

The Raleigh Minerva.

Vol. 2.

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No. 30.

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Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 8.

By an arrival last Evening, of the
 Packet ship James Monroe. Captain
 Rogers, in 56 days from Liverpool, we
 have received papers of that city to the
 1st of July—from which we make the
 following extracts.

Mr. Brougham is to resign his seat in
 the House of Commons, in order to be
 qualified to plead the Queen's cause in
 the House of Peers.

The Queen is to reside in England.
 She has ordered a residence for one year
 to be fitted up.

All was tranquil in France.
 In Spain tumults had broken out in
 many provinces. Bands had organized
 themselves to oppose the government,
 under the influence of the priests. Large
 bodies of robbers had shown themselves
 in many places.

The London papers are almost wholly
 occupied with the affairs of the Queen.
 The funds in London have not been
 affected by the Queen's affairs.

A fever, said to be typhus, prevails at
 Hamburg. 8000 persons are said to
 be sick in that city.

Another from the American Consul
 at Algiers, to the Consul-General of the
 United States, at Leghorn, mentions that
 an Algerine squadron had been fitted
 out, and was to sail towards the middle
 of last month; it was supposed to have
 for its object an attack upon Tunis.

The following are the resolutions intro-
 duced into the House of Commons on
 the 22d of June, by Mr. Wilberforce.
 They were seconded by Mr. S. Wortley.

Resolved, That the House has learned with
 regret that the late ends
 necessary of a public enquiry into the in-
 fluence of the two Houses of Parliament,
 and the manner in which the same are
 exercised in the Royal Family, which
 has long been desired by Parliament and the
 people.

Resolved, That the Queen, fully sensible of the ob-
 jection which the Queen might justly feel to take
 in the relinquishment of any points in
 which she might have conceived her own dignity
 to be involved, yet, feeling the im-
 portance of an amicable and final adjust-
 ment of the present unhappy differences, cannot
 but decline his opinion, that, when such
 arrangements have been made towards that ob-
 ject, her Majesty, by yielding to the earnest soli-
 citations of the House of Commons, and bearing
 witness to the adoption of those propositions
 which, by maternal difference of opinion is yet
 unadjusted, would by no means be understood to
 shrink from inquiry, but
 would be deemed to afford a renewed proof
 of the desire which her Majesty has been gra-
 ciously pleased to express, to submit her own
 authority to the authority of Parliament; thereby en-
 tirely acquiescing in the grateful acknowledgments
 of the House of Commons, and sparing this House
 the painful necessity of those public discussions,
 which, even might be their ultimate result,
 would be distressing to her Majesty's feel-
 ings, and disappointing to the hopes of Parliament,
 and to the best interests of the Empire.

Lord A. Hamilton moved, as an
 amendment, that all the words be omi-
 tted after these words: "that this House
 is fully sensible" down to the words, "and
 bearing witness to the adoption of those propo-
 sitions"; and that the fol-
 lowing words be inserted: "that this
 House, sensible of the objection to
 the most feel at the relinquishment
 of any points in which her dignity and
 honor are involved, is of opinion, that
 the insertion of her Majesty's name in
 the Liturgy would, under all the circum-
 stances of the case be the most expedi-
 ent and effectual mode of sparing this
 House."

A debate of great length ensued—at
 the conclusion of which, strangers were
 ordered to withdraw. Lord A. Hamil-
 ton's motion was negatived without
 a division. A half past three A. M.
 the House divided on the original mo-
 tion.

For Mr. Wilberforce's motion 39.
 Against it, 123.

Majority, 167.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 30.

I instead of giving our u-
 comments we are obliged to devote
 portion of the paper to an abridge-
 ment of the debates in Parliament rela-
 tive to the interesting situation of her
 Majesty, which took place on Monday

in the House of Lords, Lord Dacre
 presented a petition from the Queen.
 Her Majesty complained not only of the
 manner in which she had been treated,
 but of the injurious effects
 which any partial decision of their Lord-
 ships must have upon her case. She
 prayed to be heard by her counsel at
 their Lordships' bar. After some dis-
 cussion, the petition was received, and
 read by the reading clerk at the table,
 as follows:

"To the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parlia-
 ment assembled.
 "CAROLINE R.—The Queen, hav-
 ing been informed that proceedings are
 about to be instituted against her in the
 House of Lords, feels it necessary to ap-
 proach your Lordships as a petitioner
 and a fellow subject. She is advised,
 that, according to the forms of your
 Lordships' House, no other mode of com-
 munication is permitted.
 "Now, as at all times, she declares her
 perfect readiness to meet every charge
 affecting her honor; and she challenges
 the most complete investigation of her
 conduct; but she protests, in the first
 place, against any secret enquiry; and,
 if the House of Lords should, not un-
 derstanding, persist in a proceeding so con-
 trary to every principle of justice and of
 law, she must, in the next place, declare,
 that even from such an unconstitutional
 course she can have nothing to appre-
 hend; unless it be instituted before the
 arrival of those witnesses whom she will
 summon immediately, to expose the
 whole of the machinations against her.
 She is anxious that there should be no
 delay whatever in finishing the inquiry;
 and none shall be occasioned by her Ma-
 jesty. But the Queen cannot suppose
 that the House of Lords will commit so
 crying an injustice as to authorise a se-
 cret examination of her conduct, in the
 absence of herself and her Counsel,
 while her defence must obviously rest
 upon evidence which for some weeks
 cannot reach this country. The instant
 that it arrives, she will entreat the House
 of Lords to proceed in any way they
 may think consistent with the ends of
 justice; but, in the mean time, and be-
 fore the first step is taken, her Majesty
 desires to be heard, by her counsel, at
 your Lordships' Bar, this day, upon the
 subject matter of this petition."

The petition having been received,
 Lord Dacre moved that Her Majesty's
 counsel be called in, which was agreed
 to; and, in a few minutes, Mr. Brough-
 am and Mr. Denman appeared at the
 bar.

Mr. Denman, followed in support of
 the arguments already adduced by Mr.
 Brougham. Lord Liverpool then put
 off the meeting of the secret committee
 until Wednesday.

On the same day, in the House of Com-
 mons, Lord Castlereagh, after some pre-
 liminary observations, observed that he
 intended to postpone any proposition on
 the subject relative to the Queen until
 Friday se'night. The question was
 then put, that the further debate on the
 King's message be adjourned to Friday
 se'night. A debate on this subject en-
 sued, in the course of which, Mr. West-
 ern moved as an amendment, that the
 debate on this matter be adjourned until
 the day six months. On a division,
 there appeared—

For the original motion,	195
For the amendment,	10
Majority,	95

The Queen.—A Liverpool paper fur-
 nishes the following summary of the pro-
 ceedings relative to the Queen:

Mr. Wilberforce's motion of the 22d,
 undertaken, as it appears, without the
 concurrence of ministers, was chiefly
 meant to induce her majesty to give up
 the question of the liturgy, which is now,
 it seems, the great point of contention.
 It was hoped that the solemn address of
 the House of Commons, with a distinct
 acknowledgment that no imputations of
 fear, or consciousness, or dishonor were
 to be imputed in her majesty's compli-
 cation, would have shaken her determi-
 nation on this leading article. But the
 Queen was immovable. Her answer,
 which was couched in terms the most de-
 corous and respectful, intimated, with
 sufficient firmness, that it was not the
 part of conscious integrity to retract its
 pretensions. Such are the narrow lim-
 its of a contest which disturbs the tran-
 quility of a great nation, and interrupts
 its public business at a season of peculiar
 difficulty. It seems to resemble too much
 those matrimonial quarrels in private
 life, when are often protracted to the
 ruin of domestic peace, because neither
 party will be the first to yield. In such
 cases it is commonly remarked, that the
 party which first gives way shows the
 most understanding; and will still think
 that, if his majesty's advisers would give
 up this affair of the liturgy, which is, af-
 ter all, only a ceremonial observance,
 they would rather display magnanimity
 than suffer degradation. The great ques-
 tion of the Queen's innocence or dishon-
 or would remain where it was. With
 respect to the Queen herself it is impos-
 sible not to remark that her lofty inflex-
 ibility shows a degree of intrepidity which
 can hardly be thought compatible with a
 secret consciousness of guilt.

The next step in this unfortunate
 course, was a notice from Lord Castlereagh,
 on Monday night, that he should,
 in the course of twelve days, propose a
 motion which would bring the nature of
 the charges against her majesty, distinctly
 before the house, and enable it to judge
 whether there was *prima facie* evidence
 of a necessity for a further investigation.
 His Lordship proposed this distant day
 in order to give time for the secret com-
 mittee in the other house to produce its
 report, and determine its future proceed-
 ings. This was certainly very proper,
 as otherwise the two houses would have
 been engaged, by a sort of collateral and
 useless process, in the same secret investi-
 gation at the same time.

On the following day, however, before
 the secret committee of the Lords had en-
 tered on its functions, Lord Grey made
 a distinct motion, that the committee it-
 self should be immediately dissolved,
 his lordship supported his proposition
 with great eloquence and powerful argu-
 ment, but their efforts were weakened by
 an unreasonable introduction of general
 politics, with which this question ought
 to be kept, if possible unconnected. He
 showed the obvious impropriety of per-
 mitting a certain number of peers, by a
 curious glance at *ex parte* evidence, to
 pre-judge a question which might soon
 be brought before the house in its judi-
 cial capacity; and he insisted strongly
 on the offensive aspect of a secret inquiry,
 as abhorrent to the spirit of British
 justice, and repulsive to the general cur-
 rent of public opinion.

Lord Liverpool, in reply, disdained all
 reference to popular feeling or prejudice
 in a question of this nature, and main-
 tained that Lord Grey's principal argu-
 ment was inapplicable, inasmuch as the
 affair was not likely to come before the
 upper house in its judicial, but in its leg-
 islative capacity. The motion of Earl
 Grey was lost by a majority of 85; of
 course the secret committee of the Lords
 will commence its operations immediately.

We are to infer from Lord Liverpool's
 remark, that, in case the inquiry should

terminate unfavorable for the Queen, she
 will be proceeded against by what is
 called a bill of pains and penalties; that
 is, she will be punished by a special act
 of parliament, in such a way as the two
 houses may deem commensurate with
 her offences. This may consist of ban-
 ishment, divorce, or degradation, but is
 not likely to affect her personal security
 or general liberty. On the whole, we
 think that the country will be disappoint-
 ed that the necessity of a secret commit-
 tee had not been dispensed with the Lords
 as well as in the Commons; and the re-
 fusal of the upper house to grant her ma-
 jesty time for the arrival of exculpatory
 evidence, though it will not injure her
 assurance of ultimate justice, will tend
 materially to increase the hazard of first
 impressions.

BOSTON, AUGUST 4—5 A. M.
 Arrived, this morning, ship Jasper,
 Crocker, 40 days from Liverpool, and
 captain C. has favored us with the Lon-
 don Globe, of the evening of the 22d
 June.
 The negotiation concerning the
 QUEEN, after lasting near a fortnight,
 had completely failed, and the result was
 brought to the House of Commons and
 laid on the table, but had not been ta-
 ken up, as Mr. Wilberforce had given
 notice of a motion, which he hoped still
 would avert the necessity of an enquiry,
 and Lord Castlereagh and others had
 suspended their views to give time for
 his motion to be decided.
 Much impatience had been manifested
 because Mr. W's motion had been de-
 layed one day longer than was at first
 proposed, but he had pledged himself to
 make it in the evening of the 22d of
 June, (our latest date) and Mr. Tierney
 had stated that he should resist any
 attempt at farther delay, and call for
 opinion of the House. Lord A. Hamil-
 ton had also given notice of two mo-
 tions on the subject, one related to the
 order for omitting the Queen in the
 Prayers. Mr. W. appears to have had
 some conferences in preparing his mo-
 tion.

The Queen is said to have deter-
 mined to remain in England, and to have
 engaged a residence in the country.

Accounts from Paris were to June 19.
 The Municipal Body of Paris had pre-
 sented a Loyal Address to the King,
 lamenting the late disturbances. The
 King said the Charter was dearer to
 him than to those who had shouted its
 name. At Brest, Nantes, and Rennes,
 there had been riots, which had been
 suppressed by the Military.

At a meeting of the Merino Society
 in London, 12th May, after awarding
 the prizes to the best show of Sheep
 and superfine Broad Cloth, the premium of
 ten guineas for worsted Yarn, was ad-
 judged to Mr. J. Head, of Kirkstall,
 near Leeds, for one pound of wool spun
 by a newly invented machine, which was
 superior in fineness to any heretofore
 seen, and peculiarly adapted for the
 finest bombazines, &c. It produced
 65 hanks of 550 yards each in length
 equal to 80 miles and 300 yards, to a
 pound of wool.

IO DON, JUNE 19.
 By the Jasper we have received our
 files of London papers and Lloyd's List,
 to the 20th June, and the London ob-
 server of the 23d. We forward you
 such extracts as we have been able to
 make before the closing of the mail.

We received on Saturday and yester-
 day the Paris papers of Wednesday and
 Thursday last. The Chamber of De-
 putes were occupied during Tuesday
 and Wednesday in the discussion of the
 Budget, which was further adjourned
 till Thursday. A deputation of the
 chamber, conducted by the count Sim-
 eon, the Minister of the Interior, pre-
 sented the Election Project to the King
 on Wednesday, as agreed upon by the
 Chamber, and the same day the above
 Minister communicated the Project to the
 Chamber of Peers, who ordered it to
 be referred to the Bureau, and fixed
 the further consideration of it for Fri-
 day.

Paris appears to have been tranquil
 through the whole of Tuesday, nothing
 being said to the contrary in the Jour-
 nals, and on Wednesday, during the
 day and the evening, it is expressly sta-
 ted that the most perfect tranquility
 prevailed in all quarters of the capitol;
 the Boulevards were patrolled by Na-
 tional Guards and Gend'armerie, but it
 is added they found no mob to disperse.
 An attempt, as already stated in private
 accounts, was made early on Tuesday
 morning to set fire to the stables of the
 Duchess d'Angouleme; one of the horses
 was hurt in consequence of some litter
 being burnt, but the flames were extin-
 guished without doing any material dam-
 age.

The King received the Ambassadors
 and Foreign Ministers on Tuesday.
 On Wednesday his Majesty transac-
 ted business with the Duke de Richelieu
 and the Marquis de Latour Maubourg,
 the Minister of War, and late in the
 evening with the Count Simeon.
 A new Ordonnance of Police has
 been published at Paris, strictly enjoin-
 ing all hotel-keepers, &c. and all per-
 sons letting lodgings, or having rooms
 to make a daily return of all persons
 their houses, whether residing there
 as lodgers, as guests, or as friends.

An article from Iron, dated the 2d
 inst. says—
 "Messrs. Calderon and Cerezo
 comprehended in the late Royal Decree
 against the 89 perjured Members of the
 Cortes, are at Bayonne; and Messrs.
 Labouza, Cattero and Sanchez, be-
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"The Marquis de Villa-Piayres, Sec-
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 capitol on the 24th, in order to proceed
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 quarrel at Zerez, but the particulars
 are not yet known."

A Frankfort article mentions the ne-
 gociation of a new loan of 1000,000,000
 roubles for the Court of Russia.
 We are informed by an intelligent
 Frenchman, just arrived from France,
 that some very serious disturbances have
 taken place at Lyons. An immense
 mob assembled, who were attacked, and
 finally dispersed by the Swiss, with the
 loss, however, of about 300 of the lat-
 ter killed and wounded. That the Leg-
 ion de la Vienne had refused to fire on
 the populace, and were in consequence
 decimated, and their Colonel thrown
 into prison. He adds that the *censure*
 will not allow any of the above particu-
 lars to appear in the Journals.

[Morn. Chronicle.
 JUNE 20.

Our readers will see from the proceed-
 ings in Parliament, that the negotia-
 tion between his Majesty's Ministers and
 the Queen, as we stated in yesterday's
 paper, has failed. The correspondence,
 by the King's command, was laid upon
 the table of both Houses, and ordered
 to be printed. They are, in all, ten
 papers. The two first are genuine cop-
 ies of the letter of the Earl of Liver-
 pool, dated the 10th inst. and her
 Majesty's answer, the substance of
 which was stated, but not accurately,
 in the papers ten days ago. Her Ma-
 jesty was not called on to renounce the
 style and title of Queen. The next
 was a letter from Lord Liverpool, to
 say, that though they had not received
 an answer to the proposal of the 15th
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 were still ready to receive any propo-
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 the 15th of April had never reached her
 hand till now; but the desire which she
 had to yield to the wishes of the two
 Houses of Parliament, would dispose
 her to receive, with the most serious at-
 tention, any proposal that his Majesty's
 Ministers might now make to her con-
 sistent with her honor and dignity.—
 That it was important to her Majesty,
 that her name should be restored to the
 Liturgy, as the withdrawing it, con-
 trary to the Statute, had the appearance
 of tending to some Parliamentary
 legal proceedings against her, and that
 must be removed as an equivalent resor-
 ted to as the means of removing that
 impression. That a suitable Royal
 residence should be provided for her, such
 as her apartments in Kensington Palace,
 which she had never given up, and then
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 plied, that the withdrawing her Ma-
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 but was grounded on the precedent that
 the Queen of King George I. was not
 included in the Liturgy; and that, as
 to a Royal residence, there was none at
 this time unoccupied, her Majesty's for-
 mer apartments in Kensington Palace
 being in the possession of her R. H. the
 Duchess of Kent; but his Majesty's
 Ministers had directions to supply her
 with means of such accommodation as
 her Majesty might be pleased to choose
 for herself. To this the Queen replied,
 that the omission of the name from the
 Liturgy of the Queen of King George I.
 was only while she continued abroad,
 and that the restoration of her Ma-
 jesty's name was indispensable to her hon-
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 mediation, which was agreed to; and
 the next papers are the Protocols of the
 meetings at the house of Lord Castle-
 reagh, St. Jam's square. To these
 conferences it was stated, on the part

and Foreign Ministers on Tuesday.
 On Wednesday his Majesty transac-
 ted business with the Duke de Richelieu
 and the Marquis de Latour Maubourg,
 the Minister of War, and late in the
 evening with the Count Simeon.
 A new Ordonnance of Police has
 been published at Paris, strictly enjoin-
 ing all hotel-keepers, &c. and all per-
 sons letting lodgings, or having rooms
 to make a daily return of all persons
 their houses, whether residing there
 as lodgers, as guests, or as friends.

An article from Iron, dated the 2d
 inst. says—
 "Messrs. Calderon and Cerezo
 comprehended in the late Royal Decree
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A Frankfort article mentions the ne-
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 she would be prepared to receive further
 proposals. To this Lord Liverpool re-
 plied, that the withdrawing her Ma-
 jesty's name from Liturgy had no view to
 any Parliamentary or legal proceedings,
 but was grounded on the precedent that
 the Queen of King George I. was not
 included in the Liturgy; and that, as
 to a Royal residence, there was none at
 this time unoccupied, her Majesty's for-
 mer apartments in Kensington Palace
 being in the possession of her R. H. the
 Duchess of Kent; but his Majesty's
 Ministers had directions to supply her
 with means of such accommodation as
 her Majesty might be pleased to choose
 for herself. To this the Queen replied,
 that the omission of the name from the
 Liturgy of the Queen of King George I.
 was only while she continued abroad,
 and that the restoration of her Ma-
 jesty's name was indispensable to her hon-
 or. A proposal was then offered of a
 mediation, which was agreed to; and
 the next papers are the Protocols of the
 meetings at the house of Lord Castle-
 reagh, St. Jam's square. To these
 conferences it was stated, on the part

and Foreign Ministers on Tuesday.
 On Wednesday his Majesty transac-
 ted business with the Duke de Richelieu
 and the Marquis de Latour Maubourg,
 the Minister of War, and late in the
 evening with the Count Simeon.
 A new Ordonnance of Police has
 been published at Paris, strictly enjoin-
 ing all hotel-keepers, &c. and all per-
 sons letting lodgings, or having rooms