

and boundless—his guilt was wary, and innocence most unguarded.

He should but exhaust himself, besides fatiguing their Lordships, if he stopped here to observe on the connexion between the part of his case which he had been laying before their Lordships, and another part, on which it would be his duty to enlarge hereafter. But there were one or two considerations so material, that he could not omit all mention of them before proceeding further. If an ordinary case were attempted to be supported by such evidence as had been here brought forward, he did not hesitate to say, that suspicions would be entertained against the purity of those who instituted it. He did not intend to say—he had no interest in saying that a conspiracy against her Majesty had been formed by those who were the managers of the proceedings; but he did say that the course which they had pursued, in particular, as it regarded the nature of the testimony on which their case was founded, was such as would have been pursued by those who could be capable of such a foul design. Let it be supposed that a plot were actually laid against the domestic peace of an individual, and that evidence were to be produced of facts which never took place—to whom would the fabricators have recourse to give the colour of truth, of consistency to their tale? First of all they would have the servants who had been in the house, without them it would be impossible to succeed—with them there would be the most brilliant prospect of a favourable result. But if these servants were foreigners who might be well tutored to their part abroad, and then be brought to deliver their story to a place where they were unknown—if they were to be placed before a tribunal that they cared as little about as that tribunal cared for them—(a laugh)—and if they came from a country whither they did not care a rush if they never returned, then this was the identical sort of conspirators that would completely suit the object in view. Mr. Brougham then proceeded to comment on the manœuvre in which the Italians had been kept together since their arrival here, and to quote passages from writings ancient and modern, showing the unfavourable light in which the characters of the lower Italians had been viewed by the authors.

But there was a choice of conspirators; all foreigners have employments; and if any nation under heaven were marked out specially for the purposes of such a conspiracy, he said that it was the country of Augustus and Borgia. He said, that in all ages of the world, and in all countries, evidence might be procured among the lower orders for money. But this purchase might be made among the lower classes of Italy better than in any other part of the civilized world, and this proposition the respectable inhabitants of that country themselves would not deny. There were individuals there of the highest respectability and integrity, and he had, himself, the pleasure to know many of that description, in whose hands he would think his honour and his life as safe as in those of any mortal. He might illustrate and confirm his meaning by language which was doubtless familiar to many of their Lordships—“*Sunt quidem in illorum mullis, pudentes graves, docti; sunt autem multi impudentes, illiterati, leves, quibus jurandum ludos, testimonium jocus, acque omnis laus spes, res in impudentis sine mendacio.*” Persons of the latter description might be gotten and brought together from various parts by money and power. Having thus procured agents, partly by compulsion, partly by persuasion of gain, the next consideration would be, how they ought to be marshalled and prepared for their undertaking. Uniformity of agreement in their narrative would be above all things necessary; therefore, they would be taken one by one, and examined before the same person, assisted by the same counsellors, and even attended by the same courtiers. They would be all brought from place to place by the same courtiers, and these not the common runners of the country, but persons especially employed for the business, and having their attention particularly devoted to it. Many of the persons would be employed for this purpose of courtiers, which would both have a tendency to keep their own lesson in their mind, and to animate the zeal of the other witnesses by holding out to them a hope of an interest in the plot. And how, he would ask, had the drilling gone on in the present case; it had been continued for days, months, years. A

Board was erected and sitting at Milan during a space of time, the members of it themselves, ignorant of the perjury he doubted not, but most likely, as he should shew hereafter, to be imposed upon and deceived by those who were perjured; and the longer the sluice of false swearing was kept open, the stronger would the current become, because every story told at Milan would be brought back to the place from whence it came, and be made the foundation and incentive to a thousand others. But so exactly had this branch of the system, the existence of which he was supposing, been acted on, that not a witness was brought to this country, who did not previously pass through the Milan drill; so that even the mate of the polacre, was brought there to be examined; and even the Captain, though he had been examined by the Board above a year before, was brought to this country round by Milan, and there re-examined by the same persons who examined him eighteen months before. Therefore, with this care, marshalling, and preparation for the field, had all the witnesses been safely landed; they were kept living together in a batch; formerly they lived separately; perhaps after arriving, it became necessary to adopt a new disposition of them: it might be particularly necessary in relation to those who were not paid so well as others. They were all put into one enclosed space, and there they remained conversing, and communing, and comparing together the circumstances of the case they were to prove; animated by common feelings and hopes; bound to the same object and the same cause; and moreover, they were assuaged by a kind of ingenuity quite new in legal proceedings, not according to the countries from whence they came, but the circumstances of the story which they were to tell. There were two men from Venice; they did not associate together in this *contubernium*—[A laugh]—for he knew of no other name by which to denote the place they occupied; but one of them was put into the same set with Majocchi and the Captain of the polacre, because they had the same story to tell. Lastly, all the witnesses were conducted immediately from that prison to this place, in order to tell the story they had so carefully studied. He feared that he might appear to their Lordships to undervalue the testimony of these Italians; but they would allow him to say, that he was not the only person who had made this estimate of the character of the lower orders of Italy. Perhaps it would a little relieve the tedium of his lengthened statement, if he were to adduce the opinion of writers on this head, and carry back their Lordships to the records of the opinions of other times, which would denote greater harshness than these which he had expressed. Some curious testimonies of this nature would be found in the accounts of the proceedings against Queen Katherine in the time of Henry the VIII. and it was not improper to shew by reference to the historians of the time in what manner the people of that day thought it right to estimate Italian witnesses. The great object of the Court at that time was to obtain the free, unbiassed testimony of the Italian priests in favour of a divorce. Rytter gave the opinions of the Professors and Doctors of several of the Italian universities: and from that it would appear that these Docti gave their free and unbiassed opinion in nearly the same words. He should select that of the most celebrated of them, Bologna.

Mr. Brougham then proceeded to quote parts of the formal answer given by the last mentioned University: “*Summa sobertia cura, industria examinavitur*,” and then, “*and then,*” said he, “*followed several words meaning the same thing, all in the doctorial style, and then came ‘Consensus et indubie affirmamus,’ that Henry VIII. has a right to divorce his Queen.*”—[A laugh.] But it seemed that from the great similarity of the opinions of the Doctors, and of the language in which they were expressed, there existed at that time much the same suspicion of drilling that did in a certain other case which he should not now mention; and to repel them, pretty near the same precautions were used as in that other case; for agents were directed to swear, that the Doctors had never opened their mouths to one another on the subject of the answers, till after they had been given. Here the *loves, illiterati, et impudentes* swore that they spoke not a word to each other on the subject of the testimony they were to give—so did the Doctors—[A laugh]—swear they never, by

any word, sign, suggestion, or hint, communicated with another person on the nature of their opinion. This was done to meet all the difficulties. If there had been no such thing as a good historian, this would have been lost. Bishop Burnet being glad to do all he could in favour of divorce, tells the tale in the way he (Mr. Brougham) was going to relate it. He took a man, says Burnet, of great property, and singularly schooled in the laws of this country, whose name was Cooke—so their Lordships would perceive that there was a Cooke there too—and he went up and down procuring of hands, and he told them that he desired they would write their conclusions according to their consciences (as he hoped they had done in London) and without any respect or favour, as they would answer it in future, and he never proffered them any compensation or present; but rather than a reward it was a compensation, and not as a recompense, for every word they said in that, as on a similar occasion, had been employed in this. Now they had a letter of more than 200 years old, and who knew but that in the same number of years another might not be sent from the same place as that came from, containing nearly the same sort of details. The letter was this—“On the 1st of July, 1590, came a letter out of Venice, in which the writer stated, that he had no doubt all Christian Universities, if they were well handled, would earnestly conclude with his Highness; and went on to state, that ‘if the writer had been sufficiently furnished with money (for an empty hand would not do, but a hand in his Lordship’s purse would)—if he had been sufficiently furnished with money, albeit, he had procured to his Highness a 100 subscriptions of Divines, and which would be nothing in comparison with that which he could have done, and would have done if he had been so furnished. He implored his Highness not to suffer him to be in want of money, as it would be to the utter loss of his Royal Highness’s cause.’ That was the outward history of that transaction, and their Lordships had only seen Burnet and Cook on any of his own proceedings. They had from Deruzie the following list; ‘Item, to the Crier of the King’s case, £15; item, given to the Indymer, for the expense of his going to Milan to reward the doctors there, £30.’ There was a letter to the bishop of —, which directed that he should not promise a reward to those who expected not, and did not live by those means, but to those who expected and did live by those means, he was by all means to open his hand: ‘Because,’ said he, ‘the Calvinist who did not choose to give an opinion, would have a fee.’” The Bishop had summed up all this with a remark, which he should add, which was, “they must, indeed, have very persecuted consciences who could be bought so cheap; for he did in no manner doubt, if he had money enough he should get the opinion of all the Divines in Italy.” Their Lordships would see that the descendants of those Divines had rather improved than gone from that, and, therefore, he trusted their Lordships would permit him to bring the tale to the present moment, and to connect the present proceedings with those of Henry the Eighth’s time. To be continued.

**Government Contract.**

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until 12 o’clock on the last day of December next, from Persons desirous of Contracting to enclose (during the ensuing Spring) the Fuel Yard at this station, with a Cedar-Picket, or Plank Fence, with Gates of the following description, viz.

Two double Gates, 11 feet wide, 5½ do. high, with 10 inches square cedar posts, 3½ inch spruce plank rails, 2 inch do. pickets and cross braces.

One small Gate 4 feet wide.

The tenders for each description of Fence must be made separately, and the price per hundred feet, running measure, specified, as also that of each gate, and accompanied with a letter, addressed to the Assistant-Commissary-General, from two responsible persons engaging to become bound for the faithful performance of such agreement as may be entered into. Payment will be made in Cash, on completion of the work.

The dimensions of the fence, diameter of picket, and every other information, may be obtained by applying at this Office, or to the Assistant-Commissary-Gen. at St. John’s Commissariat Office, Fredericton, 31st Oct. 1820.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

28TH NOVEMBER, 1820.

At the Annual Meeting of the Emigrant Society, the following persons were nominated Visitors for the approaching season—

Decr. Messrs. Needham and Berton.  
 Jan. „ Slason and Ring.  
 Feb. Attorney-General and Mr. Fisher.  
 Mar. G. P. Bliss, Esq. and Mr. Berton.  
 Apr. P. Fraser, Esq. and Mr. Ring.  
 May. H. Smith, Esq. and Mr. Fisher.

[MED] On Friday last, at Belle-View, (near Fredericton) much lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, Mrs. MARY, wife of Capt. W. BAILEY, in the 73d year of her age, after a severe and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude. She has left a husband and seven children to lament her irreparable loss.

Comparative Table of the Extent, Population, Riches, Debts, Revenues, and Taxes of Great Britain and France, for the year 1819

	Great Britain and Ireland.	France.
Surface . . . . .	21,114,000 hect.	52,000,000
Population . . . . .	12,600,000 ind.	29,827,000
Agricultural Capital . . . . .	61,000,000,000 fr.	57,522,000,000
Gross produce of Agriculture . . . . .	3,875,000,000	4,679,000,000
Net produce ditto . . . . .	1,461,300,000	1,345,000,000
Gross produce of manufacturing industry . . . . .	2,250,000,000	1,404,000,000
Horses, &c. . . . .	1,818,000	1,657,000
Oxen, &c. . . . .	7,200,000	4,682,000
Sheep, &c. . . . .	40,860,000	35,189,000
Value of exports . . . . .	1,000,000,000	370,000,000
Cotton imported & wrought . . . . .	25,000,000	10,500,000
Public debt . . . . .	20,000,000,000	3,050,000,000
Interest do. . . . .	1,000,000,000	232,000,000
Revenue of the State . . . . .	1,500,000,000	889,210,000
Proportion of Individuals . . . . .	1,800,000,000	827,790,000

(Gazette de France.)

The Population of Great Britain and Ireland is, according to the best authorities, about 17,000,000 souls.

**SHERIFF’S SALES.**

On the 28th day of May 1821, between the hours of 2 and 7 o’clock, at the Coffee-House,

LOT No. 6, in the Parish of North-Lampton, in the County of York, containing 160 acres, at present owned and occupied by Edward Tompkins, taken by virtue of a Writ of *feria facias*, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, at the suit of Jonathan Sisson, and will be struck off on the above day to the highest bidder by

The SHERIFF of YORK.

At the same time and place, Lot No. 22, in the Parish of Woodstock, taken by execution from Richard Rogers, containing 468 acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 50, in the Parish of Woodstock, containing 203 acres more or less, taken in execution from REUBIN CHASE.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER FIDLER, late of Miramichi, Shoemaker, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested, within six months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make payment to

ROBERT DICKY, } Admin-  
 GEORGE FOWLIE, } istrators.  
 Miramichi, 11th Oct. 1820.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of JAMES FRENCH, Esq. late of St. Mary, deceased, are requested to render their accounts attested to, within twelve months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Admr.  
 CHARITY FRENCH, Admr.  
 Nashack, 2d Nov. 1820.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having just demand against the Estate of GEORGE LAURIE, late of the County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

LUCY LAURIE, Adm’r.  
 Miramichi, 14th Oct. 1820.