## LONDON. August 20. PROM BELL'S MESSENGER.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER, AND COM-MENCEMENT OF HER TRIAL.

The present proceedings against her Majesty not only attract the general attention of all ranks, but having attracted, occupy and retain it undibut having attracted, occupy and retain it dur-videdly, so that no other subject can command even a momentary notice. If it, were not for this state of the public mind, we should have ventured some remarks upon those present pro-ceedings of Austria and Russia, which may eventually, and within no long interval, involve Eu-rope in war. It is impossible, we should think, for England to remain neutral whilst these two powers are acting upon principles at total variance with those of the just interests of Great Britain. We shall defer the subject, however, to another period, and at present address our selves to our readers upon a subject which al-ready occupies their whole concern. We shall premise, with a few words, spon the subject of her Majesty's letter to the King. This letter, taken in its substance, contains

three main heads of complaint :-- the original sethree main heads of complaint :----the originate paration of the Royal parties, ----the separation from her daughter, and the present proceedings. As respects the first of these suffects, we deem it candid to acknowledge, that her Majesty ap-

pears to have ample cause of complaint, and that, so far as is known, and as appears to the public, the conduct of the King is not such as any moral writer can excuse or justify. At the same time, it is equally fair to add, that we hear any moral writer can excuse or justify we hear same time, it is equally fair to add, that we hear only one party, and know only one side of the question. The presumption, however, as re-spects this topic, is strongly in favour of her Ma-jesty, and accordingly the public opinion is here generally with her. If the single exception of the ministerial part of the solution of the angle exception of the ministerial part of the solution of the assertion of her Ma-jesty and her advoc months of her man countenance and part of the assertion of her Ma-ton which were due to her as a wife, and ast she was unwarrantably expelled from her palace and marital rights, her as a wife, and sat she was unwarrantably expelled from her palace and marital rights,— that the conduct of the King was such as to ex-pose his wife to the temptation of the act of which he now ac ses her, and such as, in the case of any prive Cindividual, would have effec-tually disqualified him from seeking any relief from the laws. So far her Majesty's letter admits no answer.

Her next subject of complaint is of a different Her next subject of complaint is of a different kind. Whatever light have been the event of the former inquiry to her conduct, that inquiry was certainly req. d; and the Prince, at that time, did no md instituting such inquiry than would have then done by any man of he-nour in a similar situation. Her Majesty's con-duct (though much info be said in extenuation) did me come from that inquiry altorether up duct (though much is to be said in extenuation) did not come from that inquiry altogether un-enlied and pure. Her subsequent conduct, if not openly indecorous, which is berning was not, and departed most widely, from that mode-ration, retirement, and sober and tranquil self-possession, which are required by English manners in every English geutlewoman; and it had nothing, even on the most public occasions, of that state and reserve, which, being necessary to preserve the respect due to rank and station, are the minor duties of Royal dignity. Upon the present occasion it is unnecessary to say more; but as we think that justice should be done to all parties, we feel that it is right to say Her Majesty had just cause to comso m .ch. plain of her separation from her husband. The Privy Council itself approved of the limitation imposed upon her intercourse with her daughter. The third topic of complaint respects the present proceedings; and here, having so repeatedon upon the character of the Bill of Divorce, and upon its resting upon no other ground than that it is the only possible mode of inquiry, we shall confine ourselves to that portion of her Majesty's com-plaint, in which she expresses a diffidence of the utimate justice of the tribunal by which she is trying, and appeals to the general knowledge of every one as to the influence possessed by her We shall arrive at the most distinct conviction upon this subject by considering the elements of which this tribunal is composed.—And first, with respect to the House of Peers. This House, as regards the present question, may be regarded as constituted of four parts,-the ministers, and those who always vote with them— the opposition—the country nobility, or indewho occasionally only attend the pendents, who occasionally only attend the House, and have no systematic connexion either with the ministry or opposition-and lastly, the Bishops As respects the first of these parts, the ministry and their party, her Majesty canpot reckon this portion amongst her friends, nor perhaps, many of them amongst her impartial judges Some of them, however, are men of such un doubted honour and character, that, though midoubted honour and character, that, though mi-nisters, and perhaps prosecutors, we think she has no just cause of apprehension that, in their characters as judges, they will give any other vote than according to the justice of the case, and even justice in mercy. Such is our own most grave and solemn opision of such men as Lords Liverpool, Sidmouth, Banust, Elden, Redesdale, Shaltesbury, Kenyon, Lonsdale, and many others, whose names it is unnecessary to many others, whose names it is unnecessary to mention! As to the household Lords, who al-ways vote with this party, we have expressed mention. As to the hose of the tensor of the party we have expressed our opinion in a former paper, and we still think (with every due respect for their individu-al character), that their nearness to the person of the prosecutor should make them most jea-tously watch their own feelings and impulses in giving their votes. In their place, we speak with respect, and we trust with humility, we 1 284y 28, - 62 .

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should be extremely unwilling to vote at all; and if the call of the House was not imperative, and was not daily, we should not choose to be judg-es in a cause in which we had been daily in the habit of giving opinious and hearing uncontradict-ed charges. We must here add, that we do not intend, for a single provide the openand to habit of giving of the must here add, that we do not ed charges. We must here add, that we do not intend, for a single noment, any personal re-flection against any of uses noblemen; we speak ouly from what we know and feel to be the force of prejudice in ourselves and others. Of the country nobility, or independents, as we have termed them, the number is very con-siderable as respects their proportion to the House of Lords. We think that they at least House of Lords. We think that they at least

House of Lords. We think that they at least exceed what composes the ministerial majority, even in a full House, upon an ordinary subject. We are convinced that we do not estimate them too high, when we set them down as at least one hundred. Of these her Majesty may be sure, as far as regards the justice of her case. They are beyond the influence of the 'crown and ministry. They will try the cause as a grand jury would try it. Some of these men, indeed the greater part, are amongst the most respectable men in the kingdom, with the education and information suited to their fortunes and rank, they will bring up with them the candour, the sincerity, the moral and religious feelings, so characteristic of a life of retirement. These meu, we say again, and those who answer to them in the House of Commons, will be a part in favour of the interests of justice. With respect to the Opposition, her Magaty

may reckon on them to a man. As her Majesty, that is to say, the justice of

As her Majesty, that is to say, the justice of the case, whatever it may be, may thus most safe-ly reckon upon a very considerable portion of the ministry itself,—upon by far the greater part of the country or independent nobility,— and upon the whole of the Opposition, so, with respect to the remaining part, the Bishops, we think her confidence may with equal security be placed: The age, the profession, the habits of these men.—the public character, and the pubthese men,-the public character, and the public eye, are all so many securities for a strict and ne eye, are all so many securities for a strict and conscientious discharge of their duty, that, sup-posing our cause to be just, and ourselves to be concerned, we should feel ourselves most secure, if it rested upon the righteous judgment of the majority of these men. Such is the fair ground of hope to her Majes-

ty (supposing her cause to be just), in the com-position of the House of Lords. In a future paper, we shall consider this question as respects the House of Commons. We have now simply to reprat, that in any of these observations we iutend no disrespect to any person or digaity whatever; and, least of all, any libellous jusinuations against a body of such authority in our laws and constitution as the House of Peers.

As the greatest public event, which any of us now living have witnessed in our own country, now living have witnessed in our own country, is now in actual progress, and as the eyes and attention of all of us are alike intently fixed up-on the Houses of Lords and Commons, assem-bled in judgment upon the second person in the empire, we have too much respect for our rea-ders to occupy out columns with mere observa-tions, whilst there is such a field of facts, and there the perst interaction for our biomerthing of a similar kind has occurred. The trial of the regicides in the reign of Charles the Second, and of the Scotch peers in 1745, were mere criminal trials for obvious treasons, and though conducted with all the suitable pomp of the high tribunal before which they came, and though accompanied with all the securities required by our law and constitution for the due execution of justice, both against the power of the Crown and the clamour of the people, they were still nothing more than ordinary trials, except, in so far as the rank of the accused, and the dignity of the tribunal, raised them into consequence and importance. The trial of Hastings and Lord Macclesfield, were of the same nature ; the parties were subjects, and the crimes were without any circumstances of more than ordinary interest. The present grand scene, for it may be truly so called, is the first occasion, since the Revolution, in which the Sovereign has been compelled to submit his own to the Parliament of the country, and in which the Parliament of the country has sat in judgment upon the alleged adultery of their Queen. The wife of the great-grandfather of his present Majesty was, indeed, as to accusation, in circumstances very similar to her present Majesty; but the Sovereign of that day, and his ministers, had the wisdom to detain the lady in Hanover, and thus, at once, to save the throne of England from public scandal, and the laws and constitution from what is certainly an extraordinary, though perhaps a necessary, exception from their general principles. There can, indeed, be but one opinion as to the nature of Bills of Divorce and Pains and Penalties, where the Sovereign himself is con-cerued, and before assemblies in which he must necessarily have too much influence and interest. But there is certainly, on the other hand, some weight in the answer, that without this resort an enormous public evil must be totally without remedy. The reply of the Whigs to this is, that it is infinitely better that there should be one individual case without remedy, than great public principles should be weakened by the establish-To this it may probably be rejoined, that the reply would be good, if the case were merely that of the individual,—if the King, for example, personally, were alone concerned; but that in the present case, the evil to be apprehended in the present case, the evil to be appreciated is of a public nature, namely, the representation of the British female character, by a Queen so circumstanced as her Majesty is by her accusers, alleged to be. We truly think, under all the circumstances of the case, and particularly the argent demand of the Queen herself for trial, that the trial could not have been avoided; and that the trial could not nave been around of the that as the laws will admit of no other form, this mode by Bill of Dievree was necessary. All we require are the two following limitations, which we think to be suggested by the very na-AH

are of the procession -the first is, are of the proceeding, the opposed to the obvi-possible controut should be opposed to the obvi-ous evil of the overwhelming influence of the prosecutor, —in other words, of the King; for it is a want, of candour to affect to believe, against the absolute knowledge of all of us, that It is a want of the binowledge of all of us, that his Majesty is not the prosecutor. The Second is, that the exception to the main and fundament-al principles of English law may not be greater than is required by the occasion, and that what is conceded only from necessity may not exceed the strict measure of such necessity.

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Bergani. The next point to be explained away by the defensive dvidence is the concurrent withdrawing of all the English servants; the contrived domicile at tims where no English were resident; the undeniable contiguity of the chambers; the common roof and imperfect units of the tent in Greece; the constant attendance, if such it were, of Bergani in the same apparent apart, with the Queen at unscassonable hours; all these, and equally conceive it to be our duty to say, are in strong with the Greece at the same apparent apart, and equally conceive it to be our duty to say, are in strong with the Greece at unscassonable hours; all these, and we trust that some answer will be given. We have heard that an Loglish sailor was on hourd the Neapolitin ship which conveyed her Majesty to Greece of the scaled this sailor, we crust that her Majesty will. We have no hesitation to say, that we would sooner give credit to ane Englishman (not of the school of Paine or Carlisle) than to a score of these treacherous Italians or intriguing French women. Another point of the defensive evidence must be the of the Greman woman Crantz, whose testimony bears the most heavily against her Majesty. We are sure, itericely imparing its denore we are ourselves strictly imparing its denore we are ourselves strictly imparing its and therefore we expect some weight to be given to out assertion, when we state, that though we hold the evidence of Majoech for nothing, the evidence of Crantz has much enbarrassed us; and that if we were amongst her Majesty's judges, we should certainly require some further explanation upon this score. Let the character and coadition of this person he produced. Bergami. The next point to be explained away by the defen

der of the House of Commons, states the net amount of the Revenue of Great Britain, from the 5th April, 1820, to the 5th July, 1820, at £13,288,838.10s. and 62d.; ditto of Ireland, for same period as paid into the Excheques there, £950,628.0s.14d.; the amount of the income on the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom, for same period, at £12,118,987. 10s.1d.; ditto charge thereon for ditto, £13, 779,782.9s.95d. Total deficiency of the con-solidated fund on the 5th July, 1820, £9,273, 706.1s.74d., which was made good by the ma-king out of exchequer bills to that amount. der of the House of Count

We express our hope, that the Queen will be enabled to make out an adequate defence, and particularly to answer the conclusion which ap-pears to rise from the seeming coherence and consistency of the circumstantial evidence, — we mean the narratives of the several witnesses, considered only in the character of so many sidered only in the character of so many narra-tives of an alleged state of facts, and without any weight as testimony. The witnesses appear to us worse than the evidence. It is equivalent to the evidence of accomplices, informere, spies, &c.; but it is entitled to the same consideration, given in our Courts to such evidence,—namely, the product of the consistence of the to a degree of credit in proportion to its consist-ency and confirmation. This is the true test on e present occasion. His Majesty's ministers have at length complithe

His Majesty's ministers have at length compli-ed with the Queen's demand for a substitute re-sidence. They have intimated to her Majesty that she is to line Cambridge House, South Audley-streat. The upholsterers to the King have, we understand, received instructions to provide her Majesty with all the furnitare for which she may have occasion, without limit or restraint restraint.

SEPTEMBER 25. Revolution in Spain, Portugal, Naples and Sicily.

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ation. The revolutions, both in Spain and Portugal, begin to The revolutions, both in Spain and Portugal, begin to menace a less bloodless conclusion than was originally anticipated. In both of these countries there are two manifest parties amongst the revolutionists,—the Liner-als, in the proper sense of the word, and the Jacobins, in the full sense of that hateful term. In Spain, Gen. Riego is, we fear, but too well inclined to tread in the footsteps of the French military brigands, and to appeal to his army against the Cortes. In Portugal, there is still a strong party in favour of the King and Church, footsteps of the French military brigands, and to appeal to his arrow party in favour of the King and Church, and though their loyalty has done mech of a bind attacks ment to ancient despotism, and they religion has too much of superstition, it is impossible not to anknowledge that this party comprehends the mest respectable noti-ity, gentry, and yeomany of the kingdon. All of this paray feel a natural indignation sgants toome attroctions has the party comprehends the mest respectable noti-ty, gentry, and yeomany of the kingdon. All of this pacebin leaders, who have contrived not only to mix themselves with the revolutionary party, but by their an-prive energy of character, and by their design and in-discriminiting progress, have gained the lead amongst their contrades. Under these circumstantes, is a moch parties to resolute and so decidedly hostile. This is unhappily the state of affairs both in Spain & Pertugal. The inhabitants of these countries would indeed be of no-towed prace, one the people are less warlike and more remote. The inhabitants of these countries would indeed be of no-towed prace, and Spain, and Portugal. The military body in France, (not the people) are as well inclined the present is, lest this insurrectionary spirit should become an induscreet attempt to put it down by force. In the present is, lest chis maturectionary spirit should become the inhabitant of the feelings of the French towards the present is, lest chis maturectionary spirit should become in induscreet attempt to put it down by force. In the present is, lest the feelings of the French towards the present against Spain and Portugal to built ender it is obtile industreet attempt to put it down by force. In the present against Spain and Portugal to built ender the feelings of the French towards the present against Spain and Portugal to built move-thest against Spain and Portugal to built ender the provide against the Bourboos. We do not give the point without full deliberation. It is our decid-econtusion, frow what we h

BANK OF ENGLAND .- At & Court of Propries

ters on Thursday, a dividend of £5. per cent. was declared for the half year ending 10th of

October next. In answer to several questions on the supposed delays which have occurred in issuing the New Notes, the Chairman stated that there had been no disappointment in the progress of the plan for manufacturing the notes r

a great deal of machinery was necessary, which required time to perfect, and many artists and mechanics were employed, and every body con-

ry must kn t in machin versant in machinery must know certainty attached in practice of lations in theory; but he had to saying, that, though he could n and determinate period, when would be ready for circulation, reason to believe that no very time would elapse before they det

AMERICAN TRADE,-The I American TRADE, — The I sury now permit American ress expected at British outports, w field for France, to, land their ports, under the Warehousing These cargoes are re-shipped vessels, and by this means a French Government, laying goods imported in American sl ally rendered nugatory. The "Morning Chronicle" is an understanding between the

is an understanding between the Catholics in Ireland, that is passive with respect to the Qu rewarded with emancipation.

The French papers, althout ment censor-ship, speak of against the Queen, as a "disgu that, for the interest of more should have been buried in obl R. R.

## LIVERPOOL, Oc

All the States of Germany have Altere states of Germany have ders for the suppression of Freema hasociations that profess to be of a necessary effect of such an order y incetings more servet. It is singula Sovereign of the State is the first F

Bovereign of the State is the first F is the most effectual way of neutri-might seem to be connected with s At a very numerous meeting of t ters of the metropolis, held on Moi Crown and Anchor Tavern, it was i Address to the Queen, congratulat her return to this country, and com the protecutions to which she is ex-ved that the address should be prin vied up to her Majesty by a deput trany of the trade as chose to join each individual should veen a breast; and that coaches and a pai The aquatic procession to prese

The aquatic procession to prese Queen of the Watermen and Bary upwards of 500 boats and barges. up the Thames to Brandenburgh-h St of October. The Boatmen of the river amount to 30,000 ; of the ready signed their names as ready

Mr. Henry, since his arrival at Mr. Henry, since his arrival at England 15 witnesses whom he co the Queen's defence. We unders bome the small carriage in commo ble only of holding two persons, b driven, and in which it has been c the Queen travelled with Bergami. Count Vassalli, equerry to her Dover on Bunday from Galais : he er of dispatches to the Queen, and plans taken on the spot, of the inte ses where she has lived, with the e alceping rooms, &c.

Letters of the spot, or use inter-ses where she has ived, with the e-eleeping rooms, &c. Letters of the late Baron Ompie nam have been published with the conduct of the forner, who stands locks of the Queen when in Italy, clining to fight flownam; the lett Baron was willing to fight, but are of picking the locks. Memoirs of the Baron Bargani.-above title, professing to be writte self, was published in Paris or Fr enters into no details as to his birt to simply stating, that his finally, a rich, became poor. He entered t having distinguished himself, he It was in this quality that he found ders of Gen. Pino, and not in quali affirms, that he *twice saved* the life neas, and thence arose a feeling of the Princess, to which he attrih The Baron d'Anstett, Minister I

varians in the haars of other States varians introduced into the Govern His Imperial Majesty declares, th terview with his Ally, the Emper-from having for its object to conce tending to apport the new order of Naples."

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LONDON, SUNDAY EVENI Birth of a Male Prince, 1

to be present be produced. A last point is, if Bergami and the Queen be innocent, A last point is, if Bergami and the Queen be innocent, as the defence must assume thera to be, why cannot Ber-gami himself be produced? He is perfectly safe as respects his person in either event; his offence, if the really has committed it, being no crime by the law of England. Let him come forward. At any rate, let the Countess of Oldi be produced, whose chamber appears to have been interposed be-tween that of Bergami and the Queed. We can easily conceive that her evidence may be very material for the Queen; and in the event of her Majesty's innocence, which we of course assume in this argument, must be

the Queen; and in the event of her Majesty's innocence, which we of course assume in this argument, must be unobjectionable. In the above observations our only object has been to anticimes the outline out only object has been to

In the above observations our only object has been to anticipate the outline of the possible defence of her Ma-jesty, but without any purpose whatever of arguing the case before the production of this defence. The wit-nesses, we distinctly assert, to be unequivocally of the worst kind; but their evidence is so much circumstan-tial evidence, and must be answered accordingly.

It is now reported, that the idea of leaving out the Divorce part of the Bill of pains and Pe-nalties is relinquished, but that it is in contemplation to propose a clause prohibiting either par-ties from marrying again. To this his Majesty will of course readily accede; for Lord Liver-pool informed the House of Lords that the King entertained no wish for personal relief.

EMIGRATION .- The following is an estimate of Emigration in the first eight months of the present year, from Ireland, Scotland, England, and Wales :---

Canada, about	10 000
North America, U. S.	6,000
North America, C. S.	4,000
South America.	6.000
South Africa. New Holland and Van Dieman's Land.	- 2,500
East Indies, all parts and all sorts.	8,500
- Harris to forming amplity.	2,000
Fixed residents to Flanders, France, & It	aly 1,500-
	350
Russia.	

85,850 "We An evening paper of Saturday says, "We have authority to state, that Mr. Wilberforce has expressed a determination to resist the Bill of Pains and Penalties in the House of Commons, and that he calculates upon a majority." THE REVENUE.-Au official return to an orThrone

This morning intelligence was This morning intelligence was a which may be of some importance of France, namely, the birth of a to the French throne. Information been welcomed by discharges of a and throughout the kingdom, and to by-other demonstrations of nationa um of the late Duke de Berri, who thated by Louvel, and is conseq wild oild. " CAL

"Cal. "The news has just arrived, per cuchement of her Royal Highnes r of a fine boy-ber Royal High n be expected. This happy evo clock yesterday morning. They brdeaus."

Mr. Brougham reached town yet engaged in preparing for the at will enter on Tuesday (this day te that his health is consideral plie look with intense euriosity delivery of his speech.--which y to a free examination of the t o the crown, but to the most tatements in support of the inn client. Other topics will be e mat to the honour and character then the House meets on Tues very little time will be devote and that Mr. Brougham will p ch.

ch. r. Lushington had an interview ay. Her Majesty has not yet tend the House of Lords during

nce. 1e Baron Bergami has arrived i nce for the falsehoods circula here made himself an object of ary, he has been extremely re-since he quitted the service of r's. It is not impossible that country.---(Observer.) evalier Vassali, of the Queen r to superintend the landing of s, twenty of whom, including expected to disembark there een prepared for their reception e for the falsehoods circula prepared for their reception

ummersmith. Friday, at 10, P. M. the Bo Spithead. The batteries and r occasions. Deputations with a jesty from Gopport and Port