Vol. III. No. 2.] **The Dublin Weekly Register.** DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1820. [PRICE SEVEN PENCE

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FRESH ARRIVALS.

J. WILLIS has this day landed at the HARMONIC SALOON, 7, Westmoreland, part the Unity, an excellent Assortment of Piano Fortes, Grand, Cabinet, Harmonia, Cottage, Square, and Ornamental, on the latest improvements, selected by himself from the Manufactories of Messrs. Broadwood and Sons, Tomkison, Clementi and Co Wornum, Stodart, and Willis, which he offers to the Public at the lowest London Prices.

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Country Shopkeepers, and those who buy to sell again, will find a great advantage in buying at this House.

A large quantity of Spermaceti Oil, and other Lamp Oils.

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THE last arrivals from Liverpool and Bristol having now completed their Winter Assortment, of which some particulars are annexed.

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Most respectfully solicit an inspection thereof. One of the Partners has just returned from England, where in addition to the occasional supply from their own Factory, he has made such a selection from the first houses in London and the West of England, as fully warrant the assertion, that the Assortment of Woollen Drapery now established,

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A most elegant Assortment of Blue and Olive Habit and Pelisse Cloths—also the newest Colours in Knapt Rugs and Coatings, which now constitute the most fashionable wear in London—and

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An excellent Stock of Extra Saxon Black and Blue Cloths—and in Cassimeres, besides Drabs, Blue and Black, a variety of entirely new and fashionable Mixtures; Black Silk Satinetts, Florentines, Striped and Printed, Single and double Valentias, Cassimeres and Toilinetts, all warranted of the best London Manufacture. A general Assortment of Livery Clothes.

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MR. ELEWITT has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has entered into an arrangement with Miss Chase and Mr. Vincent, to give instructions in SINGING, and on the HARP, at his Academies; and that for the accommodation of his Pupils residing in the northern part of the City, he intends opening an Academy at No. 7, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, on the 17th instant, under the superintendance of Miss Chase and Mrs. Vincent, who will reside in the House.

Those Ladies who propose honoring him with their attendance, will be pleased to signify the same with as little delay as possible, the number being limited.

In the matter of Lambert, and Casey, Bankrupts. — THE Several Creditors in this Matter are particularly requested to attend a Meeting of the Creditors, at my Office, No. 63, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, on Monday, 30th of October Instant, at the Hour of One o'Clock, in the afternoon, pursuant to notice given in the DUBLIN GAZETTE, and particularly with relation to their Affairs, as connected with those of John M'Can, a Bankrupt. Dated this 24th Day of October, 1820.

DILLON M'NAMARA, Agent to the Commission and Assignees, 63, Lower Gardiner-street.

William Butler Plaintiff, Francis Blake Foster and others Defendants. — PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, in Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1818, I will on Tuesday, the 7th day of November next, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, at my Office, on the Inns-quay, Dublin, Set up and Sell, by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest bidder, All That and These, the Town and Lands of Clonsee East and Clonsee West, Cahirbruder, Firpark, Laughlesbaughnessy, Ballyboy, Cloonanalane, Crossford, Newtown East and Newtown West, all situate lying and being in the County of Galway, or a competent part thereof, for the purpose in said Decree mentioned.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1820.

WELLESLEY.

Further particulars may be known on application to Cornelius O'Brien, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 14, North Earl-st.

THE QUEEN'S DEFENCE.

(Continued from our Supplementary sheet.)

mas in town. If the Bill came down to them, it would take a great deal of time. [Mr. Brougham said, "ten years."] He thought they might perhaps do it in nine years.

Mr. Creevey expressed his surprise that his Right Hon. Friend should be talking of the convenience of Members, instead of meeting the subject with some expression, on the part of the House, of an opinion that it would never permit the Bill of Pains and Penalties to enter its doors. (Cheers.)—When the trial began, if trial it could be called, it was the trial of the Queen; but within the last two days it had become the trial of conspiracy, by the government of the country, against the Queen. (Loud and continued cheers) The Bill was most infamous in its nature. In the first place it contained an allegation of the Queen's indecent conduct in all parts of the world; she had carried on an adulterous intercourse in no fewer than three quarters of the globe; and in support of this was brought forward the wretched perjured evidence, which, strained to the very utmost, only amounted to one scene on the deck of a polacre, which was capable of a most easy and natural explanation. (Much cheering) So help him God, he thought the Queen as innocent in this particular, and in all others, as the most spotless female the world ever produced. (Continued cheers) He did not believe that there was one word of truth in all that the miserable Italians had been bribed to swear. The allegation, on account of which all England had been put in motion, was that the conduct of the Queen had degraded the character of the country; that the morals of the nation were at stake: and a fastidious court; so pure in itself, and so anxious for the purity of all the rest of mankind; (cheers) was to drag the British Parliament through the dirt and filth of this inquiry; to divorce and degrade the Queen; under the pretence that the national honour had been tainted and sullied by her deportment! Another point contained in the preamble was, that the Queen had violated her duty to the King; but what duty did she owe to one who, under his own hand, had confessed that he had turned her out of doors? (Cheers) That she owed allegiance to the King as his subject was not to be disputed, but that she owed duty to the King, he (Mr. Creevey) most strenuously denied, nor would he be any party to try her for a supposed breach of it. Yet, this house, as well as the Lords waste be driven into the enquiry; but, while it power to administer an oath; without judges to assist it in point of law; with the public opinion on the score of corruption and influence most decidedly against it, he hoped it would never consent that in such an assembly the Queen should be put upon her trial. For himself, he felt a perfect horror at the bare notion of it; nor was his shame less that, while such a topic was presented, the private convenience of the members had this night been the only subject of discussion. (Hear.)

Mr. Tierney explained, asserting that he felt as warmly as any man the constitutional objections to Bills of Pains and Penalties; the principal difference between him and his Hon. Friend who spoke last being, that he (Mr. Tierney) was able in some degree to restrain and keep down his feelings.

Messrs. Scarlett, Calcraft, Hobhouse, and Lord Folkestone, all handled the Bill pretty roughly, and Mr. Wm. Courtnay alone ventured to speak in its favour, which he did by maintaining that it would have been impossible for the State to have allowed the Queen to sit on the Throne under suspicion, and that the tide of popular feeling was now taking a turn in favour of the Bill!

The motion was carried without a division; and the House adjourned to November 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Oct. 18.

Antonio Manni.

We noticed in our last the production of this witness. He stated that he is manager of estates at Venice Knew Paolo Zangli there, who was a maninager of a theatre. In November 1818, witness remembers seeing Zangli receive and open two letters, the reading of which occasioned a motion of surprise in him (Zangli). After that witness and Zangli went to Milan, the latter first getting 15 Napoleons from the place where the diligence set out, which had been sent to him from Milan. At Milan they went to Colonel Brown's house, where witness waited below while Zangli went up stairs. They afterwards went to Vilmarcati's house where Zangli did the same, and then again to Col. Brown's When Zangli came from the Colonel the second time, he had a hand-full of double Napoleons; he told witness so.

What did Zangli say to you then?

This question was objected to by the Solicitor-General, who contended that the conversation of the witness with Zangli was not evidence, while there was not the slightest proof that Zangli was an agent for the prosecution.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Tindall contended, that the opinion of the Judges warranted the reception of evidence of a general nature, showing the existance of a conspiracy to be followed by bringing it home to individuals. The only way to find a conspirator was to trace the Libe to him.

The Attorney General contended, that to admit this question would be to open a field for all sorts of extraneous evidence, and to injure the characters of individuals by unjust inference.

The Lord Chancellor thought the Attorney-General completely right.

Lord Erskine remarked, that as for implicating persons by inference, if the connecting proof failed, no party would be affected by it. On the trial of Hardy, in 1794, the Attorney-General of that day the Lord Chancellor of this, had been allowed to state what he should be able to prove against the conspirators, and then to proceed to the proof of it step by step, without in every instance shewing the precise connection of the evidence with the parties accused. It had turned out that the prosecutors could not connect the links, and a verdict of acquittal was the consequence. The Attorney-General had to-day complained that on such evidence as that offered, a false impression might go forth to the public to the prejudice of Col. Brown and Vilmarcati, but when men were on trial for their lives, no such objection was allowed; the evidence was allowed to weigh what it was worth for the time, and it it were not brought home to the party, a verdict in his favour was the consequence.

The Lord Chancellor doubted that Hardy's trial bore out this interference, and referred to some part it: but Lord Erskine said he did not allude to that part; and added, that Lord Chief Justice Eyre had allowed the Attorney-General to bring forward evidence of particular facts, on the faith that they would afterwards be combined and united into a series.

The Judges, being called upon, said the question could not be admitted; but it being four o'clock, the debate was adjourned.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

DEBATE ON EVIDENCE.

The Lord Chancellor stated the adjourned question, and the House decided that the question put to the witness (Manni) by the Queen's Counsel should not be allowed.

The Queen's Counsel then stated, that the House had decided against the question, mistaking the view in which it had been put. The House seemed to have thought that they wanted to get from the witness what Colonel Brown had said to Zangli; and the question had therefore been very properly prevented. But the fact was, that they (the Queen's Counsel) had no such intention: they merely wished to learn from the witness what Zangli had said concerning his (the witness's) giving evidence against the Queen. What they proposed to prove was this—that Zangli had told the witness, that if he would depose to any thing against the Princess of Wales his fortune was made. To this the witness replied, "But how can I do that, when I have never seen her?" Zangli would then be shown to have said, "O! as to that, I can take you to the Villa d'Este and the lake Como—I can point out a spot where you can swear that you saw her Royal Highness and Bergami embracing, and that will be sufficient."—It was necessary, in order to extract these particulars, to ask the witness "what Zangli had said to him?" (the question objected to); but they (the Queen's Counsel) trusted the House would allow that question, under the assurance of the nature of the evidence to be extracted.

The King's Counsel maintained, that this question was of the same nature as the one disallowed, and that the other side had no right to examine as to Zangli's conduct, unless Zangli was first proved to be concerned in a conspiracy against the Queen—There was no legal way of proving the agency of Zangli without calling Zangli himself.

Mr. Williams, in reply, pointed out the absurdity of their being told to call Zangli—to call the very culprit whom they charged with the crime—to prove it by evidence of his own acts! Had Mr. Hardy, Mr. Thelwall, or Mr. Tooke, been taken from the bar, and placed in the witness-box to prove their own acts in evidence of the conspiracy charged? The Queen's Counsel should not be asked to prove two things at a time—the agency of Zangli, and the existence of the conspiracy. The conversation of Zangli might lead to a developement of the whole scheme. If they could not catch the conspirators in close divan, they must be content to hunt them down in detail.

Mr. Brougham followed. Whether the acts or sayings of Zangli could be brought home to the Milan Commission, or proved to be a part of a conspiracy, was a matter for after consideration. But if Zangli could be proved to have corruptly endeavoured to seduce a witness to depose falsely against the Queen, would any of their Lordships say, that such proof would not affect their decision on this case?

The Attorney and Solicitor-General repeated their technical argument, the Lord Chancellor supported it; and after some other Lords had spoken, the House decided against the Queen's Counsel.

Antonio Manni was then recalled, and further examined; but the House objected to his being asked what offer Zangli had made to him, and he was sent away without deposing any thing material.

Dominico Salvadori examined.

He stated himself to be a native of Treviso, and a professor of Italian and Latin literature. He was at Morge in 1818, and there he saw Sacchi.—Did he make any application to you respecting the process against the Princess of Wales?

This question was objected to; and it was debated at great length whether Sacchi's having travelled as courier for the Milan Commission and having fetched Miss Demont constituted him an agent of that Commission; and whether, if Counsel wished merely to discredit Sacchi by his own statements, it was not first necessary to recal him, and ask him respecting the conversation which the present witness was about to prove.

The question was referred to the Judges, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

DEBATE ON EVIDENCE OF CORRUPTION.

Some conversation took place respecting Sacchi, who was stated by the Marquis of Lansdowne to have been out of the way when he might have been called yesterday. The Ministers said, that Sacchi was in town, though he could not be met with at the moment; and they appealed to several Noble Lords, whether they had not met Mr. Maule bringing down Sacchi to the House yesterday.

The Judges delivered their opinion on the question, whether evidence could be received of corrupt acts on the part of a witness, who had been previously examined, without first recalling that witness, and examining him on the particular acts. The Learned Judges decided in the negative, with respect to the practice of the Courts below; and they stated, that the reason of this rule was, that there wise a defendant could at any time during a trial, without the slightest previous notice produce evidence to contradict a witness for the prosecution, which might not have been practicable, if that witness had been previously examined as to his alleged acts.

The Lord Chancellor then asked Mr. Brougham if he thought it necessary to have Sacchi re-examined?

Mr. Brougham said he could only repeat what he said yesterday, viz. "that he had no objection to Sacchi being called, it instantly forthcoming; but that he did object, if he could not be had till to-morrow." (this day.)

The Lord Chancellor—then I understand, Mr. Brougham, that you do not consent to his being examined.

Mr. Brougham submitted to their Lordships that sufficient ground had been laid for the question which he wished to ask.

Earl Grey reminded the House that there were two other grounds upon which this evidence was sought to be admitted:—first, that there was sufficient proof of agency, on the part of Sacchi, to the Milan Commission, before the House; and, secondly, that they ought to be allowed to discredit the testimony of Sacchi, by showing his corrupt practices towards other witnesses.

Lord Liverpool thought the first of the grounds urged by the Noble Earl (Grey) had been sufficiently answered by the opinion of the Learned Judges; and with respect to the other, that the e was not sufficient proof of Sacchi's agency to let in the evidence.

Lord Erskine—Even supposing that Sacchi had not been examined at all on the subject, or supposing that he was in no way connected with the Milan Commission—was, nevertheless, of opinion that that House, deliberating upon a Bill of Pains and Penalties, should see to what extent exertions had been made to deceive them. That was the opinion he had delivered before, and he should adhere to it. He apprehended that counsel would be justified in asking the question against Zangli, notwithstanding the opinion of the Judges. But their Lordships were not here in a Court of law. The offence with which the Queen was charged was not a crime by the law of the country, and consequently the proceeding against her was not trammelled by law. But when her defence commenced, it appeared that she should be strictly bound by the rules of law. He contended that counsel for the Majesty should be allowed to give legal evidence of subornation, although they should not be able to prove agency on the part of the persons suborning. He concluded by saying he should vote that the question be put to the witness, for the reasons stated by his Noble Friend.

The Earl of Darnley wished to refer their Lordships to a part of the evidence given by one of the witnesses; it would be seen that the examination of the witness alluded to ran thus:—"What is your inducement to come here? I am paid to come." By whom? By M. Secchi, on the part of the Milan Commission." This he submitted to their Lordships was proof that Sacchi was an agent or runner in the employ of the Commission at Milan.

On the question being put,—"that this question be now put to the witness," a division took place—Non-contents, 152—Contents, 51—Majority against the question, 108.

Thus rejecting all evidence of conspiracy!!

Mr. Brougham then announced, that in consequence of this decision, this part of his case was closed.

MR. POWELL.

The Marquis of Lansdown moved, "that Mr. Powell be called to the bar, to be directed to produce that correspondence between himself and Colonel Brown, relative to the illness of Rastelli being the only motive for his not returning to this country."

Lord King maintained that a conspiracy had been discovered, and that Rastelli, who was proved to be one of the agents, had been removed in a way that, if it had occurred in any of the Courts below, would have instantly closed the case, and subjected the attorney or agent to a committal.—It would be utterly incongruous to accept the explanation of a faulty agent from himself, when means existed to ascertain the truth of his excuses.

Lord Ellenborough called upon their Lordships to recollect that the present prosecution was not an ordinary one, and ought not to be rigidly governed upon ordinary principles: Agents in common causes were protected in order to protect principals; but God forbid that, in the present instance, principals should require protection!

The Marquis Lansdown's motion, after some debate, gave way to two of Earl Grey, for the production of parts of Brown's letters by Powell at the bar, and for the appointment of a Secret Committee to verify those parts, and to examine Powell if fitting.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Lauderdale, &c. opposed the production of the letters altogether on the ground of their being written in confidence.

Lord Liverpool, and the Opposition Lords contended that there was a necessity for sifting Powell's excuses to the bottom, and that must be done by examining those parts of Brown's letters relating to Rastelli.

The House divided—For the production of the Letters, 127—Against it 79—Majority, 48.

Mr. Brougham then prayed leave to examine Mr. Powell again.

Lords Carnarvon, Lansdown, Holland, and Darnley supported this request, but it was negatived without a division.

Alexander Olivieri examined.

He was formerly a Colonel in the Army of Italy, and was taken prisoner by the Russians, in 1815; he returned from Russia, and became a Colonel in the French service, which rank he now holds. In 1816, he was introduced to the Princess of Wales by Baron Cavaletti, at Como; and had the honor of frequent invitations to her table both there and afterwards at Rome. In 1817, he was invited to her Royal Highness's Villa at Pesaro, and while there acceded to a request to join her suite, as *cavaliero* (one attached to a suite without any particular station). In 1818, he had the honor of being named joint Chamberlain with Bartolomo Bergami, in which situation he continued till last February. Witness supped with her Royal Highness on the night of her departure from Rome to Sinigaglia. Saw the party set out, and handed the Princess into her carriage, in which also travelled the Countess Oldi, the Chamberlain Bergami, and the child Victorine. It was an English carriage. *Saw Carlo Fedi set out as courier with the party.*

During the time that witness acted as joint Chamberlain with Bergami, what were his manners and deportment towards her Royal Highness?—As far as my observation went, his conduct was always that of a respectful servant. Did you ever observe any thing indecorous, or had you reason to conceive that any impropriety existed?—Never. Witness proceeded to state, that while he was attached to the Court of the Princess, she was always visited by the first nobility; and to name among them Cardinal Consalvi, seven Lether Cardinals, the Princess Gabrielli, the Archbishop of Urbino, the Governor of Pesaro, &c. Was Bergami received at the house of those individuals when her Royal Highness was absent?—I have seen him often. Have you ever seen her Royal Highness when walking take the arm of any gentleman in her suite?—I have sometimes had the honour myself. What was the conduct or demeanor of her Royal Highness towards the gentlemen of her suite in general?—It was affable and at the same time noble.

Cross-examined. Witness was in the French army at Waterloo. He now has the honour of living at Brandenburgh-house, though he does not form part of the family. The day after he arrived, her Majesty sent for him, and offered him a residence in her house. Count Schiavini, with whom he travelled, gave him his share of the money received for their expences; his share was 25l. sterling.

Who told you to come to England? Nobody has spoken to me on the subject, but I myself thought it my duty to the Queen, when I heard that a process was made, as I saw by the newspaper at Lugano. Do you know the courier Sacchi? I do. Did you see Sacchi set out on the journey from Rome to Sinigaglia? No. Will you swear that Sacchi was not a courier on that occasion? I did

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