

before noticed, pervades all ranks in England in favor of the Queen. Addresses continue to pour in from all quarters; Her Majesty daily receives the visits of the nobles, among whom we observe the names of the Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Sussex, the brother of the King. The Corporation of the city of London have likewise given an additional proof of their attachment and conviction of her innocence, by inviting the Queen to dine in the Guild-Hall, on the approaching Lord Mayor's day. Great excitement continued in London. The Traveller of Nov. 1, says— "If the Bill against the Queen passes, England will have ceased to be under the Government of law."

Meetings are called in various parts of Great-Britain to prepare petitions to the King to dismiss his Ministers. In the borough of Southwark, an address to that effect was unanimously voted by the inhabitants.

The Courier says, the Bill will pass both Houses by decisive majorities to *un-Queen* her; but that the statute of limitation will not admit of a divorce.

Price of English Stocks, Nov. 2—3 per cent consols 67½—for acct. 67½.

Accounts from Spain, via Paris, repeat, that the Spanish Cortes had ratified the treaty with the United States for the cession of the Floridas. Previous information from Spain makes this event not improbable.

The revolution in Portugal was on the advance. The new Congress had refused to permit the celebrated Marshal Beresford (who had arrived there from Brazil) from landing, although known to be clothed with a full commission from the King, whom this Congress *ostensibly* acknowledge as their Sovereign. The Marshal hinted in a note to the Congress, that England as the ally of Portugal, was bound to aid him in the recovery of his authority; but the Congress took no notice of him. The Marshal had returned to England.

Affairs between the Emperor Alexander and his Polish subjects appeared feverish. He had obtained a loan of 40 millions of rubles in England.

Austria appears determined to put down the new order of things in Naples; and will probably invade the kingdom as soon as the spring opens.

In France things appeared well settled, and the people contented.

It was reported that an Algerine squadron was at sea in the Mediterranean, and had made nine captures of Spanish and other vessels; and that a Spanish squadron had sailed in quest of them.

Very severe gales, and much damage to navigation, had been experienced on the English, French, and Dutch coasts.

The Times of Nov. 2, says—"It is said triumphantly, we hear, that Ministers will certainly carry the second reading of this wicked and ominous Bill. Well, we reply, be it so; what does that signify? Will any man think the worse of the Queen for it?" This being the leading opposition paper, we may suppose that they think the passage of the bill pretty certain.

Advices from Naples are to October 10. There was a contest at Palermo on the 25th September, at which time Gen. Pepe, commander of the Neapolitan army, advanced and occupied the suburbs of the city after killing and putting to flight all who defended them. On the 26th a flag of truce was sent in, but, not returning, the troops attacked the city and burnt several houses. Negotiations were again commenced, but on a sudden, in the afternoon of the 28th, the gates were shut, and the Palermians recommenced hostilities. On the 2d October, General Pepe threw in bombs; on the 5th new negotiations were commenced; and on the 10th a telegraphic dispatch was received from Naples, dated Palermo, Oct. 6, announcing that all was nearly terminated. The city surrendered, and the troops of Gen. Pepe entered, and occupied the forts. A dispatch from Rome, Oct. 11, says: "The Austrian troops are immediately to arrive at Ancona, and on the 12th a considerable corps of Neapolitan troops is to be sent to the frontiers." A schooner from New-York, laden with Tobacco, was captured on the 10th October, off the coast of Sicily. In Madrid of the 16th of the preceding day the political societies or

clubs, had been agreed to in the Cortes by a majority of 100 to 43.

The decree of the Cortes for the reformation of the Monks, has not yet been approved by his Majesty.

The Cortes have voted to permit the return of the 97 ex-deputies called *Persees*. They are to be allowed to repair to their respective places of residence, but not to interfere in the election of deputies to the Cortes; and are deprived of all employments, places, pensions, honours, and every other favour obtained since the 4th of May 1814.

Private letters from Madrid state, that the King of Spain had, by the advice of his privy council, refused his sanction to the proposition agreed to by the Cortes for the suppression of monastic orders.

During the discussion against the Monks, in the Cortes of Spain, the pious fathers availed themselves of the delay, and carried from the Monasteries all the moveable goods upon which they could lay their hands. Many millions of property, it is said, will thus be lost to the government.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, say, the Russian government has just concluded a loan of forty millions of silver roubles, at 5 per cent. interest, with the houses of Baring, (brothers) Hope and Co.

The Diet of Saxony was opened on the 15th of October, with the accustomed ceremonies. Important measures, it was supposed, would be submitted by Government to that Assembly; but as the sittings are secret, the subjects of its deliberations can be ascertained only by their results.

An article from Minorca of the 19th ult. mentions the arrival of a Dutch frigate there from Algiers, bringing intelligence that a plot against the Dey had been discovered, and that the conspirators were in custody. At the departure of the frigate, the Algerine squadron was about to put to sea; on what destination had not transpired.

According to letters from Paris, the French Government is about to send an expedition to Madagascar, to found a colony in that island. Two sons of one of the Madagascar Chiefs, who have been educated in France, are to return home with the expedition.

Prince Gustavus, son of the Ex-King of Sweden, has embarked from England for the continent.

The trial of the parties charged with attempting to explode a petard, sometime since under the windows of the Duchess de Berri, has commenced before the Court of Assizes. The whole of the first day was occupied in reading the act of accusation, and the other documents, and interrogating the accused. The next day the examination of witnesses was to commence.

Notwithstanding the silence of the Madrid papers, it appears certain that the Florida Treaty, made, it will be remembered, by Mr. Onis, and to which, last year, King Ferdinand withheld his sanction, has now been ratified. By this Treaty the United States obtain legal possession of the whole of East and West Florida; but we are unable to state how the questions relating to the validity of the Duke de Alagon's grants of land, and the Louisiana boundaries, have been disposed of, or whether any additional articles have been affixed to the original Treaty.—*Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 28.

According to the accounts from Vienna, the interview of the Sovereigns was to take place on the 28th October.

The accounts of the revolutionary proceedings in Portugal, had excited extraordinary sensations in Vienna. The Archduchess Leopoldina having married the Crown Prince of Portugal, is destined, perhaps, to become Queen of that Kingdom.

The London markets continued unaffected by any material changes in the staple articles produced for some weeks.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

THE QUEEN, &c.

Yesterday, in the House of Lords was consumed almost wholly in technical arguments about the manner of getting at the conspiracy against the Queen, of which every man in England has long had a moral conviction, witness after witness having deposed to facts clearly proving it: some of which witnesses are unimpeached and unimpeachable, as the builder, Gaiseppe Carolini, and Pomi.—The counsel for the Queen shewn were, at least, not allowed to interrogate a witness named Maoni, respecting

certain acts of subordination, of which one Zangla a person not produced, might, it was supposed by Maoni's evidence, have been proved guilty.—The hardship of this case is peculiar.—We are not now reasoning on the law; respecting which the House has no doubt decided justly; but the hardship of the case, we still say is peculiar. Zangla cannot be produced because, as is asserted, he has been corrupted by Browne, and no witness can be required to criminate himself; the proof of Zangla's subsequent activity in attempting to suborn others, cannot be taken from those others, because there is no antecedent proof of Zangla's agency, of his making a party, or acting officially for the Milan commission. But these are only insulated facts; we summon attention to the whole case, and then let the public judge. When the existence of the conspiracy might legally have been examined into, and elicited, immediately after Carolini's examination, from the mouth of Rastelli, whose agency was acknowledged, this witness was found to have been withdrawn by one of the agents for the Bill, and now, when another witness can give evidence to subornation, he is prevented by a technicality. We do recollect, and we would humbly recal to the recollection of the lord Chancellor, that, when Rastelli's removal was first discovered, it was asserted by Lord Grey, and others, that substantial justice could not be done in this case, as a witness necessary for the defence had been abstracted by the agents for the prosecution. This assertion, of which it is here needless for us to describe the importance, was repelled by the lord Chancellor, who maintained further, that it was in the power of the House to grant the Queen some equivalent advantage. Now if an easy, natural, equivalent *quid pro quo* could have occurred, could have offered itself to the notice of the House, it is this, that one witness capable of deposing to subornation, be prevented by a technical arm, should have been substituted for another so injuriously withdrawn.

For our own parts, we do not know what it is that the Counsel for the Queen wish to prove farther. They have shaken the evidence against her Majesty, root and branch. It is now only necessary to mention the names of those who have been brought to swear against her to excite the ridicule and contempt of the whole kingdom. De Mont, Majocehi, Rastelli, Sacchi are sounds become proverbial among us for falsehood and villainy.—But if Mr. Brougham and his colleagues still think it necessary to heap conviction upon conviction—if they are advised that there yet rests some spirit of incredulity in we know not what quarter of the realm, which they would cast out, as it were, by a miracle of judicial certainty—we would advise those learned gentlemen well to consider, and the nation justly to estimate in their behalf, the hazards and difficulties to which they are subjected. They are continuing to examine witnesses in favour of the Queen, under the positive certainty that subornation and conspiracy exist, into the extent and ramifications of which conspiracy and subornation they are prevented from inquiring. How, then, do they know that their own forthcoming witnesses are not some of them tainted.

We are of opinion, and we know that the nation thinks with us, that the cause ought to have been stopped when it was discovered that Rastelli was abstracted, and the defence thereby injured: and that, at all events, the place of that person should have been supplied, (*non obstante*, a mere technical difficulty) by some other alike capable of affording evidence of subornation; and if, after having had full and just power to trace the conspiracy to its remotest branches, the counsel for the Queen had then unawares brought forward any witness subject to its influence, they, or rather their Royal Mistress, must have borne the consequences of their oversight. But at present they must go to work blindly; a conspiracy they know, exists, but they know not whom it has affected. It is amusing however, to find the investigation of the Queen's conduct turned aside into an enquiry respecting the conspirators against her honour.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 10.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Bill of Divorce and Degradation against the Queen. The Earl of Morley opposed the motion. He concurred entirely with His Majesty's Ministers up to the second reading of this Bill. He thought that

Her Majesty's arrival here rendered this enquiry necessary; but the reason he voted on Monday against the second reading, and would now vote against the third reading was, that he did not think the charge of the preamble fully made out.

Lord Somers spoke at considerable length in favour of the bill, the preamble of which he contended had been fully proved.

Earl Fortescue said that it was impossible for him to think that the evidence which had been adduced in this case amounted to legal proof of guilt. It was but too true that persons in royal stations might be guilty of improprieties; but in his opinion it was far more consistent with wisdom to keep them concealed, than submit them to public observation. He was convinced that much mischief had already been done by this measure; but he hoped it was not quite irreparable. It was still in the power of the House to do much, by rejecting the bill altogether.

The Duke of Bedford said that, in his opinion, the measure was one of which, to use the emphatic words of another branch of the Legislature, "was derogatory to the honour of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the country." He did not vote on the divorce clause, because he could not conscientiously vote upon it without making the Queen guilty. He would ask their Lordships how the character of Queen Elizabeth would have stood if she had been infested as the Princess of Wales had been by spies and informers? His Grace concluded by declaring that if called upon in his judicial character, to give a verdict on the evidence which had been produced, he must say, Not Guilty, on his honour and conscience; and if asked for his opinion as a Legislator, "that the Bill was as impolitic as it was unjust."

The Lord Chancellor still considered that if any Noble Lord was not conscientiously satisfied that there was a clear legal presumption of guilt in this case, it was his duty not to vote for this Bill. In favour of the Bill; the evidence which had been called for the defence; or the evidence which ought to have been called, and had not been called, he was of opinion that the charge of adultery had been clearly established. If this were not his feelings, no earthly consideration should induce him to vote for the third reading of the Bill.

The Bishop of Chester said, that thinking the divorce clause in the Bill, against the precepts of the divine law, and contrary to the whole spirit of the civil law, it was impossible for him to vote for the Bill with that clause.

The Duke of Grafton said, that upon looking at the whole of the evidence, he must pronounce a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Marquis of Huntly was satisfied of the guilt of Her Majesty, and would vote for the third reading.

The Marquis of Donegal said, that his clear and conscientious vote should be against the Bill.

After some observations from Lord Ellenborough and the Earl of Darnley, amidst loud cries of Question, the House divided. The result of this last division on the Bill was as follows:—For the third reading, one hundred and eight—Against it, ninety-nine—Majority nine.

We have received the following report of what passed during the exclusion of strangers.

HER MAJESTY.

Lord Dacre rose amidst vehement cries of "Order," and as soon as the Peers had taken their seats, he observed that he had been entrusted with a petition from Her Majesty, praying to be heard by Counsel against the passing of the Bill.—[Much cheering.]

The Earl of Liverpool rose immediately and said that he apprehended such a course would be rendered unnecessary by what he was about to state. He could not be ignorant of the state of public feeling, with regard to this measure, and it appeared to be the opinion of the House, that the Bill should be read a third time only by a majority of nine votes. Had the third reading been carried by a considerable number of Peers as the second, he and his noble Colleagues would have felt it their duty to persevere with the bill, and have sent it down to the other branch of the Legislature. In the present state of the country, however, and with the division of sentiment, so nearly balanced, just evinced by their Lordships, that they had come to the determination not to proceed further with it. It was his intention accordingly, to move that the question—"that the Bill do pass now," be altered to "that day six months." [The most vehement cheering took place at this unexpected declaration.]

Earl Grey rose as soon as the Earl of Liverpool had resumed his seat, but the confusion did not subside until after his Lordship had been for some time on his legs. His Lordship complained of the whole course Ministers had pursued with regard to the Bill, which, after the declaration of the Noble Earl, could scarcely be said to be before the House; but which was still before the country, and would live long in its memory. The result had been that, after inquiries, secret and open—after the grossest calumnies and the foulest libels had been made the subject of detail and debate for 50 days—after all the injury that it was possible to do the Queen had been accomplished, the bill was abandoned, not without reason, but assuredly without apology. His Lordship concluded by assuring the Noble Lords on the other side, that the people of Great Britain would not be satisfied with the mere withdrawing of the measure, but would demand a strict inquiry into its foundation and origin. [Great cheering from one side of the House.]

Lord Erskine followed Earl Grey, and expressed the delight he felt that after all that had been threatened and performed, he had at length lived to see justice—tardy and reluctant justice, done to the Queen. It was the victory of right and innocence over wrong and malignity. He had spent much of his life in courts of justice, and had often witnessed the triumph of the law, but never so gloriously as on the present occasion.

The Duke of Montrose took the occasion of stating, that this conviction of the criminality of Her Majesty was unaltered; and that for one, he should never look up to her as his Queen.

The question was then put from the *Woolpack* on the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, that the question "that this bill do pass" be put "on this day six months," it was carried nemine contradicente, and almost by acclamation.

Order having been once more established, the Earl of Liverpool moved, the House should adjourn until the 29th of November, the day on which the Commons meet. This being carried, their Lordships separated.