

LONDON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

The following is an extract of a private letter, and contains some further particulars relative to the death of Christophe, and the state of parties in the island of St. Domingo.

CARE TOWN, Oct. 15.—I am unable to express the pleasure I feel in being able to inform you, that that most specious and bloody tyrant, Christophe, is no more, and that he fell by his own blood-stained hands. Of the causes which led to this important event, you will have various and contradictory accounts, few being correctly informed of the leading particulars. However, one sentiment of the deepest abhorrence of his person, his Government, and proceedings, appears to pervade the whole population of the country, succeeded by a universal joy at being relieved from a state of slavery and terror never perhaps equalled in the history of the human race.

Letters from St. Thomas, dated the end of October, state, that Morillo, after driving Bolivar back to the vicinity of Angostura, had granted him a truce, at his earnest solicitation. A meeting of Commissioners, finally to adjust the differences, and put an end to hostilities, was to take place on the 23d Oct. at San Fernando de Apure. The following is an extract of a private letter from Gibraltar:—

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 16.—We have been kept in great agitation for some time past, respecting the final determination of the Cortes, regarding Cotton Goods. The question is at length set at rest, the Cortes having, advantageously for us here, excluded all the productions and manufactures of Great Britain and her colonies, excepting butter, cheese, &c. Business is still very dull, owing to the yellow fever being to the northward and westward. The Malaga road is the only one now open.

Lisbon Gazettes to the 2d instant have arrived this morning. LISBON, Nov. 25.—On the 18th, the most illustrious and excellent General Gaspar Tevez went to the Palace of the Government, and being introduced to the Hall of the Sessions, made his respectful compliments to the Government, which were received with the regard they merit.—The Government commissioned him to form the project of a Military Council, which shall have to propose all that relates to the organization and discipline of the army, the Government reserving to itself as well the approbation of the plan, and of the Members of the said Council, as the decision on all the proposals which it may make for the promotion of so important an object, and the expedition of the orders which must be transmitted by the competent office.

Lisbon, Nov. 29.—The Military Committee, which is actively engaged in the objects which are submitted to it, has already proposed to the Government the actual distribution of the medals which his Majesty has been pleased to order to be bestowed on deserving officers, subalterns, and privates of the army, indicating the form of them, and all that is to be done in this respect, in conformity with the royal orders. The Government adopted the proposal of the Committee, and the distribution in question will shortly be made.

The Gazettes are nearly filled with the articles extracted from the Spanish Constitution, relative to the election of the Deputies to the Cortes. In the instructions addressed to the Magistrates who are to preside at the elections, it is observed that the articles relative to the transmarine dominions are not applicable, till their inhabitants shall spontaneously express their adherence to the general wishes of the Portuguese People.—The time being so short, it will not be possible, in case of any doubt arising, to apply to the Government: the Presidents must therefore take advice of well-informed persons, and take care that the elections are made without fail on the days appointed. The Deputies are to meet at Lisbon the 6th of January, 1821, as was before determined.

We have received this morning a Flanders Mail, bringing Brussels Papers to the 8th inst. The following article is the only interesting one which they contain:—

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—Count Zichy, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty to the Court of Prussia, is now here, having left Troppau in the night of the 20th. Since his arrival, the report is renewed, that the conferences will be continued and terminated here.

destined for them, to pass there at least a part of the winter. The most entire understanding continues to prevail between the Sovereigns and their Ministers. It is expected that the declaration will speedily be published, which will make known the important resolutions of the Congress at Troppau.

The Austrian Observer, contrary to its custom, has for some days preserved an absolute silence respecting the affairs of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

BIRTH OF A BRITISH PRINCESS.

We have great pleasure in announcing to the Public another heir to the Throne of Great Britain, from the illustrious and blessed House of Brunswick.

Yesterday morning, about half-past six o'clock, the Duchess of Clarence was attacked with a slight indisposition. Dr. Halliday, her Royal Highness's domestic physician, who was sleeping in the residence of their Royal Highnesses at St. James's, was in consequence called up. It being six weeks previous to her Royal Highness's expected accouchment, the indisposition, at first, was not supposed to arise from the state of her Royal Highness's pregnancy. At half-past ten Sir Henry Halliday was sent for, shortly after whose arrival a premature labour was apprehended, and Sir William Knighton was sent for as the accoucheur. Sir William arrived about half-past eleven, when, it being finally ascertained that her Royal Highness's delivery would ensue, a number of Privy Counsellors were summoned to attend *instante*, as is customary at Royal births.

The King being informed of the state of the Royal Duchess, his Majesty sent every hour to make inquiries. The Royal Duke was, of course, committing in his attention upon his Royal Consort, and gave his commands for every possible care to be taken to prevent her Royal Highness from being disturbed. The knackers were muffled: the carriage road close to the house, and for some distance each way, was thickly covered with straw.

Soon after five o'clock in the afternoon, it was announced, to the great joy of the Royal Duke, that his Duchess was safely delivered of a Princess, and both were well.

In a short time the following official notice was issued by the medical gentlemen in attendance upon her Royal Highness:—

King's Palace, St. James's, Dec. 10, half-past 5, P. M. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence was safely delivered, at five minutes past five o'clock this afternoon, of a female child.

The infant Princess is as well as can be expected. The infant is born before its time, about six weeks.

HENRY HALFORD, WILLIAM KNIGHTON, ANDREW HALLIDAY.

On account of the suddenness of this event, the only Privy Counsellors present were, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Canning; the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London arrived soon after, as did several others in the course of the evening. The birth was communicated to the King without loss of time, and his Majesty returned a letter of congratulation to his Royal Brother and Sister, and we understand commended, with the approbation of the Royal Duke and Duchess, if it should be deemed advisable, that an early baptism should take place, and that the infant Princess should be named Elizabeth.

King's Palace, St. James's, Dec. 11, eleven o'clock, P. M. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence has passed a very night. The infant Princess takes the breast. Her Royal Highness is a much younger child than those in general born so early.

The following Bulletin respecting the state of the Duchess of Clarence and the Infant Princess was issued this morning:—

King's Palace, St. James's, Dec. 11, eleven o'clock, P. M. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence has passed a very night. The infant Princess takes the breast. Her Royal Highness is a much younger child than those in general born so early.

Hall-keeper, the Comptroller, the Solicitor, the Comptroller of Bridges-House Lands, &c. Soon after, his Majesty being seated on the Throne, the Lord Mayor was conducted into the Royal presence by Mr. Mash, the Gentleman Usher in Waiting, when the Address was read by the Recorder, as follows:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, The Dutiful and Loyal Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, feeling ourselves called upon by the exigencies of the times and country, beg leave most humbly and respectfully to approach your Majesty, to express to your Majesty our profound regret at the measures pursued by your Majesty's Ministers, so contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution, and to the principles of universal justice, while they are subversive of the liberties and true interests of the Nation, and of the honour and security of your Majesty's Throne.

The war which exhausted the wealth and resources of the Country has long since terminated, yet during a period of profound peace we have seen no effectual retrenchment of the public expenditure, but loan after loan again resorted to, for the support of useless and profligate establishments, affording the means of the subjection of Parliament, by the influence of Ministerial Patronage, and the overawing of the People in the exercise of their just rights by unconstitutional military force.

The discontent thus created, we lament to state, has not been counteracted by your Majesty's Ministers, either by just concessions, or by such a liberal policy as is due to a free People from their Governors; but, on the contrary, the laws have been enforced with unprecedented severity, to the disgust and alarm of your Majesty's faithful subjects; and instead of obtaining redress, coercive laws have been introduced into the Legislature by those very Ministers, to uphold their own mal-administration. At the same time that the conduct of your Ministers has tended to excite the disaffection of your People, and to exasperate that disaffection into acts of treason, those Ministers have so neglected the commercial and agricultural interests of the Nation, that it is at length become difficult to determine which of these sources of national prosperity is most impoverished; and although numerous petitions of your Majesty's distressed subjects, from almost every class of industry, have been presented in successive years to the several branches of the Legislature, yet the People remain without relief, or even the prospect of relief; and your Majesty's Ministers seem as unwilling, from indifference or from want of political skill, to apply the necessary remedies to such complicated evils.

It is with pain and reluctance that we allude to a subject which ought never to have been forced upon public attention; but the unjust and demoralising proceedings adopted by your Majesty's Ministers, relative to your Royal Consort, having drawn forth the reprobation of the great body of the People, we should be guilty of a dereliction of our duty to your Royal Person and the interests of the Country, if we restrained our expression of indignation at this flagrant outrage upon the moral and religious feelings of the Nation, and forbore to represent to your Majesty this prominent instance of their utter disregard of public justice, and of the honour of your Royal Family.

The corrupt inducement offered to her Majesty to remain abroad in the state of alleged criminality falsely ascribed to her—the submitting to the House of Peers, after the House of Commons had pronounced the measure "disappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the Empire," the results of the disgraceful subornations procured under an odious Commission—the attempt to degrade her Majesty, and in her, the whole House of Brunswick, by an *ex post facto* law, unconstitutional in its nature and operation—the mockery of justice, in uniting on the one hand, the functions of Accusers, Judges, and Jury, in the same persons, and withholding, on the other, the means of defence—and all the preliminary steps leading to these disgraceful proceedings—the employment of Foreign Ministers and Agents—the hiring of Spies and corrupting of Menials, and the prejudging her Majesty, by the omission of her name in the Liturgy, and the withdrawing her from the public prayers of the People—and, lastly, after the defeat of their malignant efforts, the arbitrary assumption of the right of continuing to her Majesty, on their own authority, an allowance out of the public money during the sitting of Parliament, and the advising the abrupt prorogation of that Parliament, to prevent inquiry into these iniquitous Proceedings, and to obstruct her Majesty's Appeal to the Representatives of the People, are severally acts of perfidious and mischievous policy, which, we feel persuaded, never could receive your Majesty's countenance but through the abuse of your royal confidence, and which demand the immediate dismissal of those unworthy Ministers, the contractors and conductors of so foul a Conspiracy.

We beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that these representations are dictated by our sincere attachment to that Constitution which secures your Majesty's august family on the Throne of these realms;—by a sincere devotion to your Majesty's person;—and by an anxious desire to promote the future glories of your reign; and in this spirit we conjure your Majesty, by an auspicious change of Councils and measures, to reconstitute the great family of the British People, which have long been divided, insulted, and oppressed, and which would continue your Majesty on the throne, secured by their just affection, and rendered glorious by the boundless resources of their industry.

We therefore humbly pray your Majesty to dismiss by your presence and council, for ever, those Ministers whose pernicious measures have so long endangered the Throne, undermined the Constitution, and blighted the prosperity of the Nation.

Signed, by order of Court, HENRY WOODHOPE, Middlesex Adjourned Sittings after Michaelmas Term, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.

It has been with the most painful feelings that I have heard the sentiments contained in the Address and Petition now presented to me by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London.

Whatever may be the motives of those by whom it is brought forward, its evident tendency is to inflame the passions, and mislead the judgment of the unwary and less enlightened part of my Subjects, and thus to aggravate all the difficulties with which we have to contend.

By order of Court, HENRY WOODHOPE, Middlesex Adjourned Sittings after Michaelmas Term, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.

LIBEL. WRIGHT v. COBBETT.

This was an action for three several libels, brought by Mr. John Wright against the Defendant, Mr. William Cobbett.

About half past nine o'clock the Chief Justice entered the Court, when the Special Jury Panel was called over. Six Gentlemen only appeared, when the Plaintiff's Counsel prayed a tales, and the whole number of twelve Jurors being made up.

Mr. Cobbett, who was without Counsel, rose and said—I have informed Mr. Scarlett, the Counsel for the Plaintiff, that I intend to withdraw my plea. He told me to use my own discretion, and I now wish to intimate to your Lordship, for the purpose of saving time, that I mean to withdraw all those that are called the plea. I do not know exactly what is meant by the record, but I mean to stand upon the general issue.

The Chief Justice—The plea cannot be withdrawn in point of form. You mean, I suppose, to say, that you don't wish to offer any evidence in support of the plea of justification.

Mr. Cobbett.—That is what I mean, and I will explain the reason why I do not mean to offer any evidence.

The Chief Justice.—That is not necessary at present; you will have another opportunity for that.

The Defendant then sat down. The Plaintiff's case was conducted by Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Gorney, Mr. Doman, and Mr. Chitty. The Defendant was attended by his two sons, Mr. Bryant, the Rollator, and his Attorney, Mr. Nettleton, who sat in Court.

Mr. Chitty opened the pleadings, which set forth three several alleged libels upon the Plaintiff, in the like number of "Cobbett's Political Register," dated the 4th of January, 1817, 6th of March, 1819, and 6th of January, 1820; all of them importing in substance, that the Plaintiff had fabricated accounts between him and the Defendant; that under false pretences the Plaintiff had obtained money in the Defendant's name; and that the Plaintiff had forged letters in the Defendant's name, and particularly one concerning the character and conduct of "Mr. Hunt, dated 10th of April, 1808; that the Plaintiff had defrauded the Defendant in his accounts; that the Plaintiff had, ever since the year 1811, become a notorious spy and informer; and lastly, that he had been instrumental to the death of a Gentleman named Howell. The libels were set out in different ways in a great number of counts. The Defendant pleaded first, the general issue, Not Guilty of publishing the alleged libels, and then pleaded special pleas of justification to all the counts, averring the truth of the alleged libels. The Plaintiff replied the falsehood of the pleas, and concluded to the contrary, upon which issue was joined.

Mr. Scarlett proceeded to open the Plaintiff's case, in an eloquent address to the Jury. He said, the nature of the action having been detailed to them by his Learned Friend, it now became his business to state the particulars more at length. One of the parties was Mr. Wright, with whom he had not the pleasure of being acquainted, but he was recommended to him as a man of the highest honour; one esteemed by all who knew him; a person to whom, in the whole course of his life, fraud had never been imputed, except by the Defendant. Mr. Wright was known as having given to the Public various works of great labour and utility—the Parliamentary Debates, the Parliamentary History, and the State Trials. With respect to the Defendant, Mr. Cobbett, it would be vain to pretend ignorance of him. It could not be denied that for many years no man was more an object of public attention. He had become celebrated by his writings in all parts of the world where the English language was known. He was far from meaning to insinuate against him anything more than the nature of the cause absolutely required. His talents as a writer exceeded those possessed by most men, and he possessed a perseverance proportioned to his talents, which, whether directed to good or evil, he would leave it to mankind to determine. His influence upon the Public was very powerful, for he possessed that style and manner of writing best calculated to effect the great body of readers, blending with great strength of argument much coarseness and vulgarity of expression. Under the pretence of patriotism, there was hardly any political subject which he had not sometimes defended, and sometimes repudiated, and hardly any public character who had not occasionally been an object of his attack. To the honour of Mr. Wright, he was the first who dared to bring this great libeller before the Public. The connection between them commenced at a time when no person need be ashamed of courting the acquaintance of Mr. Cobbett. The latter was then employed in a publica-

tion ("Peter Porcupine"), in which he supported the principles of religion and good government in opposition to those doctrines that had then inundated a great part of Europe. His sign was the Crown and Mitre, and in the publication alluded to, there was a passage from which it might be collected that Mr. Cobbett's sentiments were at that time. [Here Mr. Scarlett read a passage, in which the character of Thomas Paine was handled with the utmost severity of language.] This work was published for the benefit of the People of England, and to prevent, as far as possible, the approaches of sedition and irreligion. There could, therefore, at the time, have been no imputation on Mr. Wright, for forming a connection with such a person. They entered into a partnership in various publications. Mr. Cobbett having settled at Southampton, the principal part of the labour from that time devolved on Mr. Wright. Mr. Cobbett, in consequence of the weighty undertakings in which he was engaged, was under the necessity of raising large sums, to the amount of £60,000 or £70,000, by accommodation paper. He could show by documents in the hand-writing of the Defendant, that Mr. W. was desired to raise money by all means.—The consequence was, that to meet the bills as they became due, the Plaintiff was obliged frequently to apply to the publisher of the Register for money. He also sent frequent remittances to Bottley, the residence of the Defendant. All this, of necessity, introduced much intricacy in the accounts between the years 1805 and 1810 and 1811. He could show a letter from Mr. Cobbett, stating that the Devil himself could not unravel them. The Plaintiff collected all the accounts as well as he could, and an award was made against him of £6000, which he paid. The Defendant was then convicted of a libel, and a statement appeared in The Times newspaper, intimating that Mr. Cobbett was to relinquish his Register, and that the publication was to be discontinued. This statement the Defendant afterwards contradicted in his Register, representing the charge as highly false, and denying that he had made any proposal to Government of abandoning the publication, on the condition of not being brought up for judgment. The fact, however, was, that such a proposal had been made through the medium of a gentleman whom he should call before them as a witness. The Defendant transmitted to Mr. Wright what he meant to be the closing number of his Register. Repeating, however, of this determination, he subsequently denied it, saying, that he did not know how Mr. Walter could have got possession of such a circumstance, unless through the medium of that wretch (meaning Mr. Wright), whom he should hold up to the execration of mankind. He would now come to the second libel. In the year 1818, it would be recollected that there was a contested election for Westminster. Among the candidates at that time was Mr. Hunt, whom Mr. Cobbett considered as the fittest person in the world to represent the enlightened city of Westminster. He was recommended in several numbers of the Register; and, among other things, Mr. C. stated that he had known him for 14 years, and that during their acquaintance he was always the same man from first to last. To show the consistency of the gentleman, he would go back to 1808. At that time also there was an election for the city of Westminster, and as Mr. Hunt was much spoken of, the Plaintiff wrote a letter to Mr. Wright, evidently intended, not as a private and confidential communication, but (as Mr. S.) would say boldly, a letter to be laid before the Westminster Committee for their perusal. It was a letter dated 10th April, 1808, addressed to Mr. Wright, partly upon the subject of the management of The Political Register, desiring Mr. Wright to be careful as to the grammar of the compositions he sent to him, and also as to the accuracy of some Latin quotations intended to illustrate some part of his writings. It was quite absurd for Mr. Cobbett to contend that this was meant to be a private letter, because Mr. Wright was expressly desired to "go to the Committee," and inform them what sort of a person Mr. Hunt was. On a late occasion (Cobbett v. Cobbett) the Defendant was extremely anxious to have it supposed that this letter could not have been private, from the manner in which he spoke of a certain House, which he called "a damned House," just as if anybody could think the Defendant had ever felt, or affected to feel, any decorum in speaking of that House, or of any other institution, person, or thing, which happened to be the subject of his pen. The letter in question being obviously intended for public notice, as far as concerned the character of Mr. Hunt, it was thought to be an imperative duty, on the part of the Committee for whose information it was intended, to point out to the Public the shameful abandonment of principle, upon the part of a person, who had thought it fit and proper, in 1818, to write up Mr. Hunt as the most illustrious and eligible person in the world for the suffrage of the Electors of Westminster. To show the Public the inconsistency which marked the

character of this man in speaking of this self-same Mr. Hunt, it was thought right to point out the different tone in which he spoke of him in 1808. For this purpose, Mr. Cleary was directed to read the letter from the bustings. It would be proved, that during the arbitration between Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Wright, in 1811, this very letter was produced before the Defendant, and he never denied that it was his hand-writing. This letter, however, was one of the subjects of the second libel, set out in the declaration. Some time after the letter had been read at the bustings, Mr. Cobbett, being then in America, wrote a letter, dated January 18, 1818, from North Hampton, Long Island, and afterwards published in the Register, on the 6th of March, 1818, in which the Jury would see in what manner Mr. Cobbett thought proper to treat this subject. It was a letter addressed to Major Cartwright, in which the Defendant thought fit to call the Committee which acted for Sir F. Burdett by the name of the "Rump Committee." It should be observed, that at that Committee, which was held on the 17th Nov. the supposed forged letter was produced, and was the subject of discussion. When Mr. Cleary produced the letter, Mr. Hunt immediately said, that it was not only a forgery, but that Mr. Cobbett knew who had forged it, and that it was forged by a person who had frequently been forgiven Mr. Cobbett's name. This was the observation of Mr. Cobbett's illustrious friend, who, like his friend, when unable to answer arguments, resorted to falsehood and calumny. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to read the alleged libel of the 6th of March, upon which he commuted as he went along.

We make the following extracts, which will sufficiently show for its character:—"At the late Westminster Election Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Hunt were opposing candidates. Sir Francis did not appear in person, but was represented on the bustings by a person named Cleary, who had been Secretary to him as Chairman of the Hampden Club. Mr. Hunt said a great deal against Sir Francis, and Cleary a great deal against Mr. Hunt. At last, Cleary brought to the bustings, and read there, a paper, purporting to be a letter written by me in the year 1808, which paper spoke of Mr. Hunt as a bad man, as one who had abandoned his wife, and who was living with a woman. It was known to all the parties, that since 1808 I had become not only very intimate with Mr. Hunt, but that I had since that time, on numerous occasions, held him forth, in my writings, as a man worthy of the confidence of the People. After Cleary had done this, he was chosen to ride the white horse (emblem of purity) before Sir Francis, in a procession to celebrate the triumph of being second on the poll. "However, they must not be suffered to go off with only half their load of infamy. It is the fate of feeble animals, when they get into mire, to bury themselves by their efforts to emerge; a complete instance of which we have in the conduct of those associates on the 17th of November last. Mr. Hunt, upon this occasion, produced my letter to the Editor of The New York Evening Post, declaring the letter read by Cleary at the bustings to be a forgery, done by himself, or got from a man, who had, in many instances, been guilty of a similar offence. Upon Mr. Hunt's bringing this charge, in my words, against the White-horse Gentlemen, he, though he had been, as he said, two months upon a sick bed, (precious hypocrite!) was at the Meeting, and rose and spoke, the newspapers tell me, as follows: "Oh, oh! Now we have it out! Now we have before us the third accomplice in this vile transaction. That Wright was their accomplice is all I want to see proved; and now it is proved. And now, too, the Baronet comes plump into the thick of the mess. The Baronet is, like most other shufflers, a man of shifts and expedients. He was not aware that it took but four months, to bring back his foul aspirations smack into his own teeth. The Baronet, feeling himself mounted upon the same horse with Cleary, endeavoured to ride off by representing Cleary as having nothing at all to do with the question; that, forsooth, it is a question resting solely between me and my former partner" (as he has the mean malice to call him), and that Mr. Hunt and Cleary have nothing to do with it in any degree! But, surely, "England's Glory" will not deny, that Cleary had something to do in promoting the letter! Surely, "Westminster's Pride" will not deny, that Cleary had something to do with the character of the man from whom he received the letter! "You, my dear Sir, knew the history of this Wright; you know all his tricks—all his attempts. The Public do not, and I will not now trouble the Public with a detail, which, if put in a suitable form, would make a romance, in the words of truth, far surpassing any thing that ever was imagined of moral turpitude. I will execute this task one day or other. If the entail should put forth anything by way of palliation in the mean while, there is Mr. Walker, there is Mr. Margrave, there is my Attorney,

there are the documents, there is Mr. Swann, there is Sir Francis Burdett himself, there is my son John, who, though he was then a child, will never forget the big round drops of sweat, that, in a cold winter's day, rolled down the entail's forehead, when he was detected in falsifying accounts, and when I took Johnny by the hand (who had begun whimpering for a poor Mr. Wright) and said, "Look at that man, my dear! Those drops of sweat are the effect of detected dishonesty! Think of that, my dear child, and you will always be an honest man!" Mr. Peter Walker and Mr. Swann were present at this scene, which took place in my room in Newgate, in 1811." "Wright had for a fellow-labourer, in the State Trials, a Mr. Howell, a lawyer out of practice, and who, by the by, being afterwards brought out a private letter of mine before an arbitrator, in order to assist Wright in his attempts upon my property, in a year or two had beg me to afford the means of his saving himself from the schemes of that very Wright, acknowledging at the same time his error for his attempts in Wright's behalf. I gave him no answer; and, in about a week afterwards, I read in the newspapers, that he had got himself in a harkney coach—a catastrophe which, I had no doubt, was occasioned by this supporter of "Westminster's Pride." I was afterwards sorry that I had not answered Mr. Howell, who was a very inoffensive man, and who had been the dupes of the craft of Wright." "He said so, and that Wright had never any money of him, but that three hundred pounds that I had written to him for, and had desired him to give to Wright! I had never written to him in my life on any such subject. He had not kept the money, but he had given him a check for the money, on one—And, indeed, there was no man's writing that the fellow could not imitate!"—and what a figure do the parties now make? How did they come at the letter? How came Wright to give it to them? Zaal in their cause?—Did Zaal in the cause of purity move him for them, as against Mr. Hunt? What need Mr. Hunt desire better than this? I dare say he will cordially agree to give them all the Wrights in England. Was it money that obtained the letter from Wright?—No matter. Let them twist which way they will, here we find Wright and Cleary going together, and co-operating against Mr. Hunt. We find Cleary on the milk-white steed after this; and we, at the November Meeting, and the Baronet endeavouring to understand Cleary. The Baronet says, that he understands "that a fac-simile of the letter will be published." Oh! he understands, does he? I suppose he understands that he is to pay for the publication. But what will this wise measure do? Will the fac-simile prove the thing not to be a forgery? This same fellow would, at a reasonable rate, treat the Nation to fac-similes of the hand-writing of every man of whom he ever saw the writing. To imitate hands-writing has been a great part of his study. I used to tell him in jest, that he would be hanged for forgery. Let him take care, or the jest may become a prophecy. If we are to have "fac-similes," let us have his hand-god portrait at the end of it, and written over, "This is the co-ordinator of Cleary, and the supporter of England's Glory."—Let the publication come forth under the patronage of the Rump, and all its complete. Away with the shuffler, that Cleary might be ignorant as to who and what Wright was! Not a man in London, at all connected with the Press, but knows all about him. Cleary and the Rump know him well. No doubt in the mind of any man that knows him of his having been a spy over-steed the year 1811. When the milk-white steed comes forth again, for God's sake let Wright have a place on the pillion; though, for the honour of the horse, let it be clearly understood, that he is compelled to bear such a load." The Learned Counsel, after commenting upon the most offensive parts of these passages, said, that the Defendant having pledged himself to prove the truth of them, by the evidence of Sir Francis Burdett (who was now in Court), and the other persons named, had the audacity to confess, by withdrawing his pleas, that there was not even the colour of truth in the base calumnies which he had published against the Plaintiff. The sum of these calumnies was, that Plaintiff had fabricated accounts—had obtained money in the Defendant's name, under false pretences—had forged letters in his name—had defrauded the Defendant—had been a spy and informer since 1811, and had been the means of Mr. Howell's death! Of all this tissue of falsehood, the most offensive certainly was that which charged Mr. Wright with being a spy and informer, considering the infamy and baseness which such an imputation imported. Mr. Cobbett had received his charge of forgery against the Plaintiff, by alleging that the whole of his letter of 1808 had not been read in 1818, and that mutilation amounted to forgery. That, however, was not the sense in which the word forgery had been used; because, he went

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, LONDON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Middlesex Adjourned Sittings after Michaelmas Term, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.

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This was an action for three several libels, brought by Mr. John Wright against the Defendant, Mr. William Cobbett.

About half past nine o'clock the Chief Justice entered the Court, when the Special Jury Panel was called over. Six Gentlemen only appeared, when the Plaintiff's Counsel prayed a tales, and the whole number of twelve Jurors being made up.

Mr. Cobbett, who was without Counsel, rose and said—I have informed Mr. Scarlett, the Counsel for the Plaintiff, that I intend to withdraw my plea. He told me to use my own discretion, and I now wish to intimate to your Lordship, for the purpose of saving time, that I mean to withdraw all those that are called the plea. I do not know exactly what is meant by the record, but I mean to stand upon the general issue.

The Chief Justice—The plea cannot be withdrawn in point of form. You mean, I suppose, to say, that you don't wish to offer any evidence in support of the plea of justification.

Mr. Cobbett.—That is what I mean, and I will explain the reason why I do not mean to offer any evidence.

The Chief Justice.—That is not necessary at present; you will have another opportunity for that.

The Defendant then sat down. The Plaintiff's case was conducted by Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Gorney, Mr. Doman, and Mr. Chitty. The Defendant was attended by his two sons, Mr. Bryant, the Rollator, and his Attorney, Mr. Nettleton, who sat in Court.

Mr. Chitty opened the pleadings, which set forth three several alleged libels upon the Plaintiff, in the like number of "Cobbett's Political Register," dated the 4th of January, 1817, 6th of March, 1819, and 6th of January, 1820; all of them importing in substance, that the Plaintiff had fabricated accounts between him and the Defendant; that under false pretences the Plaintiff had obtained money in the Defendant's name; and that the Plaintiff had forged letters in the Defendant's name, and particularly one concerning the character and conduct of "Mr. Hunt, dated 10th of April, 1808; that the Plaintiff had defrauded the Defendant in his accounts; that the Plaintiff had, ever since the year 1811, become a notorious spy and informer; and lastly, that he had been instrumental to the death of a Gentleman named Howell. The libels were set out in different ways in a great number of counts. The Defendant pleaded first, the general issue, Not Guilty of publishing the alleged libels, and then pleaded special pleas of justification to all the counts, averring the truth of the alleged libels. The Plaintiff replied the falsehood of the pleas, and concluded to the contrary, upon which issue was joined.

Mr. Scarlett proceeded to open the Plaintiff's case, in an eloquent address to the Jury. He said, the nature of the action having been detailed to them by his Learned Friend, it now became his business to state the particulars more at length. One of the parties was Mr. Wright, with whom he had not the pleasure of being acquainted, but he was recommended to him as a man of the highest honour; one esteemed by all who knew him; a person to whom, in the whole course of his life, fraud had never been imputed, except by the Defendant. Mr. Wright was known as having given to the Public various works of great labour and utility—the Parliamentary Debates, the Parliamentary History, and the State Trials. With respect to the Defendant, Mr. Cobbett, it would be vain to pretend ignorance of him. It could not be denied that for many years no man was more an object of public attention. He had become celebrated by his writings in all parts of the world where the English language was known. He was far from meaning to insinuate against him anything more than the nature of the cause absolutely required. His talents as a writer exceeded those possessed by most men, and he possessed a perseverance proportioned to his talents, which, whether directed to good or evil, he would leave it to mankind to determine. His influence upon the Public was very powerful, for he possessed that style and manner of writing best calculated to effect the great body of readers, blending with great strength of argument much coarseness and vulgarity of expression. Under the pretence of patriotism, there was hardly any political subject which he had not sometimes defended, and sometimes repudiated, and hardly any public character who had not occasionally been an object of his attack. To the honour of Mr. Wright, he was the first who dared to bring this great libeller before the Public. The connection between them commenced at a time when no person need be ashamed of courting the acquaintance of Mr. Cobbett. The latter was then employed in a publica-

tion ("Peter Porcupine"), in which he supported the principles of religion and good government in opposition to those doctrines that had then inundated a great part of Europe. His sign was the Crown and Mitre, and in the publication alluded to, there was a passage from which it might be collected that Mr. Cobbett's sentiments were at that time. [Here Mr. Scarlett read a passage, in which the character of Thomas Paine was handled with the utmost severity of language.] This work was published for the benefit of the People of England, and to prevent, as far as possible, the approaches of sedition and irreligion. There could, therefore, at the time, have been no imputation on Mr. Wright, for forming a connection with such a person. They entered into a partnership in various publications. Mr. Cobbett having settled at Southampton, the principal part of the labour from that time devolved on Mr. Wright. Mr. Cobbett, in consequence of the weighty undertakings in which he was engaged, was under the necessity of raising large sums, to the amount of £60,000 or £70,000, by accommodation paper. He could show by documents in the hand-writing of the Defendant, that Mr. W. was desired to raise money by all means.—The consequence was, that to meet the bills as they became due, the Plaintiff was obliged frequently to apply to the publisher of the Register for money. He also sent frequent remittances to Bottley, the residence of the Defendant. All this, of necessity, introduced much intricacy in the accounts between the years 1805 and 1810 and 1811. He could show a letter from Mr. Cobbett, stating that the Devil himself could not unravel them. The Plaintiff collected all the accounts as well as he could, and an award was made against him of £6000, which he paid. The Defendant was then convicted of a libel, and a statement appeared in The Times newspaper, intimating that Mr. Cobbett was to relinquish his Register, and that the publication was to be discontinued. This statement the Defendant afterwards contradicted in his Register, representing the charge as highly false, and denying that he had made any proposal to Government of abandoning the publication, on the condition of not being brought up for judgment. The fact, however, was, that such a proposal had been made through the medium of a gentleman whom he should call before them as a witness. The Defendant transmitted to Mr. Wright what he meant to be the closing number of his Register. Repeating, however, of this determination, he subsequently denied it, saying, that he did not know how Mr. Walter could have got possession of such a circumstance, unless through the medium of that wretch (meaning Mr. Wright), whom he should hold up to the execration of mankind. He would now come to the second libel. In the year 1818, it would be recollected that there was a contested election for Westminster. Among the candidates at that time was Mr. Hunt, whom Mr. Cobbett considered as the fittest person in the world to represent the enlightened city of Westminster. He was recommended in several numbers of the Register; and, among other things, Mr. C. stated that he had known him for 14 years, and that during their acquaintance he was always the same man from first to last. To show the consistency of the gentleman, he would go back to 1808. At that time also there was an election for the city of Westminster, and as Mr. Hunt was much spoken of, the Plaintiff wrote a letter to Mr. Wright, evidently intended, not as a private and confidential communication, but (as Mr. S.) would say boldly, a letter to be laid before the Westminster Committee for their perusal. It was a letter dated 10th April, 1808, addressed to Mr. Wright, partly upon the subject of the management of The Political Register, desiring Mr. Wright to be careful as to the grammar of the compositions he sent to him, and also as to the accuracy of some Latin quotations intended to illustrate some part of his writings. It was quite absurd for Mr. Cobbett to contend that this was meant to be a private letter, because Mr. Wright was expressly desired to "go to the Committee," and inform them what sort of a person Mr. Hunt was. On a late occasion (Cobbett v. Cobbett) the Defendant was extremely anxious to have it supposed that this letter could not have been private, from the manner in which he spoke of a certain House, which he called "a damned House," just as if anybody could think the Defendant had ever felt, or affected to feel, any decorum in speaking of that House, or of any other institution, person, or thing, which happened to be the subject of his pen. The letter in question being obviously intended for public notice, as far as concerned the character of Mr. Hunt, it was thought to be an imperative duty, on the part of the Committee for whose information it was intended, to point out to the Public the shameful abandonment of principle, upon the part of a person, who had thought it fit and proper, in 1818, to write up Mr. Hunt as the most illustrious and eligible person in the world for the suffrage of the Electors of Westminster. To show the Public the inconsistency which marked the

Pawn-broker's, there is a day beyond which there is no redemption—(laughter)—and I think it likely that they were their regimental breeches, by his anxiety to recover them. "All the inside seats in the coach are taken, and I do not wish to travel outside, for fear of taking cold." The reason of this, Gentlemen, I suppose, was, because he had but a thin pair of breeches left—(great laughter)—yet the difference of the expense between an inside and an outside seat, would have got him his breeches; but we find him in every thing studying his personal convenience. Anxious, as he was, Gentlemen, to redeem his breeches—(laughter)—his oaths and his promises never were redeemed. He returned from Bath; he returned to that woman's table, to her bosom, to her bed, and to her heart—he returned to reside and fatten once more in her house. His creditors at this time became so pressing, that he determined on going, for a short period, to the Continent. Deeming the trip would be an agreeable relaxation, he could not wait with safety for Mrs. M'Namara, who remained behind, but proceeded at once to France. He stopped at Dieppe, from whence he corresponded with Mrs. M'Namara. I may well call her so, Gentlemen, as he did. The first of his letters from Dieppe is dated the 20th of July, 1813: it commences—"My dear Harriet," and contains the following passages: (Mr. Wallace here read from the letter)—"I am very uneasy at not having heard from you. I have had a very unpleasant dream last night. If you loved me as I love you, you would write more frequently. I have taken the cottage, as you said you liked it, and am sorry you have not let No. 32 (meaning her house). There are so many English here, I fear London will be deserted. Give my love to Harriet and Caroline. Adieu, dear Harriet, ever, ever, affectionately yours, Richard M'Namara. P.S. Packets arrive here every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, so that you may write every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday."

His next letter, Gentlemen, is dated the 29th of July. We find the following passages in it; it seems evidently written in a bad temper. "My dear Harriet, I am awkwardly situated here, I am surprised to learn, that you have heard I have been seen walking with a woman—believe me, I am as true to you as you are to me. I find it necessary to hire a bed, and am tired of this nasty hole of a town; some Gentlemen are here from Brighton; they have brought their wives with them. I cannot say how much I envy them their happiness. Your unhappiness, but faithful, Richard M'Namara." The Lady went to Dieppe shortly afterwards, at the solicitation of her supposed husband, and returned in consequence of the illness of her daughter. Mr. M'Namara at this time went to lodge at Westminster, and having some of the Plaintiff's property entrusted to his care, he abused the confidence reposed in him, and pawned her plate.—This was the gentlemanly, kind, honourable conduct of the Defendant. He subsequently gave up the duplicates to her servant, and the intercourse continued. Sorrow, however, soon found its way into her heart, at the delay of that ceremony which should sanctify their union. The Defendant's regiment was at this time ordered for Ireland; and now, Gentlemen, he showed the first symptom of compunction for his conduct towards this woman—he did one act, for which I honour him. On the 20th of Oct. 1815, he was engaged in packing up his baggage to follow his regiment to Ireland, and as he was sitting with that unfortunate woman, he suddenly called for his writing-desk, and wrote the following document.—[Here Mr. Wallace produced the document, and read as follows:] "This is to certify, that I will marry Harriet Coila at a future period; and if I fail to do so, will pay her the sum of five thousand pounds; and if I marry or cohabit with any other woman, I will pay that penalty." He then threw himself on his knees, and presented Mrs. Coila with the paper, to which he had affixed his name. She felt happy at this—not at the security which the paper gave her, but at the affection which it evinced; he felt as man usually does when he has performed a meritorious action—he embraced: nothing could exceed the felicity of that hour. He recollects, however, that the paper is not witnessed, and rings for her servant to witness it; that servant is subscribing witness to it, and shall be produced in Court. This document, Gentlemen, takes from the Defendant the power to deny the promise; it is in itself proof of the promise; but it proves much more—it proves that, up to that moment, her character was unsullied, and her conduct exemplary; it proves that, after three years and a half's intimacy with her, he found nothing in her conduct which would render it unbecoming in a Gentleman to make her his wife. I do not intend any satire on matrimony, Gentlemen, when I ask, how few are the instances in married life, of those who would rescue their bonds, were they at liberty, after having been married for three years and a half? I do believe there are many whom nothing could induce to break their bonds—but a cloying of taste, lassitude alone, would induce numbers. At this time, Gentlemen, the Defendant was free, except as far as honour bound him; he had also a full knowledge of the temper, habits, and manners of the Lady; and he sits down and renews his promise of marriage after a lapse of three years and a half. But this document proves yet more, it proves the pre-existence of that promise. Gentlemen, if he thought lightly of her in 1811, would he, in 1815, after he had used a woman for three years and a-half, would he so

lightly have given that paper? With the lowest possible opinion which I could have of him, I do not suppose that he would think of disgracing himself by an union with a common strumpet.—The Plaintiff and Defendant parted in the most affectionate manner; he sailed for Ireland, and in six days after wrote to her from Dublin. The letter is dated the 20th of October, and is full of the effusions of that love which dictated the document I have just read. His various letters were still addressed to her as Mrs. M'Namara. About this time she heard he had acted foolishly with a woman at Fermoy, and deemed it prudent to set out from London for his quarters in Ireland.—Whilst considering how she should act, a Major Hawker, an old Gentleman, and a friend of the Defendant's, called on her; she mentioned the circumstance to him, and, acting under his advice, she set out for Ireland.

Mr. M'Namara had left Fermoy for his father's previous to the arrival of the Plaintiff; but finding the reports she had heard of him were unfounded, she returned to London. The Defendant remained in Ireland until December, 1815; their correspondence continued, and, on his return to England, he wrote to her from Liverpool; he set out for London with a lover's haste, and found an asylum in her home and her heart; still, if every promise was not broken, the fulfilment of it was deferred. He returned ill with a cold, contracted from travelling; he was confined for four months, and on his recovery he repeatedly declared, that nothing short of the affection of such a woman could have rescued him from the grave. He had been only a month in perfect health when he was summoned to attend the illness of his father; he had not a penny at the time, but was furnished by her with the means, as another donation of love. I will now, Gentlemen, read a few passages from a letter of the Defendant's to the Plaintiff; it is written from Ireland, and is dated the 20th of June, 1817.—This letter is directed to Mrs. Coila; and the reason it is directed to her in her own name is, that Mr. M'Namara was so much in debt, that every article of her property was liable to seizure, and she found it necessary, for her own security, to make a declaration that the marriage did not take place, by which means an execution that was pending was not pressed. Her property was thereby saved, and her letters therefore directed to Mrs. Coila. In the letter to which I am going to draw your attention, we find the following passages:—

"I found my father extremely ill and weak, and from his advanced age, his life despaired of. My mother wanted to hinder me from seeing him. I did see him; he asked me how I got on, and I told him I was well, but not contented with life without money. I said I did not come from worldly motives. My Mother told him I came to see him for money; I do think I'd get some in a few days. Rest assured I will keep all my promises."

This, Gentlemen, was the last letter that showed any indication of feeling or honour. Here is another letter, dated August 15, 1817, and from its different style and manner, it is evident it was written under the influence of ill-temper, gloom, caprice, and austerity. In this letter Mr. M'Namara writes, "It may cause you a great injury for you to know how I am situated."—Gentlemen, Mr. M'Namara was then pressing his suit elsewhere. "I entreat you not to fret; I would write oftener, but postage is so heavy, and it is not at all times that I have money to pay." Shabby artifice! He found it necessary to "screw his courage to the sticking place" ere he could declare his perfidy.

The Lady he has since married, I hope for her happiness, is not so young or so beautiful as the unfortunate woman he has deserted. But, Gentlemen, if she had neither youth nor beauty, she had what in his eyes was much better, and that was £1000 a year. This came up to his price; he had been trying his fortune for the space of twenty years—he had been constantly on the pace—a merchant-dealer in flesh. There he is, Gentlemen; the ghost of the departed breeches haunted him—(loud laughter)—and he sought refuge in marriage, leaving my client an unfortunate, betrayed, deserted, pillaged woman. She has been turned over for the finger of scorn to point at. But, Gentlemen, the Defendant himself has marked the damages you should award. Will you suffer such a man to prowl about, making a merchant of oats, and never redeeming them? This "gallant, gay Lothario," who could so easily give up his mistress and his vows, was rescued from the grave by this very woman. When, in her sorrow, she bound up her heart, her Counsel advised her to arrest the Defendant, at that time wallowing in wealth—hardly earned, I admit—and this unfeeling, heartless man, instructed his Counsel to call her every thing short of strumpet. He was liberated, until this action should be decided. She was an Englishwoman, Gentlemen, and the Defendant made application to compel her to give security for the expenses of the action; she had no property in Ireland, but she found there one man of humanity (I mean Mr. Palmer, of French-street), who entered into the required security; and she appears once more, Banquo-like, to "mar his feast." He appears here, this day, without a blush, whilst his dishonour is thrown in his face. Will he again instruct his Counsel to revile this betrayed, unfortunate woman, after he had nestled in her bosom? If he does, he is a moral monster, and I hope the Gentlemen who are concerned for him will not obey such instructions. He had also another chance, by setting up a demurrer to this action, by which we were obliged to pay him £35, (he has it in his pocket, Gentlemen), not even allowing the Apothecary's bill as a set-off to it. Yesterday it was said, that this action was already pending 18

months, and that nothing had been done; but why, Gentlemen?—the means of the widow were exhausted, and it took some time to find a man of humanity, like Mr. Palmer, to give the required security. Gentlemen, we have the written document which contains the promise of marriage; we will also produce the girl who is subscribing witness to it; but are we to pay for witnesses who are merely auxiliary? We have sufficient to make out our case, and we are not rich enough to be superfluous. Gentlemen, the Defendant is in his own Country—he is wealthy—riches procure friends, and friends witnesses. You will hear much sarcasm and sophistry by the opposite Counsel; by sophistry and sarcasm only can this action be defended. Gentlemen, your hearts and that paper must decide for you. My client has no other appeal in this world; and I look to you with confidence for a verdict, as I would not only trust my feelings but my life to you.

[Mr. Wallace sat down amidst the applause of a crowded Court.] Caroline Exton sworn, and examined by Mr. Richard Farrell.—Witness lives in London; is in the service of Mrs. Coila; never was in a Court of Justice before. Knows the Plaintiff these twelve years; lived with Mr. and Mrs. Coila, at No. 63, George's-street, Portman-square. Mr. Coila died in 1809; was a Gentleman of fortune. [Here the certificate of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Coila was produced to the witness, who proved she had it from the Clergyman at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, and that she compared it with the original in the book.] Her mistress's maiden name was Butzon; she had a private house, elegantly furnished; was visited by most respectable friends and connections; after the decease of Mr. Coila, the same friends continued to associate with her mistress. She had one child, a daughter, by her husband; the child died in 1814, aged eight years; her mistress resided, six months after the decease of her husband, in the same house; she then took another house in the same street, No. 33, Upper George's-street; set her house to a family; it was superbly furnished; the furniture cost between £1400 and £1600. Witness resided with her mistress since the death of her husband. Saw Defendant, for the first time, in 1811; he made many visits; was introduced to her mistress by a lady, a friend of his; the Defendant came as a visitor; repeated his visits often; was not always admitted. The Defendant was always very attentive to her mistress; he was particularly attentive to her in March, 1812. The Defendant told her (the witness) he was married to her mistress, but conjured her to keep it a secret; that was in April, 1812; the Defendant, at that time, resided at Depford, with his regiment, the Tower Hamlet Militia; from thence he removed to Hackney with his regiment. Her mistress set her house to the Earl and Countess of Rodru for the season; her mistress returned to the house with Mr. M'Namara; could not say how long he remained, as he often went backward and forward to his regiment. Her mistress left England with the Defendant, to go to France; in a short time she returned, in consequence of the illness of her child, who was at Woodland-House Boarding-school, Tottenham-green, where she died. After the Defendant's return, he was fearful of being arrested, and was obliged to absent himself from his regiment at Depford; he remained concealed at Lewesham, a short distance from that town. Her mistress had place; when the Defendant returned from the Continent, he had some of it under his charge; he got money on it, and said it was the want of money made him do it. The Defendant left England in 1815, for Ireland; was present when he set out on his journey. Previous to his going, he gave her mistress a paper. (Here the certificate before read was produced to the witness, who fully proved it to be the hand-writing of the Defendant.) He said, he meant to fulfil his engagement towards her, in order to put her out of all power of fretting; this occurred on the morning of his departure; was present in the room when the certificate was written by the Defendant; was desired by the Defendant to put her name to it as a witness, who accordingly did; nothing further occurred; the Defendant went out of town to join his regiment. In December, 1816, the Defendant returned from Ireland, and remained at the house of her mistress till June, 1817. The Defendant had a very severe fit of illness; was confined near three months; heard him say, that only for the kind and great attention of her mistress, he could not possibly recover as he did; the Defendant was attended by eminent physicians during his illness. When her mistress first saw Mr. M'Namara, she appeared to be about 25 years of age. They resided together, and she conducted herself as a wife should do; never was the slightest blemish cast on her character; she was always addressed as Mrs. M'Namara.

[Here a Jurymen asked the witness was her mistress always addressed by her own friends as Mrs. M'Namara? The witness replied, she was always addressed by that title by those friends who visited her; but that, in consequence of the desire of Mr. M'Namara, the visits of many friends were dispensed with. Her mistress never used the name of Coila, when Mr. M'Namara left her in 1817.]

[Here ten letters from the Defendant to the Plaintiff were produced, all of which the witness proved to be his hand-writing.] Cross-examined by Mr. H. D. Grady.—Arrived in town last Wednesday; lives with Mrs. Coila; no one accompanied her or her mistress to this country. Went to George's Church for the certificate by herself. Knows Jerry Ryan; he was courting her; she never drank tea with him at his lodgings. (Mr. Grady then proceeded in a strain of good humour that convulsed the Court with loud laughter.) Mr. Grady continued: Now, pray, my good Caroline, which would you rather marry Jerry or me? To this question the witness replied, she would rather marry him. (Incessant laughing.) At one time Jerry made love to her. She got the certificate in 1819, from the Clergyman; the clerk wrote it; saw the Church books; asked the clerk to let her look into the book; gave the certificate to Mr. Smith, the Solicitor, in London; he wrote 7th of November, 1819, upon it; witness put her initials on it by his direction. Knows Mrs. Hamilton, of Duke-street; the Defendant was introduced to her mistress by her, in the latter part of the year 1811. Has lived upwards of eleven years with her mistress; did not know Mrs. Hamilton till she introduced Mr. M'Namara to her mistress; Mrs. H. purchased a sofa, for which she was to pay her mistress ten guineas. Never heard that Captain O'Shaughnessy visited her mistress; never saw him. Knows Mr. Denton; he is a most respectable Gentleman. Capt. Jackson always introduced his lady as his wife to her mistress; never heard she was a kept lady mistress; heard that her mistress was sent to Mrs. Roach's, in Bond-street, to improve herself in the dress-making line; never was there herself; never heard that her mistress served seven years to Mrs. Roach. Mr. M'Namara slept with her mistress at Depford, in the month of March, 1812; had her own house in George's-street; staid a week away; did not say where she was going; went away in her morning-dress; witness staid up for a few nights waiting for her; there was no servant in the house but witness; when her mistress absented herself, witness did not suspect that her mistress went off with the Captain; witness made inquiry at Mrs. Dallow's, a friend of her mistress's, respecting her; did not advertise for her mistress; her mistress's friends lived in Somersetshire; witness did not write to them; her mistress did not send for any change of clothes; on her return, Mr. M'Namara, who came with her, told witness that they were married, and wanted her to take an oath to keep it secret; her mistress told her that she was married; the people of the house called her Mrs. M'Namara; it was a Mrs. Husk who owned the house.

It having been intimated to the Court that one of the Jury was unwell, the further cross-examination of this witness was postponed, and the Court adjourned, at a quarter past six o'clock, to next day.

The following is a copy of the document, the substance of which we have given:— This is to certify, that I will marry Harriet Coila at a future period. If I fail to do so, I will engage to pay her £5000, and will not live or cohabit with any other woman, under the same penalty.

R. M'NAMARA.  
CAROLINE EXTON.  
Witness my hand,  
October 20, 1815.

SECOND DAY.  
MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1820.

Lord Norbury having taken his seat on the Bench, and the Jury being called over, Mr. Henry Deane Grady resumed the cross-examination of the witness, Caroline Exton. The witness has not lived since Saturday with her mistress; does not know the name of the house where she lives. Did breakfast, dine, and sleep with Mrs. Coila; did not always sleep with her; did not sleep with her when the Captain was there. Does not know what allowance the Captain might have had from his father; her mistress did not tell all her secrets to witness. Lived with them at the cottage at Hackney; they kept no other servant; washed, made the beds, and cooked. Had no other opportunities of listening to what they might be saying than what waiting at table gave her. Worked very hard; sometimes marketed. They lived with great economy. O'Connell saw the Captain write letters to different friends; has not always been looking over him; as he used to say, (Much laughter.) He never gave her a lesson. Saw him write oftener than her mistress; saw her mistress write; would know her own hand-writing; has written letters; has written one to Jerry; he lived in Dublin, in Sackville-street; never wrote him but one letter; he answered it; it was after they had drunk tea together. The letter produced is her mistress's writing. Breakfasted with her mistress that morning; had no conversation with her mistress at breakfast as to the evidence; she gave on Saturday, nor with any other person; had no occasion to get any lesson; rehearsed it to the Gentlemen who got the business in hands. Did not get regular wages from her mistress; had at the rate of £100 per year, but not regularly. Was twelve or fourteen years old when she first went to live with her mistress; had not such high wages then; had nothing but her food and clothes; she did not do all the business then; she only attended the child; this was in Mrs. Coila's husband's life time; he was a middle-aged man; never heard he had been cook to the Duke of Northumberland; he lived on his property; some part of it was in India, and some part in Ireland. Her mistress did not tell her what trade her husband was; said he was a Gentleman; never heard he was living in the service of the Marquis of Hertford. Does not think she would have lived with her mistress, if she had known she was a kept mistress; knows what a kept mistress is; often heard of such in London. Believes her mistress to be an elegant mannered woman; never heard any thing to the contrary. Did not

go to the Stamp-office with the paper (meaning the contract); her mistress did it; it was in the same year in which it was written, a few days after she got it; witness did not go with her; she (the witness) with-wrote it before it went to the Stamp-office, in presence of Mr. M'Namara, and about two hours after he had written it; no person entered the room but M'Namara and her mistress, from the time of his writing it until she (the witness) signed it. They lodged at Barn-el-plee, Whitechapel, near the depot of the Tower Hamlet militia. Her mistress has two brothers and a sister; her brothers live in Somersetshire; they are farmers; her sister lives in Bath, and is married to a Mr. Elph; he is not a chicken-butterer, he is a poultryer. Believes her mistress owes a bill to a boot-maker in Bath, of the name of Phipps; her mistress's sister used to send boots from Bath to London to her; she don't do so now; believes the Captain promised to pay that bill. Witness has seen James Hall, who was servant to the Captain; never heard he was put in the ranks for pledging his master's breeches; does not know where they were pawned; believes they were pawned in London; should suppose it was before the Captain went to Bath, as he wrote to her mistress to secure them; did not hear that it was in consequence of pawning his master's breeches that the Captain's servant volunteered. Recollects James Wilson, who came in the place of James Hall; her mistress never mentioned to witness who pawned the breeches; don't know who went to the pawn-brokers; never heard any one charged with pawning them; never saw the duplicate; does not know if it is equal, when a servant pawns his master's clothes, for the master to write to his wife about them; never heard what man pawned them; her mistress released them. The Captain once sent witness to the Paymaster for £2. Does not recollect for what Hall was turned away; does not recollect her mistress ever making any charge of the place being robbed. Witness was never turned away. Know the journeyman baker; never gave him any of her mistress's property. Never ran away; never lived in Seymour-street; did live in Somerset-street, with Mr. and Mrs. Swail's family; went to live with them when Mr. and Mrs. M'Namara went to France; they staid about a month; lived with them on their return; they were going back, and she (the witness) went to live in the Countess C's family. [We could not catch this title at the moment, and it was not repeated.] Witness received a letter from Jerry Ryan; thinks it was in March, 1817; Captain M'Namara insisted on seeing that letter. Witness's father and mother are not living; her father was a stationer, and kept a shop in Deanestreet, Soho; her mother's name was Jane Moore. Recollects her mistress having heard some little story of the Captain's living with Miss Bolster, at Cork. Major Hawker called about this time, and said the Captain was living with Miss Bolster, or that he visited her; her mistress went to see, but did not meet Bolster, and did not go in pursuit of her. Her mistress returned to London; this was in 1816; the Captain afterwards returned safe to her; it was after her mistress had returned that he came; he denied having lived with Miss Bolster. Her mistress returned in July, and the Captain in December. Never heard her mistress had any battle-royal with Miss Bolster at Cork; could not have heard so, as her mistress never met that woman. Never told the Captain, or any one, that she (the witness) was niece to the Plaintiff; if she had said so, it would not be the truth; she is the relation of Mrs. Coila. Knows the apothecary, Lightfoot; he attended the Captain in London, during his illness. Her mistress was visited by many respectable persons; by Mr. and Mrs. Brockbank, who resided in the New-road; Mr. Brockbank was an Attorney, and is married to the widow of Mr. Taylor, of Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly; she was visited by Mrs. Dallow, a very respectable woman, and by Mrs. Slade. Witness heard that Mrs. Hamilton's husband had been a stationer. Never heard who pawned the breeches; it might have been the Captain's servant; cannot say. Recollects Mrs. Jackson living at the barracks. Her mistress was visited by Mr. and Mrs. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Priest, and many others; all her mistress's visitors were respectable persons. She did not pass as Mrs. M'Namara to her intimate friends; her old friends usually inquired for her in her own name, as Mrs. Coila; witness did not tell them she was married, because the Captain desired her to keep it a secret. Her mistress was always called Mrs. M'Namara at the barracks, at Brompton, at Lewesham, and at the two cottages. The Captain took a house at Brompton Terrace, about six miles from London; whilst her mistress was there she always passed as Mrs. M'Namara. Mr. and Mrs. Randon died one day in company with the Captain, at her mistress's house, in Upper George's-street; she was at that time called Mrs. M'Namara; her mistress has since been called Mrs. Coila. Does not know if it is usual for a lady to send the servant-maid's love to a gentleman when she is writing to him. Had no wages from the Captain; he never paid her the odd change he had borrowed from her.—(A letter was here shown to witness.) Believes that letter to be her mistress's hand-writing; sees the words, "Caroline gives her love to you." The Caroline mentioned there is witness; there was no other Caroline in the house. Witness always treated her master with great respect; the Captain was not to be compared to Jerry; the regard she had for her master was but as the duty of a servant. She never made any demand on the Captain for what he owed her; it was not worth while; if she had it was not at all times he

had money to pay her. (Loud laughter.) Saw the Captain write the contract; heard him read it, and witnessed it in about two hours after; the Captain wrote it with a pen and ink from his writing-desk, and put the desk in a travelling trunk, as he was packing up, preparing to set off for Ireland, where his regiment was ordered.—The trunk was to go in the baggage-waggons; as he did not like to unpack the trunk, she (the witness) borrowed a pen and ink in the house, when she was going to sign the contract; he (the Captain) handed it to her, and told her to witness it. In answer to a question from the Foreman of the Jury, the witness said "her mistress had £200 a year, and she always paid the house expenses; the Captain never paid any; he had enough to do to pay his own debts."—(A laugh.) The marriage between the Defendant and Mrs. Peyton was admitted by the Council and Agent for the Defendant.

James Mozley, Esq., Attorney for the Plaintiff, was examined, merely to prove that he wrote a letter to the Defendant, on the 2d of July, 1818, addressed to his house, No. 8, Rutland-street, demanding payment of the original contract, and also the repayment of a sum of £800, laid out and expended by the Plaintiff for the Defendant's use; he received no answer to this letter. The letters from the Defendant to the Plaintiff were then read in evidence, and the Plaintiff's case closed.

[We are compelled to reserve for our next publication the remainder of this interesting Trial, which was continued until Tuesday evening, when the Jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, £2000, and 6s. costs.]

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.  
This morning an application was made to the Court of King's Bench for a Fiat against Mr. M'Namara (Defendant in the case of Coila v. M'Namara) and another Person, by Mr. Wallace, for a gross Assault, made by them both upon Mr. Wallace, this forenoon, in Sackville-street.—*Dublin Evening Post of Thursday.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.  
We are sincerely rejoiced that we have it in our power to communicate intelligence to the Public, which will be received with unmitigated satisfaction by all Parties.

A general system of retrenchment has been long silently in progress, and to a much greater extent than we could have any idea of. The Office of Surveyor General, held by Sir George Smee, with its Clerks, &c. is, we understand, to be abolished. Sir George will be superannuated on a Pension. The Country Collectors, in future, to lodge their monies in the Bank of Ireland, instead of with the Receiver, as heretofore. Perhaps this is one of the most rational measures that has yet been adopted, since it will simplify, as well as secure, the public money. The Office of Store-keeper, held by Mr. John Claudius Beresford, at a salary, it is understood, between two and four thousand a year, and for which Mr. John Claudius held a Patent, will share the fate of Sir George Smee's Office. The Patent, we understand, will be purchased up by Government, or has already been purchased. There are two Landwaiters' situations already vacant—which it is not the intention of Government to fill up. Several other offices will be discontinued, and the duties transferred to different departments. In short, a general retrenchment is in active operation, and promises to lead to the most satisfactory results. But much more remains to be done. It is well, however, that a commencement has been made at last.—*Ibid.*

### The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The London Journals of Tuesday conveyed no intelligence of importance. On the above day, the following Bulletin, signed by the Physicians, was issued respecting the Duchess of Clarence and the infant Princess:— "Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence has passed a very good night, and continues at present free from fever. We still entertain great hopes that the infant Princess will live." "We are sorry," says the *Globe*, "to collect from the tenor of the above Bulletin, that to preclude all doubts respecting her life." The Bulletin with respect to the Princess is differently given, one account making the Physicians say, "The Princess will live." The late King was a seven months' child. The Princess was christened ELIZABETH, in obedience to the previous command of His MAJESTY. A few carpenters and other tradesmen still continue daily at work in the Great Hall of Westminster, for forwarding the preparations for the coronation of the King; the paucity of the numbers employed, so glaring in proportion to the magnitude of the work to be completed, has led some to conjecture, that to make the Public believe that the idea of the Coronation is not wholly abandoned, although the period for performing the august ceremony has not yet been specified. Addresses to the King and Queen continued to pour in from every quarter, and it is needless to observe, that their complexion is extremely at variance. On Sunday, the Duchess of Bedford left her card at Brandenburgh House.

Every thing is still uncertain as to the conference at Frankfort. The impression of the People of Germany bears rather a pacific character as to Austria and Naples, and some attribute this to the favour which a Princess of the Royal House of Naples, daughter of the Duke of Calabria, has found in the eyes of the Imperial Prince of Austria. It is not improbable, that the existing animosities between Austria and Naples might be healed by such a marriage, but it seems evident, that Austria had firmly resolved to carry every thing forward with the hand of violence, and that her resolution was sanctioned by Russia and Prussia. The interruption, therefore, of her warlike measures may, perhaps, be attributed to the unwillingness of France and Britain to concur in a proceeding calculated to disturb the balance of power, and to give an overwhelming influence to Austria, in a quarter where it might be exercised most to the disadvantage of their two Powers. In the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, Mr. Conroy has been convicted of a Libel upon the character of Mr. Whitton; damages, £1000, and 40s. costs.

On Tuesday, Consols for Account were 70½, 71, 70½; Omnium was ½ prem. Exchange, Dublin on London, on Thursday, was at 6½. The length of the trial inserted in our columns, and which want of room has prevented us from concluding in this publication, has excluded several articles, some of them of a local nature.—No mail due.

We are sorry to perceive that house-robberies are again becoming frequent in this City. On Wednesday night, between 12 and one o'clock, the house of Mr. T. GALWEY, in Lady-lane, was entered through a lower front window, one of the shutters of which was forced out. The marauders opened a desk, out of which they took what money it contained; four tea-spoons, marked C.G.; and a table-spoon, much engraved on the handle, erect, a shell-drake. The robbery was effected with such secrecy, that the family heard no noise until they were roused by the watchman, who gave the alarm on seeing the shutter down; the robbers, however, had previously effected their escape. On the same night, a shoe-maker's shop, at the Newgate end of Stephen-street, was robbed of several pairs of shoes.

LIMERICK, Dec. 13.—On Sunday last, a party of the County Limerick Police, conveying four Prisoners to jail, under a warrant from the Rev. Richard Cox, of Cahirciveagh, were assailed at the upper part of William-street, about three o'clock, by a number of persons, and some stones thrown at them, accompanied by abusive language, indicative of an attempt at rescue. The same conduct was persevered in till the party reached the middle of Patrick-street, when the large stones were thrown at them, one of which struck a Policeman on the shoulder, upon which he levelled his piece and fired; the ball unfortunately took double effect, having passed through the fleshy part of the leg of one young man, and lodged in the knee of a second, who was standing close by him, which shattered the bones so much, that amputation is thought necessary. We cannot take upon ourselves just now, to pronounce condemnation on the Policemen, though we think it should be a last extremity that ought to compel them to fill up. Several other officers will be discontinued, and the duties transferred to different departments. In short, a general retrenchment is in active operation, and promises to lead to the most satisfactory results. But much more remains to be done. It is well, however, that a commencement has been made at last.—*Ibid.*

### PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, DEC. 15.

ARRIVED.  
13th—Diana, Hodgson, Leghorn and Messina, barrell fruit, coals, shells, oil, &c. for Dublin, under quarantine.  
14th—James, Bowden, Exeter, ballast; Speculator, M'Lean, Burr, ballast, a market; Kilmarnoch, Clarke, Ternon, coals; Wellington, Brompton, ballast; Prince Edward, Flannery, ballast; Co. Cork, ballast, plank, &c. for Dublin; Sarah and Mary Ann, Christian, Miramich and Cork, timber, plank, &c. for Belfast; Eborac, Wilson, Liverpool, coals; Wellington, Brompton, ballast; Smith, Swanborough, ballast; Brompton, ballast; Co. Cork, ballast; Liverpool, Newport, ditto; Co. Cork, Liverpool, rock-salt, hardware, coffee, &c.; Friendship, Bales, ditto, m. goods; Cornwallis, Steplings, Bristol, ditto.  
SAILED.  
13th—Hope, Deale, Apollo, Denham—Felicity, Norkin—Alexander, Langmaid—Martha, Day—New Astley, Bartlett—and Commerce, Murray, before mentioned; Neptune, Fortier, London, butter, bacon, pork, &c.; Glory, Scott, London, wheat and flour; Jane, Austin, Shoreham, butter, bacon, oil, &c.; Prosperous, Mitchell, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Co., oil; Commerce, Williams, Southampton, ditto; Maria, Palmer, London, wheat and oats; Parson, Harris, Co. Cork, butter, lard, &c.; Nancy, Stephenson, from Liverpool; Limerick, coal; Pat-buck, Duke of Wellington, Ley.  
11th—None. Pat-buck, Apollo, Denham—New Astley, Bartlett—Felicity, Norkin—George, the Scotch, Hollis Hope, Beale—Jane, Austin—Martin, Palmer—and Severn, Innis.  
15th—Wind S.W. Part B morning.

### TO BE LET, FURNISHED,

TILL THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1822.  
THE HOUSE AND CONCERNS ON THE MALL, late in the possession of Alderman RAMSEY.  
Also, during the same period, the HOUSE on the ADELPHI, formerly in the possession of Mrs. BEACONER.  
[?] Immediate Possession of both Houses can be given.  
ALSO TO BE LET,  
FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS,  
FROM THE 20th OCTOBER LAST,  
THE LANDS OF BALLYVELLY,  
IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD,  
Containing about 153 Acres, Plantation Measure. Application for said Houses and Lands to be made to GEORGE RAMSEY, Esq. Attorney, who will close with suitable Terms as soon as the Value is offered.  
Waterford, Dec. 16, 1820.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, DEC. 13.—We had a small supply of Wheat at Market this day, principally caused by the rain yesterday, which prevented it from coming in—however, what appeared was fully equal to the demand, and we cannot notice any alteration from our last quotations of 23s. 6d. to 27s. For prime Red, and 25s. to 30s. for White. Oats were rather heavy, at 10s. 6d. to 11s. per barrel for inferior, and 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. for prime, being without alteration from last week. In Barley and Beans there is little change—Barley stands at 32s. to 36s., and Maize in fair demand at 31s. to 34.

CORK MARKETS, DEC. 13.—A good show of Wheat and Oats this day, and an inclination downwards in both. The best price for Wheat was 23s. 6d. but in general 23s. to 24s. Oats, 22s. No change in Barley. No change in Beef or Pork.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday. To the Merchants, 82s.—78s.—70s.—66s.—62s. To the Country, 70s.—66s.—58s.—54s.—50s. LIMERICK MARKETS, DEC. 13.—Wheat, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per stone. Oats, 7d. Barley, 8d. Flour, 30s. to 32s. per bush. Oatmeal, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Potatoes, 2d. per stone. Potatoes, 2s. per cwt. Butter, 80s. 7d. 6s. 5d. 4s. 3d. per cwt.

Return of Corn and Grain sold in Limerick last week: Barrels of Wheat, 2889 18 1 1/2 £1 5s 4d 2825 Barrels, 1588 19 9 1/2 10 7 14108 Oats, 6415 6 0 1/2 9 1

### WATERFORD MARKETS.

The general currency for Butter at the market-house yesterday remained, as on the preceding days, at 87s. to 87s. 6d. per cwt. for first qualities of the neighbouring districts; some from the Co. Tipperary was bought at 86s.—and, on the other hand, 90s. was paid for prime Carlow. Crane Returns—Thursday, 148 shillings—yesterday, 246.—Numerous lots of Singed Pigs have come in within the last few days, and the price has appeared rather drooping, none but very superior lots now bringing 31s. 6d. per cwt. general rate, 30s. to 31s. Scalded Pigs, which had been looking down at the beginning of the week, were yesterday again rather brisker, and a few very prime heavy Pigs fetched 31s. 3d. to 31s. 6d.; the general rate for this description, however, cannot be stated over 30s. 6d. from which there are the usual shades of difference in price, according to quality, down to about 25s., and in some cases 2s. lower, for very light and inferior Pigs. There has been no material alteration this week in Pigs' Heads or Pork Offal, the former being about 10s. to 17s. the latter, 14s. to 16s.—both rather inclined downwards. There was yesterday a good supply of Grain from Farmers, consisting for the most part of *Wheat*, prime samples of which sold freely at 26s. 6d. per barrel. The best price given for Oats was 9s. 9d.—but large quantities went off heavily at this rate, many purchasers declining to offer more than 9s. 6d. Barley will maintain the price at which it has so long been stationary, from about 9s. 6d. to 10s. 3d., and 10s. 6d. for picked malting qualities. There has been no fluctuation this week in Flour, 3s. per bag being still the highest general rate for the best Seconds. Oatmeal is not improved by demand, but the quantity on hands being small, the price keeps up to 11s. 6d., and 12s. by retail. Newfoundland Fish now appears to rate from 13s. to 16s. per quintal, but sales are yet very limited. Scotch Herrings are still on the decline; the highest price at present demanded for best Crowd Brand is 27s. per barrel, and inferior qualities are offered at 25s. and 24s. 6d. No alteration in Coals—Newport, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; Swansea, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; Scotch, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per barrel.

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