

under circumstances most fatal to the moral character of the Country. He conjured them to reflect on the consequences in all their various bearings. Her Majesty could not retire from the Bar as a humble individual, to be amalgamated with and lost sight of among the mass of society. She would still be Queen of this Country, while in the opinion of so many of their Lordships her character was tainted with crimes of the most heinous description. The straight forward course was the wisest for their Lordships to pursue. If they believed her guilty, they would do morally right in going on with the Bill. (Hear, hear!) He had too much reliance on the good sense of the Country, to think that there were any consequences threatened from passing the Bill, either fatal or prejudicial. The Noble Earl opposite (Grey) had spoken of the clamorous out of doors, and of the endeavours made by the detestable to turn it to the furtherance of their evil designs. Undoubtedly this was true; and every public event was taken advantage of by those who were anxious to ruin and destroy; but this must not prejudice the cause of the Queen. Would to God that her Majesty had kept clear of all parties, and that her answers to Addresses had been more judicious. Would it not have been better, that, in her answer to the first Address presented to her, she should have expressed her reliance on her innocence, but at the same time, declared that she would not give any countenance to party politics. The Noble Lord then proceeded to notice a remark of a Noble Earl opposite, on the impropriety of his speaking on this question; but he had fogged, in similar cases, and in cases of impeachment, that Members of Administration, who had been managers of the impeachment, had never thought of withholding the declaration of their opinion. "And (said the Noble Earl), in a great public question like the present, I will never relinquish the right which I possess as a British Peer to declare my opinion, and to support it by my vote, and leave to the Country to judge of my sincerity. I hope, in this great question, neither fear, affection, influence, nor faction, will have any share in our decision, but that from the bottom of his heart each Peer will vote according to the evidence. You, my Lords, stand before the great tribunal of public opinion; the Public have confidence in your Lordships, and if you give an honest vote, whatever that vote may be, the Public will situately do you the justice to believe you sincere. Allusion has been made to the Judges of the land; but I feel great satisfaction that this important trial has taken place in their presence. In regard to the vote I shall give, I rely on the public opinion to do me the justice to believe it sincere. My desire is to do justice with mercy, and not to visit the illustrious Individual with more severity than is necessary. It is my desire, and I am sure it is the desire of your Lordships, to do justice to the Crown, to the Queen, and to the Country."

Lord Anson wished that the Bill could be withdrawn, and that some mode of taking the sense of the House, as to the guilt or innocence of the Queen, could be adopted without involving her in the penalties of the Bill. On these grounds he gave his vote against the second reading of the Bill. Lord Falkland felt much reluctance in addressing their Lordships, after the display of eloquence and talent which he had witnessed; but, however inferior he felt himself in ability, he would not yield to any one in an anxious wish to discharge his duty. The question of guilt, or not guilty, was said to be the only one to decide; but with him there were other objections, and he confessed he had great objections to the penal part of the Bill. He might be told that the Committee was the most proper time to move the rejection of any clause; but he would now state what he had great objections against, the Divorce clause, and if it was intended to pass the Bill in its present state, he would vote against it. He was not ignorant, that if the Queen was guilty, it was an offence against the State; but the Queen must have the rights of every married woman. He would gladly have heard from the Noble Earl (Liverpool), or some other Peer, who were best informed, how the difficulties of passing the Bill without the Divorce clause were to be got rid of. If it was intended to pass the Divorce clause, he would oppose the second reading of the Bill. The Earl of Harrowby said, that although he was one of the Peers who voted for this inquiry, and had of course consented to the Divorce clause in the Bill, yet, if it came to be a question in the Committee, he would vote against that clause; he would vote against that enactment which went to divorce her Majesty. The Earl of Lauderdale rose to explain. As some allusion, he conceived, had been made to him, he would observe, that should the Bill go into a Committee, he would wish to be heard against the Divorce Clause. Lord ELLERBOROUGH: My Lords, having been a Member of the Secret Committee, I decided that an inquiry into the conduct of the Queen was essential, and that this inquiry was the best mode of passing the Bill, and being now of opinion that it would be highly detrimental and injurious to the public interest to proceed farther, I wish to state the reasons for my opinion. The Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack has said no one can vote for the Bill who is not convinced that the advantages intended by it have been proved, and I will add, that it is not necessary to believe the Queen innocent to justify any Peer in voting against the Bill. The Noble and Learned Lord has said, "Be just and fear not." I will add, "Be just as well as just." The solemn inquiry into the conduct of the Queen has taken place, and we are now arrived at that point to which it becomes our duty to adopt such measures, considering the evidence that has been produced, may be just to

the parties, and most conducive to public morals and public safety. When I voted for an inquiry into the conduct of the Queen, I certainly expected that her guilt would have been proved as evident, so clear, so incontrovertible, that it would be impossible not to vote for the Bill. I also thought that public opinion would be so generally in favour of passing an inquiry into her conduct, and that the public voice would call upon us to pass the Bill. I cannot declare the Queen innocent; but I cannot consent to say she is guilty. Several allegations against the Queen have been proved, and several have not been proved, and I cannot give my vote for the Bill when a great part of the evidence has failed. I must admit that I feel great new hesitations in passing any Bill against which there is in the public mind a great and almost universal objection. I certainly regret this feeling in the public mind. This is a great question of public morals and of national character, one that is calculated to make an impression on the public mind, by fixing infamy on guilt. I considered the situation in which the Queen stands with the Public, to pass this Bill would be deemed an act of such violence, that it would not produce the necessary effect, but a reaction. I vote against the Bill, because I think it would be injurious in its consequences; but I must, at the same time, observe, that we should not suffer the conduct of her Majesty, as reported at our Lordships' Bar, to pass without a record. A Queen of England is exalted above all the rest of her sex. We neither require talents nor exertions from her; but she is required to be a model of female virtue! But there is no man of any party, who has heard the evidence, but must come to this opinion, that the Queen is not a woman who will sink in the least to resemble, or to be compared to, her daughters to imitate. (Hear! from the Duke of Clarence.) But, although we do not pass this Bill, another means of expressing our opinion remains to us. Nothing is more natural than to address the Crown against public functionaries, and I would suggest, as a precedent for our Lordships' record for not proceeding in this Bill. From the evidence of the Queen's witnesses, and the natural inferences which are to be drawn from the whole case, it appears to me that the Queen has acted most derogatorily to her high station, inconsistent with female virtue, and that she has excited indignation and suspicion in her breast. Were this declaration embodied in any Address to this House, your Lordships would do all that is required of you as to public morals or national character. There is also a mode of restraining public functionaries; and, although the Queen might not be degraded from her rank, yet her power might be restricted, by limiting her royal prerogative. The intimation that existed between her Royal Highness and Bergami, was, indeed, the most deserving of the deepest censure. Other Princesses might have been attached to a Lancaster, a Mortimer, or to an Essex; but good Heavens! what a difference was there between a person of rank and education, and the base wretch who seduced her. Highness had been associated! (Hear.) "Love, through certain strainers well refined, Corrects the sense, and charms all woman-kind." But Bergami was the associate, and probably the friend, of Majeochi and other persons who had appeared at that Bar; and of them their Lordships could form no just estimate. The conduct of the Queen was, indeed, such, that the feeling of our Lordships should be strongly excited on the subject. Upon the conduct of mistresses to their servants, depended one of the most powerful securities of domestic happiness. It had been said, that it was due to the Queen to pronounce her guilty, or not guilty. If she were not guilty of acts degrading to the dignity of the Throne and her station, she would not be liable to the verdict of acquittal; but if, on the contrary, she had committed herself, and there was no question of the truth of the imputation, how could it be asserted, that she had a claim to a similar verdict? In the present state of the Country, no legislative measure should, in my opinion, be resorted to, if there is any objection to the Bill. What modification could take place? How could the question of divorce be modified? Then, with regard to the preamble, if their Lordships struck away the charge of degradation, what would remain? And how could that exist without remaining in the measure of divorce? The measure was decidedly the most inexpedient that could be devised. Their Lordships, he trusted, would maintain the character which they now possessed, which was such, that no man in existence could desire to refer his case to a body of men qualified and intending to give a more impartial decision than the Public had given in the present instance. He hoped they would not do for combat with the public feeling as to read that Bill. Though Parliament should not be upon all occasions swayed by public opinion, he thought that there should exist upon this occasion a coincidence of feeling. (Hear, hear!) How long was this most painful subject to appear before the Public? How long were the rights of a patient to be administered to, and the very thing that was valuable in society to be subjected to danger? (Hear, hear.) He was willing to admit that Ministers were justified in instituting the inquiry. They were justified by the evidence brought before them; but, at the same time, he would not have them proceed in any unbecoming way of showing their justification. Every one knew that the Bill never could pass into a law—(hear, hear, hear!)—and it was scarcely proper to read it a second time, for the purpose of expressing an opinion which might as effectually be expressed in another way. I give my vote against the second reading of the Bill, and I think that the House ought not to separate without expressing a strong opinion as to her Majesty's conduct, founded upon the untouched parts of the evidence. [To be continued.]

The Waterford Chronicle.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.
We have gone as far as our limits would permit in a full report of the interesting Debate on the motion for the second reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties. After the Speech of Lord ELLERBOROUGH, Lord ASHURTON spoke against the Bill, and was followed on the same side by Lord ERSKINE, who had recovered from his indisposition—Lord DE DUNSTONVILLE, Lord MANSFIELD, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, declared themselves in favour of the Bill—the Marquis of LANSDOWN was the last Peer who delivered his sentiments on Saturday; his Lordship's observations, in opposition to the Bill, were continued down to four o'clock, when the House adjourned till Monday.
Lord ELLERBOROUGH: My Lords, having been a Member of the Secret Committee, I decided that an inquiry into the conduct of the Queen was essential, and that this inquiry was the best mode of passing the Bill, and being now of opinion that it would be highly detrimental and injurious to the public interest to proceed farther, I wish to state the reasons for my opinion. The Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack has said no one can vote for the Bill who is not convinced that the advantages intended by it have been proved, and I will add, that it is not necessary to believe the Queen innocent to justify any Peer in voting against the Bill. The Noble and Learned Lord has said, "Be just and fear not." I will add, "Be just as well as just." The solemn inquiry into the conduct of the Queen has taken place, and we are now arrived at that point to which it becomes our duty to adopt such measures, considering the evidence that has been produced, may be just to

DEATHS.
On the 8th of last month, at Clifton Hill, Sussex, died, after a long illness, Mrs. Anne, wife of Mr. Thomas Wall, Esq. of Seafield, in the County of Waterford.
On Sunday, at Newtown, in this County, at an advanced age, Mrs. Thomas Wall, highly distinguished through out life, for upright character, pleasing manners, and excellent dispositions.
PORT NEWS.—FRIDAY, NOV. 8.
ARRIVED.
6th.—Easton, Duck, this morn'g, ballast, Nymph, Enfield, Weymouth, Dublin, Frederic, Java, Newport, London, London, sugar, tea, &c., Princess Royal, Dublin, Newport, coal, a market.
7th.—Jonest, Wexham, Liverpool, coal and ballast, Le Rosa, Catherine, France, Newport, coal.
6th and 7th.—None.
8th.—Wind S. E. at 8 morning.
HORSES FOR SALE.
A BAY HORSE, 6 years old, a superior Roadster and good Hunter, very gentle and kind in Harness.
A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, 6 years old, near 16 hands high, very gentle and kind in Harness, and a good Roadster.
A GRAY FILLY, 4 years old, nearly three years bred, ready broke, and of superior action.
NEWPORTS NOTES taken in payment.
Apply to the Printer, Nov. 8, 1820.
TOBACCO.
JOHN ALLEN & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE.
THIRTY-THREE HOGSHEDS 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 Watson Hill, direct from Virginia, with 150 Hds. TOBACCO, selected at Richmond, best quality of the last Crop. Also, 30 Thousand BARREL STAVES.
Waterford, Nov. 8, 1820.
THE PURCHASE OF ONE TICKET MAY GAIN £40,000!
ONLY 8,000 TICKETS.
TO BE DRAWN IN TWO DAYS, 15TH AND 20TH INSTANT.
BEING THE LAST LOTTERY TO BE DRAWN THIS YEAR.
The Scheme contains Two Prizes of £20,000 Consols—Two Prizes of £10,000 Consols—added to £200,000 Money, making together Four Prizes of £20,000 Consols and Money. Besides a variety of other Capitals and Advantages.
Two Prizes of £20,000 consols to be drawn on the First Day.
All the Tickets now on Sale, being one-half of the Lottery, will be drawn on the First Day and a second Prize above £20 that Day is to be entitled to a new Ticket, or further chance, the purchaser of one Ticket may gain Two Prizes of £20,000.
TICKETS AND SHARES
ARE NOW SELLING BY
RICHARD FARRELL, JOHN BULL STEPHEN PHILLAN, and at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.
AUCTION OF STAVES, CASKS, AND PROVISION UTENSILS.
AT THE STAYE-YARD OF THOMAS NEVINS, AT FERRYBANK.
AT ONE O'CLOCK ON MONDAY, 13TH INST.
75 Thousand prime Baltimore Barrel STAVES, 2½ Thousand Quebec STAVES & HEADING, IMPORTED DIRECT.
Also, about 500 PROVISION CASKS, consisting of BARRELS, HALF BARRELS, India and Common TRENDS; and Thirty Provision FATS, each calculated to hold Ten Barrels.
The whole will be sold without reserve, if Buyers attend.
Waterford, Nov. 7, 1820.
KELP, POTASHES, &c.
JOSHUA & THOMAS MASON
HAVE ARRIVED TO THEM,
A CARGO OF PRIME NEW KELP, WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE, with Fifty Casks Montreal First Quality POTASHES, and daily expect the Arrival of TWENTY CANS OF YELLOW RUSSIA CANDLE TALLOW.
Waterford, 10th mo. 28th, 1820.
TO BE LET,
AN IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GARDEN, THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF RICH HILL, within a few minutes' walk of this City. Both the garden and the house are fit for the immediate habitation of a Family without any expenditure, and the situation is one of the finest in the vicinity. Application to JOSHUA W. STRANGMAN, 11th mo. 2d, 1820.
PROPOSALS for supplying the FEVER HOSPITAL with SWEET and SOUR MILK, for One Year, will be received, on or before the 9th instant, by
JOSHUA W. STRANGMAN.
11th mo. 2d, 1820.
TO BE SOLD,
THE FEE OF FOUR HOUSES, ON THE QUAY OF WATERFORD, NOW LET TO GOOD TENANTS, AND PROCEEDING TO BE DEMOLISHED.
Application to VICE and BURKE, Attorneys, November 2, 1820.
AUCTION OF LINENS.
ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER INST. WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE HOUSE OF EDW. BATEMAN, MAIN-STREET, YOUGHAL,
58 Pieces of Strong LINENS, and 13 Pieces of a superior Bleach, ALL DIRECT FROM THE NORTH.
The Whole will be sold without Reserve, in Lots of One Piece each.
Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock said Day.
RICHARD COX, Auctioneer.
Youghal, Nov. 2, 1820.
TOBACCO.
JOHN ALLEN & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE.
THIRTY-THREE HOGSHEDS 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 Watson Hill, direct from Virginia, with 150 Hds. TOBACCO, selected at Richmond, best quality of the last Crop. Also, 30 Thousand BARREL STAVES.
Waterford, Nov. 2, 1820.
£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 RENNETT, at Mr. Bull's, Quay, by Letter, post-paid.
Waterford, Nov. 7, 1820.
WATERFORD.
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERCY, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.
No 12,630. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.
HORSES FOR SALE.
A BAY HORSE, 6 years old, a superior Roadster and good Hunter, very gentle and kind in Harness.
A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, 6 years old, near 16 hands high, very gentle and kind in Harness, and a good Roadster.
A GRAY FILLY, 4 years old, nearly three years bred, ready broke, and of superior action.
NEWPORTS NOTES taken in payment.
Apply to the Printer, Nov. 8, 1820.
TOBACCO.
JOHN ALLEN & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE.
THIRTY-THREE HOGSHEDS 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 Watson Hill, direct from Virginia, with 150 Hds. TOBACCO, selected at Richmond, best quality of the last Crop. Also, 30 Thousand BARREL STAVES.
Waterford, Nov. 8, 1820.
THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.
(Continued from our last.)
Lord ASHURTON said, that however strong the evidence might have been, that there were circumstances which would render it most injurious to pass the Bill. The circumstance of its being an *ex post facto* Bill, was in itself sufficient to prove its expediency. (Hear, hear!) The Noble Lord then adverted to the case of the Marquis of Stafford, which had been, upon the Restoration, struck off their Lordships' Journals. He considered the Bill as likely to do great injury to an illustrious Personage not now in the House (the Duke of York), for, if it passed, that Peer should vote against the Bill, and be thrown back from the throne. The Noble Lord concluded a speech, most of which could not be heard before the bar, by declaring that he should vote against the Bill, for, if it passed, that Peer should vote against the Bill, and be thrown back from the throne. Some confusion then took place in the House, in consequence of the anxiety of several Noble Lords to speak. Lord DARNLEY rose, and said he wished to speak to another Noble Lord rose and said, he had risen before his Lordship to do the same thing. Lord DARNLEY said, he had observed Lord Erskine several times on his legs, and he thought it due to that Noble Lord to say, that he would not be so far from respecting his Lordship's attention, as he could add and testify to the admittance of his Noble Friend (Lord Erskine). The LORD CHANCELLOR said it was generally understood by the House that the Noble Lord (Erskine) was to be heard as soon after his disposition as he presented himself. A general cry of Lord Erskine. Lord DARNLEY moved that Lord Erskine should not be heard. (It was carried immediately.) Lord DARNLEY then rose, and said, he should not testify to his Lordship's attention, as he could add and testify to the admittance of his Noble Friend (Lord Erskine). 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