llant and honest man was ready to observe to all females of that rank. As to the Milan Commission, it had been supposed that his Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham) had admitted that he could not charge conspiracy against that tribunal; but his Learned Friend's observations, if he remembered rightly, were that if conspiracy had existed, (which it might be his business at a future period to inquire) it would have all the character. ities observable in the case got up for the prosecution of the Bill by the Milan Commission. They were not bound therefore to prove a conspiracy. They might have to do so hereafter. But if they shewed that there could be no reasonable grounds for the origin and completion of the case for this prosecution' except the supposition that a conspiracy had been actually produced and perfected it, surely there could be no better grounds laid for the suspicion of conspiracy, especially after such a result as had followed the exercise of all those means, both of money and influence, and that uncontrolled measure of power under which they were so exercised, enjoyed by the Milan Commissioners. For how came the witnesses here? Had these apostles of morality set out from their own regions without silver, or brass, or copper in their pockets, having neither clothes on their backs, nor shoes on their feet, out of pure regard for the welfare of this country—out of tender solicitude for the honour of the British crown—and from a generous and holy sympathy for the morals of this people—to give evidence against the Queen, and to stop the contagion of her im. pure example? Alas! their sympathy for the morals of the British people ought to have been manifested in another way. Their kindness had led to the most unfortunate effects. In this case the most ordinary acts of life have been vitiated and perverted to the worst and revolting conclusions—the commonest acts and the most usual motives had been turned to filthiness and loathing, by the harpy touch and breath of these defamers. Supposing the Queen to be guilty of all the offences against morality with which she had been charged, still there would lurk in the minds of men that desire and disposition to palliate and find excuses for impurity, in the circumstances which drove the victim within its lure—and this feeling, just and generous as it would appear to most men, would again react in society, producing the most unfortunate impressions as to domestic morality in all future ages. This was the effect most naturally to be expected had all the facts been proved; not that they were proved—not that they had even in part been made out—they would be shown in every instance to have resulted from impure motives in the witnesses, or some secret and wicked suggestions of parties who were not brought fairly to light. He was proceeding to shew the importance of Rastelli's testimony and agency; in the latter capacity he was to be classed with Sacchi and others, his first practices in that line having been upon Denoon. He now returned the subject. In order to make a few remarks on the circumstances of Rastelli's absence. Powell had said, in page 311 of the evidence, that he had sent Rastelli away; that he had recommended him to the Foreign Office, and helped to procure his passport; and when questioned as to the grounds which he had for this conduct, he stated that he considered it necessary to give comfort to the anxious minds of the relatives of the witnesses, who had become exceedingly alarmed, in consequence of the ill-treatment of the Italians at Dover. If this was the fact, why was Rastelli sent? Was he the only person who could be spared? The answer was, that Rastelli was the most proper person to convey the news, as he had brought the witnesses over, and was most likely to be known and believed by their relations. But then they all wrote letters! Were their families such sticklers for legal evidence that they could not, except the hand-writing were sworn to, believe in the reality?—How could Rastelli be better qualified for this office than another man? Rastelli himself said in his evidence, that he only knew the witnesses by sight. On another occasion he said he knew some of them, and those only by coming over with them. It appeared further, that Philip Riganti and three others (Mr. Denman quoted their names) were among those who came over with Rastelli, who had not been called as witnesses, and were in every way as well qualified to have carried back and have tranquilized the anxious minds of the relatives as Rastelli. The latter was, however, sent away, and Powell having been examined as to the reasons (and not cross-examined), pretended to believe that there was ample time for his return by the 3d October. Thus evidently admitting that he thought Rastelli's presence as a witness essential; and then, in answer to the question, if he had reason to expect Rastelli to come back to England, he said, Yes, he had every reason to expect his return, because he had given him positive directions to that effect before he left England. It was worth while to remark how high Mr Powell's confidence in Rastelli's return went. It was to have cured a fever into which Rastelli was said to have fallen; and though Rastelli, according to the information received by Mr. Powell from Colonel Brown, had been blooded and lay sick in bed, these, in Mr. Powell's mind, were to be no obstacles. Rastelli was to have taken up his bed and walked, nor could Mr. Powell suspect that he would at all linger. for he "had every reason to believe that Rastelli would have returned by the 3d October." It appeared, however, from the correspondence laid before their Lordships, that Colonel Brown suspected that Rastelli was *shuffling*. Perhaps he might have learnt while in England, that though the punishment of the pillory was abolished in all other crimes, it was still available for the punishment of perjury. Col. Brown had informed Mr. Powell that Rastelli was in bed, that he had a fever, which he attributed to crossing the water, that he (Colonel Brown) would press him as soon as he recovered, to return to England. This letter was dated September 22. In a subsequent letter Colonel Brown states, that he expected great difficulty in getting Rastelli back to London; yet in spite of the fever, with the knowledge of Colonel Brown's declaration that Rastelli was shuffling, and that he expected great difficulty in getting him back to London, Mr. Powell had every reason to believe that Rastelli would have returned by the 3d October. Mr. Powell afterwards said, that he did not suppose Rastelli would have been wanted as a witness, Then why his alleged anxiety for Rastelli's return? He would not have sent Rastelli away if he had not possessed the fullest confidence of his return by the 3d of October. Afterwards Mr. Powell admitted, that, besides the purpose of tranquillising the minds of the families, Rastelli took out papers to be legalized—not for the purpose of preparing them for the table of the House of Commons. He was to return with the papers by the 3d October, though it was difficult indeed, to suppose, what papers they could be which required to be legalised, or which, having been legalised, would be thereby fitted to be laid before their Lordships in that stage of the proceedings.—[The Learned Counsel then contrasted the statements of Mr. Powell, on his second examination, with those which he had advanced in the first.]—But in addition to all these there were the statements contained in the correspondence laid before their Lordships, from which it appeared, by the copy of a letter from Mr. Powell to Colonel Brown, dated from Lincoln's Inn, that Rastelli had not been sent out merely to comfort the families of the Italian witnesses, or to get papers legalized. His words were, "I send you out Rastelli, hoping he may be of use to you."—This to Colonel Brown an acting Commissioner at Milan! Mr. Powell hopes that Rastelli may be of use to Colonel Brown "in collecting witnesses and gathering testimony—he must be here again by the 3d of October with all the information and evidence which you can in the mean time collect." He would only ask, if the cross-examination of a gallant, though inexperienced officer, abashed at facing so august an assembly, had elicited any thing so apparently equivocal and prevaricative, what would have been the eager outcry of her Majesty's enemies, prone as some of them were to the most unfair representations which it was possible to make of the truth? It might be necessary for him to shew an instance. He had been represented as having said yesterday, that in consequence of the deviation from the path of honour of a gallant officer respecting a certain paper, he was consigned to infamy. He repeated it, that Lieutenant Flynn had been betrayed through nervous irritation, in coming before such an assembly as their Lordships, into a misapprehension. But let that misapprehension be contrasted with Powell's testimony, and then let them say if there were not more proofs to be drawn of intended falsehood and designing prevarication from the latter, than any thing which could be found in the whole book of evidence. He wished to remark also on an assertion made by one of the Journals, that the witness Martigni had admitted that she and her husband had been bankrupts, whereas their Lordships must have remembered that her answer was, "Oh, my God, no! neither I nor my husband." It was only necessary to observe the very gross contradiction and malicious perversion of truth practised by some of those who joined in the unfeeling, oppressive, and unwarrantable injurious of an illustrious and high-minded, though for the present, unfortunate woman.

One of the Peers (we believe the Earl of Darnley) asked what Paper Mr. Denman was speaking of; he replied, THE MORNING POST.

As to the Milan Commission, he would only say, that supposing it was instituted with the view of making out a case right or wrong, and supposing that in consonance with that object it had been determined to get together evidence of any character, and at any price, where could the requisite applications have been made with such good effect as to the Sacchis, the Rastellis, and the Majocchis? What better source of information could they have for such a purpose than to resort to Demont, who had lived three years with her Royal Highness? When those great powers were granted to the Commission, of the appointment of which he yet must complain, they should have been more limited in their operations. As to Rastelli, if truth had been the object of pursuit to the Commission, no instrument could have been more unfit for acquiring it; as, on the other hand, if truth were not their object, and crimination by whatever means proved, was what they sought, then no one could be better qualified than Rastelli. He remarked on the loss which they had sustained by not being able to examine Rastelli at the moment in which they had called him, rather than when he should come back with fresh troops of witnesses, whom he would also call traitors. And as to saying that a liberal allowance should be made to them to compensate the loss of that examination, it never could be done—it was not in human wisdom to supply the deficiency. Their Lordships could no more restore that loss than they could call back past time. What could their Lordships give them as a set-off? Would they offer to strike out the substantial part of Rastelli's evidence, would they obliterate him from the book? They (her Majesty's Counsel) did not wish for that; they had destroyed Rastelli themselves—he was done away. Would they offer to give up Ragazzioni? They (the Counsel) did not want that; he also was done away; with Adam and Eve and the fig-leaves, he was entirely gone. Would their Lordships offer them Uggieri with his kisses on the lake? He and his boat scene were entirely overset. Mahomet's lascivious dance had disappeared. All was gone—all was lost. And if their Lordships were really determined to strike out some respectable part of the testimony which remained as an equivalent for that her Majesty's case had suffered from Rastelli's absence, the only difficulty would be where in all the 550 pages of evidence adduced against her they could point out any part which was not in part or in whole done away. He next proceeded to comment on the evidence of Rastelli's agency, in seeking to suborn the witness Pome, on the assurance of Rastelli that Demont had accepted his terms, and "done a good day's work for herself," on the pertinacity of Rastelli's application, notwithstanding the assertion of Pome that he knew nothing of the Princess but what redounded to her honour. Could their Lordships believe that those solicitations had been accompanied with the same success on every other occasion? Was it not probable that the inducements thus held out had produced the evidence of the boatmen, of Ragazzioni, and of others, who had been entirely disproved in all the circumstances of their testimony? With all the manifold operations which had been laid before their Lordships, and with the assistance of the power and influence of the Austrian Government, he contended that it was impossible but that every individual in those parts must have felt a conviction that fortunes were to be made by those who would give testimony against her Majesty. But was it not surprising that they (her Majesty's Counsel) should have been able to meet and disprove so much with so many disadvantages as they had to labour under? Rastelli had been spirited away while Riganti was left behind, and his Learned Friends dared not to call either to disprove Pome, as to the solicitations which were made to Pome to give evidence of Bergami having put his hand up the clothes of her Royal Highness while placing her on the back of an ass. This was a fact of importance, because their Lordships would see that Majocchi had sworn that Bergami was embraced by the Princess at Genoa, while, in reality, it was proved that Bergami was placing her Royal Highness on the back of an ass which she was about to ride. This was the general character of the evidence; falsehood was patched upon truth, and the most hateful and foul additions made to what was in itself harmless. Riganti was still in this country, though Rastelli was sent away, Riganti might be called to contradict Pome, but had any thing like this been attempted? only one witness (Capt. Briggs) had been called to contradict the defence, and on his evidence he (Mr. Denman) would observe by and by. He would proceed to remark on the evidence of Aumati. Exceptions might be taken to his character; but with respect to the Queen's case, Aumati's evidence was purity itself. He had done her a grievous wrong, and he had repented of it and confessed his guilt. Well would it have been for the Throne and the country had others imitated his example, and saved their Lordships that inquiry. Aumati had confessed his guilt—that he had purloined papers, and given them to Vilmarcati, for which he had received altogether from 300 to 400 francs. His Learned Friends affected to have been taken by surprise by Aumati's evidence. Considering their ill state of preparation, they were, however, unusually happy in the questions of their cross-examination. They were perfect, for instance, in the sifting of the evidence respecting Aumati's visit to Col. Brown, and they endeavoured to establish it in evidence (how did they get so perfect a knowledge of the particulars?) that Colonel Brown had shut the door, and insisted upon knowing Aumati's name before he would let him depart. But why was his name necessary to be known? or what use had been made of the knowledge when acquired? Had they informed Aumati's master that his servant was robbing him? No such thing. The instructions from Colonel Brown, and the evidence of Aumati, clearly proved that Vilmarcati was employed as his agent. And in what a situation had the Queen been placed? she had been refused a list of the witnesses against her, although the prosecution had secured to themselves, among the stolen papers which had been furnished them by Aumati, a full knowledge of the witnesses for the defence. He did not mean to contend that it was not due to Col. Brown that a full hearing should be given to all that he could urge in his defence, whenever the proper time came; but it was his duty to have been here to disprove the statements of the witnesses as to his conduct. His Learned Friend had urged that there was no proof of Colonel Brown having any knowledge of such a charge being likely to be brought against him; but he really could hardly conceive it possible that his Learned Friend should be ignorant of the process which had been carried on at Milan against him, which process had been dismissed, not for want of proof, but because the papers surreptitiously obtained were considered as not being of any importance. It was idle and monstrous in the extreme to apply for time for the purpose of procuring his attendance, when he knew well enough that he ought to have been here from the beginning: that the conduct of the Milan Commission would require some explanation; and that from his share in that conduct he should have been prepared, and on the spot, to give that explanation. Undoubtedly it could not but be a matter of some surprise to them, that after the great body of evidence which had been adduced for the defence, and the long and laboured cross-examination which his Learned Friend had applied to all their witnesses, but one witness should have been called to disprove any part of that evidence, and that he should have been called to speak to but one single fact. Lieut. Hownam had been a witness of the conduct of Bergami and her Royal Highness towards each other from the beginning. He had seen him in her service as a courier, as an equerry, and finally as her Chamberlain, and he stated that during the whole time he had never known or observed any part of their conduct to each other which he considered in the least unbecoming their relative situations to each other, or in any degree degrading to the rank of her Royal Highness. He had not in any part of his testimony overstrained his memory in speaking to any fact, and in stating any matter of his belief he had not merited the smallest imputation on his credit. Being asked as to a conversation between himself and Captain Briggs on the deck of the Leviathan, whether he had not in such conversation stated that he had gone upon his knees to her Majesty, and that he had seen in his eyes implored her not to admit Bergami to her table; he said he did not remember ever to have said so; he had never, in point of fact, done such a thing, and he therefore thought he could not have said it. Now he believed that it could not have been said by Mr. Hownam, because there was no previous arrangement that Bergami should dine at her Royal Highness's table. The first time it occurred was on the journey to St. Gothard, when it was occasioned solely by the nature of the accommodation which the inn at which it took place afforded, and it was not until long after that it became any thing like a regular course of proceeding; and Lieut. Hownam from the very nature of his situation, depending in some degree on the pleasure and bounty of her Royal Highness, at whose sole will he held his place in her suite, could not possibly have ventured upon any remonstrance, no opportunity could have been afforded him of expressing a single wish or representation on the subject. He did not mean to say that Capt. Briggs had not spoken the truth as far as his memory served him; but he had stated this conversation to have occurred on the quarter-deck—now it had always been supposed that such conversations as those occurred in moments of familiar intercourse were held sacred to the place, and it must much surprise every man that Captain Briggs should have repeated any thing which had passed on such an occasion. Knowing, as he did, the confidential situation of Lieutenant Hownam, and his familiarity with every occurrence of her Royal Highness's household, it was not unnatural that he should enter into conversation with him on topics connected with it, and on circumstances respecting which he must have known him to be fully informed; but he thought it exceeding strange that Captain Briggs should ever have divulged any part of such private communications, for to say the least it amounted to a violation of confidence. But Lieutenant Hownam had sworn he did not remember to have said so, and he (Mr. Denman) firmly believed he had not. It was not unlikely that in the course of conversation he might have referred to the occasion when Mr. Keppel Craven found it necessary to caution her Majesty, at Naples, in consequence of spies, afraid her conduct should be misconstrued, and Lieutenant Hownam might have wished her Majesty not to have admitted Bergami to her table, fearful lest her enemies should misrepresent it. He believed Lieutenant Hownam might have said to Captain Briggs, that to prevent Bergami dining at her Majesty's table, and to deprive her enemies of such a fact to misrepresent, that if he could have prevented Bergami dining at her Majesty's table, he should have had no objection to have gone upon his knees and implored her with tears in his eyes not to persist in her intention. Such an expression was not an unnatural result of the rumours which might have been in circulation, and of which they had indeed incidentally heard in the evidence of Lady Charlotte Lindsay; and when they were told that those rumours were drawn into a reason why, for the sake of her own character, it had been thought necessary that that Lady should leave the service of her Royal Highness, he could not but think that they had great reason to complain of the manner in which that circumstance had been introduced. It was, indeed, too much that her Majesty's enemies should be allowed first of all to spread such rumours abroad, and afterwards to avail themselves of them in evidence, as proofs of guilt against her Majesty. Having touched upon every part of the evidence which bore upon the case, he would affirm, that if there were left in England such a thing as common reason, common justice, common sense or common honesty, this Bill was at an end—it was not possible that it should pass. Because to say, as was alleged in the preamble, that her Majesty had conducted herself in a manner so licentious, so indecent, and so disgusting, as to bring the Royal Family into scandal and contempt in the eyes of all Europe, was to sin against the oaths of all the respectable, unimpeached and unshaken witnesses who had been heard for the defence. It was evident that Lady Charlotte Lindsay, who had the most ample means of judging, notwithstanding she had been led by the rumours to quit her service, acquitted, in her own mind, her Royal Highness of all the charges imputed to her, and which had been so industriously circulated. All the other persons too who had been enumerated by his Learned Friend, to the number, he believed, of about a dozen gentlemen, who were described as having been divorced from her society by the scandalous reports around them, must have seen enough to enable them to form their own judgment on her conduct, and was it to be supposed that they would have allowed any lady of character to have entered into a house where such scenes were going on, without cautioning her against the danger to which her reputation must be exposed? The lady herself also would, on her return, have felt herself bound to make known the conduct which had forbad her to associate with a female so nearly allied to the highest members of the State; and the immediate consequence of such an announcement should have been to call home the guilty object of such charges, and not to have suffered her to continue one moment longer in the pursuit of her criminal enjoyments. All the people of rank who were known to have frequented her society, Lord Landaff and others, must have been known to be in possession of some information at least on the subject. Captains Briggs and Pechell too must have heard of the reports; and Lieutenants Flynn and Hownam could not, by any possibility, have been supposed ignorant of what they were living in the midst of. If, therefore, the British government believed in the existence of any foundation for those reports, why had they not applied to some at least of those Gentlemen? Why had they not examined Captains Briggs and Pechell? Why had not Lieutenants Flynn and Hownam been called on, who must have been able to substantiate those rumours, or must have disproved their purport in *toto*? He could not believe that at that time any honest impression had been received of their truth. He was convinced, indeed, that they had been wholly disbelieved, and that they had only derived countenance from that want of discretion which had betrayed them into the track of the bloodhounds at Milan, who had thirsted for her destruction. And what could be said of the cold and unrelenting cruelty of permitting such charges to slumber over a period of six years—a long series of transactions, arising out of a gradually established intimacy between the parties. They had been told that all the persons who had been admitted to wait on her were called as witnesses, and he must presume that his Learned Friend, who had concluded with a prayer that she might have a victory over her enemies, which he (Mr. Denman) thought likely to be granted much speedier than he had hoped, had refrained from producing them in tenderness to the object of his prayers and good wishes. He must presume that he thought Lords Gifford and Glenbervie (the latter having offered the service of his Lady to attend upon her Majesty) could not be called without giving evidence that must convict her. He must presume the same feelings to have influenced them to dispense with Lady Lindsay, Mr. Craven, Sir W. Gell, Dr. Holland, and many others. He must presume that from feelings of kindness and tenderness towards her Majesty, they refused to call those witnesses whose evidence must have borne hardly upon her, and therefore left them for the defence, preferring to elicit by cross-examination that evidence which must have injured her if produced in direct testimony. Was he to be told that the evidence of those persons was immaterial, because it did not go to the direct facts of the case? He would only say, that it was of the most vital importance, because it disproved, as far as argument and inference could disprove, the existence of any grounds for suspicion of such an intercourse as had been charged. It accounted, in the most natural way, for the elevation of Bergami. Perhaps he ought not to go too minutely into all the evidence that had been heard for the defence, though that was his particular province. He might go into the evidence of Sicard, of Dr. Holland, and of others, but he conceived that they had already done more than sufficient: they had shewn the case against them to be rotten to the core. He thought they had done more than could have been required of them in any court of justice in the kingdom, when they condescended to give an answer to such animals as had been arrayed against them. The other side had ever studiously avoided every thing that might lead to an opportunity for contradiction; while they had as eagerly seized it, and had disproved every thing that admitted of the possibility of disproof. Need he tell their Lordships that the character of those witnesses rendered such a course unnecessary? But perhaps he might be expected to say something of the witnesses who had not been called; and here he must draw a line between a prosecutor and an accused. A prosecutor was bound to call witnesses to every charge, and every witness whose testimony could throw any light upon the charge. What would be thought of a prosecutor who, taking hold of evidence to make up a *prima facie* case which he knew was capable of being removed by clearer evidence, should leave it to chance whether that evidence should be produced or not? He knew not with what face his Learned Friend could call upon them for any other witnesses, when they had already produced some which he ought to have called to support his case. It was new to English justice that a witness on a cross-examination for the defence should furnish inference of facts which admitted of clear proof in the first instance, and which might have been proved by the prosecutor if he had called those other witnesses whom he knew were acquainted with those facts. Not only did they take the chance of the unfavourable inferences which might be so drawn, but they took the chance of the frailty of the witness's memory running over the long space of six years; they ran the risk of that weakness of nerve which a cross-examination might induce; they stood exposed to danger from new impressions introduced into the mind from time to time; and of that petty triumph which was sounded whenever any thing like a slip might have occurred, under all those circumstances to take it on occasion one. Not only had they done all this but they had gone a step further; they had not only shewn that the witnesses for the prosecution were not entitled to any credit in a Court of Justice, but they had shown that such means had been resorted to in order to procure them; such bribery employed as never was before recorded in a Court of Justice. If the opinions of the Learned Doctors of Milan and Bologna (the purchase of which was not discovered till long after) had been discredited by posterity on account of the means which had been employed to obtain them, how much ought the testimony to be discredited which had been collected by bribery from disarded servants, who, influenced by the basest and most sordid motives, had been induced to give evidence on a charge affecting the life and honour of their mistress and benefactress, and of those who brought forward they had the past declarations of one of the principal; they had her just encomiums on the character of her Royal Mistress, from which it was apparent that she knew the charge which she had now come forward to prove was totally false. They had been told that the conduct of the Queen had raised inferences against her. He was ready to admit that it. Was it possible that her Majesty could have turned off servants capable of proving such charges, could have afterwards continued that low and degrading attachment which was alleged, and yet afterwards challenge the utmost malice of her enemies? It was one of the distinguishing characteristics of that engrossing passion to which her Majesty was said to be the slave, that it induced a disregard to every consideration of character—

"Not Cæsar's Empress would she deign to prove."

If she had become the mistress of her servant, would she not have been ready to hide her shame in the retirement which was offered her? Would she not have been anxious to retreat to her villa at Como or Pesaro to possess that tranquillous enjoyment the means for which she was pressed to accept? Would she not, after losing all that makes life desirable, have preferred that course rather than come to this country solely to repel an attack upon her character? Look at her Majesty's conduct and that of her nameless prosecutor. The death of that so highly valued daughter, (and that of her last protector (whose name alone had latterly been her guard) was not announced in the usual manner of decent condolement, but it was announced by a forestalled decision of the Parliament of England, by the Cardinal Gonsalvi, who stripped her by anticipation of that title which belonged to her, and designated her in the passport granted to her, as "Caroline of England." She was told by an announcement in the *Gazette* that the first transaction of that new era, when even the gaols were opened, when felons received pardon, and all savoured of grace and benignity, that the first act of the new reign was the most illegal and mischievous recorded in the monarchy of England. It was the first act of what was to be in her a reign of degradation and dishonour. Excluded from the Liturgy, and the prayers of the people forbidden to be put up in her behalf, she had been amply compensated by their expression of those heartfelt feelings which arose in their bosoms in her favour, and against the exercise of that unjust and illegal power which had been exerted against her. Considering this as a Bill of Divorce, the fact of that letter of license was a sufficient answer in that point of view—but as a Bill of Pains and Penalties, he knew if it were their Lordships' pleasure it might succeed—but he was certain that their honour and feeling would never permit it. There were certain witnesses which they might have called on the defence, but which they had abstained from doing, simply because their case was fully proved, and they did not think it consistent with the principles of justice to proceed one step further, or to load their Lordships' minutes with superfluous matter. He had heard much of challenges and defiances, and it had been said that Bergami might be called to their Lordships' bar to give his testimony. But if no instance had ever been heard of, that the individual charged as the adulterer, had been called to disprove the adultery, he thought it too much that they should be told for the first time that he might be called with that view. There was a case or there was none. If there were no case it was not necessary to call this witness; but if there were a case, then he would say, no man would believe the adulterer upon his oath—for he believed the universal feeling of mankind would so far overcome the sense of morals, that perjury in such a case would be considered a venial crime in comparison with the breach of a confidence of that peculiar nature. Could his Learned Friend shew him one solitary instance, from the beginning of the world to the present time, where such a witness had been called? If no such instance existed, and as numberless cases must have occurred where it could have been done, such abstinence was a proof that it was founded on principles too deeply rooted in the breast of man to be set at nought in the present case. He had heard of the difference between a Queen of grace and favour and a Queen of right. After twenty-six years of persecution and continuely, her Majesty had been delight to feel the difference between a husband of choice and affection and a husband of law; and to know that after all the ties of affection had been severed by the act of the husband it was still possible to exact from the wife the most rigid regard to his marital rights—the most scrupulous attention to even the appearance of indecorum. What then! [illegible] to warrant their Lordships in passing that Bill? Not a single title of evidence remained—all had been contradicted in the greater branches, and it was thought immaterial to pursue it into the minuter ramifications. He had learnt that rumours were abroad which he had heard with alarm, that some persons not excluded from their Lordships' august assembly, were daily circulating charges against her Majesty of the most serious nature.—Their Lordships knew that if one of a Jury were possessed of any knowledge in the cause, the Counsel would be justified in calling him to the bar to give evidence to the matter, and to be confronted with other witnesses. But if a Juror, instead of openly declaring his knowledge, were to contain himself with distilling his insidious poison, with whispering his calumnies into the ears of his brother Jurors—he should say to him "Come forward, thou slanderer!—If thou wouldst not be thought equal to an Italian witness, prove thyself—Strike not with thy dagger unseen, if thou wouldst be thought superior to an Italian assassin!" But, he said, it was utterly the honour of a Peer, could proceed in such a course—and if it were possible that even one of the Peers could act in such a manner, he would say that such conduct was better merited to be deprived of the succession to the Crown, than his Illustrious Client deserved vengeance for all the acts alleged against her. He had thought it right to advert to these rumours, as they affected the honour of their Lordships' House. Facts of the most grave and infamous description had been deposed to against her Majesty, and had been completely rebutted; and on the minor articles of charge he was sure their Lordships never would pass the Bill.

We have already laid the conclusion of this admirable Speech before our readers, but as the reports in the London Papers, do not agree in reciting the *terms* employed by Mr. Denman, we insert the following which differs a little in words, though not in substance from that published yesterday:

If your own minds are satisfied that all that has been proved has been scattered "like dew-drops from the lion's mane," you will never hold yourselves justified in pronouncing a verdict contrary to the evidence, because your conduct may be imputed to the dread of a mob; or, to use the jargon of the day, which I detest, the apprehension of a radical attack.—You have but one course to pursue, and that course is straight forward; it is to acquit her Majesty at once of those odious charges. We may truly say, that as there never was such a trial, so there never existed such means of accusation. Before I conclude, I must be permitted to say, that during the whole of this proceeding, (though personally I have every reason to thank the House for its kindness and indulgence,) the highest gratification resulting to my mind has been, that with my Learned Friend I have been joined upon this great occasion. We have fought the battles of morality, Christianity, and civilized society, throughout the world; and, in the language of the dying warrior, I may say,

"In this glorious and well fought field
We kept together in our chivalry."

While he was achieving the immortal victory, the illustrious triumph, and protecting innocence and truth, by the adamantine shield of his prodigious eloquence, it has been my lot to discharge only a few random arrows at the defeated champion

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