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Foreign.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Brougham rose, with a paper in his hand, & said—"I have been commanded by the Queen to communicate the following message to the house." He then read the following effect:

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honour and peace for some time by secret agents abroad, and lately renewed by the conduct of the government at home. In adopting this course, her Majesty has had no other purpose than the defence of her character, & the maintenance of those just rights which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered monarch, in whose high honour and unshaken affection she has always found her surest support. Upon her arrival, the Queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to Parliament, requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns with still greater astonishment that there is an intention of proposing that those should be referred to a select committee. It is this day 14 years since the first charges were brought forward against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to meet the fullest inquiry into her conduct. She has also desired an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witness against her—a privilege denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the sovereign, the parliament, and the country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents, privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, & a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice—She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the house of commons, for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear. The queen cannot forbear to add that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudice her case. The omission of her name in the liturgy, the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the royal family, the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the royal mansions, and the studied slight, both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers over whom the English government had any influence—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her; and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 12.

Lord Castlereagh rose at five o'clock, and moved, that the order of the day, for the appointment of a select committee to examine the papers attached to his Majesty's gracious message, be read, for the purpose of further postponing it to Friday next. His lordship felt assured, that the house would concur in his feeling, that it would be unbecoming in him to say a single word respecting any thing which had passed elsewhere on the subject. He begged and entreated the house to keep in their consideration, that the postponement of this thing still in the same position. He was induced to name Friday as the most convenient day, Thursday being fixed upon for a court ceremonial, which usually precluded their entering upon business, and he would rather wish to appoint the term of adjournment, a day later than earlier, which course would doubtless be the most satisfactory to the house. (Hear, hear.)

Sir M. W. Ridley did not rise to disturb the unanimity with which the house met the noble lord's motion, nor to seek to elicit one word more relative to so sensitive a question. He could not, however, neglect to express his hope, that not only in that house, but out of it, every disposition would be evinced to support the views of the government, and of those who were anxiously aiming to settle the affair by private negotiations. He earnestly hoped that no further publicity would be given to documents or statements whether authentic or garbled, whilst these negotiations were pending. (General cries of hear, hear, hear.)—Much mischief certainly originated in such indiscreet publicity, which could have no beneficial effect, and was calculated to irritate and prejudice the public mind.

Mr. Brougham rose to speak in the motion of the noble lord, and more especially to express the very great satisfaction

he derived from the earnest intimation of his hon. friend, (Sir M. W. Ridley.) He could assure the house, that the illustrious individual concerned and her official advisers were earnestly desirous of the most scrupulous concealment. (Hear, hear, hear.)—Indeed he (Mr. Brougham) has seen nothing published which was analogous to truth; if any thing real had transpired, it must be attributed to indiscreet interference, and a most indelicate breach of confidence. The queen, he must state, was not appropriately accommodated, and her position was perhaps favourable to officious intrusions, which defeated the wishes of those concerned, that nothing should go abroad on the subject.

Lord Castlereagh felt that he could not enter upon the subject of accommodation introduced by the hon. and learned member, without breaking that reserve which it was acknowledged was most becoming to observe.

Mr. Brougham did not mean any thing invidious by alluding to her Majesty's present accommodation. He was aware that money to an unlimited amount had been offered to her to enable her to provide herself a more appropriate residence; but he mentioned it because it was felt that her position was favourable to the propagation of reports, which it was impossible to control. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then agreed to by acclamation.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 12.

The Queen.—The earl of Liverpool reminded their lordships of the order which had been made on Thursday last, that the secret committee should not meet until to-morrow. He had made the motion for that order, not on any specific ground which could induce him to think it necessary, but upon hopes which appeared to be entertained by their lordships. Since that period communications and explanations had taken place on the subject. He was not prepared to say what might be the result of these communications and explanations, but the state of the business was certainly such as to make a further adjournment of the meeting of the committee desirable. He, therefore, intended to propose that the day of meeting should be fixed for Saturday next. Before he sat down he thought it necessary to observe, that a fabricated account of the correspondence on this subject had appeared, in which the documents were most scandalously falsified, and converted into libels. It was an aggravation of this conduct that it must have been done by some persons who had seen the originals, and who therefore could not be ignorant of the fabrication. It was, however, but justice to say, that no blame could be imputed to her Majesty's legal advisers. They had very honorably and voluntarily communicated to his Majesty's ministers that they were no parties to the publication, and that no body could regret it more than they did. He concluded by moving that the meeting of the secret committee be postponed to Saturday next, Ordered.

FROM A LIVERPOOL PAPER, JUNE 14.

From some proceedings in Parliament, hopes were raised that the difference between the King and Queen would be amicably adjusted. Her Majesty had addressed a letter to Lord Liverpool that she was ready to receive any proposition consistent with her honor which his lordship might be disposed to make on behalf of the government.

In consequence, a motion of Lord Castlereagh on the subject had been adjourned, to give ministers time to deliberate. The result of the observations was the following note from Lord Liverpool.

FIFE-HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

"Lord Liverpool informs her Majesty that the only proposition he had to make was the one submitted to Mr. Brougham, in April last; but that Lord Liverpool assures her Majesty, that the King's servants will still think it their duty, notwithstanding all that has passed, to receive for consideration any suggestions which her Majesty may have to offer upon their propositions."

The Queen replied as follows:

"That she demanded all the rights belonging to the Queen of England. That before she was in possession of all her dignities, she could not listen to any other proposal. That when she was restored to them; she would be ready to listen to any proposals from his Majesty's ministers."

Cabinet Councils had been assembled subsequently to the above correspondence at the Earl of Liverpool's house. They were in session on the 12th of June to a late hour at night, and met again the next day. The result not known.

Dover, Monday, 2 o'clock, p. m.

"Her Majesty's arrival in England.—Before I proceed to the narrative of the important event, I wish to correct two or three trifling inaccuracies in my former statement, dated Calais. It seems that when Mr. Brougham and Lord Hutchinson first arrived at St. Omer's on Saturday evening, Mr. Brougham was first introduced to her Majesty, who was taking coffee; after a few complimentary observations on both sides, Mr. Brougham announced to the Queen that Lord Hutchinson, who had formerly been a friend of her Majesty, and was now a confidential friend of the

King, had come in the spirit of sincere friendship to both, to make some proposals in his Majesty's name. The Queen immediately answered, that she should be most happy to see Lord Hutchinson forthwith; his Lordship was accordingly introduced, and took coffee with her Majesty, who conversed on indifferent topics, till his Lordship rose to go away, when her Majesty said, that as she understood he had some proposals to make to her from the King, she should wish to see them in writing, and without delay. In consequence of this request, Lord Hutchinson wrote the following letter to Mr. Brougham, as the official adviser of her Majesty:

"Sir,—In obedience to the commands of the Queen, I have to inform you, that I am not in possession of any proposition or propositions detailed in a specific form of words which I could lay before her Majesty; but I can do so for her information the substance of many conversations held with Lord Liverpool. His Majesty's Ministers propose that fifty thousand pounds per annum should be settled on the Queen for life, subject to such conditions as the King may impose. I have also reason to know that the conditions likely to be imposed by his Majesty are, that the Queen is not to assume the style and title of Queen of England, or any title attached to the royal family of England. A condition is also to be attached to this grant, that she is not to reside in any part of the United Kingdom, or even to visit England. The consequence of such a visit will be an immediate message to Parliament, and an entire end to all compromise and negotiation. I believe that there is no other condition; I am sure none of any importance. I think it right to send to you an extract of a letter from Lord Liverpool to me: his words are—'It is material that her Majesty should know confidently, that if she shall be so ill advised as to come over to this country, there must then be an end to all negotiation and compromise. The decision I may say, is taken to proceed against her as soon as she sets her foot on the British shore.' I cannot conclude the letter without my humble though serious and sincere supplication, that her Majesty will take these propositions into her most calm consideration, & not act with any hurry or precipitation on so important a subject. I hope that my advice will not be misinterpreted. I can have no possible interest which would induce me to give fallacious counsel to the Queen. But let the event be what it may I shall console myself with the reflection, that I have performed a painful duty imposed upon me, to the best of my judgment and conscience, and in a case in the decision of which the King, the Queen, the Government and the people of England, are materially interested. Having done so, I fear neither obliquity nor misrepresentation. I certainly should not have wished to have brought matters to so precipitate a conclusion, but it is her Majesty's decision, and not mine. I am conscious that I have performed my duty towards her with every possible degree of feeling and delicacy. I have been obliged to make use of your brother's pen, and I write with pain and difficulty, and the Queen has refused to give any, even the shortest, delay."

"I have the honor to be, sir, "With great regard, "Your most obedient humble servant, "HUTCHINSON."

"Mr. Brougham accordingly presented the letter: the moment her Majesty read it, she expressed the utmost indignation, and appealed to Mr. Brougham for his opinion. That gentleman remarked, that certainly those were not conditions which he should advise her Majesty to accept; at the same time he begged her Majesty to consider what conditions she might be pleased to accept. Her Majesty best knew what was befitting her real situation. The queen promptly replied—'My determination is soon formed—I shall set out instantly for England, it is in London, and London alone, that I shall consent to consider any proposals of the King of England.' Her Majesty then requested Alderman Wood, whose kind assistance she had so frequently experienced, to order horses to be immediately put to the carriages, and to despatch a courier to prepare horses on the road between St. Omer's and Calais. She was particularly anxious on this last point, having evidently a very strong apprehension that the French government might endeavor to intercept, or at least retard, her passage to the coast, by refusing horses—This apprehension was accounted for her Majesty's haste to leave St. Omer's, and put herself on board an English packet."

At half-past five she left St. Omer's in company with Lady Anne Hamilton; her female attendants followed in another carriage, and a third carriage, conveyed Alderman Wood, his son, and young Austin. Mr. Brougham did not make his appearance even to hand her Majesty to her coach; she dispensed with his attendance. Lord Hutchinson likewise refrained from leaving himself; and thus the professional friend of the Queen, and the confidential friend of the King, were left behind to mingle in flections on the event which had just taken place. It may be

proper to mention, that her Majesty was on walking down steps of the hotel at St. Omer's warmly greeted by a great number of ladies of the first respectability both French and English. A Greek lady, the wife of Mr. Copeland, an English banker about to settle at Paris, was introduced to her Majesty, who paid her some compliments on her interesting appearance; the lady answered in Italian and wished her a pleasant voyage, and a speedy victory over enemies.

"In the mean time certain intelligence had been received at Dover of her Majesty's approach, and some confusion seemed to exist among the military authorities as to the mode of receiving her Majesty. At last Colonel Monroe, who is the commandant of the garrison, determined to receive her Majesty with a royal salute: he observed, (as we are informed) that as no special instructions had been sent to him, he conceived that he should best discharge his duty by obeying the general rule, which was to fire a royal salute whenever a royal personage landed at Dover. This sensible decision gave great satisfaction to the people of Dover, who were looking in vast numbers, and all dressed as if for a fête, in order to view the disembarkation of the Queen. The packet at about a quarter before one came close into the road, but on account of the tide could not enter the harbor. Her Majesty, with her usual promptitude, as soon as she understood that it would be five o'clock before the vessel could get into the pier, determined to go ashore in an open boat, the swell of the water was so considerable as to make it difficult to descend the ship's side. At length, however, her Majesty and suite were safely placed in the boat, which rapidly approached the shore amidst the most enthusiastic cheerings, from the countless multitude on the beach, the heights, and all the avenues leading to the principal hotel."

LONDON, JUNE 13.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN IN LONDON.

In our last, we announced the arrival of her Majesty at Dover, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning; at 6 o'clock a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon her and presented a congratulatory address on her arrival, to which she replied in appropriate terms. The deputation had the honor of kissing her Majesty's hand, and several ladies were afterwards permitted to enter, and were kindly received. The Queen ascended her carriage at half past 6, and was drawn by the populace quite out of town, amidst the loud and reiterated cheering of an immense concourse. The horses were then put in, and the cavalcade proceeded towards Canterbury.

When her Majesty reached Canterbury, it was nearly dark; the horses were however taken from the carriage, and the Queen was drawn through the main street. Her Majesty alighted at the Fountain Inn, where the Mayor and Corporation awaited with a congratulatory address which was immediately presented in due form. She was received by the Commanding Officer of the troops stationed in Canterbury with the customary honors, in consequence of direct orders from Government. Her Majesty soon retired to rest, and after taking an early breakfast yesterday morning, preparations were made for her immediate departure. The people would not permit the horses to be put to the carriage, but insisted upon drawing her Majesty completely through the town. Every window was thronged with spectators and through the morning was very unfavorable, the streets were also crowded with well-dressed people. The scene was very imposing, and her Majesty appeared greatly afflicted. Through every village on the route towards London the same enthusiasm prevailed.

On arriving at the Green Man, Blackheath, her Majesty's carriage drew up, and she alighted. A momentary depression, arising from fatigue, rendered a short repose desirable. The attraction now grew more intense, and in order to prevent confusion, and allay the thirst of curiosity, the Queen, after partaking of some refreshment, appeared at one of the windows of the inn. The crowd, at once satisfied and animated by her appearance, burst into a vehement and protracted shout of applause. After a delay of about 20 minutes she resumed her journey. As the weather had now cleared up, and the rays of the sun increased the splendour of the scene, the carriage was thrown open, and every one gratified with an immediate view of her. The acclamations were now renewed, and continued without interruption till the entire cavalcade reached the metropolis, when they swelled into a yet louder strain.

As her Majesty proceeded through the streets of the metropolis, she was received with the most enthusiastic shouts of applause.

About seven o'clock her Majesty's carriage stopped at the door of Mr. Alderman Wood's house, No. 77, South Audley-street, where already a large concourse of persons had assembled. The whole stood uncovered and rent the air with huzzas and cries of "God save Queen Caroline!"—On alighting, her Majesty seemed dreadfully fatigued, and appeared to walk into the house with

some difficulty. She leaned on the arm of Alderman Wood and Lady Anne Hamilton. Her dress was a close silk pelisse, and a large Leghorn bonnet, tied close to the face, and a large veil thrown back. The countenance of her Majesty, when she alighted, appeared calm and serene, in spite of the fatigue she had undergone.

Soon after her arrival the crowd in the street called loudly for appearance, and her Majesty condescended to show herself at the window, and about half an hour afterwards, on another call, she came out on the balcony, attended by Alderman Wood, bowed gracefully to the people and retired. Messengers were continually passing to and from the house, and several distinguished persons left their names in the course of the evening. Amongst them were the Honorable G. Bennett, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Hume, M. P. &c. Mr. Denman, the Queen's Solicitor General, called soon after her arrival, and had an interview with her Majesty. He remained about an hour. Her Majesty dined about nine o'clock; the members of Mr. Alderman Wood's family only were present. The orders at the door were, that the Queen could see no person until to-morrow.

On Tuesday night, a number of houses on the Surrey side of the Thames were illuminated in honor of the Queen's arrival. Fire-works and small cannon were also repeatedly fired in the course of the evening. There was no illumination in South Audley-street, and all the windows of Alderman Wood's house were darkened up. There were, however, some slight illuminations in several houses in Clarges-street, Albemarle-street, Old Bond-street, and Piccadilly. These, it is understood, took place in consequence of threats uttered by the populace.

A great crowd remained in front of Mr. Alderman Wood's house until a late hour, huzzaing and applauding. All persons passing they obliged to take off their hats, out of respect to the Queen.

Her Majesty rose on Wednesday morning as early as five o'clock, and continued for some time afterwards engaged in writing. She appears to be quite recovered from the fatigue of her journey, and in excellent health and spirits.

As early as ten o'clock a considerable crowd had assembled in front of the house, and before noon the whole street for a great distance on each side of the house was so thronged, that it was with difficulty the carriages could pass through it. This scene continued till nearly four o'clock, when Mr. Alderman Wood appeared upon the balcony, & addressed the populace, requesting them peaceably to retire; after which they began to disperse.

We regret however, to learn, that after the populace left South Audley street on Wednesday night, they were guilty of very riotous excesses. They broke the windows of a number of houses at the west end of the town, and among others those of Lord Sidmouth, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Coutts, and Mr. Maberly, M. P. A strong party of the Guards remained stationed in front of Carlton-house, during the whole of that and Thursday night.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

There will doubtless be some communication made this evening, in the House of Commons, upon the subject of her Majesty. Either the adjourned debate will be resumed, or if further postponed, a statement from Lord Castlereagh or Mr. Brougham will accompany the motion for that purpose. Whatever may occur, we shall endeavor to announce it, if there be time. We shall continue to abstain from all discussion, for the reasons we have stated. A pretended correspondence between the Earl of Liverpool and her Majesty, appeared in a Sunday paper yesterday, and has been copied into the morning papers. It is not only a garbled statement, but in many respects false, as to facts. Through whose mischievous meddling it has found its way, imperfect as it is, to the public eye, we need not mention. Her Majesty's official advisers would never sanction such a gross deception; a deception employed manifestly for the purpose of agitating and misleading the public mind.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The question respecting her Majesty was again adjourned in both houses last night; in the Commons, till Friday, and in the Lords, till Saturday. What our opinions distinctly are upon this subject, we have hitherto abstained from declaring, because we have entirely concurred in the delicacy and propriety of that silence, which all our contemporaries, as far as we know, (the Times alone excepted,) have imposed upon themselves. When every member of the legislature, when all the ministers of his Majesty, and when even the confidential advisers of the queen herself, admit, by acclamation as it were, that the interests of the country, the interests of the illustrious parties concerned, and the interests of justice, will be best consulted by such forbearance, we must leave it to those who can despise all these considerations, to agitate the question day after day. There is one individual, (who can that be?) who has access to her Majesty, and avails himself of that privilege to betray her confidence; and there is one paper, which

(See fourth page.)