

greatly disappointed, and when he did at length return, displayed the greatest joy and the utmost demonstrations of delight.— [Here Lord Grosvenor requested that the Attorney-General would describe the dates of her Majesty's arrival at the places he had latterly mentioned, and the Lord Chancellor intimated a wish that more attention should thereafter be paid to the circumstance of the dates.]—The Hon. and Learned Gentleman continued. Her Majesty arrived at Trieste the 11th April, 1817; at Rufinelli the 29th June of the same year; at Villa Grandi within a few days of her arrival at Rufinelli, and therefore about the beginning of July; and at Pescara the 9th August, 1817. From that period her Majesty continued to reside there nearly till the time of her departure for this country, occasionally visiting other places.—[Here Lord Dundas made some observation which escaped our attention.]—He should abstain from going through many particulars, which would appear in evidence, corroborative of the charge, during her residence there on the banks of the Como.

It would be proved that she had frequently gone out there with Bergami, in a carriage so constructed that but one person could sit on the seat; and that therefore she was obliged to sit in his lap, while he had his arm round her waist. On one occasion they were seen in an unbecoming situation in a boat on the Pesca. Another time they were seen kissing one another. A variety of other indecent familiarities would be proved by different persons, together with a series of licentious and disgraceful amusements and practices, from the expression of which, it was more fitting for him to abstain. However, he could not omit mentioning that it would be proved that a man, represented to be of the most brutal and depraved manners, of the name of Mahomet, was allowed to make the most indecent exhibitions before her, Bergami being present, which were so grossly disgusting a nature, that he almost shrunk with shame from describing them; but he found himself bound to state them generally. He was instructed to state, that it consisted in an imitation of the sexual intercourse—[Here an expression of astonishment pervaded all parts of the House], exhibited in the presence of her Majesty, Bergami, and the other servants, and that not only was it suffered to go on, but that the man was actually allowed to remain in her Majesty's service. The witnessing such an exhibition betrayed a want of all becoming and virtuous feelings in the female who could endure it; and he said that no man could doubt that the woman who could submit to behold such a spectacle, was capable not only of sacrificing her virtue, but of sacrificing it in the most wanton and indecent manner. If these facts, therefore, were established by evidence, not only would they prove the corresponding parts of the preamble, but would go strongly in support of the principle charge of an adulterous intercourse. There was another circumstance in her Majesty's conduct abroad which would be acknowledged to be the natural forerunner of the melancholy and degrading change her character had undergone, and would also mark the ascendancy which that man had acquired over her. On her first going to Italy she regularly did that which it became an English Princess to do, she constantly either had divine service performed on Sunday at her own house, or attended at some Protestant house of public worship, till some time after Bergami was taken into her service; for then she not only did not attend any Protestant house of worship, but degraded herself so much as to go to Catholic chapels in company with Bergami, and kneel during his devotions by his side. He repeated that this abandonment of religious feelings was a proof of the change her mind had undergone, and that she favored unremotely heaped upon this man and his family were a strong corroboration of an adulterous intercourse having been carried on at the various places he had mentioned. The circumstances of the arrangement of the bed rooms, so as to allow free access by Bergami, was of itself sufficient; but when coupled with the other circumstances which would be proved in evidence, could leave no doubt on the minds of their Lordships of the wicked and degrading intercourse which had taken place. He knew it would be asked by what witnesses would all these things be proved, and it might be expected, as his Learned Friend had intimated, that persons of high rank and consideration in their own country, where the facts took place, would be called to support his statement. But the case did not admit of such proof; it could only be proved by persons of her Majesty's household. In all cases of adultery it was generally found impossible to have other evidence than that of servants who were witnesses of the transactions. But they might perhaps be told, "Oh! but there are foreign witnesses, and, as such unworthy of credit." But look at her Majesty's conduct, which had rendered it impossible to have any other witnesses, for no sooner had she arrived in Italy than she was quitted by the greater part of the English persons in her suite, and seemed anxious to become herself an Italian, and have nothing but Italians about her person. It would not therefore be an objection that would come with a good grace from her Majesty, who had advanced in so singular a manner an Italian to the highest rank in her power, to say that his countrymen were not to be believed on their oaths, merely because they happened to be foreigners. If such a prejudice were to prevail, a person need only go abroad, and the let their conduct be as infamous as possible it would be impossible to call them to account, as it could only be proved by foreign witnesses, and they were marked and branded as unworthy of belief. Was such an argument as that to be received by their Lordships? He knew that they were bound to weigh and scrutinize, and examine the evidence given at their bar, and the manner and demeanor of the witness there; and that he could not ask their Lordships not to cherish their feelings as Englishmen, he did ask them to dismiss from their minds the prejudice that the natives of all other countries were unworthy of credit. He did ask them to recollect that it was her Majesty's conduct which was the cause that the case could only be proved by foreign witnesses, and her Majesty was therefore the last person who ought to make that objection. But would their Lordships say, that foreigners of all countries were to be con-

demned and discredited? He knew that no such preposterous principle would be admitted by them. He had heard another objection which, indeed, was urged with a triumphant air by his learned friend (Mr. Brougham) who had hoped that all the witnesses were to be seen at large walking about, and providing for themselves. Would to God that they could, with safety to themselves, have that power of locomotion to which his Learned Friend had alluded! He need not mention to their Lordships the circumstances which rendered that impossible; but he hoped that when once the facts of the case were fairly before the public, the understandings of the people would be opened, and that ferment which unhappily existed, would, as on other occasions, subside, and right feeling again prevail. On the evidence to be produced, their Lordships would, under the sacred sanction of honor, have to decide, and they would calmly weigh any objections to which their testimony might be liable, either from their situations with her Majesty, or the more general objection of their being foreigners. If their Lordships upon hearing that evidence, were satisfied that the facts were true, he was persuaded they would not suffer themselves to be acted upon by any feeling not of a judicial nature, but calmly and firmly decided. He would not longer take up their Lordships time, but proceed to call the witnesses.

The Attorney-General concluded at twenty five minutes past twelve, and proceeded to call the 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 great vivacity in her countenance and demeanor than we have previously observed.

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 exclaimed, "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 twelve o'clock. Her Majesty had not been seated above three 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 sworn.

The witness, who maintained the utmost composure, notwithstanding the extraordinary occurrence we have noticed, was then sworn, through the medium of one of the interpreters, in the usual form.

Her Majesty did not again return to the House. She remained in the room appointed for her use, and was much affected. At ten minutes to four, she ordered her carriage, and was driven to her house in St. James's-square. She was cheered by the few persons that were assembled; but she seemed too much absorbed in her own reflections to attend to them. As she quitted the House of Lords, she said she was very unwell.

FREDERICTON. (N.B.)

10TH OCTOBER, 1820.

London dates to the 23d of August have reached us since our last. The trial of the QUEEN commenced on the 19th. The opening of the case by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, which occupies the greater part of our paper this day, we have no doubt will be read with interest. Many charges are contained therein in regard to her conduct with Bergami. The examination of Theodore Majacci commenced on the 19th, and closed on Wednesday the 23d. The Captain of the vessel in which Her Majesty sailed to Jaffa, was then brought forward; and his examination in and re-examination closed the business of the sixth day.

It is said that Mr. Canning is charged with an important mission to the Court of Vienna. He passes through the Netherlands, with the view of conferring with the King on the subject of the recent negotiations on the subject of the Indian Archipelago; but the main object is to express to the Emperor of Austria the sentiments of the British Cabinet as to the views which His Imperial Majesty has on Italy. It is confidently asserted in Paris, that one of the objects of the late 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 5 years imprisonment of Bonaparte, agreed on in 1815, having expired, Austria would no longer be a party to his detention, and would no longer send out a Commissioner; in which sentiments Russia concurred.

To the Editor of the Royal Gazette.

MR. LUGGIN,

It is with extreme reluctance that I, at any time, appear in print, and more so than usual on the present occasion; but it having been reported, Sir, that the two Boys, John Brimer and George Estey, advertised in your paper of last Tuesday, were compelled to leave my service in consequence of bad treatment received from me, I, in justice to myself and family, think it incumbent upon me to repel such report by all the means in my power: and for that purpose, and to that end, have procured the following testimony, which I hope will prove satisfactory to an impartial community: And I do aver, Sir, that my conscience does not accuse me, in the smallest degree, of any severe treatment of the said two Boys, or any others who have been with me in a like capacity.

I am, Sir,  
Your humble servant,  
G. W. HARTT.

Fredericton, 29th Sept. 1820.

York, ss.

William Watts, of Fredericton, in the County of York, maketh oath and saith, that he was employed by George W. Hartt, of Fredericton aforesaid, as Foreman in a Shoe manufactory carried on by the said George W. Hartt, in the year 1818... That he was so employed for upwards of five months, and had a favourable opportunity of seeing the treatment given by the said George W. Hartt, to his apprentices, John Brimer and George Estey; and that it is his opinion that it was such as could not be complained of in the smallest degree.

WM. WATTS.

Sworn before me this 30th day of September, 1820,  
HENRY SMITH, J. P.

York, ss.

John Mabens, of Fredericton, in the County of York, maketh oath and saith, that he was for some months employed as a Foreman in a Shoe manufactory carried on by George W. Hartt, of Fredericton aforesaid, and boarded and lodged with him, and had, during the time he was so employed, an opportunity of observing the treatment given by the said George W. Hartt, to his apprentices, John Brimer and George Estey; and that to the best of his judgment and belief, the said two Boys had no just cause to complain.

his

JOHN X MABENS,  
mark.

Sworn before me this 30th day of September, 1820.  
HENRY SMITH, J. P.

York, ss.

Jacob Carvell, of Fredericton, in the County of York, maketh oath and saith, that he was a Tenant to George W. Hartt, of Fredericton aforesaid, for several months, and had an opportunity of observing the manner in which the said George W. Hartt treated his apprentices; and that he verily believes the two Boys, John Brimer and George Estey, who late ran away from his service, had no just cause to complain of the treatment received from their said master.

JACOB CARVELL.

Sworn before me this 30th day of September, 1820,  
HENRY SMITH, J. P.

York, ss.

James Henderson, of Fredericton, in the County of York, Butcher, maketh oath and saith, that he has been for four months last past, a Tenant to George W. Hartt, of Fredericton aforesaid, and has had frequent opportunities of observing the conduct of John Brimer and George Estey, two Boys apprenticed to the said Geo. W. Hartt, and likewise the usage they received from their said master, whose conduct to, and usage of them, was such as invites him to praise, and was, in the opinion of this deponent, unmerited by them, particularly George Estey.

JAMES HENDERSON.

Sworn before me this 30th day of September, 1820.  
HENRY SMITH, J. P.

York, ss.

Bridget Devilan, of Fredericton, in the County of York, maketh oath and saith, that she has been in the service of George W. Hartt, of Fredericton aforesaid, and his wife, Lucy Ann, as a servant maid, for five months past, and has had great opportunity of observing the usage given by the said George W. Hartt and his Wife, to John Brimer and George Estey, two apprentice Boys in his service; and that it is her opinion the said Boys had not any cause to complain.

her

BRIDGET X DEVILAN,  
mark.

Sworn before me the 30th day of September, 1820,  
HENRY SMITH, J. P.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday the 14th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, on the Premises,

THAT BLOCK of LAND, laying in King-Street, adjoining a lot belonging to Mr. M. NEEDHAM, and opposite land owned by the Miss ALLEN'S.

The above Property will be put up in lots to suit Purchasers. For particulars, inquire of JOSEPH ESTABROOKS, Sen. Kingsclear, 25th Sept. 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

BY AUCTION,

At the Jerusalem Coffee-House, on Monday the 30th instant, in lots to suit purchasers,

A TRACT of LAND on the River Nashwalk, about three miles from Fredericton, containing about 2400 acres, being the grant to JOSEPH GARNETT and others. A plan of the Estate, divided into six lots, may be seen at Mr. BURNS', Jerusalem Coffee House.

N.B.—Ample time will be given to make payments.

ALSO, at the same time and place, and on similar terms, FOUR LOTS, containing about 1900 acres, on Eel River, Woodstock, County of York.

ALSO, three or four LOTS on the River Oro-mocto, in HIEL CAMP'S grant. Fredericton, 10th October, 1820.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of TIMOTHY CHARTERS, late of Sackville, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, within six months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

PHILIP PALMER, } Administrators.  
SIMON outhouse, }  
Sackville, 4th Sept. 1820. 3m.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber to 24th July last, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts without delay; those neglecting so to do, may expect to hear from him through another channel.

E. B. WILLIAMS.

Fredericton, 15th Aug. 1820. 3m.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of PERLEY & LANGEN, or to SOLOMON PERLEY, are requested to pay their respective balances on or before the first day of January next, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

SOLOMON PERLEY,  
THOS. L. LANGEN,

29th Aug. 1820

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Wednesday the 4th of April 1821.

ALL the Message and Tenement situate, lying and being on the S. E. corner of Carleton & King's Streets, at present owned and occupied by WILLIAM SEWEL, and taken under an execution issuing out of the Supreme Court of this Province, will be sold on the above day to the highest bidder by

The SHERIFF of YORK

Gavin Smith's Estate.

A General Meeting of all the creditors of Gavin Smith, an absconding debtor, is requested at the office of E. J. JARVIS, Esqr. in the City of Saint John, on Monday the 20th day of November next, at one o'clock on the same day, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained, agreeably to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, when a second dividend will be made.

Dated at the City of Saint John this

4th day of September 1820.

E. J. JARVIS.

HUGH JOHNSTON, Junr. } Trustees.  
RALPH M. JARVIS. }

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the service of the Subscriber, on Sunday morning last, JOHN BRIMER, and GEORGE ESTY, indentured Apprentices. The said BRIMER is about 5 ft. 6 in. high; cross, blue eyes; light complexion, brown hair (inclined to curl); and had on when he went away, a short blue coat, black pantalons and waistcoat—aged about 19 years. ESTY, is about 5 ft. 7 in. high; light hair, and dark eyes; full face; and had on a short blue coat, blue trowsers, and white waistcoat—aged about 18 years. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or crediting the said Apprentices on his account; and whoever brings them back to his employ, will receive a reward of TEN POUNDS.

G. W. HARTT.

Fredericton, 26th Sept. 1820.

PROVINCIAL VACCINE INSTITUTION.

SUCH Persons as are desirous of availing themselves of the advantages to be derived from Inoculation with Crux-Pox, as a security against the contagion of the Small-Pox, to which they are now exposed from the recent appearance of that disease in this place; are invited to attend at the Regimental Hospital of the 74th Regiment, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the morning; where attendance will be given by the Surgeon of the Provincial Institution at this station.