

London dates by the English mail which arrived last Wednesday, are no later than the 9th October.

The St. John and Halifax Mails, have not yet arrived.

We make the following extract of the evidence on behalf of Her Majesty, from London intelligence to the 9th October:—

The evidence of Lady Charlotte Lindsay is to be opposed to the collective evidence of the Italian witnesses—that the Queen and Bergami lived in a state of the most disgusting familiarity, and to a degree totally unwarrantable even by the habits and manners of Italy. Her Ladyship on this head deposes, that up to the period of her quitting her Majesty she saw nothing of this kind. That it is, indeed, within the habits of Italians to be familiar with their domestics, to a degree which would be deemed inconsistent with English manners. That she saw nothing in the conduct of her Majesty exceeding this degree. That unpleasant reports which she did not believe, but which still affected her own reception and quiet, had reached her, (Lady Charlotte Lindsay) with respect to the Queen in Italy, and that, in consequence, she resigned; but that she herself, saw nothing beyond the usual latitude of foreign manners, and that more relaxed absence of ceremony and distance, which the necessities, inconveniences, and urgencies of travelling occasion. The next evidence is that of Lord Llandaff, who was at Naples at the same time with the Queen, and at the period in which her adulterous connexion with Bergami is said to have commenced. His evidence is of the same effect, and of the same character, as that of Lady C. Lindsay. He saw nothing (at that period) improper in the conduct of the Queen. He and his lady were in the daily habit of visiting the Queen. There was nothing indecorous with reference to foreign manners, in her Majesty's being waited upon by Bergami in her bed chamber. It was the common practice in the intercourse of daily life in Naples. He himself, his brother, &c. had visited Italian ladies of fashion and character in the same manner, in their bed-chambers, and the ladies in bed. Bergami was at that period with the Queen, but his Lordship saw nothing that struck him as even remarkable.

The next evidence is that of the Hon. Keppel Craven, another English gentleman in the suite of her Majesty, and whose evidence certainly comes much more directly to some of the material points of the accusation. He deposes in substance, that he was with the Queen at Naples, at the period alleged to be that of the adulterous connexion with Bergami. That he saw nothing of any improper familiarity—That Bergami had much the manners of a gentleman—That he advised her Majesty to remove William Austin from her bed-chamber. In answer to a question by a Peer, he added, that this advice did proceed from himself at the suggestion of her Majesty. He proceeded to depose, that the dress was not indecent—that it did not strike him as so, and must have struck him if really so—That the mask might have been worn over the former dress—That on one occasion he saw Bergami walking on the terrace with the Queen—That he believes there were others in the garden, and that (though he mentioned it to the Queen because he knew there were spies upon her conduct) he himself saw nothing improper in it.

Library Share for Sale.

ONE forfeited Library Share will be sold at the Library, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d instant, if not redeemed before that day by the present holders, agreeably to the regulations of the Society.

Fredericton, 5th Dec. 1820.

MISSING from Government House; the following Books:

- The Spanish Costumes,*
- Lady of the Lake,*
- Frigate Alceste's Voyage.*

As they are of value to the Proprietor, whoever has them are requested to return them to Sir ROBERT LE P. TRENCH.

5th December, 1820.

THE Person who borrowed a red cloth Cushion, lined in the back with coarse sheeting, on the evening of the last Ball at Mr. Avery's, will have the goodness to leave the same there, or at the Printing Office, and oblige the owner.

4th December, 1820.

FOR SALE,

A PEW in the N. E. Gallery in Christ Church. Any person desirous of purchasing, will please enquire of the Subscriber.

S. GROSVENOR.

December 4, 1820.

STRAYED AWAY

FROM Major ALLEN'S Farm on Savage Island, a brindled OX, with one lop horn, and the letters S. G. (reversed) branded on the near horn.

Any person who will give such information as will lead to the discovery of said Ox, or return him either to Major Allen, or the Subscriber, shall be rewarded accordingly.

S. GROSVENOR.

December 4, 1820.

tion between his speaking and writing. Having been asked, had he any money at a banker's in Lausanne? "Fifty Louis." Did he never say that he had any more? An honest man would have felt indignation at this question. His reply was, he did not remember. Did you ever say, you had been guilty of ingratitude to a gracious mistress? "No;" yet being shewn some letters in which he had thus expressed himself, he acknowledged they were in his hand writing. He had written but he had not said so. Would any honest man avail himself of such a pious quibble? Being asked, why did you change your name? "On account of the tumult that had happened, and fearing I should run a risk." When did you change it? "A year ago." He did not recollect that the tumult at Dover took place in 1820; and that he had changed his name July 1819 before he came to this country. He called on the House to give weight to these circumstances. A perfect picture was drawn of a shuffling witness, beating about the bush to shelter him self. His confusion, his embarrassment and perplexity, could not have been forgotten. It was by such circumstances as these that perjuries were detected. If witnesses were convicted of false swearing on some parts, however trivial, it put an end to their credibility on the main facts of the conspiracy. One of these main facts, as related in the evidence of Sacchi and Rostelli, (another turned off Courier) was almost too disgusting and offensive to bear an allusion. Could any woman—could any miserable prostitute discharged from Bridewell commit in the face of day what had been charged against the Queen by Rostelli?—Would their Lordships believe, that riding in a carriage, by the side of which a courier was travelling, the Queen would run the risk of blasting her character, by going to sleep in the position described by Sacchi, as that in which he had discovered the Princess and her Chamberlain? Could the story be believed, unless the parties were absolutely insane? Exclusive of the physical impossibility of the thing, in a carriage travelling at the rate of 9 or 10 miles an hour, over such roads as were found in that part of Italy. What would their Lordships say, if it were to be proved to have been an English carriage, with glass and spring blinds, which could not be opened when the glasses were down without putting the hand inside; and still more, if it could be proved, that Sacchi went not upon that journey? When asked, Was there any other person in the carriage? The answer was, adopting Majocchi's language, *Non mi ricordo!* Now it could be proved, that there was a third person in the carriage during the whole of the journey. Was it likely that after a person had witnessed such a scene, that his lips should be hermetically sealed? That he should not have whispered it even into the willing ear of the gentle, romantic, sympathetic Dumont? He had long enjoyed a soft intercourse with her, both here and abroad. On a subsequent examination, however, on being unexpectedly asked if he had never told it until asked at Milan? "I told it to people," said he; "but I cannot recollect any one to whom I told it." Was it possible that he could have failed to recollect to whom he told it?

I now come to the evidence of Mts. Barbary Krautz, of Carlsruhe. That witness deposed, that she could not state the precise evening upon which she saw the scene she described in Bergami's room, but that she was certain it was not on the first evening that the Princess and suite arrived at the inn.

Earl Grey here interposed, observing, that four o'clock, the hour appointed for adjourning, had arrived, and the learned counsel did not appear to have arrived near his conclusion.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that if an extension of a quarter of an hour would have been sufficient for the conclusion, the house would probably not have objected to proceeding; but that, in the present instance, did not seem to be the case.

The Lord Chancellor added, that it would be impossible for Counsel to do justice to the case, if they were limited within any specific time. He thought it much better that the house should adjourn till to-morrow. Adjourned at 4 o'clock.

OCTOBER 4.

At twenty minutes after ten o'clock, the Counsel for her Majesty were ordered to be called in.

Mr Brougham, Mr Denman, Dr Lushington, Mr. Wild, and the Solicitor, were then introduced to their places.

The Lord Chancellor then ordered Mr Brougham to proceed with the statement in which he had left off yesterday.

Mr Brougham immediately resumed the Queen's defence in nearly the following words:—

My Lords,—I ask how it comes to pass, that with no want of care in getting up of this cause, no want of sagacity on the part of those who had to prepare it, for I see the greatest skill and management in all the parts of it, how comes it, I say, that after all this, and with the boundless resources entrusted to them, to bring all its faculties into play, there should be a deficiency even in the arrangement of the names of the very witnesses?—Such unfairness to the several States to which they respectively belong; such a contrast between different countries, so that though in the management I found every class in society, from the middling ranks downwards represented, yet when I have to come to the representation of the Helvetic Republic, I find only a single nymph to personate that people. When I look, too, to the whole circle of the Germanic empire, I find the representation embodied in one German chambermaid. I see none from

the capital, I see none from any large States of Germany, where her Majesty resided; I see none from that capital, of which she is a native; I see none from those numerous places in which she spent so much of her time, and where she must be so generally known. All that I can find from Germany is one single chambermaid at an inn; one single cellar maid, or girl of all work, for it is doubtful from the story of Barbara Krautz to which of these classes she has belonged. When I speak of the scantiness of witnesses from Germany, and when I allude to the scantiness from Switzerland, save and except the Swiss chambermaid, I must put in a claim for two witnesses from Germany, and these shall be the first introduced for my defence. I must now begin by calling your Lordships' attention to what appears in the evidence of this single German chambermaid. I must here, to do this woman justice, have recourse, as I had before, to her own statement of herself and her affairs. Krautz appears then, from her own account, upon a calculation of the years she has alluded to, to have commenced at the tender period of thirteen years of age, the reputable, unsuspecting, and unexperienced office of chambermaid, at a little German inn. The little difficulty of tracing the history of such a personage, is in no small degree removed by looking at the story of her own Biography. She first tells us where she was at 13 years of age; she was then a servant with somebody whose station and occupation she was under no anxiety to disclose. It however turns out, that he was a small innkeeper, and she his cellar maid or assistant cellar maid. I entreat your Lordships' close attention to the manner in which this woman gave her evidence, for the purpose of your following her up, step by step, and attaching to it that degree of credibility to which you may ultimately deem it entitled. I the more particularly solicit this attention to the German woman's testimony, for you will find by her confession, that there was no lack of effort in Germany to obtain witnesses—the agents were then pursuing the investigation with their accustomed activity, their usual address, and their ordinary resources. And here I must say, that however disgusted I feel at the conduct of some natives of my country, connected with the business of the Milan commission, I find that there was in Germany natives of that part of the Continent, who furnished me with the consolation of knowing that they outstripped my own countrymen in the part which they thought proper to take in his business. For instance, I find there, that the Baron Grimm, the Minister of Wirtemberg, the Minister of that power on whose throne a British Princess of the Royal Family sat, was most active. I find this Baron, with a person named Raven, who succeeded Baron Ompteda as Minister at Rome, and who is now there in that capacity. I find these two persons actively employed against her Majesty. I find Raven treating the Queen of England, when at Rome, that Lady who was his Queen, as well as your Lordships', in such a manner as made it impossible for her Majesty, even if her presence had been rendered indispensable here, by the proceedings instituted against her station and honour, to reside any longer at Rome. These two persons I found to have been throughout these proceedings, unscrupulous agents on the transactions to which I have to call your Lordships' attention—I find the Baron not scrupulous in throwing away, and flinging far from him, all those feelings which an ordinary man, in the common incidents of life, may not cast away, without forfeiting all claim to honour and respect. It may, perhaps, in the conduct of Diplomacy, do for the Minister to justify himself for acts, for which, as a man, he would stand without defence: He may do in the one station, what in the other he dare not, without encountering degradation: He may, perhaps, for such conduct, curry favour with the master who employs him—he may get honor for discharging duties, which in another capacity, would obtain for him not honor, but dishonor and disgrace. Perhaps, however, be acted merely as a diplomatist, to whom all things are to be equal. Baron Grimm, my Lords, was living in his own apartments, when the Queen arrived at the place of his residence. To compliment her Majesty and promote her convenience, he instantly resigned his own apartments; he artfully and insidiously gave them up for the use of the Queen; he kindly left the principal

apartment without a moment's delay, for the purpose of having it appropriated in the accommodation of her Majesty. He left his own house, and encountered all the inconvenience of inferior and comparatively ill fitted apartments, that he might shew his respect for the Princess of Wales, and have the honor of condescendingly contributing to her temporary convenience.—Such was the Baron's courteous conduct to that illustrious lady. But what would their Lordships think of his politeness and demeanour, when they knew that on the very day, nay the very hour, of which the Queen quitted occupancy of those rooms, the Baron, together with another person, whose name though used by the witness I at this moment forget, where seen running up and down the rooms, as the woman Krautz expresses, it, praying into every hole and corner, turning up and looking at the furniture which had been used by the Princess, examining the beds and bed furniture and performing all those degrading offices to endeavour to please those, who I know and feel are above sending any men to degrade themselves by performing such mean and dirty missions. Such, however, was the conduct of these men; they demeaned themselves in the way I have mentioned, sedulously and unscrupulously, regardless altogether of their own dignity, and prying into the minutest matter that had a chance of gratifying their private ends. You have heard all this of Baron Grimm, from the chambermaid Krautz. After all this condescension, why has not the Baron condescended to be a witness at your Lordships' bar! Why has he not ventured to be a witness to sustain the testimony of the chambermaid?—Why has he not shewn the same boldness here in facing your Lordships, that he has shown elsewhere in facing the reprobation which his conduct so well deserved to call down upon him? But here the Baron was not forthcoming; here alone he was not to be found, though here, and here above all, he was, if this story of Krautz' be true, a paramount and most important witness: indeed, the most important by far, for he actually entered the Queen's apartments the moment she left them, and if Krautz spoke true, must have had an early and immediate opportunity of speaking to the thing in such a manner as directly to corroborate her evidence. The Baron was absent, and the only witness obtained by all the industry, the zeal, and skill of the agents, the only one they could gather in all Germany, was this single German chambermaid. 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. do. pickets and cross braces:
- One small Gate 4 feet wide.

The tenders for each descriptoin 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 Asst.-Commissary-Gen. at St. John's Commissariat Office, Fredericton, 31st 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. Nashwack, 2d Nov. 1820.

ALMANACKS for 1821, For Sale at this Office.