

plied to the case now before us. The first question that you have to consider respects the publication of the Papers, on account of which the present prosecution is commenced. From the evidence of the Printer, who deposes that he had the management of the publication, and accounted to Mr. Peltier for all the emoluments derived from it, there can be little doubt as to the author. I need not state the Printer's evidence particularly, as no question appears to be started by either party on this head. The next point, then, for your decision is, whether or not the expressions said to be libellous, are intended to apply to Bonaparte, and whether he is the Chief Magistrate of the French Republic. That the passages considered by the prosecutor as libellous, are directed against Bonaparte, appears to me beyond all doubt; and the latter proposition, viz. that he is the Chief Magistrate of France, is a matter of too much notoriety to require any comment. The third and last question that you are to try then, is, whether the passages themselves are of a libellous nature? You have heard the construction which, in a speech of most astonishing eloquence and ingenuity, has been attempted to be put upon the expressions in question. If, Gentlemen, there was any ambiguity—if the expressions were capable of a favorable interpretation, I would most willingly abide by that construction, and I have no doubt you also would feel every inclination to lean to the side of mercy, if it could be done consistently with justice. But I apprehend, and I am required by the law to state my opinion to you on the subject, that the words will not bear any sense except the obvious one affixed to them by the counsel for the prosecution. With regard to the expressions that “an edifice should be erected to the glory of Bonaparte, and that materials were to be provided worthy of the temple.”

there can exist no hesitation in an unprejudiced mind, that this was meant as an ironical attack upon the First Consul of France. From whence these materials were to be drawn appears evidently from the other parts of the publication, were quotations are cited from ancient history, tending to provoke the assassination of Bonaparte. Of this description, the allusion to the *apotheosis* of Romulus, and the poniard of Brutus, must clearly be considered. Whether this be the first of many prosecutions that are intended to be commenced, on account of libellous publications, as has been intimated by the Learned Counsel for the Defendant, is not the question at present. You, Gentlemen, are to consider the case, as it lies before you, without any respect to the past or the future. That the *Ambigu* is printed in French, is only an aggravation of the offence in this instance, as it is the more likely to engage the attention of Frenchmen, and must therefore prove additionally injurious and offensive to the person on whom the attack is made. Two trials for libels upon foreigners have taken place of late years; one for a libel on the Queen of France, and the other for one on the late Emperor of Russia. What were the verdicts then is of no consequence in the case before us. The matter rests with you, Gentlemen; and I have no doubt that your verdict will be such, as will give complete satisfaction to every mind that is not biased by prejudice, nor clouded by impartiality.—The Jury consulted for a moment, and then returned their verdict, finding the defendant—*GUILTY*.

PAPIERS OFFICIELS.

Exposé de la Situation de la République.

Paris le 21 Février.—Les événements n'ont point trompé les vœux et l'attente du Gouvernement. Le corps Législatif, au moment où il reprend ses travaux, retrouve la République