At Messina. In English or Italian, In Italian. Where is the 5th entry. On board the Cloriude. Is it in English or Italian? In Italian. When is the next entry? The 28th January. Where is that. In Syracuse. In what language? Its Italian.

The Solicitor-General proceeded step by step to follow the entries of the course of the voyage, and the stopages at the several ports, all of which were Italian.

The Solicitor-General—Witness, look at the paper and say whether, from the beginning to the end of it, there is one, single, solitary entry made in the English language.

Witness—No, I see there is not. Does it come down to the return to Messina? Yes, it does. And every entry from beginning to end, is in the Italian? Yes; I see it is so. Now look at that paper closely, and say, upon your oath, whether any part of it is in your own hand-writing? The witness, after looking over the paper said "No, there is not." Were you on board the Clorinde? Yes, I was. Whose hand-writing is this? The clerk. What clerk? Pasconani. Was not Pasconani a confectioner in the service of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales? No, no this Pasconani, he was another of the same name. Was he of the crew of the polacre. No, he was not. Was not the man who wrote it one of the crew? Yes, he was. Then do you mean to swear that that mate entered on board the British ship the Lion, three months ago? He did; he went down with me from Catania to Messina. What became of the vessel after the long voyage? I left her at Genoa, and she went from thence to Naples. Were not the whole of the crew left on board? No, not the whole of the crew, that man and another who had been with me for six years, went with me. Did you not tell me yesterday that the whole of the paper was in your own hand writing? I don't remember, I did not recollect at the precise moment, I had it not loooking at then, and I might mistake. Now, however on looking at it again, you say it is not in your hand writing: Is it not Schiavini's hand-writing? Yes it is.

The Solicitor-General then exclaimed—"My Lords, I shall not ask this man another question."

Re-Examined by Mr. Denman.

How long have you been living in Sicily? For six years. Did you generally speak Italian there? I did. Were you, at the time you wrote this, very familiar with the Italian language? Yes, I was; more so then I am now. Do you know of what country this clerk was a native? Not particularly; I believe he was an Italian, for he spoke the language. Are you a Lieut. in the Royal Navy, and on half pay? I am. Have you been examined before you came to England respecting the Princess's conduct during the voyage? No, I have not. If you had had notice, that the original log-book was necessary would you have brought it here? Certainly. You say this papar is written by Schiavini? Yes When did he write it? From the original, at my dictation. Now come back to Jaffa—Had you ever occasion while on board to pass through the room where Bergami slept? After her Majesty got up. I sometimes went up the ladder. Was the tent a single or a double one? A single one. Do you recollect the breadth of the ship from beam to beam? About 19 or 20 feet.—The witness was ordered to withdraw.

LONDON. Oct. 21.

Yesterday presented the novel occurrence of not one only, but of two divisions in the House of Lords. In the first the numbers were 150 to 54;---The affirmative side of the proposition was, that Sacchi's attempts to suborn witnesses, should be extracted from the witness Salva, or: but the noes prevailed. Rastelli's whole sale subornation was proved by Cartolini; but Rastelli when called for, to be confronted, was withdrawn. The next division was of more, or rather of the most remarkable kind; it was on the appointment of a Secret Committee to examine so much of Powell's correspondence with Brown as relates merely to Rastelli's escape. In this division the Chancellor spoke warmly and divided against Lord Liverpool. The friends of the latter peer, however, prevailed, the numbers being 120 to 79. The Secret Committee is therefore appointed. The Duke of Wellington is supposed to be the only other Minister who voted with the Chancellor. But now, it is obvious to remark, that the only interest which does or can suffer by the abstraction of Rastelli is that of the Queen; and what equivalent advantage she or her Counsel are to derive from the labors of a Secret Committee, it is not easy, in this stage of the business, to perceive—however, thanks to Almighty God, her cause stands in need of no such aid. Yesterday only one witness was examined, but such an one whose clearness defied all cavils, whose station placed him above suspicion, and whose integrity calumny itself dares not to assail." This was Col. Oliviera. He proved distinctly that Sacchi did not travel with her Majesty at all, on that journey from Rome to Sinigaglia, in which the latter swore that, as her Majesty's courier, he had witnessed the most gross indecency! Col. Oliviera also proved that her Majesty possessed no such cabriolet, with an apron, as that in which Rastelli swore he had witnessed another indecency pass between Bergami and the Queen. We leave the matter here; we cannot render it plainer. The only question which we ask is, why does such a cause go on---*Times.*

Oct. 22.

The principle matter of contention during the last week, has been whether certain evidence not strictly technical, and which therefore the courts of justice are not in the habit of admitting, could be received on this occasion; such evidence, it being conceded on all hands, though not directly pointing to the issue of guilt or innocence in the Queen, having *a direct tendency to shew that conspiracy has been formed against Her Majesty, witnesses suborned, and perjury prepared and purchased up*, upon a scale of expence and extensiveness hitherto without parallel.---*Bell's Mes.*

Oct. 23.

Saturday's proceedings were enlivened, and enobled, by the examination of two witnesses, each in his respective station, a worthy and honourable man, and each giving testimony of the most unimpeachable character---a boatman on the Lake of Como, and the celebrated Count Vassali. We would indeed point general observation to the very different description of witnesses which have appeared for and against the Bill.

Nov. 2.

The North-west Expedition.—The Elliston, whaler, of Hull, writes from Stromness the 26th October, that she spoke the Hecla and Griper, in Davis's Straits, lat. 68, all well---homeward bound. They wintered it seems in lat. 75, No. lon. 113, W. five degrees beyond the Copper Mine River.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.

Capt. Rogers, who has arrived at Baltimore, from London, has brought papers to the 24th, and verbal accounts to the 29th October---several days later. Captain R. reports, that on the day he left London, (29th) it was reported, *that the bill against the Queen, had been* REJECTED *by the House of Peers.* Though the testimony in favour of the Queen made such a result highly probable, we suspect the above report to be premature; first, because an event of so much importance we imagine would be instantly published and be authentically circulated as rapidly as any report could be; and, secondly, because on the 17th October the British Commons adjourned to the 23d November; Lord Castlereagh, who moved the adjournment, giving it as his opinion, that the period proposed was no more than sufficient to enable the Lords to get through the Bill, and give time for a call of the House to be executed.

The testimony on the part of the Queen closed on the 24th: But for several of the last days, instead of the trial of the Queen, the Lords had been engaged in a kind of trial of Colonel Browne, and other personages, charged with attempts to suborn witnesses against the Queen; and a secret committee had been appointed to examine witnesses on the subject; but their report did not develope any thing of importance.

Among the witnesses of the Queen, are Ad. Beresford, Col. Oliviera (Chamberlain to her Majesty,) and several Italian Ladies. They expressly contradict many statements of the witnesses against her.

The indications in the House of Lords were not favourable to the Queen. In one division her opposers were 159 to 51; and in another 120 to 79.

The British press continued bold and vindicative in the cause of the Queen:---addresses to her continued numerous, and her answers spirited and contemptous; and the debates in Parliament were highly inflamatory. The English papers speak highly of the impartiality of the Lord Chancellor, and the fairness of Lord Liverpool.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

It is a just though trite remark, that the world in which we live is never stationary. Itself, and all things in it, are suffering perpetual change. The effects produced in external nature by the revolutions of day and night, and by the regular successions of seasons from year to year, are obvious, even to the most common observer.

Though human society never becomes extinct, yet the individuals of which it is composed are continually changing. Every day that passes removes many individuals from life; and the number must certainly be great, which each succeeding year consigns to their eternal home Many, in every department of society, of every condition, of every age, and of every character, are cut down by the stroke of death; so that the places which they formerly occupied, "know them no more." Such changes have happened in all the years that are past, and similar events will undoubtedly occur in those that are to come. While multitudes of unthinking mortals spend their days and years in vanity, regarding, with brutish insensibility, the most striking facts which the progress of time exhibits; let us be wise, and attend for a little to those *solemn prospects* which the commencement of a new year opens to our view. Let us admit the possibility of dying in the course of it; and oh that the writer, as well as every reader of this paper, might be enabled, thro' divine grace, suitably to improve the interesting prospect!

"This year thou shalt die," (Jer. xxviii. 16,) was the message of God, by the mouth of Jeremiah, to the false prophet Hananiah: "This year thou shalt die," is the voice of God, this day, to many who are putting far from them the thoughts of death, and exulting in the hope of many future years of prosperity and joy.

This year, as in all those that have gone before, Death shall approach his destined victims in various ways and forms. Growing infirmities, slow wasting disease, or the multitude of years, shall prove to many the sure harbinger of mortality. Acute disease frequently makes the transition short, from the vigour of health to an untimely grave. Should war continue its ravages, how many lives, dragged forth by mad ambition, or engaged in the honourable defence of their country, may be expected to fall in deadly conflict! Of those "who go down to the sea in ships," it may be feared, that not a few shall, in the raging deep, find a watery grave. Nor shall the merciless element of fire want its victims. Nay, some souls, it may be presumed, without the least previous warning, escaping almost the sensation of dying, may suddenly, in a moment, drop their mortal bodies, and launch into eternity, while engaged in their ordinary occupations or duties, in the market or in the field, in their own house, or in the house of God. Whatever the designs of Providence towards such individuals may be, their example sounds aloud to survivors the momentous admonition: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither we go." "Be ye therefore ready also, for the Son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not."

Youth and Beauty, while rejoicing in the days of youth, in the days of the gladness and gaiety of their heart, intent only on present joy, may receive the unwelcome call to go down to the dark and silent grave, and to appear before God in judgment.

The man of business, in the vigour of age, careful and cumbered about many things, unmindful that "one thing is needful," anxious to advance his fortune, and lay up a provision for old age; who has no time to think of his soul, and to prepare for eternity; may yet, in the course of this year, find leisure to die, and give account of himself to God.

This year too, as in every former year, is there not reason to apprehend, that Death, by unwelcome visits, may destroy, in many cases, the happiness of domestic society? Disjoining, by a heart-rending stroke, the strongest and most endearing ties by which human hearts can be united; snatching the smiling prattling child from the embraces of the fond reluctant parent; cutting down by a stroke the more advanced offspring, the promised staff and solace of parental age; or, by taking away its natural head and protector, constraining the bereaved family to say, "We are orphans and fatherless; our mothers are as widows!" Such scenes as these exhibit, in the most affecting form, the vanity of human comforts, and strongly enforce the Apostle's admonition, "But this I say, brethren, the time is short: it remaineth, that both they that have wives, be as though they had none; and they that weep, as though they wept not; and they that rejoice, as though they rejoiced not; and they that buy, as though they possessed not; and they that use this world, as not abusing it; for the fashion of this world passeth away."

Amidst all the vicissitudes of time, "the word of the Lord abideth for ever." And the relation which individuals bear to the dispensation of mercy, discovers further, and deeply interesting prospects, in consequence of the changes that may be expected, in the course of the year that is now begun.

"*Do the prophets live for ever?*" The gospel of Christ is justly denominated, The Everlasting Gospel; but those who preach it, "are not suffered to continue, by reason of death" To many invested with the sacred office, the great Lord will, ere long, say, "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward" To the unfaithful servant, how tremendous the summons! Blessed is that minister, who, being enabled through grace to approve himself to God, and to commend himself to the consciences of men, can, in the prospect of it, say with Paul, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand: I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."

The gospel is appointed to be preached "to every creature," but multitudes of wretched mortals refuse to hear it. They make light of the gospel, and despise its ordinances! They forsake Christian assemblies and profane the day of God. Enslaved by vice, they take refuge in infidelity; and joining the snake of scoffers, they mutually harden one another and make strong the hands of wickedness. How many such shall, in the course of this year, be arrested in the career of impiety? Yes, proud and haughty scorner, the day may not be far distant when thou shalt appear before the despised Saviour, provoked by thine impenitence and hardness of heart, to act as the righteous Judge, and pronounce the irreversible sentence, "But those Mine enemies, which would not that I should reign over them, bring hither, and slay them before Me."

How difficult is it to convince many who profess to believe the gospel, of the reality of eternal things, and to engage their attention to the great concerns of salvation! Though their character be remote from infidelity or profligacy, they are strangers to the power of vital godliness. They hear the truths of the gospel, and perhaps avow an approbation of them; but they perceive not their intrinsic glory, nor feel the importance of them to their own happiness. They have not been born again of the Spirit. (John iii. 3.) They pass their days in security, and expect that all shall be well with them at last. But "woe to them that are at ease in Zion!" To many of this description the last year of life may be arrived. The day of salvation may quickly go down; all opportunities of improvement may soon be past; and throughout a long eternity they shall bewail their folly, because "the things that belong to their peace, are hid from their eyes" for ever.

It is the glory of the gospel, that it reveals a method of divine acceptance, at once honourable to God, and safe for sinful men; "For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith" "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness, to every one that believeth." Much is it to be lamented, that many, "being ignorant of the righteousness of God," or too proud to submit to it, "go about to establish their own righteousness". They expect eternal life as the reward of some good thing done by themselves: or, if they admit, (who can refuse to admit?) that they are chargeable with some imperfections, they will be indebted to Jesus for that portion of righteousness which is necessary to supply their own deficiency; and are willing, at most, to divide with the Saviour of Sinners, the glory of their salvation. Thus they fatally stumble at that very stone which God had laid in Zion, as the only "sure foundation, the chief corner-stone." No description of human characters is more inaccessible than this, to the truth and grace of the gospel. If to any such self-righteous, self-deceiving souls, this shall prove a dying year, they shall—alas! discover that they are indeed "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." But it is not too late; for this may be the accepted time, this the day of salvation.

Yes, there is yet room. The Lord is long suffering to you-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance; yea! He waiteth to be gracious. For he so loved the world, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—Jesus is complete salvation to every soul that believeth in Him; He is of God made unto them Wisdom, and Righteousness, and Sanctification, and Redemption—not by works of Righteousness which we have done, but according to His Mercy, he saved us, by the washing of Regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost, which he shed on us abundantly, (or richly,) through Jesus Christ our Saviour, that all who believe in Him, who is Mighty to Save, might be justified by His grace, and made heirs according to the hope of eternal life Cast away then the filthy garments of thy righteonsness, and lay hold on the righteousness of God the Saviour.

How awful the thought, that among the professors of Christianity, some assume that sacred name with no other view than to "make a gain of godliness! Conscious of the insincerity of their hearts, they call Jesus Lord, and join themselves to the number of his disciples, only that they may acquire reputation among men, or in some other way promote their worldly interest. But "let the sinners in Zion be afraid; let fearfulness surprise the hypocrite;" the year of vengence may now become. This year, O false professor, in some fatal hour, death may summon thee before the Judge of all. Though thou shouldst succeed in deceiving thy fellow-mortals, to the end of life, "God will not be mocked." Thy secret hypocrisy shall at last be unveiled; "the hidden things of dishonesty shall be brought to light;" and "what is the hope of the hypocrite," or what hath he gained, "in the day that God taketh away his soul?"

How vast the number of individuals, belonging to these various classes of ungodly or unbelieving men, to whom the year which hath now commenced may be pregnant with everlasting destruction!

Though too many, alas, believe not, yet some *there are who believe and obey the gospel.* Amidst all the degeneracy of the times, the Lord has still reserved a people for Himself, who know His name, and have tasted His love; who "live by the faith of the Son of God," and "walk in holiness and righteousness before him, all the days of their life." To the friends of Jesus, the prospect of dying, this year, ought to give no dismay. They have reason rather to expect it with joyful hope. Many "old disciples" shall, this year, arrive at their Father's house. Many who "groan being burthened in this earthly tabernacle," shall soon obtain the long desired release, and enter into rest. And, O thou afflicted soul, "tossed with tempest, and not comforted," by reason of perplexing doubts and fears, and the tedious painful conflict with temptation and sin, rejoice, and "lift up thy head, for the day of thy redemption" draweth nigh. Soon shall "the days of thy mourning be ended" Thy warfare shall be accomplished," and thou thyself be "more than conqueror through Him that loved us" Are any cut down in the midst of their days, and in the midst of useful service to the church and to the world? Those who survive, may have cause to regret the loss; but the servant of God is called to a more extensive sphere of service; to sublimer enjoyments; to a purer and nobler society above. In every possible case, "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them" Happy art thou, O Christian, if the commencement of this year finds thee "abounding in the work of the Lord," and "waiting for his salvation." But it shall, indeed, be happiest of all the years thou hast ever seen, if, at its conclusion, thou art found with Christ, and with God above, "serving Him day and night in his temple".

Such are some of the prospects which this, the first day of the year, presents to our contemplation. Thousands—among whom there may be some who now read these lines, shall find them fully realized before its next return.