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FOREIGN.

[By the ship William Penn, at Philadelphia.]

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 7, P. M.

This being the day appointed by the House of Lords for the commencement of the proceedings against the Queen, and it being generally known that her Majesty was resolved to appear in person, during the trial, at the bar of their lordship's house, an immense crowd of people assembled at an early hour in front of her Majesty's house in St. James' square, to testify their sympathy for her Majesty's sufferings, or to gratify their curiosity in witnessing the procession. The people gradually increased from seven until ten o'clock, when they not only filled the space directly in front of the house, but completely occupied every part of the square, with the exception of the enclosed cultivated space in the interior, which was guarded by constables. Repeated cheers spoke the anxious feeling in favor of her Majesty, which pervaded this enormous mass of people, while prayers for her success, and execrations "deep and loud" against those individuals who are considered to be her enemies, evinced the sentiments too generally entertained respecting the conduct pursued by the Ministers towards her Majesty.

The streets were kept by a strong party of mounted constables, armed with swords and pistols, and large posses of constables on foot occupied various stations, or patrolled the streets to prevent confusion or accident. A strong party of the horse guards were drawn up in line, about nine o'clock, in the open space at Old Palace yard, ready, if occasion required, to assist the civil power, and a regiment of foot guards, at about half past nine, marched down Parliament street towards the House of Lords for the same purpose, and in pursuance to the address voted by the house to his Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor arrived at the House of Lords at a quarter past eight o'clock. The peers then began to arrive in tolerably quick succession; some of them were loudly cheered as they passed. Among those thus noticed by the crowd was Lord Holland. At half past nine o'clock the Duke of Wellington arrived on horseback. His reception was not so flattering. The Duke of York appeared on horseback shortly after, and was greeted with loud cheers, which his Royal Highness acknowledged by taking of his hat several times. It is generally understood that his Royal Highness took every possible pains and exerted all his influence to prevent the present process. The Duke of Leinster also arrived on horseback, and was loudly cheered. By this time the crowd on the outside of the barriers had become immense.

At a quarter past nine precisely, the queen arrived at St. James' square, from Brandenburgh House, where her Majesty slept last night. The people assembled in the square greeted her arrival with the most enthusiastic cheers, the clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Her Majesty graciously expressed her gratitude by frequent inclinations of her head, and on alighting from her travelling carriage, repeatedly bowed to the assembled multitude as she ascended the steps in front of her house. The cheering still continued, and her majesty appeared at the window, and repeated her grateful acknowledgments.

The new state carriage, drawn by six beautiful bay horses, superbly caparisoned, soon afterwards drove into the square. The body of the carriage is of a lake color (a favorite one with the late King,) and on the panels are richly emblazoned the royal arms and supporters, under which appears a snake coiled round its weight. On each of the four side panels is a regal coronet, with her majesty's initials C. R. The body is roomy and hangs low; on the roof are silver coronets at the corners; the joints at top are also ornamented with silver coronets, and on the corners near the top are also coronets, with her majesty's cypher, in silver letters underneath. The joints are of chased silver, richly ornamented, and the lamps, which are very beautiful, are of silver embossed, surmounted by superb coronets of the same metal. The side lining, swabs, and cushions, are of rich yellow silk, and the roof is lined with blue, ornamented with rich lace. The coachman and postillions were richly dressed in scarlet and gold.

At ten o'clock precisely, her majesty, who looked in excellent health, ascended her state carriage

amidst the most enthusiastic cheers of the people. It is impossible to describe the animation of the scene at this moment. Every hat was simultaneously waved in the air, every voice seemed emulously exerted to express the affectionate zeal and sympathy of the immense multitude. Several of the neighboring windows were filled with ladies of rank, and the constant waving of white handkerchiefs testified the sympathy of many a fair bosom in the afflictions that pressed upon the Queen.

The procession now moved slowly forward. The carriage with Alderman Wood took the lead, and was followed by that of her majesty, the carriage of the chamberlains bringing up the rear. Thousands upon thousands had by this time assembled in St. James' square, Pall mall, &c. to greet the procession as it passed along. Balconies, windows, and houses, to their tops, were crowded by persons of all descriptions, among whom were many elegantly dressed females, who manifested their attachment to the Queen by the waving of white handkerchiefs, and by a display of white feathers. The cavalcade moved slowly on amidst the unceasing shouting of the multitude, until it arrived at Carlton Palace, where the applause was redoubled.

The doors and windows of the Palace were closed, and only one solitary domestic had the temerity to look upon a scene so obnoxious to the hopes of his royal master. The sentinels presented arms. Her majesty bowed. As the procession rolled along the numbers of the crowd increased, and several carriages fell into the line. The top of the piazzas of the Opera-house, and the houses in Cockspur and Parliament streets, were particularly distinguished for their display of youth, fashion and beauty. The soldiers at the Horse Guards, like those of Carlton Palace, presented arms as her majesty passed, to whom she also bowed. The avenues to St. James' Park were closed; and at the Horse Guards on the procession passing by, orders were issued not only for the closing of the outer gates, but also those leading to the Park.

Her majesty continued to bow, occasionally, in answer to the fervent benedictions which were poured into the carriage from those who had the happiness of attaining a position near it. Her looks were also frequently directed with a grateful expression towards her fair partisans in the windows of the adjacent houses, who, by leaning over the crowded balconies, and the increased rapidity in the motion of their handkerchiefs, endeavored to express those feelings that the laws of decorum (which even the enthusiasm excited by the occasion could not obliterate from their memories) forbade them to utter by the voice. On the arrival of the procession at the end of Great George street, the view of the immense sea of heads which rolled along behind as far as the eye could reach, and terminating in Old Palace yard as in a harbour, was truly grand and impressive.

The carriages passed through the first barrier drawn across the street, the bar being opened the instant of their arrival; but notwithstanding the exertions of a numerous posse of peace officers, it was impossible to close it again; after the last carriage had passed, the people rushed in like a torrent, and immediately filled up the space inclosed between the two barriers. The pressure at that period was dreadful, but we did not learn that any serious accident occurred, either there or in any part of the line of the procession, though there could not be less than 300 000 persons collected in that space. At half past ten o'clock her majesty alighted at the door especially appointed for her, leading to the House of Lords. The guards stationed in front of the House of Lords presented arms to her majesty, and she entered the house applauded to the very echo that applauded again.

The doors of the House of Lords were opened at 9 o'clock. At 25 minutes before 10 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor entered the house. The Bishop of Llandaff immediately read prayers. The lower part of the house became a scene of unusual bustle and interest, the fulness of the attendance seeming to cause some difficulty in the appropriation of seats. The Judges of the King's Bench (the Chief Justice, and Justices Best and Holroyd) took their seats on the wool sack. Barons Richards and Garrow entered soon after, and took their seats beside them. They were soon afterwards joined by Judge Dallas. By ten o'clock the house was filled, and the attendance of peers complete. Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the house, read the order for calling over the house. The names were immediately called over. The Lord Chancellor delivered the apologies which he had received from several peers. While the names were calling over, the Queen, attended by Lady Anne Hamilton, and followed by her counsel, entered the house from the robing room. Their lordships rose and made an obeisance. Her majesty took her seat in a chair prepared for her, beside the steps of the throne. Her majesty was dressed in mourning, with a white veil thrown over her head, which covered her bust. Lord A. Hamilton attended her majesty on coming in, and took his stand behind her chair. Petitions against the bill of pains and penalties from the common council of London, and from the free-

holders of Middlesex, were presented. The Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge were excused from attending, the former on account of consanguinity, and the latter from being appointed his majesty's viceroy for the kingdom of Hanover.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the order of the day for the second reading. The Duke of Leinster moved that the order should be rescinded. The house divided—contents 44, non-contents 200—majority against the amendment 159. When strangers were readmitted, Lord Caernarvon was found opposing the motion of Lord Liverpool for hearing counsel in support of the bill. His lordship contended that the proceedings were inconsistent with public justice, and their lordship's honor—great danger might arise from pursuing the course adopted—none whatever could take place if the question were abandoned; for it was founded upon a fictitious belief that the public were concerned.

Lord Grey contended against the mode of proceeding by a bill of pains and penalties, but asserted that the house, upon extraordinary occasions, possessed extraordinary powers. The noble earl contended that the queen might be proceeded against for the crime of high treason. He then went into an examination of the law of treason, and proposed that two questions should be put to the judges, the object of which was to ascertain if the crime of adultery committed by the queen with a foreigner, were not high treason in the accessory, though the principal were not answerable to the laws of England; he founded his argument on the rule that accessories in treason were principals, and liable to punishment in cases where the principals in the first degree could not be visited.

The lord chancellor was decidedly of opinion that the noble earl's law was unfounded. It was universally laid down by all the authorities, that an accessory to an act, the doing of which was no crime in the principal, could be guilty of no crime.

Lord Liverpool defended the present mode of proceeding; but had no objection to the opinion of the judges being taken, if it did not cause delay.

After some further discussion, the judges present, viz: lord chief justice Abbott, chief justice Dallas, Mr. justice Holroyd, Mr. justice Best, lord chief baron Richards, and Mr. Baron Garrow, retired to deliberate upon the question put to them by lord Grey, as to treason under the statute of Edward III. In twenty minutes they returned to the house, when lord chief justice Abbott delivered their opinion, that, though adultery might be committed by the queen with a foreigner, it did not amount to high treason, because the foreigner did not act contrary to his allegiance, he owing no allegiance to the king of this country.

The duke of Hamilton then put several interrogatories to the attorney-general, to induce him to state on what authority he appeared at the bar.

The attorney-general replied by reading the order of the house for his appearance this day, to support the bill in question. In answer to other noble lords, he stated that he had received his instructions from the home department.

No result of importance arose out of this conversation, nor out of another which followed relative to calling over the house.

Mr. Brougham then came forward for the purpose of being heard generally against the principles of the bill; but as he spoke at great length, and as his introductory remarks were less important than those made in the last hour of his address, we shall omit them, with the exception of a charge brought by him against ministers for instituting a proceeding at this day, which would have been a disgrace to the reign of Henry VIII. After referring to the precedent of bishop Atterbury, and noticing the inference of law under the statute of Edward III, he went on to contend that it was impossible, in this instance, that the succession of the throne could be in the slightest danger from any misconduct of the queen. He insisted that no case of paramount necessity had been established by ministers to warrant them in introducing a bill contrary to all law, precedent and analogy. It had been said that the queen's conduct had tended to disgrace the crown and to injure the country; but he begged leave to ask, whether the foundation of the charges in the preamble of the bill, if they existed at all, had not existed while the queen was princess of Wales, and merely the wife of a British subject? Why, then, was not the measure introduced long ago? Merely because the prince of Wales must have used in the ordinary manner for a divorce, and must have come into the house with clean hands. Especial care had been taken to wait until her majesty, by her exaltation, was deprived of her private rights and remedies. This brought him to implore their lordships to pause at the threshold. He put out of view, at present, all questions of recrimination; he had raised it for his present argument only, and he should be most deeply afflicted if, in the further progress of this ill-omened subject, it would be necessary for him again to recur to it. "I should not," continued he, "directly in the teeth of the instructions I have received from this illustrious woman: I

should disobey her solemn commands, if I had even used the word recrimination, without being driven to it by absolute over-ruling necessity. I should also act in opposition to the same command, if I argued in another mode—that levity, indiscretion, or even criminal intercourse, do not necessarily injure the honor of the crown or the character of the country. Slanders against the queen have not been proved, but bruited and gossiped about the continent, and collected with the utmost industry, while no such jealous watch was kept over the conduct of persons in the same illustrious family at home. In the same way I postpone all matters previous to marriage, because they are not absolutely bound in with this dangerous and tremendous question. They are not necessary to the safety of my client. If they were, an advocate knows but one duty; and, cost what it may, whatever principalities, powers or dominions, he might offend, he is bound to discharge it. When, however, it is said that indiscreet conduct or improper familiarity was fatal to the dignity of the crown, what answer can be given to the statement, that a licentious, disgraceful, and adulterous intercourse has been proved against one member of the royal family, without its being thought that the honor of the crown, or the peace of the nation, were involved in it. Are we arrived to that degree of refinement in society, when things cannot be called by their proper names, and when adultery in the weaker sex is to be passed over as a venial offence in the stronger. I appeal to the justice of the house, in its holiness, represented by the heads of the church, whether adultery is to be considered a crime only in a woman. The exalted individual to whose case I now refer, had confessed the commission of the crime; and is the honor of the crown less connected with the purity of a prince than of a princess? This allusion is wrung from me by necessity. I acknowledge, with gratitude, the obligations of this country, and of Europe, to the prince to whom I refer, and nothing can induce me to alter my recorded sense of the baseness of the conspiracy by which his failings were dragged before the public." After further enforcing this point, he proceeded to argue, that the good sense of the people of England would look upon the introduction of the honor of the crown and the safety of the state into the question as a ridiculous pretext; and would say, in their homely language, "here is a man who wishes to get rid of his wife, and the peace and dearest interests of the country, and the feelings of a rational and moral people, are to be sacrificed to the gratification of his wish." The learned counsel next quoted the opinion of Sir William Scott on the sanctity of the marriage contract, and observed with much severity on the awful mode in which the country was represented as the party prosecuting this bill, when, in fact, the attorney-general, with great ingenuity, had kept up this pretence. The sincerity of men's professions was to be judged of from their conduct; and one little action was better than the longest speech. The conduct of ministers proved to him that the king was a party prosecuting, and that the assertions of his servants were untrue. Who had encouraged the queen to go abroad, at a time of life when she naturally sought repose from the persecutions to which she had been subject in this country? Who had persuaded her to resist the advice of those (among whom he was one,) who had ventured to stake their heads that she would be safe in England, while abroad she would be surrounded by foreigners, spies and informers. The king's ministers had done their utmost to promote her absence; they had promised her tranquillity, ease and liberty. There was to be no prying, no spies, no encouragement of slander; yet reports, daily growing blacker and more malignant, came over, and four years ago they had assumed a certain degree of consistency. Still no hint was given that it would be proper to return; and he (Mr. B.) would venture his existence that any man would have been looked upon as an enemy, and have had the doors of the court flung in his face, who had recommended that the queen should be requested to return to this country. When she became Queen, did they change their system? Did they then pretend that the honor of the royal family was in jeopardy while she remained abroad under existing circumstances? Was, in short, any thing done to vindicate the dignity of the crown, and to avoid an inquiry most distressing to the long suffering people of England? No remonstrance was sent out; no endeavor to reclaim; she might do as she pleased, while the queen continued on the continent. She was to be pensioned to remain there, and to enjoy the rank she was supposed to have degraded, and the privileges she was said to have forfeited. She was to have even an increase of income, that she might be wicked on a larger scale, and that she might become a spectacle in the eyes of foreigners who envied and hated us.

It was only when she talked of returning to England that these calumnies became important. The moment she set her foot on shore, then rose these phantoms of degraded character and insulted honor. He would not believe that ministers themselves gave credit to the fabrications contained in the green bag; and he must have a mind capable of swallowing the grossest improb-