

Without intending any indecorous ob-
jection upon the testimony of this witness,
it may possibly be allowed us to
mention, in passing, that it certainly does
appear in some degree extraordinary, that
we will not presume to say unaccountable,
that this witness should so commendably
remember the most minute circum-
stances on the one side, and should so to-
tally forget, or *non se recordi*, the most
material circumstances on the other;—for
example, that he should remember the di-
vision of the rooms, and the position of
the beds and sofas at one time, and at
another should totally forget whether the
thing in question was a bed or a sofa;—
whether there were any bed-clothes, and
whether any one but himself was present
or not. We shall not press this observa-
tion any farther, except by adding, that
nothing was more laudable, nothing more
honorable, than the conduct of the House
of Lords on this occasion and the pa-
tience, the gravity, the manifest inquiring
and examining disposition, with which
they attended to the whole of this exami-
nation and cross examination. We think
it equally proper to add, that though the
evidence of Majocchi is certainly not, upon
the first impression, in any degree satis-
factory, we cannot upon examination detect
any actual inconsistencies or contra-
dictions sufficiently to us at once to reject
it. We cannot express our feelings upon
the whole of this evidence in any stronger
words, than by saying, it is such as would
induce us, in any affair in which ourselves
were of a jury, to request that further
evidence might be called; and that they
might be particularly examined as to those
times and places, to which Theodore had
deposed as the time and place of the adul-
terous intercourse alleged.

It may be further allowed us to remind
our readers, that all evidence is necessarily
one of two kinds,—either testimony, or
mere circumstantial narrative;—that testi-
mony is the evidence of witnesses of
credit and deposing on their oath, and is
therefore entitled to belief, because it is
so deposed by such witnesses; but that
circumstantial narrative is the narration of
a supposed state of facts by a witness not
entitled to credit from his own situation,
and is therefore to be no further believed,
that in so far as it is confirmed by its co-
herence with itself and with the evidence
of other witnesses deposing to parts of
the same transaction. We have no doubt
in our own minds to which of these
branches of evidence the deposition of
Theodore Majocchi is to be referred, and
to which it is in fact referred by the House
of Lords in their judgment upon it. In
order to render evidence unexceptionable
testimony, the witness must not only be a
person of character, but must be known to
be such; and that his oath may have the
due weight of an oath, he must speak un-
der the sense and fear of a due religious
belief. But it is totally unnecessary to
add, what kind of people are the Italians
of the present day, and what is the religion
& religious belief of a soldier of Gen. Pino,
and a stable lad in the service of Murat.
We of course know nothing whatever of
this or any other witness; we do not ap-
ply this observation to them personally,
but merely throw it out as matter of due
caution and vigilance on both sides.—
Bell's W. Mess.

Extracts from the Proceedings on the Queen's Trial.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 25.
Mr. Brougham.—My Lords, I beg to
call your Lordships' attention to a most
gross misrepresentation that has taken place
with respect to my conduct and motives,
in availing myself of the indulgence your
Lordships were kind enough to afford me,
of calling back the witness Majocchi. It
has been stated in a public print, that I
had received the particulars into which I
examined that witness, from a certain let-
ter which I held in my hand, and which
I never saw and never heard of; whereas,
in fact, my Lords, I made that examina-
tion upon the depositions of most respect-
able witnesses.

The Attorney General.—My Lords, my
learned friend has very justly complained
of statements in the public prints, imput-
ing to him improper motives, and unques-
tionably, I have equal if not greater
grounds of complaint. I do not know
whether any of your Lordships have read
the morning papers, but undoubtedly one
particular paper, the *Times*, does contain
one of the foulest and most gross attacks
upon the Law Officers of the Crown who
have the honor of appearing before your
Lordships, and also the most indecent and
improper commentary upon the evidence
given at your Lordships' bar, that ever I
saw on any occasion whatever. I do not
know that your Lordships will, for your
own vindications, take notice of such a
circumstance, but after what my learned
friend, Mr. Brougham, said upon the
subject of misrepresentations, I could not
remain silent.

Lord Lauderdale.—Now that we are,
my Lords, upon this subject, I think I
have as much cause to complain as any
one. In a certain publication, I am re-
presented as receiving an annual stipend
from Government of £30,000, when, in
fact, I do not receive a single farthing;
and this falsehood is placed before the pub-
lic for the manifest purpose of intimating
that for this cause, which does not exist,
my judgment is to be warped, and my de-
cision is to be biased.

The Lord Chancellor.—With respect to
what is printed daily, and goes forth to
the public, it is very difficult to know
what to do. I believe it would be bet-
ter upon the whole to reserve for fu-
ture consideration what ought to be done.
With respect to many of these publica-

tions, it is highly disgraceful to see the
lengths to which they dare to go, espe-
cially that to which a noble Lord has al-
luded for I think a publication which has
more of gross falsehood in it, never entered
into the world.

From the Courier, Aug. 20.
Mr. Brougham.—Another important
distinction had been demonstrated already
by the evidence, that the Queen's accus-
ers had a power of procuring witnesses
which she could not enjoy. Not only
were large sums at their command, not only
was force used where bribery failed, but
the foreign force (for the conclusion was
irrefragable) used to bring the King's wit-
nesses, would not be employed to make
those of the Queen come. Further, the
same force found effectual in driving the
King's over would be exerted to keep
the Queen's back.

The Earl of Liverpool.—As to the last
objection of the counsel, he could state,
that *unlimited sums had been placed at the
disposal of the professional advisers of her
Majesty*, for the purpose of collecting evi-
dence, and conveying it to England, so
that here the government hoped no superi-
or advantage. The compelling of wit-
nesses to come over, of course depended
upon the state from which they were
taken: some neither could nor would
oblige them to give evidence; but on the
part of that power under whose jurisdic-
tion most of the witnesses resided, it had
been announced to one of the legal ad-
visers of the Queen, that whatever degree
of compulsion had been used to bring over
witnesses to support the bill, would be
employed, if necessary, in securing the at-
tendance of persons in opposition to it.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWERS TO AD- DRESSES.

An Address has been presented to her
Majesty from the town of Ludlow. The
following is her Majesty's most gracious
Answer:—

"This warm-hearted, patriotic, & affec-
tionate Address from the inhabitants of
the town of Ludlow, strongly interests my
feelings, and merits my grateful regard.

"I cannot forget that the title, by
which I was so long distinguished, was
taken from that principality of which
Ludlow was once the regal residence; nor
am I insensible to the animating associa-
tions which the sight of its ancient Castle
excites in every descendant of the Ancient
Britons.

"I was convinced that these sentiments
of zealous attachment to my person, my
honor, and my rights, which are vibrating
in every heart in every town and village in
England, could not but powerfully inter-
est the sensibility of his Majesty's subjects
in Wales. Those Ancient Britons have
too much of the blood and spirit of their
forefathers in their veins, to be insensible
to the spectacle of greatness in affliction,
or to be unmindful of a female, and that
female a Queen, confiding with the waves
of adversity. There have been times in
the history of the Principality, when such
sorrows as I have experienced, and such
persecutions as I have undergone, would
have been the theme of every bard, and
have been warbled on every harp. The
inspired and inspiring sounds would have
been heard on the crags of the rock, and
in the recesses of the forest; on the solemn
heights of the mountains, and in the green
depths of the vales, till that generous
flame would have been kindled in every
breast, which would have withered the
arm of the oppressor, and restored the
dawn of happier days to the vision of the
oppressed."

An Address has been presented to her
Majesty from the Ladies of Bath. To
which her Majesty returned the following
gracious Answer:—

"The female inhabitants of the city of
Bath will accept my warmest acknowl-
edgments for an Address, which has deeply
interested my sensibility.—Tenderness and
delicacy are the most admired characteris-
tics of our sex; and they are the most de-
serving of admiration. The female in-
habitants of the city of Bath appear to be
eminently distinguished by their truly fe-
mine captivations. The language of
their Address breathes a spirit of gentle
unaffected piety, which is perfectly in un-
ison with the state of my own feelings; and
is always refreshing to my heart. I re-
gard this kind of piety as a great addition
to the amiable properties of our sex; and
indeed without it all other excellence is
only superficial without substance.—a
showy exterior without the lovely reality
of worth. As far as the influence of a
Queen Consort can reach, my own sex
shall have no occasion to reproach me
with neglecting the culture or the encourage-
ment of that unostentatious piety, which
shows itself in humble resignation to the
will of the All Wise, in every variety of
circumstances; in a diffusive benevolence
to all within the circle of its agency; and
in that comprehensive charity, which,
without any narrow or exclusive attach-
ment to sect or party, embraces the good
of all; and makes that good the highest
ambition of the mind, and the most con-
stant aspiration of the soul."

The following is her Majesty's most
gracious Answer to an Address from Wor-
cester:—

"I am much gratified by this affec-
tionate Address from the citizens and inhabi-
tants of the ancient and loyal city of Wor-
cester.

"The present procedure against me in
the House of Lords, is of such an extra-
ordinary character, that it is difficult to
designate it by an appropriate name. It is
not judicial; for it sets at defiance all
the accustomed judicial forms. It is not
constitutional; for the most vital functions
of the constitution are suspended by its

operation. It is not legal; for what
principles of the law are there which it
does not contradict? What then is its
proper designation? It is a political non-
defect; a moral abortion; a legal
monstrosity; the progeny of a Green
Bag, swarming with slander, and putres-
cent with falsehood. The flagrant con-
tents of this Green Bag have been shaken
into a Bill of Pains and Penalties, by that
prodigy of benevolence, whose inclinations
are so confessedly not under its control.

"One of the features in this procedure,
which gives it a totally new and foreign
aspect in the history of our jurisprudence,
is, that it is supported by perjury, purchas-
ed, not at home, but abroad; not in small
parcels, but in large bales; not in detach-
ed instances, but in numerous aggregates.
It is perhaps the first notable instance, in
which any Government issued a bounty
upon false swearing, and paid three and
twenty thousand pounds for the importa-
tion of such a valuable commodity.

"This is the last desperate effort of
that selfish faction, which is an enemy even
to the very semblance of virtue in any
part of the State. This is the expiring
violence of infuriated malignity. If this
is repressed, the serpent will breathe its
last in writhing agony. The evening of
my life may then be a calm sunshine after
a day of such deep darkness—such a long
protracted continuity of trouble and woe."

Her Majesty returned the following
gracious answer to the Address from Bel-
fast:—

"Could I suppose that Irishmen would
forever be insensible to the spectacle of a
female in distress? Could I suppose, that
their generous bosoms would not sorrow
for the sorrows, or be indignant at the
indignities of a persecuted Queen? This
warm-hearted Address from the inhabi-
tants of the town of Belfast, has convinced
me that my griefs are not unfeared by the
Sons of Green Erin, and that all the bet-
ter sympathies of humanity are in unison
with those of Englishmen in a cause, in
which not to feel an interest, is like a de-
claration that the individual is an alien
from the best feelings of his species; that
he is deaf to the voice of honor, and im-
pervious to the amiable facilities of hu-
manity. This is not the characteristic
of Irishmen. Their generous ardour,
which would adorn chivalry in its best
days, is well fitted to combat tyranny in
its worst.

"As far as my adversaries can support
their cause by honorable testimony, I have
no fear of the result. But I am attacked
by witnesses, who will swear any thing;
who have been regularly trained into the
hardihood of perjury; and to whom that
perjury is the certainty of present suc-
cess, and the hope of future gain. It
may be doubted whether such witnesses
reflect more disgrace upon their employers,
or their employers upon the witnesses.
Perhaps it will not be easy to graduate
their turpitude. Without any interpun-
ction of my judgment, I shall leave it to
themselves to settle the pre-eminence in
this sort of honorable rivalry.

"I claim nothing from my enemies but
by just constitutional rights, which I could
not surrender without neglecting the in-
terests of the People of the three United
Kingdoms, for whose good they were be-
stowed."

Her Majesty returned the following
gracious Answer to the Address from the
Hammermen Society at Dalkeith:—

"I am truly obliged by this Address
from the Deacons and Members of the
Dalkeith Hammermen Society.

"However severe my trials may have
been, I trust they will ultimately be pro-
ductive of good to myself, and to the peo-
ple of these realms. Providence often
operates in the moral world by very hum-
ble instruments; and, perhaps, my indi-
vidual affliction may, through the invi-
sible agency of Divine wisdom in the in-
ferable progress of events, be one of the
means by which great benefits will be con-
ferred upon mankind. To be conscious
that we are living for the good of others,
that our single existence puts in motion a
wide circle of human sympathies, and dif-
fuses happiness over the whole surface, is
that which renders life a real blessing; and
what is more than any thing else,
makes me anxious to live. If that day is
lost in which no good is done, how great
must be the loss of those whose whole life
exhibits only the mischievous activity of
evil, or a dreary vacuity of good."

Her Majesty returned the following An-
swer to the Address from the inhabitants
of the Barony of Kinross, in Scotland:—

"I have unfeigned satisfaction in re-
ceiving this Address from the inhabitants
of the Barony of Kinross. I am con-
vinced that the natives of North Britain
espouse my cause with as much warmth of
affection, as those in the South; and will
vindicate my rights with equal intrepidity
and zeal.

"My cause is not merely interesting
as the cause of an injured woman, and a
persecuted Queen; but it is connected
with the great question of national free-
dom, and of individual security. When
my rights are attacked, a fatal blow is
aimed at the rights of the people." In-
trusted, therefore, as I feel myself, by a
superior power, with the preservation of
my own rights for the good of others, and
of the rights of others for my own good,
I will never forsake either; but will de-
fend both with invincible resolution."

From the Courier.

The gross and scandalous libels which
are daily issued with impunity, under
the sanction of the Queen's name, as
answers to the addresses, are from the
hiring pens of Parr, Reynolds, Lush-

ington, Cobbett, and others of the same
stamp, Mr. Brougham knows nothing of
them.

Addresses.—The Times boasts that
addresses have been presented to the
Queen from "all quarters." But what
is the truth? she has not received more
than thirty addresses in all; and some of
these have proceeded from mere clubs
made up of the tag, rag, and bobtails of
the stewards of the metropolis, others from
opposition freeholders; and some from
apprentice boys and maid servants. Now
it is known, that there are in Great Brit-
ain (to say nothing of Ireland) no less
than eighty counties, containing over Nine
Hundred cities, towns, and boroughs
which are in the habit of making ad-
dresses, and of this number less than thirty
is trumpeted as giving the sentiments of
"all quarters" of the Empire. Short of
one in thirty!

The Times boasts much of the Ladies
of rank and respectability who pay at-
tentions, and "wave their white hand-
kerchiefs" to the Queen.—We challenge
it to name a single Lady of rank or stand-
ing in society who has had so much con-
fidence in the innocency of the Queen,
as ever to call upon her, except on some
business, or by superior command.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The rebuff given to Alderman Wood
by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt yesterday, in
refusing him admission to the House of
Peers by the entrance appointed for her
Majesty's use, has produced upon his
mind a sensible mortification, and in all
probability he will no longer assume the
character of Her Majesty's avant courier.
Would it not be prudent in him at once
to declare the situation which he holds
in her Majesty's household, and thus en-
title himself to the consideration due to
her other domestics.

Her Majesty again returned to Bran-
denburgh house yesterday evening. She
was joyfully welcomed by her day's
retinue. The mob by which she was joined,
on her return from the House of
Peers, followed her to St. James's square;
and such was their turbulence, that her
Majesty remained some time in her
carrage before she could obtain a passage
through them to her house. During this
scene, her Majesty had the mortification
to witness the sort of characters to whom
she is indebted for such an ardent anx-
iety for her welfare; we allude to an at-
tempt which was actually made, by those
who seemed most zealous to approach
her Majesty's person, to rob her footmen
of the gold shoulder knots which are at-
tached to their state liveries.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 5 o'clock, P.M.

The cross-examination and re-exam-
ination of Madame Dument by the coun-
sel, closed at three o'clock, and her cross
examination by their Lordships then
commenced.

Earl Grey finished a series of sifting
questions respecting the mysterious man-
ner in which she had thought it neces-
sary to write to her sister, for fear as she
stated, that her letter should be inter-
cepted; but her replies served little to
explain satisfactorily her reasons for writ-
ing in that manner. The letter con-
taining the brilliant offer she considered
as an illusion. She afterwards admitted
that at the time she wrote the letter to
her sister she was much attached to the
Princess, and that some of her praises of
her Royal Highness were sincere, but she
could not recollect whether they were
all sincere or not, or whether any part of
them was not sincere. Her attachment
to the Princess ceased when she heard
that her Royal Highness had said things
of her in her house; that several things
had been said of her in the house of her
Royal Highness; that it was not in con-
sequence of the cessation of her attach-
ment that she acceded to the application
to come hither to give evidence; but she
was asked to come by Mr. Sacchi on the
part of the commission.

Further, that the anonymous letter,
containing the invitation to come to Eng-
land as Governess, was not now in her
possession, nor did she think it was at
Columbia, because when she came away
she destroyed her letters.—*Globe.*

The London Courier, of Sept. 2, is as
decidedly against the Queen as ever. It
says her Majesty's pecuniary means to
procure witnesses are as unlimited as
those of the government. It contains a
letter from Pisa, stating that Bergami
had been in prison four years before en-
tering the Queen's service, for going into
a neighbor's house with too little cere-
mony—and that his brother had also
been in prison.

The London papers enlisted on the side
of the Queen, have undertaken to explain
away the remarkable exclamation she used
on recognizing the appearance of Theo-
dore Majocchi and as a witness against her:
"What! Theodore!" The Statesman
now says the expression was "Tradidit!"
(traitor) not Theodore. But it did not oc-
cur to her friends that traitor necessarily
implies treachery, and treachery that there
must be something to betray? An un-
fortunate explanation! *N. Y. E. Post.*

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday
Evening.

The Queen—Capt. Blakewell, of the
Brig Hyperion, arrived at this port in 32
days from Helvet Sluys, informs, that
in the British Channel he spoke a ship from
London, having left there the 11th Sep-
tember. The Capt. of the ship informed
him, that the trial of the Queen was still
progressing; that the crown had complet-
ed its evidence, and witnesses on the
part of the Queen were examining. As
far as the examination had been entered in-
to, the evidence in behalf of the crown
had been completely invalidated, and there

was little doubt but the Queen would be
acquitted.—*Telegraph.*

[We are aware that this spoken intelli-
gence is always liable to some degree of dis-
trust. In corroboration of its probability
however, it may be noticed, that our lat-
est advices from London were only to the 2d
September, and this report is 10 days lat-
er. The cross examination too had been
carried on with an evident view to the
production of contracting testimony.]
Ed. Patriot.

A Peer, on coming out of the House
of Lords was assailed by the mob with
loud demands of a shout for the Queen.
He endeavored for some time to push his
way through and to evade compliance,
but at last, surrounded and threatened
with violence, he stopped short and took
off his hat. "And must I cry, the
Queen forever?" said he to his persecu-
tors. "Yes, yes, off with your hat—
You must, you shall!" exclaimed the
mob. "Well then, said he, "if I must,
here goes, my boys—Huzza! the Queen
forever, and may all your wives be like
her."—*London Courier.*

From the Philad. National Gazette.

In whatever light the alleged resolu-
tion and malignity of her Majesty may
strike others, we, for our parts, almost
shudder at the qualities which have car-
ried her to the House of Lords to listen
to what we have just described. She
lollled, it would seem, during the two
first mornings, on her chair, gazed famil-
iarily on her judges, and wore, altogeth-
er, an air of unconcern. Her avowed
design, in her presence there—that of
confronting her accusers and the wit-
nesses, and looking them, particularly
the latter, into a certain restraint and
reserve, has too much of masculine in-
trepidity and stoutness for our, perhaps
squeamish taste. The London newspa-
pers of the 21st August state that, on
the 20th, after the delivery of the Attor-
ney-General's speech and the opening of
the testimony, she took a long airing in
her carriage, shewed herself studiously
to the people. We should be tempted to ap-
ply the epithets brazen faced and desper-
ate, in reflecting on these traits of con-
duct, and on the tenor of her answers to
addresses. Several of them directly
provoked a general rebellion against the
government. She has evidently lent
herself to a concerted scheme, either to
intimidate or shatter it by means of the
mob. Looking to the murderous and
anarchical scenes inseparable from insur-
rection in this quarter, too prominent in
the perspective to have escaped her dis-
cernment, we must consider her, even
though we should admit her to be inno-
cent, of the charges upon which she is
arraigned, as a furious virago deter-
mined to avenge her wrongs at the hazard of
the most awful consequences for human-
ity and social order. If she be suppos-
ed guilty of those charges, at the same
time that she appears as an Alecto, we
have one of the most hideous exhibitions
of shamelessness and reckless despite
which her sex has ever exhibited. We
know of no character, even the fictions
of the dramatist, which would afford a
parallel, except, perhaps, the Brunhild
of Beaumont, and Fletcher, in their
play of Thierry and Theodoret. The sil-
liance of Caroline with the radical
demagogue, for the purposes of riot and
revolution, should it succeed, will make
a scene in the great human drama, as
detestable as singular and eventful.

Thais led the way

To fight him to his prey,

And, like another Helen, bid another Troy."

The only symptoms of feminine char-
acter, as it conciliates a tender sym-
pathy and esteem, which the Queen has
hitherto betrayed, are her expressive
scream on the apparition of the first wit-
ness, Theodore Majocchi, and her precipi-
tate retreat from the House of Lords.
There is something in these incidents as
strikingly dramatic, and at the same time
as mysterious, as any of the hysterical
displays of the famous Madame Manson
in the affair of Fualdes. They formed a
fine coup de theatre, and it is not impos-
sible that, like the sallies of the French
heroine, they were a little in the nature
of stage play. Whether they be regard-
ed as premeditated or not, it is certain
that they failed of any good effect with
respect to opinion in the Queen's case.
The unfavorable impression which they
make upon our minds is not removed by
the authorized explanations given in the
London prints. Her exclamation is de-
clared to have been one of disdain, and
her disorderly flight the effect of sudden
resentment and anguish at the base in-
gratitude of the witness. But disdain is
not an emotion which produces outcry,
and her apologists aver that she was a-
ware of the man's being of the number
of those who had been enlisted to sup-
port the accusation. Mr. Brougham
styled him, on the 21st, in the House of
Commons, "the chief witness, the wit-
ness who was to prove almost the whole
case." If his appearance was not unex-
pected, her discomposure, supposing it
to be real, is quite an anomaly in every
respect.

The English papers furnish no certain
accounts of the extent and complexion
of the conspiracy detected at Paris, by
the French Government. If Marshal
Soult was implicated, as the Morning
Chronicle asserts, the affair is, indeed,
very serious; but we are incredulous,
because we think the circumstance would
have been published in Paris, in one
shape or other. Nothing definite ap-
pears with respect to the proceedings of
Austria toward Naples. Should the
inhabitants of Sicily persist in asserting
what they are said to claim, independ-