

The Attorney General today recapitulated the dates of those to which he had adverted in the course of his speech. Her majesty arrived at Trieste, in April, 1817; about the 28th of June, at the Villa Branti, within a few days of her arrival at Milan. She was at the Barona, in April, 1817. In February of that year, she set out upon her tour into Germany, thro' the Tyrol, whence she returned to the Barona in April; from hence she went to Rome, where she purchased Rocanelli and Villa Branti, in June and July; and then she went to Pesaro on the 9th of August of that year. From the period of her majesty's departure for this country, excepting only the short time she was in France, she continued to reside at Pesaro. He had abstained as much as possible in the course of his narrative, from entering upon parts of the evidence applying to other places. After her majesty took up her residence at Pesaro, she generally remained here, with only one or two exceptions.

Lord Dundas asked at what period the acts alleged as occurring at Pesaro took place?

The Attorney General believed soon after her majesty's going to Pesaro, in August, 1817. He had, he said, abstained, in this case, from going through a variety of particular detail of what would be discussed in evidence respecting her majesty's residence at Villa d'Este, where she resided for a considerable time, on the banks of the Lago di Como. It would be proved in evidence, that she was there in the habit of going out with Bergami in a sort of carriage large enough only for one person to sit down in, and another to sit upon his lap. In this carriage she was in the habit of going out with Bergami, she sitting upon his lap, and he with his arms round her, which it was absolutely necessary he should have in order to enable him to guide the horse. It would be proved they were seen together, in a canoe, upon the lake; and on one occasion they were seen bathing together in the river Bressia. During her residence at Como they were observed together in very indecent situations; and a variety of familiarities of that sort would be proved, during her residence at Como, by witnesses, upon various occasions, which their lordships would think, at present, it became him to abstain from more particularly noticing. He only adverted to them to prove the facilities of intercourse which existed. On her return from the east, she brought in her train a man, who, from the accounts given of him by the witnesses, appeared to have been a man of brutal and depraved manners to the last degree; his name was Mahomet, who, at the Villa d'Este, at various times exhibited the most atrocious indecencies in the presence of her majesty, Bergami being present with her majesty during the time of those exhibitions. They were of so indecent and detestable a character, that it was with the greatest pain he could even mention them. [Here the Attorney General entered into some explanations of so disgusting a nature, that we cannot pollute our pages by detailing them.]

Here it might be said that these circumstances did not prove adultery; and if it were proved, the preamble of the bill, he should contend, was made out. It would excite in their lordships a feeling that it proved more; not merely indecency, and disgusting indecency, but a want of all moral feeling. He said, that the woman who could demean and degrade herself to be present at such an exhibition; he said, and no man could doubt, that such a woman was capable, not only of sacrificing her virtue, but that in the most undignified and disgusting manner. The facts went to prove, not only that part of the preamble which charged disgusting and improper familiarities, but suggested proof also of the adulterous intercourse. Could their lordships have any doubt, where a woman was capable of acting thus, that when Bergami and she were in her room alone, and had all the necessary facilities, that took place which was charged against her, viz: adulterous intercourse with Bergami? There was another circumstance; no ways, however, remarkable in her majesty's case, because it was always the accompaniment or the forerunner of such a vicious state. Let them mark the ascendancy which this man had obtained over the mind of her majesty. This circumstance however secured. Their lordships would find, that upon her majesty's first going to Italy, she did that constantly which comported with her dignity as an English princess—and let him add—as a Protestant Princess. She

either had divine service performed at home, or attended places where it was performed after the rites of the church of England. This regulation continued until a short time after she returned to Genoa, where Bergami first entered into her service, but from that time down to her departure for England it was discontinued, and she was seen to accompany Bergami to a place of Catholic worship which he himself frequented, to join in the prayers of the service, and to kneel down by his side. Such was her abandonment of those religious feelings and rites which ought to be observed by all persons under all circumstances. She demanded herself to accompany this man, which was an act degrading and disgusting in itself, but he could not help thinking it a strong corroboration and confirmation of all the other facts which he had detailed; and it must satisfy their lordships that this disgraceful and illicit intercourse did take place between Bergami and her majesty, as it had been stated to them. Let their lordships look at the general nature of the case, and, besides this, let them look at some of those strong facts which more especially confirmed the charge—This Bergami was a man in the greatest poverty, in October, 1814, he was received into her majesty's service, and in the short course of five or six months he was not only in habits of the greatest familiarity with her, but his whole family surrounded her. Their lordships would allow him to call their attention to the state of her majesty's establishment, while settled at Pesaro. There was Bergami himself, her grand chamberlain; his mother, who did not appear to have held any particular situation in her household; his brother Louis, who, from the humble station of a courier, had been promoted to be her equerry; the Countess of Oldi (the sister, who was only maid of honour; Francis Bergami, their cousin, who was dignified with the title of Director of the Palace; Faustina, the sister; Martin, a page; Francis, a relation; and the house steward, besides Victorine. So that their lordships would see that there were 10, as he might say, of this family, retained in her service. And, to account for the striking fact of their being advanced in this way in favours and honours, what was to be said? How was it to be accounted for? It might well be said indeed in answer to that question, "Don't from these facts alone infer adulterous intercourse?" Why, no, he would not; if he did infer from these alone, he should be betraying that duty which had imposed upon him, and which he was pledged to perform. But when, in addition to these circumstances, their lordships found that all these disgraceful familiarities continued between them—that at place after place the same arrangement was observed for a free intercourse between their rooms and between them—and he alluded more particularly to the scene in the tent on board of the *palacca*—when they looked at what occurred at Charnitz, at Carlsruhe, and other places—surely these facts, of themselves, would be sufficient; but when coupled with others, if they should be satisfactorily proved, they could not leave the slightest doubt of the disgraceful conduct charged in the preamble, and of the shameful and wicked intercourse which took place between count Bergami and her majesty. But their lordships had heard it said at their bar—and said with a sort of triumph by his learned friend—"What witnesses have you? How is all this to be proved? Will you attempt to prove it? Have you any competent witnesses?" And their lordships had heard a great deal of undeserved slander heaped on foreign witnesses. They had heard his learned friends say, on the other hand, when speaking of their client, "Oh! we expect persons of high rank, and character, and consequence, in the country where the circumstances are stated to have taken place."—Now let their lordships look at the case. It did not admit of such witnesses: it was when her majesty was in retirement, and surrounded only by her servants, that those facts took place. Could there be any witnesses of facts like these but those whose avocations and humble employment gave them opportunities of seeing the conduct of the parties from time to time, and of examining the beds and rooms? In case of crim con, they never had—at least it was very frequently quite impossible and impracticable to have any other evidence but that of servants or others whose duties called them to different parts of the house. But it was said and with something like an air of exultation, "Aye, but these are foreign witnesses." Foreign witnesses! Let them look at her majesty's conduct; why was it that her majesty was abandoned by all her other suit, by all her English

servants? why, but that after her arrival from Milan, she seemed anxious to forget that she was, or should be, an English woman. Could she complain of those foreign witnesses, when she had shown, by her conduct what she thought of Italian servants, what she thought of this man, her favored Bergami; Should it be said, don't hear foreign witnesses, there is the strongest objection to them; they are not to be believed. But he would ask them what did this hold out to the public? Was it not to say, "Go abroad, commit what crime you please, carry on what conduct you please; however flagitious, you never can be envied in an English court of justice? And why? Because the fact can only be proved by foreign witnesses, and they, we tell you before we hear them, are branded with infamy. They are marked for discredit; therefore go abroad, abandon yourself to the most dissolute profligacy you please; it can never be proved in a court of this country for foreign witnesses are unworthy of belief." Would their lordships listen to such an argument as this? Let them pride themselves on the superiority of the English character but let them not by a sweeping condemnation declare all foreigners unworthy of credit. It was her majesty who had herself, to thank, if the facts could only be proved by Italian witnesses.—She had taken into her household Italian servants, and surely would not treat with such disgrace the person highest in her confidence. If their lordships, condemnation, however, extended to Italians, it could hardly be applied to strangers of all countries and descriptions. He was satisfied, not withstanding the adroit manner in which the case had been put by his learned friends, who presumed that these witnesses would exercise their faculty of locomotion, and take the air at their ease, the observation would make no impression on their lordships' minds. Would it, G. d. those witnesses could see; but he would recall to their lordships' remembrance circumstances which had happened, and ask whether the witnesses could feel that security which they ought to enjoy. It was disgraceful to the country that such circumstances had taken place; but he trusted that the public mind would soon resume its former calmness, and the popular clamour subside. Upon the circumstances of the case, it was hardly necessary for him to add, their lordships were to decide under a sacred obligation. It had been said, that the witnesses, being foreigners, were the less worthy of belief, and that their testimony ought to be received with suspicion and distrust; but the conduct of her majesty, and the nature of the case, made such evidence indispensable. Their lordships would decide upon its value, and, he doubted not, calmly and firmly pronounce their judgment. He should now proceed to call his witness.

Her majesty at this moment entered the house, attended as usual by Lady Ann Hamilton, and took her seat in a chair placed within the bar, about the distance of three yards from it, and which, though not directly opposite to, enabled her to comfort the witnesses.

The solicitor general then called Theodore Majocchi, who, in a very few moments, was ushered in, and placed before the bar.

The queen having fixed her eyes on him, exclaimed in a piercing tone, "What! Theodore!" and darting from her seat, rushed to her private apartment.

[The evidence which Majocchi gave was published, in a postscript to the Evening Post last Friday afternoon.]

LONDON, AUG. 30. This morning her Majesty arrived in town at 10 o'clock. Her Council had expressed a wish that she should be in attendance at the House of Lords as early as possible in order that they might have personal communication with her on any subject which might arise in the course of the examination of the witnesses. Her Majesty was as usual preceded by Alderman Wood, who, by her majesty's command, gave orders for the state carriage to be brought to the door.

At 12 past ten, her majesty announced that she was ready to proceed to Palace Yard, and immediately afterwards entered her carriage, which was thrown open for the benefit of the spectators. Her Majesty wore a dove coloured hat, the brim of which inclined very much up, both at the front and back. This was ornamented with a plume of feathers of the same colour. Round her neck her Majesty wore a ruffie of extraordinary magnitudo.

The people assembled to see her pass were few in number, and even those manifested but little enthusiasm. As her Majesty passed Carlton

Palace she turned her eyes in an opposite direction with an assumed air of disgust.—This seemed to please her followers, and they noticed it by cries of "bravo" and loudly clapping their hands.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS. It is positively reported that furniture has been sent into some of the state apartments in the Tower. Morning Post.

Some doubts have been expressed of the correctness of the account which we gave yesterday, respecting the order received by the king's upholsterer, for a supply of elegant bedding, and other furniture, for the Tower. We have made inquiries into the fact, and we have no reason to question its authority. True Briton.

It is very remarkable, that, at the moment the king's Attorney General ascended the bar, to detail the charges against the Queen, as he was uttering the first sentence, a strong flash of lightning went thro' the house, followed by a tremendous clap of thunder. This circumstance excited a most extraordinary sensation through the house.—Ib.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship Herald Capt. Fox, which arrived yesterday at this port in 28 days from Liverpool, we have received our files of London Papers to Sep. 2. We are also indebted to the politeness of Capt. Fox for London papers to the evening of Sept. 2, and Liverpool to the 4th. They are all principally occupied by the very minute details of the trial of the Queen an abridgement of which we have made as far as our time would admit.

Accounts have been received in England from the expedition to the arctic regions of America, dated in January last, at which time the party were in comfortable quarters at Cumberland House. The cold was very severe—the thermometer at 30s below 0. Game was abundant, and provisions plenty. They were to proceed northward as soon as the season would permit.

The French House of Peers assembled Aug. 26, and ordered the Attorney-General to proceed with the process, against the conspirators. They appointed a committee of twelve on the proceedings relative to the conspiracy. Some disorders had taken place at Brest.

A paragraph under date of Rome, Aug. 15, represents Benevento and Ponte Corvo as in a state of complete anarchy.

It is said that the Emperor Alexander is about to visit Vienna Aug. 16, says that the object of his journey is to take into consideration with his ally the Emperor of Austria the present state of Europe, and that the King of Prussia has been invited to the interview. The Duke of Cambridge was expected at Vienna.

From a file of Sierra Leone Gazette to July 1, 1820, received at the Office of the Boston Patriot.

FREETOWN, JULY 1. With sincere sorrow we have to notice, that the melancholy reports of deaths and diseases raging among the Americans, who proposed forming an establishment in the river Sherbro, are, alas! but too true.

Mr. Doughen, a young gentleman who had accompanied the expedition as a volunteer, for the purpose of following his studies, under the care of the late Rev. Samuel Bacon, arrived here on Monday, and reports that the whole of the white people attached to that expedition, amounting in number to twelve, are dead, (himself excepted; the loss among the colored people has been also very great; twenty-six had died in the whole, (white and colored people.) The cause of the diseases is attributed to the unhealthy spot offered to the expedition for a temporary accommodation by Mr. Kizell, of this colony, during the *palavers* with the Native Chiefs—these were protracted to an unusual length, and it will surprise our readers to hear, that the Chiefs were made to declare, "that they would hold no *palaver* with white men."

It appears that the government of the joint expedition, viz. that originally under the charge of the Rev. S. Bacon, intended to form an establishment for the reception, education, and maintenance, of such Africans as should be rescued from slavery by men-of-war; and the o-

ther branch under the direction of the Colonization Society, had, in consequence of the death of their leader, fallen into the hands of a very able colored man from Barbadoes, who had at last prevailed upon the Native Chiefs to grant an establishment in the Baganan river, where the whole were to remain the day after the departure of Mr. Doughen. That gentleman, appointed in his expectations, without employment in this country, returning to his native home. We deplore the loss of the Rev. S. Bacon, and that of his associates, men of talents, zeal, and piety; we, indeed, lament them the more, because we know that they had all been strongly advised by the Excellency the Governor to send their people on any part of the peninsula, which might appear to be preferable, until they had selected a proper situation for a final establishment, and completed their *palavers*. We have again to notice the arrival of vessels from Europe; in the mean season we continue building houses, felling trees, planting corn, sowing rice—and we are *en bon vaillant*, wishing well to all good people.

The real crisis, exacting an exertion of all the resolution and tenacity of the Government of Great Britain, cannot be said to have arrived even at the conclusion of the trial in the House of Lords. The Bill of Pains and Penalties, when adopted by that body, as we presume it has been, had to pass to the Commons for their ratification. It was to begin a new and severer ordeal for the ministry—an attempt fitted to animate more the designing spirit of party in Parliament, and to exasperate the seditious and vengeful mood prevailing so widely out of doors. In the debate of the House of Commons on the 21st, when that body adjourned to the 18th September, Lord Castlereagh remarked—"It was sufficient that there was a perfect understanding that the proceeding of the Lords in the case of the Queen, when it should come before the House, would be open to any objection that the members might think proper to urge against it." To give a more complete idea of what was to happen after the decision of the Lords, and of the aggravated difficulties to be then encountered by the ministry, without bringing into view the possible course of the Queen, in the event of full conviction, the *fuores quid femina possit*, we will make some further extracts from the debate on the adjournment of the Commons.—*Nat. Int.*

Lord Castlereagh said, he rose to move the adjournment of the House to Monday the 15th of September, that day four weeks. When he moved that day, the House would be aware that some further adjournment might be expected, either from the delay necessary when the proceedings at present pending in the House of Lords should come before them, or in case of any interruption being occasioned by the other House, by calling evidence from abroad. He apprehended, however, from all the circumstances of the case, that a month was as prudent an adjournment as could be proposed in the first instance; and at the end of that time they would be able to judge from the journals of the House of Lords, what further adjournment would be necessary. If any legislative measure would be deemed expedient, it would not of course be proposed to meet sooner than would allow time for a call of the House.

Mr. Wilberforce said: He did protest to the House that he never wished to stop any thing in the world so much as he had wished to stop the inquiries in question. Let not gentlemen suppose that they had already witnessed the greatest evils which were to result from it. (Hear.) The public ear had already been offended with some of those gross disclosures, with a description of some of those disgusting scenes, the development of which had been expected; and how much worse would not such exposure be, when evidence was called to enter into the details, and to substantiate particulars?

"The Noble Lord who had just spoken had told the House that the present was not a proper moment for general discussion; but he must say that, independent of his constitutional objections to a Bill of Pains and Penalties, the progress of such a Bill, under all the circumstances of