

THE QUEEN.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

The following is an abstract of a letter received from her Majesty the Queen of England, dated Rome, the 16th of March, containing a statement of grievances, experienced during her residence on the Continent:—

"During my residence at Milan, in consequence of the infamous behaviour of Mr. Ompteda, (he having bribed my servants to become the traitors of my character,) one of my English Gentlemen challenged him: the Austrian Government sent off Mr. Ompteda. I wrote myself to the Emperor of Austria, requesting his protection against spies, who employed persons to introduce themselves into my house, and particularly into my kitchen, to poison the dishes prepared for my table. I never received any answer to this letter. After this, I was obliged to go into Germany, to visit my relative the Margravine of Baden, and the Margravine of Baroth. The shortest road for my return to Italy was through Vienna: I took that road with the flattering hope, that the Emperor would protect me. Arrived at Vienna, I demanded public satisfaction for the public insult I had experienced in Lombardy; this was refused me, and a new insult was offered. The Emperor refused to meet me, or to accept my visit. Lord Stewart, the English Ambassador, having received a letter from me, informing him of my intention of returning by Vienna, and of taking possession of his house there, (as it is the custom for Foreign Ambassadors to receive their Princesses into their houses when travelling,) absolutely refused me his house, left the town, and retired into his country. Lord Stewart afterwards wrote a very impertinent letter to me, which is now in Mr. Canning's hands, as I sent it to England. Finding the Austrian Government so much influenced by the English Ministers, I sold my Villa on the Lake of Como, and settled myself quietly in the Roman Estates. I there met with great civility for some time, and protection against the spy, Mr. Ompteda; but from the moment I became Queen of England, all civility ceased. Cardinal Gossoli has been much influenced since that period by the Baron de Rydan, the Hanoverian Minister, who succeeded Mr. Ompteda, deceased. The Baron de Rydan has taken an oath never to acknowledge me as Queen of England, and persuades every person to call me Caroline of Brunswick. A guard has been refused me as a Queen, which was granted to me as Princess of Wales, because no communication has been received from the British Government, announcing me as Queen. My messenger was refused a passport for England. I also experienced much insult from the Court of Turin—Last year, in the month of September, (I was then travelling incognito, under the name of the Countess Oldi,) I went to the confines of the Austrian Estates, to the first small town belonging to the King of Sardinia, on my way to meet Mr. Brougham at Lyons, as the direct road lay through Turin; I wrote, myself, to the Queen of Sardinia, informing her that I could not remain at Turin, being anxious to reach Lyons as soon as possible, and also that I was travelling incognito; I received no answer to this letter—The Post-master at Brivio, the small post-town near the country villa where I then resided, absolutely refused me post-horses; in consequence of this refusal, I wrote to Mr. Hill, the English Minister at Turin, demanding immediate satisfaction, and the reason for such an insult. Mr. Hill excused himself, upon the plea of his being a misunderstanding, and told me that post-horses would be in readiness whenever I should require them. Accordingly I set out, and arranged to go through the town of Turin at night, and only to stop to change horses; but I received positive orders not to go through the town, but to proceed by a very circuitous road, which obliged me to travel almost the whole night, in very dangerous roads, and prevented me from reaching the post-town (where I should have passed the night) till five in the morning, when, by going through Turin, I might have reached it by ten o'clock at night. Finding so much difficulty attending my travelling, I thought the most proper mode for me to pursue, would be to acquaint the high personages of my intention of passing the winter at Lyons, or in the neighbourhood of Lyons, previous to my intended return to England in the Spring. I addressed a letter to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing him of my intentions, and also that I wished to preserve the strictest incognito; no notice was taken of this letter; and one addressed to the Prefect of Lyons met with like contempt; in fact, from the 7th of October to the 25th of January, the day I embarked from Toulon for Lyons, I received so much insult from the Governors and Prefects, that I almost considered my life in danger, unprotected as I then was, in such a country. Another motive induced me to leave it—Mr. Brougham could not fix the period for meeting me any where in France. I have written to Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh, demanding to have my name inserted in the Litany of the Church of England, and that orders be given to all British Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, that I should be received and acknowledged as the Queen of England; and, after the speech made by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Brougham, I do not expect to experience further insult. I have also demanded that a Palace be prepared for my reception. England is my country, to which I shall immediately fly. I have dismissed my Italian Court, retaining only

a sufficient number of persons to conduct me to England; and if Buckingham-house, Marlborough-house, or any other Palace, is refused me, I shall take a house in the country till my friends can find a Palace for me in London. I have sent a messenger to England to make proper arrangements for that purpose."

MEETING OF THE MANUFACTURERS OF GLASGOW.

At a public meeting of the Master Manufacturers and other principal employers of workmen, held in the Townhall, Glasgow, on Tuesday last, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"That in order to perform, in the most effectual manner, the imperative duty of assisting the civil authorities, not merely in putting down, but in completely extinguishing, the seeds of the present desperate and treasonable confederacy, this meeting thinks it necessary to adopt the following declaration:—

"We, merchants and manufacturers in the city of Glasgow and neighbourhood, are resolved, by every means in our power, to assist in putting down the present desperate and unprecedented resistance to all lawful authority, by withdrawing our employment and support from every person who may have lent, or who shall in future lend, his aid to the purposes of the wicked and treasonable conspiracy detailed in an Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, lately published here."

"We, therefore, hereby declare our fixed purpose and determination to be, not to employ, in future, any person, who may have already joined, or who shall hereafter join, the promoters of this treasonable confederacy, who may have taken up arms, or lent aid and encouragement to it by his presence or countenance."

"We highly disapprove of the conduct of those who have left their work, even when threatened by the menaces of the lawless and unprincipled men who conduct the present audacious proceedings, and we are resolved not again to employ any one who has so left off working, or who shall in future do so, without a previous minute inquiry into his conduct and character, and without being satisfied of his innocence, as relates to intention, and of his being the victim of his own groundless fears, not the willing instrument of disaffection and disloyalty."

"It humbly appears to us, that the policy of the measures to which the manufacturers of Glasgow have thus given their concurrence, is exceedingly doubtful. There can be but one opinion respecting the necessity and propriety of severely punishing the principal instigators of the late treasonable proceedings in that city—proceedings which, supposing them to have been successful, would have been infinitely more ruinous to the poor themselves than to any other class of society. But, if we are to credit some of the speeches made at this meeting, the contemplated measures will deprive, not a few guilty and seditious agitators, but a very great proportion of the manufacturing classes, of the means of acquiring a livelihood. Mr. Kirkman Finlay is reported to have said, that 'about the whole mass of the population were concerned in these desperate designs.' We hope this is an exaggerated statement. But if it be true to any one-third the extent, will it not be an extremely hazardous, not to say harsh, measure, at once to deprive so large a body of people of the means of existence? Kind and lenient treatment, we would fain hope, will still be sufficient to reclaim all but a few desperate characters; and we should be very sorry if any steps were taken which might have a tendency to drive the People in general to despair. Had the measure, instead of being retrospective, been prospective—had the meeting resolved they would not give employment to any individual who might, in future, be found aiding or countenancing any treasonable or riotous proceedings—nothing could have been more proper: all that is really valuable in the resolutions as they now stand would have been preserved, and a strong inducement would have been held out to good conduct on the part of the weavers. At all events, it is certain, that if the resolutions given above should be rigidly acted upon, it will be indispensable that measures be immediately adopted for conveying the persons who are not to be employed out of the kingdom. It is impossible to suppose, however criminal they may be, that they will quietly submit to starve. If they are to be excluded from the pale of society, they must also be excluded from the Empire. There is no intermediate course. It is impossible that the peace of any district can be preserved, in which there are to be thousands of proscribed individuals."

"We have already shown that there was no foundation whatever for the statements relative to the improvement of our trade, which recently appeared in the Ministerial papers. It is not for us to divine the object for which these erroneous statements were so very pompously put forth; but instead of being amused by any such delusive representations, we hope the Country in general will urge on the new Parliament the absolute necessity of making a thorough investigation into the state of our commerce, and of recurring to that system of liberal policy which can alone save us from utter ruin. Had there been any improvement in our commerce, it must have been felt at Liverpool, the second trading city in the Empire, and the grand emporium of Lancashire, the principal seat of the cotton manufacture. But the condition of the inhabitants of Liverpool is at this moment wretched beyond all former comparison. On Tuesday se'night, a statement of the

number of the Poor in that city, and of the sum laid for their support in the preceding year, was laid before a numerous meeting of the most respectable citizens. From this statement it appears, that there are in Liverpool 4,000 families of paupers, which, with those now in the Work-house, amount to 14,000 individuals; a seventh part of the population is, therefore, made up of paupers in the receipt of charity. There are, besides, 8,000 families, or about 40,000 individuals, who are totally unable to contribute to the parish rate, and who, as their position of the rates must be paid by others, must be considered as a sort of negative paupers; so that, on the whole, more than one-half of the entire population of this great city are either supported, or sheltered from taxation by their fellow-citizens."

"And yet the situation of Liverpool is not worse than that of Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Nottingham, Coventry, Glasgow, Paisley, and, in short, of the whole manufacturing districts. Surely, then, it is high time that effective measures should be taken, either to remove the surplus population out of the Country, or to stimulate the natural demand for their exertions. It is not by mere dint of law to prosecution and of military force, that the present monstrous state of things can be amended. We have to do with famine as well as with sedition; and while measures are taken to repress the one, it is equally necessary that they should also be taken to relieve the other. It is impossible that the Country can continue to bear up under its present difficulties. We have now been nearly five years at peace with all mankind. We enjoy great natural and acquired advantages. Our merchants, possessed of large capitals, are pre-eminently distinguished for their enterprise; our artisans are at once the most industrious and ingenious of any in the world; and provisions are at present so cheap, as scarcely to repay the farmer the expenses of their production. But what, after all, is our real situation? In spite of these immense advantages, it is an undoubted fact, that a seventh part of the entire population of the empire is reduced by the condition of paupers, and that the Poor's Rates, inadequate as they are to afford even a scanty pittance to the innumerable claimants for parish assistance, amount to a full half of the net rental of England! Can this state of things be permanent? Impossible. Were the ensuing harvest as deficient as that of 1811, either the kingdom would become the theatre of civil war, or be scourged with pestilence and famine. This is no time for trifling, or for palliatives. The mischief must be attacked in its source. And if there be one grain of common sense in the People of Britain, they will, from every corner of the empire, send Petitions to the House of Commons, not for visionary and absurd theories of representation, but for a meeting that august assembly to interpose to save the Country from destruction. Nor would this be a work of difficulty. Give freedom to commerce, and let the intolerable load of taxation, by which we are borne down to earth, be reduced to a third or a fourth of its present amount, and Great Britain will again become, what she was before the commencement of the Pitt System, the greatest, the wealthiest, and the happiest of nations.—Scotsman."

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WARWICKSHIRE LENT ASSIZES.

Warwick, Saturday, April 18. William Barlow was tried this day for a misdemeanor. The indictment charged him with having, on the 26th of February last, at Birmingham, uttered several seditious expressions, of and concerning his present Majesty, his Ministers, &c.

Abel Grove, of Ashed, near Birmingham, in the said county, pewterer, deposed, that on the 26th of February last, about 12 o'clock at noon, he called to settle a small account with Mr. Burt, of the King's Head public-house, in Lichfield-street, Birmingham, and there met the Prisoner, William Barlow, who commenced first his conversation with this deponent, by complaining of the badness of trade, adding, "What a damnation shame it was that so much money should have been expended on his late Majesty's funeral, when he had been actually dying for want."

This witness asked him if he knew a single instance of any person dying for want in Birmingham. He replied, "Yes, he did; a neighbour of his had not had a bit of bread in his mouth for six weeks." This witness observed to him, "You don't seem to be very badly off yourself; you have got half a pint of ale before you, and you seem as if you had had one before; you are very well off yourself." Upon which the Prisoner then launched out, and said, "Lord Sidmouth and the Cabinet Ministers are a set of scoundrels and villains altogether, and I wish Thistlewood's plan had been carried into effect; and if it has not, it shall be; I was aware of it, and I wish Lord Sidmouth had been there; I have been before Lord Sidmouth for redress, and the villain smiled at me; the Prince Regent is a d-d scoundrel and a villain." This witness added, "There is no Prince Regent—I suppose you mean the King;" and the Prisoner said, "Yes, and all the Royal Family. The Duke of Kent was a damned rogue; I served under him in the sixty sixth; and his whole body was not worth a pennyworth of liver." This deponent observed, "then you are a pensioner," and he replied, "No, I am not." He again said, that Lord Sidmouth and the Cabinet Ministers are a set of d-d scoundrels altogether. This deponent then left the house, and about three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, stated to Mr. Isaac Pemberton what he had heard, and Mr. Pemberton accompanied him back to Mr. Burt's house, in search of the Prisoner, whom they found there; and as soon as he saw this deponent, he exclaimed, "this is the man" (alluding to deponent), "with his liberality of sentiment, because he has got a good coat on his back, he does not care for his fellow-creatures." Then addressing himself to Mr. Pemberton, the Prisoner said, "And you have got a good coat too." Mr. Pemberton then answered the Prisoner—"You don't appear to be otherwise than enjoying yourself." The Prisoner said, "a man had a right to enjoy himself, and make some quotations from different authors." The Prisoner then said, "the whole of the Cabinet Ministers are greater murderers than Thistlewood and the others who meditated the conspiracy against them, and had murdered Smithers the Public-Officer. Lord Sidmouth is the greatest villain in existence, and his Majesty countenances him in his villainy." Mr. Pemberton said, he would not suffer such language to pass unnoticed in his presence, that he had signed the Loyal Declaration, and had thereby given a pledge to support his Majesty as far as lay in his power, and that he was a special constable, and desired deponent to fetch a Police Officer, and he would take care of the Prisoner. That deponent went for a Police Officer, leaving Mr. Pemberton in charge of the Prisoner, and sent Palmer, a Police Officer to them.

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