

Her Majesty was in attendance in her private apartment, at the House of Lords, from a quarter before 12. As soon as her Counsel ascertained that the majority did not exceed 9, they repaired to the presence of her Majesty, and advised her to present a petition to be heard by Counsel against the passing of the bill. Her Majesty received the news of the Majority for the Bill with great fortitude, and signed the petition drawn up by her Counsel with a smiling air, saying, as she wrote the words Caroline, Regina, "There, Regina still in spite of them." In a few minutes her counsel rushed into the room with the glad tidings that the bill was abandoned, Her Majesty spoke not a word—she looked fixed and insensible as a statue. Mr. Brougham suggested the propriety of Her Majesty proceeding immediately to her carriage, her attendants handed her down stairs, her Majesty still remaining perfectly silent—and it was not till after she had been some minutes in her carriage, that a flood of tears coming to her relief she was able to resume her speech, and her wonted serenity and firmness. In the mean time, the cheers of the noble lords who opposed the bill were re-echoed by the persons assembled in the lobbies, and the cause which had excited intense anxiety in the multitude which filled Palace-yard, was soon after explained by Mr. Vizard who came out on the leads over the piazza. It was at this moment that her Majesty was entering her carriage. This intelligence was received with shouts of joy and congratulation, which spread in every direction with the rapidity of an electric shock. Thousands pressed around her Majesty's carriage, as it drove slowly towards Brandenburg House, and felicitated her upon her triumph over the malice of her enemies. The bells of the churches rang a merry peal. At all the theatres that were open, *God save the Queen* was called for, and cordially joined by the performers and the audience. In the evening there was an illumination, as brilliant and general as could have been expected on so sudden an emergency; and to the midnight hour the streets were crowded with a multitude of persons, congratulating each other on the rejection of the bill, as if for an important and unexpected victory, achieved over an enemy who had approached to our very threshold. The news of the rejection of the bill having preceded Her Majesty, vast numbers were at Hyde-Park-corner, and along the road to Brandenburg-house, who as Her Majesty passed, rent the air with shouts of "God bless your Majesty"—"God preserve you from your enemies." On her return to Brandenburg-house Her Majesty found there several Italian ladies, noblemen and gentlemen, who had the same afternoon arrived in this country, to give evidence in her favour in the House of Commons, if (as was expected) the bill should have been sent down to that house. They had the honour of dining with Her Majesty, and a number of others of Her Majesty's friends, and the evening was spent with the greatest delight and satisfaction.

Among the illuminations, most remarkably conspicuous, were the numbers and magnitude of the flambeaus lighted by the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia, the one nephew, and the other the sister of the King; Carlton House, the residence of His Majesty, the houses of Lord Castle-rough, Duke of Wellington, and of the Lord Chancellor were involved in gloom. The windows of the Courier and of the Morning Post offices were demolished in consequence of following this later example. This was on Friday. Next day the Mansion House was splendidly lighted up by the order of the Lord Mayor, and the illumination was more general than on the preceding day. The populace renewed their attack on the two newspaper offices, they having persisted in refusing to concur in the general expression of joy that took place. Accounts received in London from all parts of the country state, that the overthrow of the nefarious attempt of the Queen's enemies, had been received with enthusiasm, the ringing of bells and illuminations.

During the illuminations, but few windows in the west end of the town were broken.—The houses which suffered most were the Marquis of Anglesea's, where seventeen large panes were broken; the Earl of Whitworth's in Grosvenor square—the whole of the dining parlour windows were broken. A few panes were broken at the Duke of Montrose's house, in Grosvenor square.

Several panes were broken at the Earl of Harrowby's house, and likewise at the Earl of Lonsdale's house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. The above are all we heard of being broken in that end of the town.

Her Majesty was to go to Hammersmith Church to receive sacrament, on Sunday Nov. 19, and on the 26th to St. Paul's, to return thanks for her deliverance. She had assigned the 24th to receive the addresses of congratulation—and she was to give a grand dinner on the 21st, to many Noblemen and their ladies.

The opposition papers in England now call for the dismissal of the Ministers. Meetings for the same object are expected to be general.

The rumour still continues of the desire expressed, by the Earls of Liverpool and Harrowby to retire from the cabinet. The Noble Lord at the head of the treasury is said to have declared, that he could not concur in any general declaration against the Queen of the nature suggested by Lord Ellenborough; and if his colleagues entertain any such purpose, he would certainly resign; though every means have been resorted to in the highest quarters, to induce him to change his resolution.

In the committee, Ministers made an attempt to divest the Bill of one half its enactment, by expunging the divorce clause, but in this they were outvoted, from an opinion that this palliative had for its object to render the obnoxious measure more palatable.

The demonstrations of respect which Lord Grey received at Drury lane Theatre on Saturday, were the sincere tribute of a people who will never forget how much they owe on this occasion, to his talents and virtues.

The Hon. K. Craven has demanded in the name of the Queen, a suitable palace and establishment without delay.

On the 23d, it is expected that a message will go down from the Lords to the Commons, requiring their attendance at the Bar, when the session will be closed by a Speech from Commissioners, (as it is not likely that the King will go down in state to deliver it from the Throne,) and the Parliament will be prorogued to the latter end of January or beginning of February.

The following Ministerial Lords voted for the Queen;—Harwood, Bardley, Morley and Milton, Viscount Granville, Lord Inniskillin, Earl of Messington, Lord Belhaven, Lord Granthen, Lord Amberst, and De La War.

It appears by an act of Parliament, "Foster 247" Blackstone, vol. 4. ch. 27, that the majority required to convict high criminals in the House of Lords must be twelve at least; and as the Queen had only nine votes against her she must be considered as acquitted.

The Morning Chronicle says—"Meetings were immediately to be called in every direction to present addresses both to the King and to the Queen; to the former, to congratulate him on the happy escape of his illustrious consort, and to call upon him to dismiss his present Ministers; and to the other, to felicitate her on her restoration to those dignities and to that elevated situation, from which she has been so long excluded."

Among the Peers who voted against the bill on the question for the third reading, were the Duke of Gloucester, brother-in-law to the King, the Archbishops of York and Tuam, and the Bishop of Gloucester.

A protest to the decision in the House of Lords had been drawn up by the supporters of the bill against the Queen which is to remain for signatures until the meeting of the House of Commons. It had been signed by Lord Sheffield and the Duke of Northumberland, the former of whom had pronounced the Queen guilty before he had heard her defence.

The London Times remarks in introducing the termination of the trial—"At length and after no ordinary struggle, we may congratulate this anxious nation, that the course of justice and humanity, has triumphed over a conspiracy more atrocious and cruel, more deep, artful and insidious, than Hell ever engendered."

Majocchi was burnt in effigy in several places on the 6th November.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

We analyzed, on Saturday, the nature and value of that triumph which her Majesty's friends claim for her on the mere

strength of the Bill being withdrawn, after it had been read a third time. Most devoutly should we deplore such a triumph in the person of any woman for whose character we felt solicitous. There was only one period of the proceedings in which a triumph could really have been obtained—and had it been so obtained, we should not have disputed its validity. After the evidence for the prosecution and defence was heard, if the second reading of the Bill had been negatived, or if Ministers had then proposed to withdraw it, it would have been tantamount to a satisfactory and unequivocal acquittal of the charges preferred against her Majesty. But when we see the second reading carried, with the recorded votes of 128 Peers as to her guilt; when we remember that the recorded opinions of many others pronounced her guilt; when we remember that the third reading was also carried by a majority, notwithstanding the manoeuvre of encumbering the Bill with an obnoxious clause, which had the effect of neutralising many decided votes: and when, lastly, we reflect that the Bill was withdrawn, (not rejected) upon grounds of expediency alone, where we again ask, where is the triumph?—*Cour.*

The rumour still continues of the desire expressed by the Earls of Liverpool and Harrowby to retire from the Cabinet. The Noble Lord at the head of the Treasury is said to have declared, that he could not concur in any general declaration against the Queen, of the nature suggested by Lord Ellenborough; and if his colleagues entertain any such purpose, he will certainly resign—though every means have been resorted to, in the highest quarters, to induce him to change his resolution. We stated, some days ago, that it is contrary to all modern practice to prorogue during an adjournment of the two houses. Both Mr. Speaker and Mr. Cowper have declared that there is no precedent for it in recent times; and we believe that the two Houses will meet on the 23d, when the prorogation will take place. Any attempt made in the House of Lords to cast a reflection on Her Majesty, would serve only to steep the rump of the King's Ministers deeper in obloquy. But they will scarcely attempt a measure so dangerous. It would give the House of Commons time for discussing a proposition, that would certainly be made, and which they would strive to prevent by an immediate Message to attend the King's Commissioners, at the bar of the Lords.

Parliament will meet again this-day week the 23d, but it will meet, we believe, only for the purpose of being prorogued. It is likely to assemble again, for the dispatch of business, about the middle or latter end of January.

NOVEMBER 17.

"We cannot learn that any answer has yet been returned to her Majesty's demand of a palace; but public interest will be gratified by the knowledge of the contents of her Majesty's letter, which was to the following effect:—*Times.*

Her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain informed Lord Liverpool that "he had her Majesty's commands to require from his Majesty's Government, that without any further delay, a palace and establishment should be provided, suitable to her Majesty's rank in the country in which she is now to reside.

"That this had been much too long deferred, with a view either to the station of her Majesty or the honor of the Crown; nevertheless, that in the circumstances of the time her Majesty was willing to overlook such delay.

"But that it must be evident that no further time ought to elapse without finally arranging this matter."

While the Peers were voting *seriatim*, her Majesty's Counsel were on the steps of the throne, and noted the votes as they were given, to see how the majority 28, on the second reading would be effected. When they had ascertained that it was reduced to nine—the very number of the Cabinet, and consequently that the bill was only saved by the votes of those who had avowed themselves parties to the measure, they went out and stated this to her Majesty, while the Lords were dividing. A Message was immediately drawn up by the Queen's Counsel, and being signed by her Majesty, was carried to Lord Dacre in the House. It was to the following effect:—

That her Majesty having learnt that the third reading of the Bill of Pains and Pen-

alties had been carried by a number of votes equal to the number of those who avowed themselves to be parties against her, she desired to be forthwith heard against the passing of the bill.

THE MINORITY,

For expunging the divorce clause.

Lords—Hill, Codney, Yarborough, Saltoun, Haying, Kenyon, Hopetown, Suffolk, Ellon, (Ch.) Calthrope, Combermere, Sidney, Carzon.

Bishops—Chester, Cork, Petersborough, Gloucester, St. Asaph, St. David's, Ely, Worcester.

Viscounts—Melville, Sidmouth, Falmouth.

Earls—Winchelsea, Courton, Mount Cashel, Romney, Stamford, Brownrow, Fitzwilliam, Stanhope, Balcarras, Dartmouth, Aylesford, Nurelam, Morton, Portsmouth, Caledon, Lauderdale, St. Germans, Aylesbury, Bathurst, Harrowby, Liverpool, Mulgrave, Westmorland, Macclesfield, Lonsdale, Mount Edgecombe, Farnham, Pomfret, Whitworth, Mayo, Shafesbury.

Marquess Cornwallis.

Dukes—Wellington, Portland, Beaufort.

Archbishops—York, Tuam.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

CONTENTS FOR THE THIRD READING.

Dukes—York, Clarence, Wellington, Northumberland, Newcastle, Rutland, Beaufort.

Marquesses—Conyngham, Anglesea, Camden, Norton, Exeter, Headfort, Cornwallis, Buckingham, Lothian, Queensbury, Winchester.

Earls—St. Germans, Whitworth, Verulam, Cathcart, Mulgrave, Orford, Manvers, Resse, Nelson, Powis, Limerick, Donoughmore, Belmore, Mayo, Longford, Mount Cashel, Kingston, Liverpool, Digby, Mount Edgecombe, Strange, (Athol) Abergavenny, Ailesbury, Bathurst, Chatham, Harcourt, Warwick, Gratham, (Montrose,) Pomfret, Macclesfield, Balcarres, Home, Coventry, Rockford, Abingden, Shafesbury, Cardigan, Winchelsea, Bridgewater, Westmorland, (C. P. S.)

Viscounts—Exmouth, Lake, Sidmouth, Melville, Curzon, Sydney, Hereford.

Lords—Harris, Ross, (Glasgow) Moldrum, (Boyne) Hill, Combermere, Hopetown, Manners, Ailsa, (Cassillis,) Lauderdale, Sheffield, Redesdale, St. Helens, Northwick, Bolton, Carrington, De Dunstanville, Rouse, Sakersford, (Courtown,) Stewart, (Galloway,) (Moray,) Douglas, (Morton,) Grenville, Suffolk, Montague, Gordon, (Huntley,) Somers, Rodney, Middleton, Napier, Colville, Gray, Saltoun, Forbes, Eldon (Ch.)

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Bishops—Cork and Ros, Landaff, Peterborough, Ely, St. David's, Worcester, St. Asaph, London.

NON CONTENTS.

Dukes—Gloucester, Portland, Brandon, Devonshire, Bedford, Grafton, Richmond, Somerset.

Marquesses—Bath, Stafford, Lansdown.

Earls—Blessington, Bradford, Morley, Minto, Grey, Gosford, Romney, Rosslyn, Caledon, Inniskillin, Farnham, Carrick, Carnarvon, Mansfield, Fortescue, Hillsborough, (Downshire,) Grosvenor, de Lawarr, Ilchester, Egremont, Fitzwilliam, Portsmouth, Stanhope, Cowper, Plymouth, Oxford, Roseberry, Jersey, Albatmarle, Essex, Thanet, Denbigh, Suffolk, Derby.

Viscounts—Granville, Anson, Duncan, Hoop, Leinster, Torrington, Falmouth, Bolingbroke.

Lords—Breadalbane, Erskine, Arden, Ellenborough, Alvanley, Dofus, (Ely) Fitzgibbon, (Clare,) Bayning, Gwydir, Calthrope, Dawney, (Downe) Yarborough, Dundas, Selsa, Mondip, (Clifden) Auckland, Gage, Fisherwick, (Donegal) Amherst, Kenyon, Shelburne, Berwick, Ash, Burton, Bagot, Walsingham, Dyuevor, Foley, Hawke, Sundridge, (Argyle) Dundie, Holland, Ponsonby, Grantham, King, Belhaven, Clifton, (Darnley) Say and Sele, Howard, Do la Zouch, Clinton, Dacre, Andley, De Clifford.

Archbishops—Tuam, York.

Bishop of Gloucester.

Contents 108: Non Contents, 99. Majority 9. In all 207.