

abilities, who could lend his ear for a moment to one statement in the preamble of the bill. Mr. Brougham concluded his address in the following terms: "I close here what I have to urge; not because I have nothing more to urge, but because I know your lordships are men of justice, men of principle, men of ordinary sagacity;—above all, that you are men of honor, and I am confident that I have not made my appeal to you upon this bill in vain. True it is that a committee has reported in its favor; but he is certainly the greatest of all fools who tells us to consult our apparent consistency at the expense of absolute ruin. The sooner you retrace the step you were induced to take at an unwary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and real safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honor of the crown. If your lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be the saviors of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

The lord chancellor then called upon Mr. Denman, observing that two counsel only could be heard.

Mr. Denman requested, as an indulgence at this late hour, after so anxious an attendance, and in the present state of his health, that their lordships would allow him to proceed to-morrow.

The earl of Liverpool, with the utmost frankness, gave his consent.

In answer to a question from Mr. Brougham, the lord chancellor repeated, that only two counsel could be heard on each side; and added, that the house would proceed to-morrow at the same hour at which business commenced this day.

The house then adjourned, at a few minutes past four o'clock.

The queen left the house almost immediately; and, on ascending her carriage, was enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse of people, whom the military could not restrain. The whole of old and new Palace-Yard was filled, and the crowd accompanied her majesty up Parliament-street to St. James' Square.

The foot soldiers, drawn up as on parade in Palace-Yard, presented arms as soon as her majesty made her appearance.

We have heard of no riot, nor of any excesses committed by the multitude, although the guards were very much hooted, and in some instances even pelted with orange-peel, &c.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 30.

We are again favored with an arrival from Liverpool, the ship Magnet, capt. Ogden, from that port on the 24th Aug. by which we have received our files of London papers to the 22d. and of Liverpool to the 24th. By these papers we have the continuation of the queen's trial before the house of lords. After the preliminary proceedings, the trial was opened on the part of the government by a speech from the attorney-general, which will be found in part in our paper this morning. By this statement, it would seem that the charge of high criminality against the queen is expected to be made out by circumstantial evidence. The first witness introduced was an Italian named Theodore Majacci, a man who had been a servant in the queen's family in Italy, and elsewhere, when, as princess of Wales, she was travelling in different quarters of the world. If his credit is not shaken by cross-examination, or other witnesses, his testimony goes far to bear out the attorney-general in several of his statements.

Trial of the Queen—second day.

On Friday morning, at about 8 o'clock, a crowd began to assemble in St. James' square, in expectation of the arrival of her majesty, who had slept at Brandenburg-House, from which place she arrived at 10 o'clock; and at half past ten her majesty entered her state carriage. Her majesty was dressed in black, and looked extremely well, with a firm and tranquil countenance. The whole of the streets through which her majesty passed were crowded in the same manner as they were on Thursday. The windows were every where filled with ladies, and the cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs were universal. When her majesty passed the barrier, the crowd were with difficulty resisted from following her. Her majesty arrived at the house about 11 o'clock, and was received with the accustomed marks of respect.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

A petition was presented from Liverpool, by the earl of Derby, against the bill of pains and penalties. The counsel and agents were then called in. Mr. Denman presented himself at the bar, and in a speech distinguished as much for eloquence as it was for sound argument, argued against the principle of the bill; and in our limits it would be impossible to give even a faint outline of his powerful appeal. In conclusion, the learned gentleman said, "I feel a perfect conviction of her innocence; I feel, also, that there cannot be brought against her any thing which, to an honorable mind, will be a proof of her guilt. But whatever be the consequences which follow this investigation, whatever be the sufferings inflicted on her majesty, I shall never withdraw from her that homage and respect which I owe to her high station, her superior mind, and those resplendent virtues which have shone through a life of persecution and of suffering. I shall never pay to any other, who may usurp her place, that respect and duty which belong to her, whom the laws of God and man have made the consort of his present majesty, and the partner of his throne." Her majesty entered the house during the learned counsel's speech, and at its conclusion withdrew. She was treated by the house with every mark of respect. The attorney and the counsel general, were next heard at considerable length in support of the bill; but the great

length of the attorney-general's speech on the opening of the cases, prevents us from giving their replies. Mr. Brougham then replied, and the house adjourned till Saturday morning.

THIRD DAY.

Her majesty, on her return to Brandenburg House on Friday night, was greatly exhausted. The occurrences of the week, although in the highest degree gratifying, were still calculated to produce on her mind the most overwhelming sensations. She declared that she was incapable of expressing the delight which she experienced in witnessing the enthusiastic affection of her subjects, and only prayed that an opportunity might be afforded her of evincing the true sentiments of her heart. Of her eloquent advocates, Messrs. Brougham and Denman, her majesty spoke in a strain of grateful exultation, and said, that while her interests were in such hands, it was impossible that her cause could be otherwise than triumphant. Previous to her majesty's quitting St. James's-square on Friday evening, she expressed her determination, not to attend the proceedings of the house of lords again until the examination of the witnesses for the crown should commence. Her majesty on Saturday had a select party to dinner, and we were happy to hear had recovered her wonted flow of spirits.

HOUSE OF LORDS—SATURDAY.

A few minutes before ten o'clock, the lord chancellor took his seat on the wool-sack.

The counsel were called in, and the attorney-general and the counsel for the crown on the one side, and Mr. Brougham and the counsel for the queen, on the other, appeared at the bar. The lord chancellor—Mr. attorney-general, you will proceed to open your case.

CHARGES AGAINST THE QUEEN.

The attorney-general immediately proceeded to address the house in a low tone of voice, and spoke as follows:—"My lords, I now attend at your bar to fulfil the duty which you have demanded, of stating to your lordships the circumstances which are to be adduced in evidence in support of the bill now under your lordships' consideration. A duty, my lords, more painful or more anxious, I believe, was never imposed upon any individual to accomplish. (Cries of 'speak up.') My lords, I am sure I shall receive your lordships' indulgence, if, under the weight of this most important duty, I feel that which I cannot express. (Cries of 'louder.') My lords, I was stating to your lordships that the duty which I now have to perform is one of the most painful and anxious which was ever cast upon any individual. I have, my lords, to state to your lordships the circumstances which are to be adduced in evidence to your lordships, in support of those serious and heavy charges which are made in the preamble of the bill, which has already been so much the subject of discussion—Charges which, in the language of the preamble, not only reflect the greatest scandal and disgrace upon the individual against whom they are made, but also reflect the greatest disgrace upon the country itself. The highest individual, as a subject, in the country, is charged with one of the most serious offences, both against the laws of God and man—it is that of an adulterous intercourse; an adulterous intercourse carried on under circumstances of the greatest aggravation. My lords, upon the nature of this charge, or upon the importance of this investigation, it is quite unnecessary for me to enlarge. Your lordships, and every individual in the country, are fully capable of estimating these topics in their proper light. The only consolation, my lords, which I derive under the discharge of the duty which I have now to fulfil, is, that it calls not upon me to address myself to your lordships' passions or feelings; and that I shall best discharge it according to your lordships' command, by abstaining from any observation which might tend to aggravate the charge made against so illustrious a person. I shall confine myself, in this stage of proceeding, to a clear, simple, but full recital of the facts which are alleged in evidence. My lords, we are now arrived at that period of those proceedings in which silence can no longer be preserved. It is now necessary to state the charges in the fullest extent in which they can be laid before your lordships and the public; and if, in the recital of the circumstances which I have to detail, I shall be under the painful necessity of bringing before your lordships scenes which must disgust every well regulated mind—transactions which must offend the feelings of every honorable and virtuous person. I am sure your lordships will think that, upon this occasion, I ought to hold no reserve—at the same time taking care to state nothing which, in my conscience, I do not believe I shall be able to substantiate in proof. I shall now, my lords, without further preface, state to your lordships the painful narrative of those facts and circumstances which are to be adduced in proof before you. My lords, undoubtedly the recital must involve a considerable space of time, and apply to facts which took place in various places, in which her majesty chanced to be during her residence abroad.

I shall therefore commence my statement at that period when her majesty quitted this country, and proceed, as well as I can, to detail the various facts and circumstances which took place from that period almost to the time I now have the honor of addressing your lordships. My lords, it is well known to your lordships and the country, that in the year 1814, her majesty, from reasons operating upon her own mind, and not by compulsion, as has been insinuated by my learned brothers, thought fit to withdraw herself from this country for a foreign land.

FOURTH DAY.

The attorney-general concluded at 25 minutes after 12, and proceeded to call his witnesses. The rolling of the drums without announced the queen's arrival. In a few minutes she entered

the house, and took her seat. There was a greater vivacity in her countenance and demeanor than we have previously observed. The lord chancellor desired the attorney-general to proceed.—The solicitor-general then summoned a witness, by name "Theodore Majacci," who was immediately attended to the bar. He was a robust man, large whiskers, and bushy hair. The queen, on hearing his name, turned round; and loudly screamed, "What! Theodore!" and hastily darted from her seat, through the door to her apartment, followed, after a short interval, by lady Ann Hamilton. This was about half past 12 o'clock. Her majesty had not been seated above 3 minutes. The scream and exclamation of the queen operated upon the feelings of the house with electric effect. A long pause succeeded; Peers, counsel, strangers, looked as if they doubted the evidence of their eyes and ears: not a word was spoken; and five minutes elapsed before the proceedings were continued. The solicitor-general then gave directions for the interpreter to be introduced.

Mr. Brougham observed, that as he had been specially engaged, as he might conclude, on the part of the prosecution, the house would see the propriety of swearing in a gentleman whom he had engaged in the same capacity.

The oath was then administered to each successively.

On Tuesday, about 12, the queen arrived at the house of lords, entered and took her seat, which is so situated that she can look the witnesses in the face. Her veil was up, and she occasionally threw her eyes intently upon Majacci. The public curiosity had become quite satiated in respect to the queen. On Tuesday, 22d August, few persons assembled. The house of commons adjourned for four weeks.

HOUSE OF LORDS, AUG. 21.

Theodore Majacci's Examination.

In the beginning of the year 1816, Bergami became enquiry to her royal highness. Bergami told me that he would, before Christmas holidays, make me a present. Bergami wore livery. He dined at the table of the upper servants—Hieronymus sometimes divided the duty of Bergami about the princess. The duty was taken by turns amongst the upper servants. In the morning, when they carried the tray for breakfast, Hieronymus often performed the service out of his turn. As to the room of the princess and that of Bergami, there was a corridor and cabinet between them, and on the left was the bed-room of Bergami. There was nothing else. On the other side of the room of Bergami, there was a saloon. No person slept in the cabinet. The other servants were separated. Bergami met with an accident, a kick from a horse, when the princess went to Agnan. It was necessary to bring him home. I did not do so. I waited upon him.—The first time I saw the princess was in the presence of Hieronymus and Dr. Holland, who was dressing his foot.—At first, vinegar was brought. In consequence of this accident, I was put to sleep in the cabinet for five or six nights. I saw somebody pass in the night: there was always a fire in the room: I saw her royal highness pass through the corridor twice to Bergami's room during this time, half an hour past midnight.—She staid there about 14 or 15 minutes. She passed on, in her return, very softly, and very near my bed not to see me. I heard only some whispers in Bergami's room. Between 13 and 18 minutes she remained the second time, and I heard a whispering conversation.

There was a small garden attached to the cabinet, which was for the most part always locked, more often closed than open. Bergami kept the key. I never saw her walk in the garden. About a month, or forty-five days she remained at Naples. Bergami attended her. Some English left her Royal Highness. M. Sicard, Captain Hesse, equerry, as he was said to be; the Chamberlain, a tall man, I believe his name is Gell; he had two small mustachios. I do not know whether Mr. Keppel Craven was one. I do not know him by name. A small lady, rather thin, left her also, but I do not recollect her name. From Naples I went to Rome, and from thence to Civita Vecchia. We went on board the Glorinde to Leghorn.—A lady tall, rather fat, joined the Princess at Genoa, lady Charlotte Campbell. The Princess lived in a palace on the road leading to Milan. Between Bergami's room and the Princess's there was a room purposely for trunks and portmanteaus. In coming out of the Princess's room, there was likewise an entrance through the cabinet for the portmanteaus to Bergami's room. At Genoa Bergami breakfasted in a small room at the top of the grand saloon.—He and the Princess took breakfast together. I was hired to wait upon her royal highness, and waited upon both.—Nobody else breakfasted there. I knocked at Bergami's door one night to awake him, to tell him there were people in the room. It was half past 1. Bergami made no answer, though I knocked so loud that Bergami must have heard me.

The Princess rode out sometimes in company. Bergami accompanied her.—Bergami put his arm round her to put her on the ass; that is, he held her hand lest she should fall. Bergami had more authority than the other servants. There was an apparent familiarity kept up between the Princess and Bergami. At Milan she first resided at the house called La Castana, which belonged to the family of Barromeo. At the house of Barromeo the bed chambers of the Princess and Bergami were separated only by a wall. There was a staircase between the rooms, and two doors, one from the Princess's chamber, and the other from Bergami's, led out to the staircase. The staircase was a secret staircase, and there was a small apartment near it, where Lewis Bergami slept. Her royal highness sometimes breakfasted with Bergami.—She remained at Milan about

40 or 50 days. She took a journey to Venice—Lady Charlotte Campbell accompanied her from Genoa to Milan. I knew the Countess of Oldi; she came into the service of the Princess two or three days after lady C. Campbell went away. The Countess of Oldi was said to be the sister of Bergami. I knew it; but it was not generally known at first. At Venice we went to the Grand de Bretagne Hotel. The bed rooms of the Princess and Bergami were near to each other.—They were divided by the saloon into which both bed rooms opened.—I saw the Princess walk out with Bergami, both at Milan and Venice, arm in arm; twice at Milan, and often at Venice, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. Bergami dined at the table with the Princess, first at Genoa, and always afterwards as well as I can recollect. Bergami sat sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left, and sometimes opposite the princess. The first time the Princess was at Genoa, Bergami dined with her.

From Genoa they went to the Ville de Como, on Lake Como. Here there were two ways of getting from Bergami's room to the princess's; one through two other rooms and one by a passage.—These apartments were separated from the other apartments of the house. The witness was in the habit of making Bergami's bed, and it frequently appeared as if it had not been slept in. From thence they went to the Villa de Este, and thence to Genoa again on board the Leviathan. Visited the court of Sicily, and at Messina the Princess took a house. Here there was a passage through the Countess Oldi's bed room, communicating with those of the princess and Bergami. Had seen Bergami go into the princess's room when not entirely dressed. From thence they proceeded to Tunis, and on board a polacre to Cattanea. Whilst at Tunis she resided some time in the palace of the Bey. Here also there was a communication between their bed rooms which the witness described. She visited the grotto of the seven sleeping men. Whilst here Bergami dined with her royal highness, and they were left tete-a-tete after dinner, and the Princess sitting on her travelling bed with Bergami near her. Hence they proceeded to St. Jean de Acre. They travelled by night and slept in tents by day. The princess's tent had a small travelling bed and sofa in it, and Bergami reposed under the same tent with her royal highness. From the above place they proceeded to Jaffa, thence to Jerusalem, embarked on board the polacre again, on the deck of which a tent was fixed as before. A bath was also prepared on board for her royal highness.—The witness was employed to fill the bath, and Bergami came down to try the temperature of the water. He then returned to her royal highness, but handed her down to the bath, entered the room with her, and they were shut up together. On one occasion more water was required—witness took it down and Bergami received it at the door of the cabin. Witness could not tell whether the queen was in the bath at the time or not. Witness recollected their landing again in Italy. Bergami landed some days before the princess, and the witness remembered the affectionate leave taking between them, when Bergami kissed the princess most affectionately.—Witness then related the circumstances attending their return to Villa de Este, where they remained about six weeks, during which time the Villa Bergami became the property of the Chamberlain and her royal highness went to visit him there. Here likewise the sleeping rooms were stated as was usual. Two or three balls were given, which were only attended by the peasantry. Her royal highness afterwards proceeded on her journey to Bavaria, accompanied as usual by Bergami, and the rest of her suite. On her arrival at Munich, they proceeded to the Golden Star, where the apartments which her royal highness had formerly occupied were prepared for her; but as the sleeping rooms were distant, some change was ordered by Bergami, in the presence of her royal highness. At this period, (5 o'clock,) the house adjourned.

BONAPARTE.

One of our English papers says—"It is confidently asserted in Paris, that one of the objects of the last audience which Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador to our Court, had with his majesty, was to make known to the King of England that the five years' imprisonment of Bonaparte, agreed on in 1815, having expired, Austria will no longer be a party to his detention, and would no longer send out a Commissioner, in which sentiments Russia concurred.—Globe.

Domestic Intelligence.

BOSTON, SEPT. 19.

The Hon. Mr. CALHOUN, Secretary of War, arrived in town on Friday evening, from the Lakes. On Saturday he paid his respects to his Excellency the Governor, at Medford, and the same day visited Forts Independence and Warren, at the former of which he was received by a national salute. He afterwards dined with the Hon. Mr. Mason. He has since visited the Navy-Yard, and the manufactories in this vicinity; and this morning left town for Washington, by the way of Springfield, where he will examine the National Armory established there. We regret that the duties of the Secretary at Washington would not admit of a longer stop here, as it was in contemplation of giving him an opportunity of seeing and reviewing a body of our militia, but which plan his early departure prevented being carried into execution.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 26.—Yesterday the Volunteer Companies of Artillery and Infantry paraded on the Battery, and were reviewed by the Secretary of War, after which they marched in elegant order to the Park, where the salute was also received; the Companies dispersed after firing a feu de joie. The Secretary, after visiting the Batteries and Navy-Yard, dined with the Common Council of our City, at Bellevue; and the day was quite a jubilee. As we are to have a necessary pomp and parade in behalf of the Citizens in public stations, we were called in to witness, with great satisfaction, the military exercises witnessed, with great satisfaction, the military shown to Mr. Calhoun, whose rapid advancement is the