

THE
 TRIAL AT LARGE
 OF
 Col. Rob. Passingham
 AND
 JOHN EDWARDS,
 FOR
 A CONSPIRACY

AGAINST
George Townshend Forrester, Esq.
 BARRISTER,

With Intent to Deprive the said George Forrester of his
 WIFE & PROPERTY;

And also Charging him with many
 UNNATURAL CRIMES.

WITH THE
 WHOLE PLEADINGS OF THE COUNSEL,
Before Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice of the King's Bench,
on Thursday, February 21, 1805.

By RICHARD JOHNSON, Esq.
 OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

LONDON:

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(PRICE ONE SHILLING.)

THE
TRIAL
OF
Col. Robert D. A. L. Hastings
OF
JOHN EDWARDS
Parrisham son John Edwards
A CONSPIRACY

AGAINST

IN Thursday last a Court on the
Court of King's Bench in London
rough and a
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and John Edwards of the Parish of
George Townham of the Parish of
a case of the
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Mr. Attorney General

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

THE SHERIFF GENERAL (Mr. D. B.)

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THE
T R I A L

OF

Col. Passingham and John Edwards.

ON Thursday, Feb. 21. 1805, came on in the court of King's Bench, before, Lord Ellenborough and a special jury; the trial of Colonel Robert Passingham, of the Cheshire Fencibles, and John Edwards, for a Conspiracy, against George Townsend Forrester, Esq. Barrister, a case of the greatest importance to the public, and both from its bearings and consequences, the most singular, and in some respects the most atrocious, that has been exhibited for many years in a court of justice. There is a great portion of it of a nature totally incapable of description, and a still greater part infinitely too shocking to be detailed.

Mr ABBOT opened the pleadings.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL (Mr Gibbs) opened the case for the prosecution. He stated, that the charge against the defendants, Colonel Robert Passingham of the Cheshire Fencibles, and John Edwards, was for a conspiracy. The substance of that charge was, That Colonel Passingham having

seducing Mrs Forrester, the wife of George Townshend Forrester, Esq. and debauched her. The next object of the said colonel Passingham was, to separate her entirely from her husband, and to get as much as he could out of her husband's property secured to her separate use, that he and she might enjoy it together: That for the purpose of carrying this object into execution, he and Mr. Edwards, conspired to charge the prosecutor, Mr. Forrester, with the commission of unnatural crimes: That they did by letters and otherwise, impute these offences to him: That finding these imputations, cast upon him by reports, fell short of their aim, they proceeded to bring criminal charges against him in form before a magistrates: That for this purpose they took to their assistance a lad the name of Collier, and, aided by him, they brought forward these charges before Mr. Kinnaird, one of the magistrates of Westminster: That after the whole of the case had been laid before Mr. Graham, of the public office Bow street, and Mr. Kinnaird, the complaint was dismissed. Mr. Gibbs then said, that it would be necessary for him to enter somewhat more into detail of this case than he should into the circumstances of any other, as they ought to be detailed by the witnesses; but, to make the gentlemen of the Jury somewhat more acquainted than they were at present with the actors in this scene, he would merely state a few leading facts.

Mr. Forrester, the prosecutor of this indictment, was a Gentleman of the Bar, but had of late ceased to practice. He was a man of considerable fortune, although somewhat embarrassed, of which circumstance colonel Passingham had availed him-

self, for the purpose of effecting that design which was attributed to him. Mr. Forrester was a man of unsuspecting but irritable disposition: He was easily imposed upon, easily irritated, and as easily appeased. In the year 1791, he married his present wife, a Miss Jones, then of the age of about seventeen. She had considerable property in Wales, which property, by the marriage settlement, was limited in a particular manner, Mr. Forrester had the moiety of an estate at a place called Elmbly, in Worcestershire, where he of late had dwelt. The other moiety of this estate belonged to the Rev. Mr. Waldron, minister of the parish, between whom and Mr. Forrester had been much litigation and evil temper: so much so, that this Rev. Gentleman was become the bitter enemy of Mr. Forrester. It would appear in evidence, that Mr. Forrester and his wife lived on terms of affection, properly speaking; little differences arose from his hasty temper, for his passion was soon over, and he was in truth a good natured man. Some corroboration was cast on this part of the narrative from the circumstance of their having three children; they had little trifling disputes, but they made them up as soon almost as they happened, and the sun never went down upon their anger, for as they quarrelled they kissed and were friends again. Such was the situation of Mr. and Mrs. Forrester.

Colonel Passingham was related to them by marriage. He married a cousin of Mr. Forrester, by which he became acquainted with the family, and was admitted into the friendship of Mr. Forrester.

Mr. Edwards, the other Defendant, was a cousin of Mrs. Forrester, and he was received into the family by Mr. Forrester, who conferred on him many obligations.

Mrs. Forrester had a mother, whose name was Patten, had married a second husband. She lived at Chester.

In 1802, Colonel Passingham visited Mrs Patten, the mother. He became a man of extraordinary piety all at once, by which he recommended himself to this old gentlewoman so much, that, upon her death-bed, she appointed him Trustee with Mr. Ince, whose sister the Colonel had married, and, by the will of this old Lady, a large property was left to Mrs. Forrester, for her sole and separate use, of which Colonel Passingham became the Trustee. When it was almost certain that the old lady could not recover, she sent for her daughter, Mrs. Forrester, who went to her, but without her husband, for the old lady did not care to see him. Colonel Passingham took lodgings at a hotel, opposite to the house of Mrs. Patten, where an opportunity offered, of which he availed himself, to seduce Mrs Forrester; he was with her every day, and all day, on account of the arrangement of the pecuniary concerns of the family. This continued after the death of Mrs. Patten, which soon afterwards took place; and then, beyond all doubt, he accomplished the purpose of the seduction of this lady, although it was long before Mr. Forrester had any suspicion whatever of it. Colonel Passingham had since attempted to corrupt the person who was the witness of his guilt. After this affair, which

was about the close of the year 1802, Mrs. Forrester returned to Elmby to her husband, and Colonel Passingham went there also, and lived under the same roof with this innocent unsuspecting man. In January, 1803, Colonel Passingham came to the house of Mr. Forrester, by whom he was received as a relation and a friend, he was treated with the kindness which his apparent character and situation entitled him to, being doubly related to the family by marriage and by being a Trustee. There was no man upon earth in whom Mr. Forrester had more confidence than he had in Colonel Passingham, whose wife, upon her death-bed had desired that her infant children should be brought up under the fostering care of Mrs. Forrester. Accordingly Colonel Passingham requested permission to bring his family into the house of Mr. Forrester, that both families might be united as it were in one bond of friendship and affection; to which the unsuspecting Mr. Forrester consented—all this being done by Mr. Passingham, to further a plan he had formed, which shewed him to be the completest villain on the face of the earth; for here, under the mask of friendship, under the hospitable roof of his friend, he not only carried on his criminal connection with his friend's wife, but also contrived his absolute ruin. Mr. Forrester's house was made his own. His whole family, three children, their Governess, and every thing belonging to them, were brought into the house of Mr. Forrester. At this time Colonel Passingham affected sentiments of the most refined friendship for Mr. Forrester. After dinner, his first toast was—

“ George, God bless you and all the dear little ones!”—And then he would add, like Joseph, in the *School for Scandal*—“ the man who would avail himself of the hospitality of his friend, to have an intercourse with his wife, or any part of his family, was the greatest scoundrel upon earth, and ought to be shot as a monster that was unfit to live!” But all this while Passingham himself was the very monster he was describing and pronouncing a very proper sentence upon himself. It might be asked, how Mr. Forrester was so blind as not to see into this? But the Jury need not be told, that an unsuspecting man, like Mr. Forrester was easily imposed upon by an actor so accomplished as Mr. Passingham; and a husband was generally the last man who was apprised of the infidelity of his wife. The Jury had been already told, that the Prosecutor had a moiety of an estate himself; and his wife, besides the property left by her mother, for her sole and separate use had a considerable estate in Wales. Colonel Passingham said that Mr. Forrester should purchase the other moiety of the estate, and advised him to sell that in Wales, the better to enable him to complete that purchase, and to concentrate his property. This plan being communicated to Mrs. Forrester, met her entire approbation; accordingly Mr. Cumberback, Mr. Forrester's Attorney, was sent for, and it was agreed that they should all three come up to London to transact the business, and employ a respectable gentleman in the profession, Mr. Vines, to act as Attorney for Mrs. Forrester, to take care of her separate and independent interest. Every thing went on as if the business would soon be terminated, when of a sudden,

Mr. Forrester heard from Colonel Passingham, for the first time, that perhaps Mrs. Forrester would not approve of this exchange—"Mrs. Forrester not approve of it!" (said Mr. F.) Why she has assented to it already: and so has her Solicitor, Mr. Vines, on her behalf! yet he, (Colonel Passingham) thought it possible Mrs. Forrester might disapprove of it, and he ought to take care of that point, as he was Trustee of her separate estate. This was the first time suspicion entered the mind of Mr. Forrester that all was not right with the Colonel; and these suspicions were confirmed when he found that certain part of the property, of which the Colonel was Trustee, had been disposed of. However, Mr. Forrester said nothing then. He did not wish to set the Colonel at defiance, for he had borrowed 1600*l.* of him, for which the Colonel held the bond of Mr. Forrester, and the day of payment was at hand. The Colonel had also undertaken to lend him 1000*l.* as soon as he could dispose of an estate which he had in Hampshire, which Mr. Forrester soon found out would end in his disappointment. This pursuit about the estates was therefore abandoned; and while Mr. Forrester and Colonel Passingham were in London, at the Hummums, Mr. Forrester discovered a letter which his wife had written to the Colonel, and which began to awaken his suspicions; but still he thought his wife's virtue entire. They went down together, however, into the country again, Mr. Forrester not intimating any thing to Colonel Passingham of his suspicions. The Colonel, however, driven to the wall, and feeling that he could not long conceal the real

truth of all the transactions in which he had been such an impostor, knew not how to remain in the family of Mr. Forrester, wishing still to avail himself of the affections of Mrs. Forrester.

Mr. Forrester was then determined the Colonel should quit his house, as he now suspected his wife's honour was no longer safe while Colonel Passingham was near her; but still thinking she had not surrendered her virtue, he told Colonel Passingham that he must quit his house. Colonel Passingham told him he would not go. Mr. Forrester said that he should, for that he would be master of his own house; on which Colonel Passingham, for the first time, darkly alluded to an offence, which could not be named in Court, but which was rendered sufficiently intelligible to Mr. Forrester to let him know that Colonel Passingham intended to bring against him the charge which was afterwards exhibited. He afterwards plainly called him by a certain hateful name; upon which Mr. Forrester did what was most advisable for every man to do under such a false accusation—he acted like a man of true honour, virtue, and courage, and which nothing but the consciousness of innocence could inspire—he knocked the infamous calumniator down. Colonel Passingham acted like a guilty man, for he never repented the blow, but put up with his black eye, the badge of his deserved disgrace, a proper spectacle for scorn! Afterwards Mr. Forrester repeated his orders for Passingham to quit his house. Passingham did as he was required; but as Mr. Forrester was obliged to go to the review of a Volunteer Corps, of which he was an Officer, he left his wife under the care of his do-

mestics, who were to see that Colonel Passingham and she should not meet each other. He allowed her afterwards to go to the house of the Reverend Mr. Thomas, a neighbour; but with the same injunction not to see Colonel Passingham; for Mr. Forrester still thought her chaste. Passingham came to the house of Mr. Thomas, but was not permitted to see Mrs. Forrester. Thus had Colonel Passingham, by his false piety, his mock morality, his canting sentiment, and hollow friendship—his hypocritical declaration, "*that a man was certainly cursed on the face of the earth, who would abuse the confidence of a friend under his roof,*" prevailed on Mr. Forrester to place unbounded confidence in him, and thus had he betrayed it. But the case did not rest here, for the infamy of this Defendant was but just beginning to be seen. Colonel Passingham having seduced the affections of Mrs. Forrester, having dishonoured her—having the person of her husband in his power by means of a bond for a civil debt—he now betook himself to a course of proceeding the most foul that ever distinguished the blackest heart which ever inhabited the breast of man. He could not get possession of Mrs. Forrester's person, and that which he wanted along with it—a large portion of her husband's property, by way of separate maintenance to her—without the consent of her husband. And how to accomplish this was the object. To do so, he set about accusing him to others, and spreading abroad in the world, that he had been guilty of unnatural attempts on different individuals; and he caused these things to be communicated to Mr. Forrester; at the same time hinting, that if he would agree to a handsome sepa-

rate maintenance for his wife, there would be nothing done in it. If, however, he did not, there were persons in the neighbourhood of Warwickshire on whom Mr. F. had made these abominable attempts, who would come forward as witnesses. But these manœuvres failed of their object, Mr. Forrester treating it with just indignation, and spurning at the idea of so base a compromise. This failing, Colonel Passingham accused Mr. Forrester with beastiality with the canine species, a most infamous fabrication, to which it was too shocking to allude, and which would be negatived by the evidence of a friend of Mr. Forrester, who was a sportsman. Colonel Passingham then employed the Defendant, Edwards, to assist him in this case, who had always expressed the greatest gratitude to Mr. Forrester, who had been bountiful to him on many occasions. This man had threatened to cut the throat of Colonel Passingham for his gross and scandalous fabrications against his friend; but who, in consequence of Mr. Forrester having struck a docket against him, and made him a bankrupt, was changed at once from friend to foe; and by means of the agency of this man, who was actuated by his resentment, the rest of this most abominable and horrid scene was carried on. This man went to a number of people in Worcestershire, tenants of Mr. Forrester, and told them, that he came from Mr. Forrester, their landlord, who had said that he had made unnatural attempts on them, which they denied, as they would to-day; he then wrote letters to Mr. Forrester, telling him these men had confessed against him, stating particulars of time and place, accompanying the whole with an affur-

ance, that if Mr. Forrester would consent to allow an handsome separate maintenance, all should be hushed, which Mr. Forrester still treating with scorn, they actually caused him to be taken on a charge of this kind; and brought forward a little boy, who had been waiter at the Old Hummums, to support it; which charge being heard, was dismissed by the Magistrates. Such was the outline of this most infamous case for which the Prosecutor demanded justice. The Learned Gentleman said that he would now proceed to the legal facts:

George Townshend Forrester, Esq.

—was then examined. He proved all the circumstances of the case as they were opened by the Solicitor General; and gave a minute detail of all the particulars, in which he discovered that he had great affection for his wife, whom he said, he could no more have suspected than an Angel from Heaven! He proved also that his confidence in Colonel Pasingham was unbounded. He proved he had received several letters from the Defendant Edwards, all of his hand-writing, all of which were of such a nature as to make it impossible to copy them, being full of the most shocking epithets, containing accusations already stated; at the same time, adding an assurance, that all these accusations would be dropped if he would make a handsome separate maintenance on his wife! Mr. Forrester admitted, that he was for some time desirous of keeping out of the way to avoid being arrested, as well at the suit of Co-

lonel Passingham, upon the bond for 1600*l.* as for some other debts—of his going to Rochester to swear to a debt as petitioning creditor, to take out a commission of bankruptcy against the Defendant Edwards—of his going on board a vessel with a view, at one time, to go to Rotterdam, but with no idea of shunning the criminal charges brought against him, but merely to gain time upon the civil suits—of the manner in which he was apprehended on board the ship by one of the Officers of Bow-street—of the readiness with which met that charge, and gave his Solicitor instructions to defend it—of his examination before the Magistrates at Bow-street, and of his discharge there.—He then most solemnly swore, that the whole was founded in the most gross and infamous fabrication, there being no truth in any one word of it.

Mr. Forrester underwent a long cross-examination by

Mr. ERSKINE, who prefaced it by saying, that he should not be surprized if the Witnesses should feel indignation at questions which were put to him; but they were the effect of instructions which, as Counsel, he was obliged to follow.

Mr. Forrester said, he knew a person of the name of William Williams; another of the name of Samuel Potter; another of the name of William Rullingham; another of the names of Charles Wilmot; another of the name of William Potter; another of the name of Thomas Roberts; another of the name of John Charles.

Mr. ERSKINE asked him a question respecting each of these persons, the substance of which was, whether he had ever, at any time of his life, taken any liberty with either that indicated any indecent propensity? to each of which he answered most solemnly and emphatically, "NEVER!"

The same question was put to him with regard to Edward Tatham; whom he said he had never seen.

T. Wells,

butler in the family of Mr. Forrester, proved that he saw the adultery between Mrs. Forrester and Colonel Pasingham, from the lawn through the window of the drawing-room, on a sofa at the house at Chester, some time before his mistress returned to her husband at Elmbly; but he did not inform his master. He had known his master long. Upon his solemn oath he never saw or heard from him any thing indicating unnatural or indecent propensities; nor did he believe he had any such.

Mr. Wells,

—who swore as follows:—I am Chairman of the Worcester Quarter Sessions. I am acquainted with Mr. Forrester, but not particularly intimate with him. On the 17th of May I was informed by a person who said his name was "Edwards," and which I have since learned

name. He appeared before me at eight o'clock in the morning. He said he had come on a very disagreeable business. He came for a warrant against a neighbour of mine, Mr. Forrester. I asked him what the complaint was which he had against Mr. Forrester? He said only a little
*****!

Mr. GARROW.—“ We are of course quite sure you are using his own words, since they could not possibly be yours.”

Mr. Welsh.—“ Most certainly. This kind of levity surprized me so much, that for a moment it put me off my guard, and I did not speak, perhaps, for a minute to him. I observed he was dressed as if he had come from some distance. I asked him, therefore, whence he came. He said, from the neighbourhood. I then, after some hesitation (having heard before of disputes between Mr. Forrester and Colonel Passingham), asked him whether he had come from Colonel Passingham.”

Mr. GARROW.—“ Was that your only reason for asking him?”

A. That was my only reason then.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—“ How far is that from your residence?”

A. About half a mile, my Lord. He told me that he had come from Colonel Passingham. I then asked him the particulars of the charge he had to make against Mr. Forrester? He then re-

lated a very disgusting story of himself—of Mr. Forrester's coming to him in bed, and related what is too disgusting to be repeated.

Mr. GARROW.—Very few people can answer the question better; but was it not in the language of brutal flippancy?

A. I thought it language which required me to be on my guard, for I did not know whom I was talking to, and I was with him alone. He said it was nothing remarkable; it was very notorious; for he had plenty of evidence against him. I then asked him if he had a recent fact. He said he had. And I forgot to mention that he said that what had happened to him was two years before!

Mr. GARROW.—He did not bring any witness to you—He only gave you his own story?

A. Nothing but his own story. He was quite alone. I asked him if he had any recent matter? He said—Yes! there was a boy at the Hummums who would prove the fact! I asked him why he selected me, when there was such a circumstance had occurred in London? He said he had been advised to come to me: That they had been advised to get the warrant in Worcestershire, to have it backed in London: That he should have had one of Mr. Pinder in a moment if he had been at home.

Mr. GARROW.—Was Mr. Pinder a neighbouring Magistrate?

A. He lives a few miles from me.

Charles Arnnall and Richard Law,

the one a farmer, the other a butcher, swore, that the Defendant Edwards came to them; told them their landlord, Mr. Forrester, was taken up in London for an unnatural offence; that he confessed he had been guilty of such practices with them, which they swore was an infamous fabrication: that they did not even understand, at first, what was alluded to, and for which there was not the shadow of foundation. These were the two persons whom Edwards had afterwards, by letter, informed Mr. Forrester had confessed their guilt to him, and said they were ready to prove it against Mr. Forrester.

Mr. Nine,

—who was a sportsman, and an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Forrester, proved, that the story about the pointer was nothing more than that the animal had been locked up for preserving the breed and that Colonel Passingham and Mr. Edwards knew it; but that an infamous fabrication arose out of it, for which there was not a shadow of foundation.

Mr. Norbury,

—a Solicitor for some of the creditors of Mr. Forrester, gave an account of the manner in which Edwards came to him at Gray's Inn Coffee House, wishing him to strike a Docket

against Mr. Forrester, in order to prevent his going out of the kingdom, which he declined.

Mr. Kinnaird, examined by Mr. Garrow.

—“ I am one of the Magistrates of the County of Middlesex, I will tell you the whole of the case, as it appeared before me; and, with permission, I will relate it by way of narrative. On Saturday I was sitting at the Public Office, Bow Street. The Office then happened to be very full of business.—The Clerk came and whispered to me that a serious charge was brought against a gentleman, who he understood to be of some importance—some character. I directed that the party should be brought in to let me speak to them in a corner privately. Mr. Edwards, one of the Defendants, came, with a little boy. He said he had a charge of a very serious nature to make against ——, I then stopped him, desiring him on that public occasion not to mention the name of a person, because suspicion alone was fatal to a man’s character in such a case. I believe that notwithstanding that admonition, he roundly and loudly mentioned the name of “ George Townsend Forrester !” That there was no occasion for any caution or delicacy, &c. and that there were numerous charges of the same nature, which had been, or were, exhibiting against him in Worcester-shire. Upon this I directed the Clerk to take his information. A short information was taken in the common way. It was brought in, but, before I allowed the Boy to be sworn, seeing this youth I asked him certain questions as to what he knew

of the import of an oath (Edwards was there). Satisfied as to the Boy's competency to take the oath as to a knowledge of its obligation, I asked for a warrant. Edwards discovered some impatience, saying; that Mr. Forrester was then in Kent, upon the Coast, about to escape, and that therefore dispatch would be necessary. I should have said, my Lord, that Edwards said at the same time, that his wife, meaning Mrs. Forrester, was his cousin; and that he had treated her extremely ill; and that was the reason which made him take so active a part in this prosecution. On this application, so far as I know, there ended the business of that day. On the next day in the evening, being Sunday, Mr. Graham the Magistrate of Bow-street, for whom I had sat on the day before, came to me. In consequence of this interview between Mr. Graham and myself, I went immediately to Bow-street. Very soon after one of the Defendants, came into the room. It was up stairs. He introduced another person, whom he called Mr. or Colonel Passingham, about five minutes before the other gentleman came in. I said this was a very serious thing; and I hoped great caution and great prudence would be exercised in the investigation of it. Colonel Passingham said, "No! There is no occasion for the instances are numerous; in short, very many in Worcestershire know of his being accustomed to these habits—(I beg to be understood not to repeat the words but the sense)—Edwards and Passingham had a little conversation together. Passingham said, there is no occasion, I believe, for my staying here, Edwards said, why, you may as well stay. Passingham said, I will go, and, if I shall be wanted, you know

where to find me ; and very shortly afterwards Mr. Graham, accompanied by another gentleman, and Mr. Forrester, came into the room. The Boy, Collier, I think his name is, came into the room. He was the Boy who came before with his information. Mr. Graham took minutes. — [*Here he stated the examination of the Boy accusing Mr. Forrester with indecent practises with him at the Old Hummums.*]

At length the Boy discovered some trepidation and distress. Mr. Graham admonished, him, and cautioned him ; told him, that if he had been induced to tell a lie, the best reparation he could make would be to retract it. This he did in a mild manner, for he had been cautioned not to be afraid of telling the truth ; but merely a wholesome caution without terror. The Boy began crying and said if this man is out of the room I will tell the truth (pointing to Edwards.) I then directed that all the parties, that is, that Mr. Edwards and Mr. Forrester should withdraw. On their retiring the Boy burst into tears ; and said what he had been advancing was untrue ; that there was nothing in it. Being asked what could induce him to do so wicked a thing ? He said, that Mr. Passingham had called, and asked him if he had known any thing about a certain affair. Upon being pressed to explain what he meant by that affair ? he said, that which he had before said with regard to Mr. Forrester was all false. Upon being asked, whether he had any promise made him of money or the like ? He said no ! but he thought from the manner of it he should get something. I was greatly surprized to here this : and I think, as far as

my memory serves me, I desired Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Forrester to come into the room. Edwards was then told, with some indignation, by Mr. Graham and myself, that the boy had himself acknowledged that all he had said was untrue. Edwards said he was sorry if that was the case; but if it would not do here, he had cases that would do in Worcestershire. There was violent words between them, I said to Edwards if by way of argument, that if he was guilty, they were pursuing him more from malice than justice. Edwards said he had been travelling over Wales to find cases against Forrester. We discharged the complaint.

Mr. GRAHAM confirmed this statement of the foregoing Magistrate; adding, that he cautioned the Boy not only to take care not to accuse falsely, but also not to be afraid to accuse, if the accusation was true.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. ERSKINE made an eloquent speech for the Defendants. He admitted that they had conducted themselves intemperately; the scope of the defence was this—That they had reasonable and probable cause for believing what they had charged Mr. Forrester with; and if the Jury were convinced of that fact, whatever were the motives of the Defendants, they could not be found guilty on this indictment. He then called all the persons whose names he mentioned to Mr. Forrester, and to whom he swore he had exhibited no unnatural propensity; and every one of them—to the number of nine—declared on oath, that he (the Prosecutor) had done many

things that indicated that disposition; and some of them related their tales in language which those who heard it will never remember without horror; but most of them were persons collected together by the assiduity of Mr. Forrester's foes, some of whom had had disputes with him, and others connected with the Defendants, and particularly Colonel Pasingham.

The boy *Collier*, from the Old Hummums, was examined in Court; and he persisted in his original accusation against Mr. Forrester; said that it was all true; related some disgusting facts in support of his charge; and affirmed that he had retracted it before the Magistrates from fear, &c.

Another Waiter from the Old Hummums swore to facts of the like kind against Mr. Forrester. (*These made eleven in number for the defence.*)

Henry Jenkins, the head-waiter, the *Porter*, and the *Hair-dresser* of the house, proved, that the boy made his complaint against Mr. Forrester, six weeks before Mr. Edwards knew any thing of the case.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH summed up the case; and, after stating the importance of it, observed, that, supposing for argument sake—what he did not affirm—that the witnesses for the Defendants spoke the truth, yet, if the Jury believed those for the prosecution, the Defendants had accused this Prosecutor for the *purpose of terrifying him, and to make him, against his free will—agree to a separate maintenance to his wife*; and if so, the

Defendants were guilty of the main Charge of this Indictment. His Lordship deplored some of the scenes exhibited in this most extraordinary case.

The Jury, AFTER A TRIAL OF SIXTEEN HOURS, found both the DEFENDANTS GUILTY of the whole Indictment.

FINIS.