

she took this person into her service, she went to Naples. Wm. Austin was one of her Majesty's suite, he was quite a lad, and he slept in the same room with the Queen. Bergami, the courier, was among the rest of the domestics, and slept in a part of the house distant from that where her Majesty slept. A short time prior to the 9th of November in that year, Bergami was directed to sleep near the Queen's room.—Young Austin was removed from her Majesty's chamber, as her Majesty said, because he was of an age that it was proper he should be removed.—On the night of the 9th of November her Majesty went to the Opera at Naples, and returned early. Her Majesty's female attendant noticed that her conduct was very extraordinary, and excited her suspicions. Her Majesty knew that Bergami was in bed in an adjoining room, and she said to her attendants that she should retire early to bed, which she did so. On the following morning this attendant of her Majesty, found that her Majesty's bed had not been slept in, and that there were impressions on Bergami's bed of two persons having slept in it. On the following morning she was inaccessible to visitors, and she remained late in an apartment with Bergami. From this night he dated the commencement of the long course of adultery carried on by the Queen and Bergami.—After this, Bergami's conduct became haughty; and he acted towards his fellow servants very differently from what he formerly did. On a subsequent night her Majesty gave a masked ball, not at her own house, but in the neighbourhood, and changed her dress during the ball, and Bergami assisted her Majesty in exchanging her dress to "the Genius of History." This dress was most indecent; and Bergami accompanied her Majesty the second time to the ball. Her Majesty returned home from the ball, again changed her dress from "the Genius of History" to that of a Turkish peasant, and Bergami was dressed as a peasant of Turkey, and accompanied her again to the ball.—It was noticed that Bergami and the Queen generally rose in the morning at the same time; and her Majesty generally breakfasted with him in secluded apartments; and at this time Bergami was still the courier and a menial servant. It was also observed by persons of rank in her Majesty's suite, that Bergami and the Queen walked on a terrace arm and arm together. Bergami had such an influence over her Majesty that he prevailed upon her to take a person into her service, and this person would prove, that more than once, at night, this Bergami did go to her Majesty's chamber, and he heard this fellow kissing her Majesty. (this produced an extraordinary sensation in the House.)—Her Majesty soon after quitted Naples, and Lady Elizabeth Forbes remained at Naples, and Lady Charlotte Lindsay quitted her Majesty at Leghorn, in March, 1815. Four of her Majesty's English suite quitted her at Naples. This circumstance spoke volumes, he could not help believing, that it arose from their having witnessed improper familiarities between her Majesty and Bergami.—There was a masquerade at the theatre St. Carlo at Naples, her Majesty thought proper to go, not with the English Ladies of high rank, but with two domestics, the courier Bergami, and the fille de chambre, Dumont. When they entered the theatre, their dresses excited such disgust, that from the expression of feeling against her, she was compelled to retreat with her domestics, and go home before the entertainment concluded.—Soon after her Majesty went from Naples to Genoa, on board the Florida. At Genoa the familiarities, between the Queen and Bergami increased, and the bed in which the Queen slept was observed by the chambermaid to have not been used or ruffled in the least, and did not require making up. Bergami was always selected to sleep near to her Majesty's person, and her Majesty was seen to visit his room after he was in bed.—It would be found in evidence that her Majesty remained at Genoa till May 1815. She went from Genoa to Milan, and on the journey Bergami acted as courier, and Lady Charlotte Campbell did not accompany her on the journey, but joined her at Milan. And some time after, at the latter end of May, Lady Campbell left her Majesty, and then her Majesty had not a single Lady left in her suite. Her Majesty then took into her service Bergami's sister, she was a woman of low vulgar manners and uneducated. She was dignified by the title of Countess Oldi. Bergami's brother was

also taken into the Queen's service, and a child of Bergami's was ordered to be taken care of by her Majesty, so that there were four or five of Bergami's family in her Majesty's service. A Mr. Drummond Burrell now joined her Majesty.

Lord Gwyder got up and said: that was not true.

The Attorney General corrected himself, and said it was Mr. Wm. Burrell who accompanied her Majesty from Milan to Venice.—At a tavern while Bergami was in a menial situation, after the company had departed, which he had been waiting upon, Bergami and the Queen were left alone together; and the servant at the tavern observed the Queen familiarly putting a gold chain round Bergami's neck; he took it off in a playful manner and put it on her Majesty's neck; and her Majesty returned it to Bergami's neck. Mr. Burrell soon after quitted her Majesty, and her Majesty became less reserved toward Bergami, and more familiar to all the servants. She was in the habit of playing at games with her servants, this was not an offence, but she certainly demeaned herself by it. Her Majesty's residence was at the Villa de l'Ami at this time.—Her Majesty, on her travels, excited great suspicion from her arranging at the taverns that he should sleep in a room from which he could have access to her Majesty's room. On their arrival at Bellin Zone, this courier, still travelling in the dress of a courier, was artfully suffered by the Queen to dine with her Majesty in his courier's dress. It would be said these were foreign manners; but he would answer such conduct was extremely censurable, and, with the other circumstances he should detail, only proved the power Bergami had over her Majesty, and that an uninterrupted adulterous intercourse had been committed.—Her Majesty next went to Lugano, and there made the same arrangements as at other places, so that Bergami was near her person night and day. She next went to Villa Disti, near Como, where Bergami's bed room adjoined her Majesty's. Her Majesty remained here till Nov. 1818. At the latter end of Nov. 1818, her Majesty went on board the Leviathan, with the Countess Oldi; Bergami and the rest of the suite, went on board. By this vessel she embarked for Genoa, an apartment adjoining her Majesty, which had been appropriated to a female, was afterwards appropriated to Bergami's use. Bergami was made her Majesty's Chamberlain, and she treated him with the greatest familiarity, walking arm in arm with him. Her Majesty proceeded to Palermo, and went to Court. Bergami accompanied her Majesty as her Chamberlain, in an elegant hussar dress.—Her Majesty then went to Messina, and there the bed room, where Bergami was, as at all other places, very near to her Majesty's. There was a door which was generally from the Countess of Oldi's room to Bergami's. Her Majesty had been seen by the servants in the Countess of Oldi's room, in nothing but her bed-clothes; and was also seen in Bergami's room. She used the kindest titles towards Bergami, calling him her friend, her heart; and on the 6th of January her Majesty left Messina.—Her Majesty again went on board the ship, but what was the surprise of the gallant commander of the vessel, Capt. Pechell, when he found the man, who a short time before was her Majesty's servant, dining at her Majesty's table with table. He refused to sit at table with Bergami. The officer thought it his duty delicately to inform her Majesty that he could not degrade himself by dining with this man. Her Majesty took two days to consider whether her favorite should leave the table. Her Majesty said—"Why Captain Briggs, the commander of the Leviathan did not object to dine with Bergami?" But Capt. Briggs found Bergami at first in the situation of Chamberlain, and therefore did not object; but if Captain Briggs had been waited on at table by Bergami, as Pechell had, he would no doubt have refused. But what does her Majesty do? why she ordered a private table, and constantly dined with Bergami and Countess Oldi; she consented to dine with a man whom an English Captain had refused to degrade himself by sitting at table with. This she did during the voyage from Messina to Syracuse.—On the 13th of January her Majesty proceeded to Catania; there, as at all former places where her Majesty slept, she contrived to make such arrangements that there should be easy access

to Bergami's bed-room, and early one morning, she was seen to come out of his bed-room, and go to her own with a pillow, on which she usually slept, in her hands. What could her Majesty do in Bergami's room at such an hour in the morning; it was clear she must have committed the crime of adultery.—How did her Majesty treat Bergami's child; she called it by the dignified title of Princess, and allowed it to call her Mamma. This infant, her Majesty had the indelicacy to acknowledge, was an illegitimate child of Bergami's. This child was so fond of her Majesty, that it cried whenever she left it; and upon one occasion the child cried in the night very violently, and the Countess of Oldi could not possibly keep it quiet; and the persons in the house were convinced that her Majesty had left the child (for it slept with her Majesty) and had gone into Bergami's chamber. And at Catania her Majesty obtained for her favourite further honours; she procured for him a Knighthood; he was, at her Majesty's instance, created a Knight of Malta, and he was addressed by the title of his Excellency, and her Majesty called him *Monsieur la Chevalier*. Such was the power this man had over her Majesty's heart that she thought she could not do sufficient for him. In the same year her Majesty and her suite proceeded to Carlsruhe. There the same arrangements were made respecting the Queen's and Bergami's apartments, which he so frequently described at other places. A room called No. 10, was appropriated to her Majesty. No. 11 was used for another purpose, and No. 12 was assigned to Bergami. There were doors opening from both No. 10 and No. 12 to No. 11.—Bergami's room might be entered easily from her Majesty's through No. 11, and vice versa. At Carlsruhe her Majesty was one day surprised sitting on Bergami's bed, with her arm round his neck; she was discovered in this situation by a female servant bringing water to the basin, who went in not knowing that there was any person in the room. Here again he should put the question, how was her Majesty's innocence reconcilable with such familiarity? But what was most material to be attended to, in that bed there was afterwards found a cloak belonging to her Majesty, which she was afterwards seen to wear, afterwards marks also were discovered by one of the servants in the bed, which without his explaining left no doubt of what had occurred there. Those marks, the cloak found in his bed the posture in which she was found sitting there, he asked, could their Lordships entertain any doubt of the criminal terms on which they stood after these facts. Their Lordships would thus also see the force of other parts of the case; this guilty passion would explain all the circumstances of the case, which would otherwise be inexplicable. What else could explain a man's being admitted to be present while a woman went into a bath; transactions such as he had narrated on board the pelagic; and lastly, the situation in the room at Carlsruhe? Again all these facts were clear evidence of an adulterous intercourse. From Carlsruhe her Majesty visited — (Lord Ellenborough desired to know the date.)—Her Majesty set out to pass through the Tyrol the beginning of February, 1817, so that her arrival at Carlsruhe fell about the end of February or beginning of March. From Carlsruhe she visited Vienna in the first instance, and then Trieste, where a new carriage was purchased for her use. She was at Trieste but a few days when observations were made on her bed and sleeping room. In the room were placed two beds, a large one to contain two persons, and a small one. Bergami's apartments were very near her's. Observations were often made that marks were seen on the large bed of two persons having slept there together; that Bergami's bed did not look to have been slept in at all. The wash hand basins in her Majesty's room also had the appearance of having been used by two persons. There also was noticed what had been noticed every where else, that the Queen's and Bergami's apartments were closely contiguous, and that that person only was in such a situation as to have access to her room to sleep in it. Their Lordships therefore, he thought, would have little doubt but that Bergami was the person who slept in the large bed. In the course of the last journey he had mentioned, it was frequently observed that the Queen and Bergami reposed on the same bed: when they stopped at an inn, they would go and throw themselves

on the same bed while fresh horses were putting to the carriage, or any other preparation for resuming their route. It might be said that that practice, even if established, proved no guilt against her Majesty; and certainly from that circumstance alone, unaided by others, he (the Attorney General) could not call upon their Lordships to conclude that a guilty intercourse had been carried on. But if they found that he was the only person indulged in these acts of familiarity, and that he allowed himself to take these freedoms without any reserve on all occasions, the custom which he described, coupled with the other circumstances of the same nature, would appear a natural consequence of the unfortunate attachment and criminal intercourse. How was it that the Princess of Wales, after alighting at an inn, took with her to a room, not any one of her female servants, but that she took Bergami, and Bergami alone? Her Majesty after going to Vienna, and remaining there some time, returned to Barona, and on the occasion of her arrival Bergami's brother, Lewis, and his mother, were advanced to the honour of dining at her table. That, it might be argued, was an instance of great condescension on the part of her Majesty, but proved nothing further. Again, however he could not but say, that it was a little singular that that family alone should receive such marks of condescension and favour. It was strange that Bergami's mother who had not rendered her Majesty any particular services, or had any peculiar claims on her liberality, should thus be elevated. Little Victorine also received the greatest marks of favour, and had conferred on her the title of Princess. That title, indeed, was also conferred on William Austin, who, as well as Victorine, would be found to have been called "Prince" (at this part of the statement a general smile was perceptible on their Lordships' countenances.) After a short time her Majesty visited the villa D'Este, and went thence to Rome. She for some time occupied a house which had belonged, he believed, to one of the Bonapartes, called Rufinelli, which she afterwards changed for another called Villa Grandi. At Villa Grandi a very important circumstance respecting this inquiry came out. At Villa Grandi as at all other places where her Majesty had been Bergami was assigned an apartment very near her Majesty's, and having a free communication therewith by means of a corridor. He was observed by one of the servants on more than one occasion going undressed from his own room to her Majesty's, and there remaining:—The Attorney General was here called on from the House to state the date of this transaction.—It occurred, he proceeded, in the month of July, 1817. It would be proved that at a very early hour of the morning, when the remainder of the family were at rest, Bergami was observed going from his own apartment to her Majesty's, and remaining in the latter with her Majesty. Could their Lordships have any doubt that the man was going for a criminal purpose? In an ordinary case, if it were sworn that a domestic was seen going at an early hour from his own into his mistress's room when she was reposing, and that he remained there, would a shadow of doubt of an adulterous intercourse having been carried on remain on the minds of those who were to decide on the case? Neither was it in one solitary instance that this was observed. It occurred three times during her Majesty's stay at Villa Grandi. There also he was admitted into her Majesty's apartment when she was dressing—when she was in that situation of dishabille that no man could with propriety enter. But he always went in without any reserve. From Villa Grandi she went in August to Pescara, and there the same arrangement which he had been so often compelled to notice was adopted respecting the sleeping rooms. The Queen's and Bergami's apartments were close to each other, and separated from those of the other branches of her suite. The arrangement, in short, was the same as at every other place her Majesty had been at; and so strong was her attachment for this man, that on one occasion while living there, he having been confined by a short illness, she was observed to labour under the greatest depression and anxiety. Some times, too, Bergami went to visit the place which had been purchased for him near Milan: during his absence she uniformly betrayed similar feelings; on one occasion, when he was expected to return from thence and did not, her Majesty felt