

sed, was too much to be allowed me.— Even on the slave mart, the cries of "Oh! my mother, my mother! Oh! my child, my child!" have prevented the separation of the victims of avarice. But your advisers, more inhuman than the slave dealer, remorselessly tore the mother from the child.

Thus bereft of the society of my child, or reduced to the necessity of imbruing her life by struggles to preserve that society, I resolved on a temporary absence, in the hope that time might restore her to me in happier days. Those days, alas! were never to come. To mothers (and those mothers who have been suddenly bereft of the best and most affectionate and only daughters) it belongs to estimate my sufferings and my wrongs. Such mothers will judge of my affliction upon hearing of the death of my child, and upon calling to recollection the last look, the last words, and all the affecting circumstances of our separation. Such mothers will see the depth of my sorrows. Every being with a heart of humanity in its bosom will drop a tear in sympathy with me. And will not the world, then, learn with indignation, that this event, calculated to soften the hardest heart, was the signal for new conspiracies, and indefatigable efforts for the destruction of this afflicted mother? Your majesty had torn my child from me; you had deprived me of the power of being at hand to succour her; you had taken from me the possibility of hearing of her last prayers for her mother; you saw me bereft, forlorn, and broken hearted; and this was the moment you chose for redoubling your persecutions.

Let the world pass its judgment on the constituting of a commission, in a foreign country, consisting of inquisitors, spies, and informers, to discover, collect, and arrange matters of accusation against your wife, without any complaint having been communicated to her; let the world judge of the employment of ambassadors in such a business, and of the ensuing foreign courts in the enterprise; but on the measures which have been adopted to give final effect to these preliminary proceedings, it is for me to speak; it is for me to remonstrate with your majesty; it is for me to protest; it is for me to apprise you of my determination.

I have always demanded a fair trial. This is what I now demand; and this is refused me. Instead of a fair trial, I am to be subjected to a sentence by the parliament, passed in the shape of a law. Against this I protest, and upon the following grounds:—

The injustice of re using me a clear and distinct charge, of refusing me the names of the witnesses, of refusing me the names of the places where the alleged acts have been committed; these are sufficiently flagrant and revolting; but it is against the constitution of the court itself that I particularly object, and that I most solemnly protest.

Whatever may be the precedent as to bills of pains and penalties, none of them, except those relating to the queen of Henry the Eighth, can apply here; for here your majesty is the plaintiff. Here it is intended by the bill to do you what you deem good, and to do me great harm. You are, therefore, a party, and the only complaining party.

You have made your complaint to the house of lords. You have conveyed to this house written documents, sealed up. A secret committee of the house have examined these documents. They have reported that there are grounds of proceedings; and then the house, merely upon that report, have brought forward a bill containing the most outrageous slanders on me and sentencing me to divorce and degradation.

The injustice of putting forth this bill to the world for six weeks before it is even proposed to afford me an opportunity of contradicting its allegations, is too manifest not to have shocked the nation; and, indeed, the proceedings even thus far are such as to convince every one that no justice is intended me. But if none of these proceedings, if none of these clear indications of a determination to do me wrong had taken place, I should see, in the constitution of the house of lords itself, a certainty that I could expect no justice at its hands.

Your majesty's ministers have advised this prosecution; they are responsible for the advices they give; they are liable to punishment if they fail to make good their charges; and not only are they part of my judges, but it is they who have brought in the bill; and it is too notorious that they have always a majority in the house; so that without any other, here is ample proof that the house will decide in favour of the bill, and, of course, against me.

But further, there are reasons for your ministers having a majority in this case, and which reasons do not apply to common cases. Your majesty is the plaintiff; to you it belongs to appoint and to elevate peers. Many of the present peers have been raised to that dignity by yourself, and almost the whole can be, at your will and pleasure, further elevated. The far greater part of the peers hold, by themselves and their families, offices, pensions, and other emoluments, solely at the will and pleasure of your majesty, and these, of course, your majesty can take away whenever

you please. There are more than four-fifths of the peers in this situation, and there are many of them who might thus be deprived of the far better part of their incomes.

If, contrary to all expectation, there should be found, in some peers, likely to amount to a majority, a disposition to reject the bill, some of these peers may be ordered away to their ships, regiments, governments and other duties; and, which is an equally alarming power, new peers may be created for the purpose, and give their vote in the decision. That your majesty's ministers would advise these measures, if found necessary to render their prosecution successful, there can be very little doubt; seeing that they have hitherto stopped at nothing, however unjust or odious.

To regard such a body as a court of justice, would be to calumniate that sacred name; and for me to suppress an expression of my opinion on the subject, would be tacitly to lend myself to my own destruction, as well as to an imposition upon the nation and the world.

In the house of commons I can discover no better grounds of security.— The power of your majesty's ministers is the same in both houses; and your majesty is well acquainted with the fact, and that a majority of the house is composed of persons placed in it by the peers and by your majesty's treasury.

It really gives me pain to state these things to your majesty; and, if it gives your majesty pain, I beg that it may be observed and remembered, that the statement has been forced from me. I must either protest against this mode of trial, or, by tacitly consenting to it, suffer my honour to be sacrificed. No innocence can secure the accused, if the judges and jurors be chosen by the accuser; and if I were tacitly to submit to a tribunal of this description, I should be instrumental in my own dishonour.

On these grounds I protest against this species of trial. I demand a trial in a court where the jurors are taken impartially from among the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair. Such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your majesty persevere in the present proceedings, I shall, even in the houses of parliament, face my accusers; but I shall regard any decision they may make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honour; and I will not, except compelled by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a court of justice.

"I have now frankly laid before your majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intentions. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honouring, and cherishing me, agreeable to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the poniard are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honour. If my life would have satisfied your majesty, you should have had it, on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child—but, since you will send me dishonoured to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that I shall please God to give me."

(Signed) CAROLINE R. Brandenburg House, Aug. 7, 1820.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the packet ship *Abigail*, capt. Williams, arrived at New-York, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received various files of London papers, &c. to the evening of the 30th of August. These papers are filled with the trial of the queen, down to the twelfth days' proceedings. Most of the time had been occupied in the examination of Italian witnesses, which, in style and import, is similar to that already published.

We learn from a passenger, that the general opinion was, that the trial of the queen would result in her favour.

The cross examination of Majocchi closed on the 6th day, and the Times says—

"We believe we may congratulate the nation on the exposure of the conspiracy against the queen, by the mere cross examination of the first witness produced against her majesty. Every thing that Majocchi had previously sworn with respect to the solitude of her majesty's bedroom, now appears to be utterly false. This wretched witness was housed and fed by the British ambassador, lord Stewart, a man of an extraction as low as that of Bergami—of fortunes almost as rapid!"

On the 9th day, the London Evening Mail of Aug. 28th, says—Up to this time the only two credible witnesses examined, were the captains of the *Crocodile* and *Leviathan*, and their evidence acquitted the queen of "improper familiarity with Bergami." "But how for-

lunate it was that the house of lords allowed of the daily publication of their proceedings! In this circumstance originated the happy discovery of Majocchi's Gloucester connexion, which at once damned his evidence. The acknowledgement of the immense bribes received by Gargiulo and Paturzo, the captain and mate of the vessel in which her majesty sailed, was drawn from their own mouths. Seven hundred and fifty dollars a month were all that the capt. received for the freight of his vessel from the queen of England; which, as he justly argued, after the wear and tear of his ship, after he had paid and fed his crew, left little enough for himself; but, by this new speculation, in which he is engaged, he at once gains, even by his own confession, (and the public may rely on it they don't know all yet,) one thousand dollars a month! net! clear of expenses! without the wear and tear of his ship—without pay and feed of his crew! This fellow, therefore, is enriched for life; and the same may be said of his mate. Never was swearing paid for at such a rate in either Italy or England before. And here we would stop for a moment, and advise the votaries of villany to consider at how much more costly a rate they are obliged to pursue their criminal enterprises, than those who are addicted to the enjoyment of innocent and legal objects."

From the 9th to the 11th day, the house was engaged in discussing a question whether the counsel should be permitted to cross-examine the witnesses in the manner they desired, which was finally determined upon by a majority of five. Lord Erskine then moved that the house adjourn, to afford time for the queen to prepare for her defence; and that a list of the remaining witnesses against her, with a specification of the time and places to which their testimony would apply, should be furnished her. On this motion there were contents 61; non-contents 160.

The counsel for the queen, had called upon government for a further sum of 10,000*l.* to send for witnesses, and defray the expenses of the trial.

The editor of the Traveller apologizes for defiling his columns with most of the evidence, but observes, that the responsibility of all the pernicious consequences, rests upon those who have forced this noxious subject on the country.

The Traveller observes, that the "select corps" of witnesses against the queen, are nearly exhausted.

The following witnesses have been examined on the trial of the queen, viz. Theodore Majocchi—was servant to the queen; had a quarrel with Bergami and his family.

Petrizzo, mate of the police—a distant relation of the captain, therefore felt a proportionate part of the resentment avowed by the captain against Bergami, for non compliance with the promise made of giving him a present of \$6,000.

Vincennes Gargiulo—captain of the vessel hired by the queen; he quarrelled with Bergami, because he would not pay him the \$6,000 promised as a compensation.

Francisco Biois, cook—admits his leaving the queen's service on account of the persecution of Bergami's brother, and went away without any character.

Pietro Pochi—styling himself agent to the inn at Trieste; saw through a key hole covered over with canvass, through which canvass was a small hole, about half of the size of a key hole, did not know if the said hole could be seen by any one within.

Jane Barbara, chambermaid.

The Statesman says, that there has been as great a variety among the journalists in regard to the queen's exclamation, as to the question which accompanied it, and the impression which it conveyed. The identical words which she made use of on the memorable occasion of her recognizing Majocchi, was "traidore!" (traitor!) not Theodore.

Addresses continue to be presented to the queen.

The London Traveller of the 24th of August, observes—"We are happy in being able to assure our readers that her majesty has, so late as this morning, expressed to her immediate friends the most perfect confidence that she will be able to establish her innocence, and to triumph over the third, as she has already done over the first and second conspiracies against her honour."

London, Aug. 28. Crowds of respectable persons continue to assemble daily in St. James' square, to await the approach of her majesty, and greet her with the most enthusiastic acclamations. As her majesty left the house on Saturday, several ladies were assembled, who pressed to touch her clothes, and were perceived to shed tears of sympathy and affection. All the way to the house of lords the same lively scene was presented, and the same demonstration of admiration evinced. The soldiers are most respectful, and seem to join in the sentiments of the multitude.

E. Mail. Aug. 30. The concourse of people who assemble in the neighborhood of the house of lords, continue to insult the duke of Wellington. Yesterday, as the duke was riding with the marquis of Anglesea, they were again pursued with the hissing and hootings of the mob. The

duke took it coolly, but the marquis made a full stop, and demanded of the persecutors, "why do you hiss me?" Loud shouts of "the queen! the queen!" was the only reply. His lordship said, "if you want me to do any thing contrary to my conscience, I must tell you, I would rather you ran me through the body." This called forth a shout, but the next moment the cry of "the queen," was renewed, and the marquis put spurs to his horse and left them. The horse guards are in future to be on duty to prevent a repetition of similar outrages.

REVOLT IN PARIS.

The following is extracted from the Government Gazette, published at Madrid, August 25, 1820.

"Bordeaux, Aug. 23. Interesting news from Paris arrived by an express:—

An express which left Paris on Sunday the 20th inst. at half past four a. m. brought to the Prefect the "Moniteur" of that day, which contains the news of an attempt made on the 19th, to excite a rebellion among the troops, and to lead them to the Thuilleries for the purpose of declaring a member of the family of Bonaparte, sovereign of France—this excess of madness and infamy will not go unpunished. The authors of this execrable plot are under arrest and will be tried.

What Frenchman, what native of Bordeaux is there who does not shudder to find that there yet exist men who dare to attempt the dethronement of the best of the Louises, a descendant of Henry the 4th, for the relation of a tyrant who has devastated France for 20 years, and twice delivered it up to foreigners. The following is the article from the Moniteur:—

Paris, August 20—Moniteur.

"The government has been for some time advised of the existence of plots for exciting the troops to rebellion. It was assured that the excellent spirit which animated the French soldiers would render abortive the projects of some individuals, always ready to sacrifice their honour and the repose of the country to their pride and avarice. The government watched their steps. These fools thought it was in their power to overturn the throne and the institutions which France owes to her king. A certain number of the officers and sergeants of the corps composing the garrison of Paris were seduced, and some of the royal guard were among the conspirators.

Last night these officers proposed to go to the barracks, to assemble the soldiers, to march against the palace of our kings, and proclaim as sovereign a member of the family of Bonaparte; but several of those, who were supposed to be seduced by perfidious propositions, informed their chiefs, without loss of time, of the plot which was about to be put in execution. The government could no longer delay. The persons concerned in this criminal conspiracy were arrested by the gens d'armes.

It appears that the plan of the conspirators was to get possession of Vincennes, where a fire broke out about 3 P. M. but was soon extinguished. This was done, it is presumed, to create confusion, so as to favour a surprize. France has a right to expect that this attempt will be punished in such a manner as to strike a terror into those who, forgetful of their duty and their oaths, wish to turn against social order those arms intended for its defence. Nothing should be neglected in order to bring to punishment the authors and accomplices of a conspiracy, which, directed against the throne and the charter, thus attacks the feelings and the most valuable right of every individual of the nation. The highest tribunal, that which the charter has empowered with the suppression of attempts against the security of the state by a salutary imprisonment, will, without doubt, be engaged with the trial of the greatest crime punishable by our laws.

Free from all influence, incapable of listening to any improper suggestions, this august tribunal will know better than any other how to recognize innocence, and dissipate ill-founded suspicions, as it will also know how to adjudge the guilty whomsoever they may be.

The city of Paris enjoys the most perfect tranquillity. The citizens were apprized at the same moment of the existence of the plot and of the imprisonment of its authors."

Paris, Aug. 21.

The funds, which had fallen to 77.25, have subsequently recovered to 77.90.

The court of peers is ordered to assemble immediately, to proceed without delay to the trial of the individuals arrested at Paris.

The court royale of Paris, all the chambers being assembled, held yesterday a secret sitting, which is supposed to relate to the conspiracy.

The manner in which government first received an intimation of the conspiracy, was by a fortunate but most singular chance. A female, who was accustomed to read the newspapers at the Thuilleries, in returning the journal she had borrowed, left in it, unawares, a letter that had just reached her. This letter was to the effect of advising her instantly to quit Paris, in order to avoid

the consequences of a revolution that was about to break out. This letter fell thus into strange hands, was read, and the female to whom the letter had been addressed, was taken up. She pointed out the writer of it, who, being also taken, put the authorities in possession of the plot. The plan of the conspirators was to seize the Louvre, and to penetrate, by the grand gallery of the museum, to the king's apartments, whilst, by way of a diversion, the soldiers who were to have been gained, were to have had a skirmish on the place du carrousel with the guards of the palace.

Madame Eliza Bacciochi, sister of Bonaparte, and ex-duchess of Lucca and Piombino, has, it is said, died at Trieste, of a nervous fever.

Letters from Ancona state, that preparations were making in the Marche for the reception of the Austrian troops expected from Lombardy.

Paris, Aug. 22.

The late conspiracy has not at all interrupted the public order. The number of the military arrested does not exceed 25, and none of them above the rank of captain.

An agent of the queen of England is at present in treaty for purchasing in the name of her majesty, a very large property, situated in the forest of Schart, a short distance from Paris.

Letters from Italy state, that serious disturbances had broken out at Bologna, amongst the students of the university of that city, who had fought amongst themselves with poniards. The disorderly had only been put down by the Austrian troops.

Vienna, August 9.

The Austrian troops, now on the route for Italy, consist of 32 battalions of infantry, 10 battalions of chasseurs, and 22 squadrons of light cavalry. They will arrive between the 16th and 24th inst. at Treviso, where they will receive the orders for their ulterior destination. There are now strong Austrian garrisons at Bologna and at Commachio.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

To the politeness of capt. Craycroft, of the fast sailing schooner Tom, arrived at this port yesterday from St. Andro, we are indebted for files of Spanish Gazettes down to the 1st Sept. We subjoin translations of some of the leading articles.

It would appear that the march of revolutions had not closed. One of a very formidable and decisive character has just taken place throughout the kingdom of Portugal, attended as might be expected with considerable bloodshed. The revolutionists had proclaimed king John, as their constitutional king, and demanded a government similar to that of the Spanish Cortes.

This revolution, as that in Spain, was begun and effected by the soldiery.

A conspiracy to subvert the throne of the Bourbons, had been discovered in Paris, and the conspirators arrested. Such were the vigilance and energy of government that the tranquillity of Paris was not in the least interrupted by the discovery.

The utmost tranquillity prevailed throughout all Spain. Philad. Gaz.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE UNIVERSAL.

Madrid, August 31, 1820.

By an express which has arrived at this court from Corunna, which place it left on the 23th inst., we learn the following news of the revolution of Portugal: that it was commenced in Oporto and its provinces, by the Portuguese troops, who proclaimed the constitution, and whatever the cortes might institute, and their august sovereign Don John the 5th; that several other garrisons had followed this example; that D. N. Barros, a Portuguese colonel of the 9th regiment of infantry, had taken command of the province of Minho, general Wilson, who commanded there, having been displaced; that all the offices held by the English had been given to natives; and finally, that the liberty of the nation had been proclaimed at Lisbon, and the authorities arrested after some bloodshed.

This information is confirmed by other expresses which have just arrived from Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos.

It is said, that they have adopted the Spanish constitution.

Boston, September 30.

Arrived, brig Jones, capt. Geo. G. Jones, 25 days from St. Ubes, with salt.

Capt. Jones informs, that there was a revolution in Portugal, and handed us the following proclamations of the Patriots:—

PROCLAMATIONS.

Soldiers!—Our sufferings are ended! Our country in chains; your consideration lost; our sacrifices rendered of no avail; the Portuguese soldiers reduced to beg alms.—Soldiers, this is the time! Let us fly to the salvation of our country, and to our own salvation! Fellow soldiers—come along with us—Let us fly with our brothers in arms to organize a provisional government, who will call the Cortes to make a constitution, the want of which has been the origin of all the evils that oppress us. It is needless to particularize them, because they are felt by each one of you. It is in the name and preserving of our august Sovereign Lord D. John 6th, that we are to go