evidence, that her Majesty, at a theatre at the Villa d'Este, had played *Columbine*, and that Louis Bergami played *Harlequin*. The characters of *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, as played in Italy, were widely different from those played in England. In England they were lovers; but in Italy they were not so represented on the stage. They were speaking parts in Italy; in England they were not. In Italy, the *Harlequin*, which in that country was called *Harlequino*, was generally the valet of the lover in the harlequinade; and the *Columbine*, which was called *Busara*, was the servant of the female. There was no love affair, and no freedoms whatever, passing between them. He would here admit, that there might be too great a disposition in her Majesty to enjoy the innocent pleasures of life with those by whom she was surrounded; but it was only her wish to make all around her cheerful and happy; and although he admitted this familiar intercourse of her Majesty with her suite, he contended that she had never, by any act, lost that title to respect and deference, not only from her servants, but which all honest men ever would pay to a female of her exalted rank, possessing her manifold virtues. With respect to the Milan Commission, his Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham) had not charged it with a conspiracy to suborn witnesses; but he had said, that, supposing such a conspiracy to exist, it would exhibit all the symptoms and indications which arose from the acts of that Commission. If they showed that all that had been done could only be accounted for in the light of a conspiracy, they had made a better case against those who prosecuted her Majesty, than those prosecutors themselves had been able to fabricate, though armed with unbounded resources and unlimited power. Whatever might be the effect produced hereafter by the course which had been adopted, no doubt could possibly be entertained of its mischievous and fatal tendency now; for the most innocent transactions of life, polluted by calumny, had been mixed up and involved with the most atrocious crimes; and even if it had been proved that the Illustrious Defendant was guilty, there might be lurking in the minds of the Public, that dangerous casuistry which was ever ready to set up the vices of one party as a counterbalance to those of the other—and which, in his opinion, was productive of the most deplorable consequences to the moral character of the Nation. He then characterised the Sacchis, the Rastellis, the Demonts, and others, as the best possible witnesses that could be got to sustain such a charge as this. In his opinion, with the immense powers possessed by the Milan Commission (of the nature of which they were yet ignorant), no individual more unfit to hunt out the truth could be found than Rastelli. When that person came with his new recruits, with his new regiment of spies and perjurers, his labours would be ineffectual. But they (the Queen's Counsel) had been assured, that a large allowance would be granted on account of the absence of this individual. No allowance could place them in the situation they would have reached had he been forthcoming. The impression through his means had gone forth; it was on the minds of men, and nothing could erase the impression. What other compensation then could they have? Would their Lordships strike out part of the evidence of other witnesses? Of Ragazoni? he was gone already. Of Maoni? his testimony was destroyed. Of the mason, with his view of Adam and Eve and the fig leaves? he was finished before. In short, if they were permitted to take a compensation of this sort, there would be the utmost difficulty, so entirely had the evidence for the charge been annihilated, to find any thing worthy of being struck out. The Learned Gent. next took up the evidence of the Queen's witness, Filippo Pomi, which he described as throwing a true light upon all the machinery of the Milan Commission.—Pomi showed them the manner in which Rastelli asked him to become a witness against the Princess; and no doubt, he took the same means with others. Pomarti, another witness such as he was, stated that he had been seduced, by a man whom he did not know, to commit a breach of trust, and having abstracted the papers confided to his care, was paid by Vimercati for betraying his employer, to the amount of about 390 or 400 francs. Was this denied? The Learned Counsel then spoke in severe terms of the absence of Col. Browne, who had acted as commissioner, attorney, and collector of witnesses. He then proceeded to comment on the improbability of Lieut. Hownam, who was the protege of her Royal Highness, presuming to give her advice: if he had declared this to Capt. Briggs, it was one of those confidential communications which are usually confined to the quarter deck. It was a matter of surprise that his Learned Friend did not make Lord Guilford, Lord Glenbervie, Lady Charlotte Lindsay, Mr. Craven, and Sir William Gell, witnesses to support the Bill. Dr. Holland, who so often dined at the table of her Royal Highness, doubtless had an opportunity of observing her conduct, yet he was not called. Those witnesses have given the lie to the charge of public licentiousness and adulterous intercourse. It was clearly proved there was nothing in Bergami's behaviour to the Princess, or any other individual, which led the most scrutinizing observer to conclude that an indecent familiarity had been tolerated. They had done more than they could be fairly called upon to do in an English Court of Justice, when they condescended to give any answer to the charges made by such witnesses as were brought against them. He was aware that it would be expected he should say something on the subject of the witnesses they had not called.—Every Prosecutor was bound to lay before the Jury all the evidence; but what could be said of a prosecutor who put forth a *prima facie* case, and refused to call witnesses who, from the situations in which they stood, must have been considered material witnesses? With what face could his Learned Friend call on the Queen's Counsel to produce witnesses, when they themselves had been so cautious in calling them? The cross-examination of his Learned Friend, the King's Attorney-General, was conducted upon a system which made it an act of imprudence to expose any witness to the test, unless the individual was known to possess the greatest firmness. If the nerves of a witness shook in a tribunal like that, and he was misled by forgetfulness or the delusion of memory, he was lost. Under such circumstances who could venture to expose one more witness than the case required? There is one topic [continued Mr. Denman] on which it is impossible for me not to comment. The conduct of her Majesty has been said to furnish an inference in support of the charges. Let the Defence stand or fall by that test; and I ask whether it is impossible for a person so degraded, in the first place, to have turned away all her servants, at the moment when they had possessed themselves of the most important and damning secrets, and afterwards to have proceeded in the low attachment, the disgusting debauchery, with an individual who had been elevated for the most criminal purposes, in defiance of all the principles with which human nature was ever acquainted? It is one of the consequences of such an infatuation, that it destroys all worldly considerations—

"*Not Cæsar's Empress would I deign to prove.*"

And, if so, would her Majesty not have been willing to hide her head in any part of the Continent, in the enjoyment of that luxurious profusion, in which she had been tempted, by offers from this Country, to continue even with great splendour? Would she not have been anxious to retire to Pesaro, or to the Lake of Como, & there to expend on her favourite the vast income to be appropriated to her use? Is it possible to believe, that, after the loss of all that makes life dear and character valuable—after vice and profligacy had become her daily habits, that her Majesty would have sprung to this Country, irritated and stung by nothing but this detestable accusation? Look, my Lords, at the conduct of her nameless and unseen Prosecutor, and then at the conduct of my Illustrious Client. For a series of years she has been the object of unceasing persecution. The death of her only daughter was immediately followed by this frightful conspiracy. The decease of her last remaining protector succeeded not long afterwards. It was announced to her, not in the language of kind respect, or even of decent condolence, but in a shape which forestalled the decision of Parliament upon this great question. Cardinal Gonsalvi was the instrument of stripping her of her rank, and of depriving her of those honours to which her station in society laid claim. Her title as Princess Caroline of England was stated on the face of her passport; and the first transaction of this new reign, in which even traitors were spared and felons pardoned, was the most illegal and unchristian act yet recorded in the annals of the British monarchy. To the Queen it is no new reign of peace and amnesty, but the commencement of a prosecution in which malignity and falsehood were united for her destruction. Her name was excluded from the Liturgy; but, when it was forbidden that the prayers of the People should be offered up for her, their hearts made a full compensation for that odious exercise of unjust authority. Under such circumstances, what shall we say to the Bill before the House? As a Divorce Bill, it exists no more; the mere fact, that the crime imputed was committed six years ago, dismisses it with contempt; and the fact of the letter of license, written so recently after the marriage ceremony was performed, is of itself an answer to any claim on the part of the husband. But it is a bill of pains and penalties—a bill of degradation, dethronement, and disgrace; and if your Lordships shall determine to proceed against this persecuted and injured woman, it is at your p— (pausing for a word) p—leasure to do so. But sure I am your honour, as peers—your justice, as judges—and your feeling, as men—will compel you to take part with the oppressed, instead of giving the victory to the oppressor! I was about to observe that there were certain individuals who had not been called—simply for this reason—that our case is already proved. We have often heard of challenges and defiances; we have been told that Bergami might be called to the bar, to state that the whole charge was a fiction; but this is one of the unparalleled circumstances of this extraordinary case. From the beginning of the world no instance is to be found where an individual charged with adultery has been called to disprove it. Yet, for the first time, we are to be compelled to put him to his oath! The answer is in a word—there is either a case against us, or there is no case: if there is no case, there is no occasion for us to call this witness; and if there be a case, no man would believe the supposed adulterer, when he was put forward to deny the fact. In such a case, I firmly believe the feelings of mankind would justly triumph over the strictness of morality; and that a witness so situated would be held more excusable to deny upon his oath so dear a confidence, than to betray the partner of his guilt. Surely, for the sake of dragging forward such a witness, the principles of our nature, and of the heart of man, are not to be repealed even upon this occasion, to which so many principles have been made the sacrifice. We have heard of the distinction between a Queen of grace and favour, and a Queen of right and law; but her Majesty has been taught, by bitter experience, the wider difference between a husband of affection and guardianship, and a husband of jealousy and persecution! After all ties, divine and human, have been broken upon his part, he still thinks it possible to exact, from the alienated and injured object before you, the most scrupulous attention, not only to the substantial virtues of her sex, but to the most insignificant appearances of feminine decorum. Let me ask you, then, what is it that can justify you in passing such a bill? Without looking to the principle, I say that there is not one page of evidence in this whole volume to warrant you in giving it your sanction. I know that rumours are afloat of the most injurious character. We have heard, and hear daily, with alarm, that there are persons, and these not of the lowest condition, and not confined to individuals connected with the public press—not even excluded from your august assembly, who are industriously circulating the most odious and atrocious calumnies against her Majesty. Can this fact be? and yet can we live in the world, and not know it to be a fact? We know, that if a juryman, upon such occasion, should be found to possess any knowledge on the subject of inquiry, we should have a right to call him to the bar as a witness. "Come forward," we might say, "and let us confront you with our evidence; let us see whether no explanation can be given of the fact you assert, and no refutation effectually applied." But to any man who could even be suspected of so base a practice as whispering calumnies to judges, distilling leprous venom into the ears of jurors, the Queen might well exclaim, "Come forth, thou slanderer, and let me see thy face! If thou wouldst equal the respectability of even an Italian witness, come forth and depose in open Court! As thou art, thou act worse than an Italian assassin! because, while I am boldly and manfully meeting my accusers, thou art planting a dagger unseen in my bosom, and converting thy poisoned stiletto into the semblance of the sword of justice." I would fain say, my Lords, that it is utterly impossible that this can be true; but I cannot say it, because the fact stares me in the face; I read it even in the public papers; and had I not known of its existence, in the dignity of human nature I would have held it impossible that any one, with the heart of a man, or with the honour of a peer, should so debase his heart and degrade his honour! I would charge him as a judge—I would impeach him as a judge—and, if it were possible for one of the Blood Royal to descend to a course so disgraceful, I should fearlessly assert, that it was far more just that such conduct should deprive him of the right of his succession, than that all the facts alleged against her Majesty, even if true to the letter of the charge, should warrant your Lordships in passing this bill of degradation and divorce. There are persons who have had an opportunity of reading a vast variety of depositions against the conduct of the Queen. To these noble individuals I may distinctly say, "You, at all events, must vote for an acquittal. I know nothing of the facts brought before your Secret Committee, but I know that it is impossible for any rational or honourable man to have presented such a case as has been proved at the Bar, as a ground for degrading and dethroning the Majesty of England." The facts proved before that Committee must have been of a far more grave, more disgusting, and more infamous description; and whether they have been proved, or whether the witnesses, publicly examined, have not dared to swear up to their original depositions, I am confident that the Committee never meant it to go forth, that a case not of key-holes and chamber-pots, but of notorious and undeniable guilt, ought to be the ground-work of this public prosecution. What the boatmen on the Lake of Como may have said to those who were gaping wide for slander, I know not; what reports may have been circulated by her enemies, I know not; what the result would have been, had the facts stated been established, I know not; but I do know, that they have not been proved—that they are false, calumnious and detestable. I say one word more to your Lordships—I know that a supposition prevails that a spirit has gone abroad, dangerous to the Constitution and Government. I have heard it said, that a spirit of mischief was actively at work among the friends of her Majesty; but the same person who uttered that memorable expression in a few weeks was obliged to admit that it was false, because the truth could not be concealed, that the whole of the generous population of England had enlisted themselves with ardor on the side of the innocent and the injured. At the same time, it is possible that both may be true; the sound and middling classes of Society may feel acutely for the situation of her Majesty; and there may be, also, some apostles of mischief lurking in a corner, meditating a blow at the Constitution, and ready to avail themselves of an opportunity for open violence. If that be so, the generous sympathy to which I have alluded would be aggravated by a verdict of guilty; while those mischievous and disaffected men would deprecate nothing half so much as to see your Lordships, in the face of the power of the Crown, venturing to pronounce a verdict of acquittal for a Defendant so prosecuted. If your minds are satisfied that all that has been said is scattered "like dew-drops from the lion's mane," you will never hold yourselves justified in pronouncing a verdict contrary to the evidence, because your conduct may be imputed to the dread of a mob; or, to use the jargon of the day, which I detest, the apprehension of a radical attack. Before I conclude, I must be permitted to say, that, during the whole of this proceeding, the highest gratification resulting to my mind has been, that with my learned friend I have been joined upon this great occasion. We have fought the battles of Morality, Christianity, and civilized society throughout the world; and, in the language of the dying warrior, I may say,

"*In this glorious and well-foughten field*
"*We kept together in our chivalry.*"

While he was achieving the immortal victory, the Illustrious triumph, and protecting innocence and truth, by the adamantine shield of his prodigious eloquence, it has been my lot to discharge only a few random arrows at the defeated champions of this disgraceful cause. The House will believe me when I say, I witnessed the display of his surprising faculties with no other feelings than a sincere gratification that the triumph was complete—and admiration and delight, that the victory of the Queen was accomplished. This is an inquiry, my Lords, unprecedented in the history of the world: the down-sitting and up-rising of this Illustrious Lady have been sedulously and anxiously watched; she uttered no word that had not to pass through this severe ordeal. Her daily looks have been remarked, and scarcely even her thoughts escaped the unparalleled and disgraceful assiduity of her malignant enemies. It is an inquisition, also, of a most solemn kind. I know nothing in the whole race of human affairs, nothing in the whole view of eternity, which can even remotely resemble it, but the great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed!

"*He who the sword of Heaven will bear*
"*Should be as holy as severe!*"

And if your Lordships have been furnished with powers, which I might almost say scarcely Omniscience itself possesses, to arrive at the secrets of this female, you will think that it is your duty to imitate the justice, beneficence, and wisdom of that benignant Being, who, not in a case like this, where innocence is manifest, but when guilt was detected and vice revealed, said—"If no accuser can come forward to condemn thee, neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more."

A pause of some moments occurred after Mr. Denman had concluded—when

Mr. Brougham inquired, if the other side intended to reply by more than one Counsel?

The Attorney-General answered, that it was his intention to avail himself of the assistance of his Learned Friend the Solicitor-General.

Mr. Brougham then said he should request the assistance of his friend, Dr. Lushington, to-morrow morning.

Adjourned at 4 o'clock.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Some very striking and unexpected circumstances have occured on the Trial of the Queen, which we shall here lay before our Readers. The *Globe* of Friday contained the following statement:—

"His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, accompanied by Colonel Addenbroke, paid a visit yesterday to the Queen at Brandenburgh House.—Being informed that her Majesty was ill, his Royal Highness did not alight from his carriage, but Colonel Addenbroke entered the house, and had an interview with Lady Ann Hamilton, to whom he communicated the purpose of the visit.—He stated the circumstances, arising out of the peculiar situation of his Royal Master, which had imposed upon him the painful necessity of not seeking an opportunity to pay his dutiful respects to Her Majesty on her arrival in this country.—The case of Her Majesty being now closed, his Royal Highness felt himself relieved from that necessity. He had read and studied the proceedings against Her Majesty with the most deep, anxious, and profound attention, and he had seized the first moment to repair to Her Majesty to express his firm and clear conviction of her innocence, arising from an attentive perusal of the evidence, and to congratulate her upon her triumphant refutation of the foul charges which had been preferred against her. This visit was totally unexpected, and Her Majesty being really ill from excessive anxiety and the fatigue of the preceding day, his Royal Highness, on being rejoined by Colonel Addenbroke, returned home, where he had scarcely arrived when he received a letter from Her Majesty, requesting to see him at one o'clock this day at Brandenburgh House. The Prince is known to possess a generous and feeling heart, and with a mind so disposed to the milder sympathies of our nature, it may now be seen how sincerely he must have deplored, that circumstances should have imperiously required of him to withhold from Her Majesty in her sufferings the solace of his protection and friendship. It is possible that even this mark of his attention may expose this generous Prince to misrepresentations and jealousies, in a quarter to which he must feel himself strongly bound by gratitude and affection; and perhaps even his own fair fame, and the remembrance of one with whose cherished name the Public still love to unite him, may not, for this dreadful offence, be sufficient to shield him from the calumnies of the miscreants whose trade is detraction; but the Public, while they acknowledge the propriety of his reserve on the great point now pending, will honour the motives that led him to encounter the chance of evil, that he might by one act of generous attention pour the balm of consolation on the wounded heart of this unhappy Queen. This noble and manly determination of his Royal Highness, while it gratifies Her Majesty's feelings, may also assist in confirming her triumph. The Prince is allowed to possess a head as clear as his heart is pure, and in forming an estimate of the present case, he has the advantage of a perfect acquaintance with foreign manners. His judgment, therefore, thus decidedly pronounced, and under such circumstances, cannot fail to make a deep impression upon the public mind, and have a powerful influence in Her Majesty's favour. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the Court Circular is not correct in stating, that the Prince went to visit Her Majesty yesterday in consequence of having heard she was ill. His Royal Highness was not aware of her illness. His visit was, on Her Majesty's part, totally unexpected, and it had for its sole object the noble and generous purpose which we have related."

The same Journal of Saturday has the subjoined paragraph:—

"The circumstances of Prince Leopold's visit to Her Majesty were correctly stated in the *Globe* of yesterday. His Royal Highness went to Brandenburgh House on Thursday to express his firm conviction of Her Majesty's innocence, and congratulate her upon her triumphant defence. Her Majesty was ill, and the visit being unexpected, some preparation was necessary to compose her spirits for an interview of such deep and poignant interest. His Royal Highness returned without having seen Her Majesty, but, as stated in the *Globe* of yesterday, he had scarcely reached home when he received a letter from Her Majesty, requesting to see him at Brandenburgh House yesterday, at one o'clock. The Prince obeyed Her Majesty's commands, and repaired yesterday at the appointed hour to Brandenburgh House. It must have been an interview of tears. How many painful remembrances must at such a moment have wrong their hearts! There is a sympathy in their sorrows, for both mourn by the same calamity the withering of their best and brightest hopes."

The proceedings in the Lords on Friday were interrupted by the following occurrence. As the Attorney-General was about to withdraw for a short time,

"Mr. Denman requested his Learned Friend would not retire for a few minutes, as Mr. Brougham had an important communication to make to their Lordships; he was in a room adjoining, and he had sent for him:—

"THE BARON OMPTEDA.

"Mr. Brougham immediately appeared at the bar, and stated, that he had a most important communication to make to the House. Since their Lordships had met, the original letters from the Baron Ompteda had been put into his hands, written and signed J. D. Ompteda, addressed to part of the Household of her Royal Highness, for the purpose of seducing the servants, and to procure from them false evidence against Her Majesty. He had a witness in attendance to prove the hand-writing, and if permitted would call him to the bar. (*Loud cries of "hear, hear—order, order!"*)

"The Attorney-General. There never was such an application made before; it is quite unprecedented.

"The Earl of Liverpool was far from saying, that the communication ought not to have been made to their Lordships, but he did not think the time it was made the most proper.