

with her own wishes to the authority of parliament; thereby entailing herself to the grateful acknowledgments of the house of commons, and sparing this house the painful necessity of those public discussions which, whatever might be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her majesty's feelings.

Lord A. Hamilton moved, as an amendment, that at the end of the first period of the original resolution, all the words between "that this house" and the words "sparing this house," should be struck out, and the following words inserted in their stead:

"That this house, sensible of the objection the Queen must 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 be, under all the circumstances of the case, the most expeditious and most effectual mode of sparing this house," &c.

Sir F. Burdett seconded the amendment. Mr. Wilmot supported Mr. Wilberforce's motion, in a speech of some length.

A debate of great length ensued; at the conclusion of which, strangers were ordered to withdraw. Lord A. Hamilton's amendment was negatived without a division. At half past three, A. M. the house divided on the original motion

For Mr. Wilberforce's motion - - - 321  
Against it - - - - - 124  
Majority - - - - - 267

Ordered, That these resolutions be laid before her majesty.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Sir T. Ackland, and Mr. Bankes, do attend her majesty with the said resolution.

(Signed) J. DYSON

House of Commons, June 23.

Mr. S. Wortley appeared at the bar, and was proceeding, in the absence of Mr. Wilberforce, to state the result of the deputation which had waited upon her majesty, when the hon. member from Bramber entered.

There was a general call for him immediately, and Mr. Wilberforce accordingly said, that in pursuance of the order of the house, he, and the other members named for that purpose, had waited upon her majesty this day, with the resolutions of this house, and had received from her the following answer:

Mr. S. Wortley then read the Queen's answer, as follows:

"I am bound to receive with gratitude every attempt, on the part of the house of commons, to interpose its high mediation, for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the royal family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself. And with perfect truth I can declare, that an entire reconciliation of those differences, effected by the authority of parliament, on principles consistent with the honor and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these resolutions.

"It shows the house of commons to be the faithful representative of that generous people, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. I am sensible, too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be judges of my conduct. But I trust to their candor and their sense of honor, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised. But however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority, the question whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone.

"As a subject of the state, I shall bow with deference, and, if possible, without a murmur, to every act of the sovereign authority. But as an accused and injured Queen, I owe it to the king, to myself, and to all my fellow-subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privilege, or withdraw my appeal from those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual."

The reply having been laid on the table, the speaker put the question that this house do now adjourn. Gen. Ferguson said, as we are about to enter upon this unhappy investigation, which, according to ministers, so seriously affects the dignity of the crown and the interest of the people at large, we have a right, I think, before we proceed further, to receive some information concerning transactions which have reference to the occurrence of this painful subject. Before we begin the consideration of the inquiry, I beg to ask a question respecting the Milan mission—Was it a public or private commission? Was it sanctioned by the legitimate advisers of the crown? Was there a report from it; and, if so, to whom was it made? I should also like to know by whom that commission was appointed. I hope this question will receive an answer from the noble lord opposite. (Hear, hear.) Lord Castlereagh: I hope the honorable and gallant General will excuse me, on the present occasion, for reminding him, that when we agreed to meet to-day, it was specifically understood by my honorable friend opposite, (Mr. Wilberforce,) and I believe by others, that we were not to meet for discussion, but merely to receive the Queen's answer. As we are to enter upon this subject on Monday, and as it may, perhaps, be necessary that the public should see the whole extent of this painful subject, I do hope that it will not be expected of me now to say one word more than an lead to a premature discussion. But there is a decline answering the honorable and gallant

General's question at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) Mr. M. A. Taylor insisted that this question ought to be answered. Sir R. Wilson did not wish to provoke discussion, but he felt it necessary to ask the noble lord if the adjourned debate on the king's message would be resumed on Monday, or if it was intended by ministers to insist on the appointment of a secret committee? He asked for the purpose of obtaining information for his constituents, who were anxious to seize the opportunity, if any should offer, to express their objections to that mode of proceeding, by way of petition to the house. Lord Castlereagh declined giving any answer to any further question. After a few words from Mr. R. Martin, the question of adjournment was put, and the ayes being rather more powerful than the noes, the house adjourned.

THE QUEEN.

The deputation of the house of commons arrived at her majesty's residence in Portman-st., about ten minutes past one o'clock on Saturday last. Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Stuart Wortley were in the first chariot. Immediately after they made their appearance, a tremendous hooting, hissing and groaning commenced among the people assembled in front of the house, which was continued as the carriages of Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland and Mr. Bankes drove up to the door. The members alighted without any interruption, and immediately went into the house.—They were dressed in full court dresses, and appeared quite unaffected by the uncourteous greetings of the assemblage, who continued hooting and groaning long after they had gone into the house; intermingling cries of "Turn them out!" "No Wilberforce!" "No Address!" Her majesty received them in the drawing-room, where she was attended by Lady Anne Hamilton, and by Messrs. Brougham and Denman on her right side and left side, in their full bottomed wigs and silk gowns. The members of the deputation were severally introduced to her majesty by Mr. Brougham, and had the honor of kissing her majesty's hand. Mr. Wilberforce then read the resolutions; after which Mr. Brougham, by the Queen's command, read her answer; and the deputation bowing respectfully, retired from the room. They returned to their carriages in the same order, and were similarly greeted by the mob, some persons following them for a considerable distance with hootings and groans. Messrs. Brougham and Denman, and Mr. Williams, departed very shortly after in Mr. D's carriage. When they appeared at the door, there was a cry of "Bravo, Denman! Three cheers for the Queen's champion!" And three cheers were given by the whole multitude. In a few moments there was huzzaing, and cries of "the Queen, the Queen!"—Her majesty, obeying the call, appeared on the balcony; and, we need scarcely state, was received with the liveliest enthusiasm. Shouts of "Long live the Queen! God bless you!" continued for several minutes. Her majesty was dressed in a robe of black satin, richly embroidered, and wore on her head a bandeau of laurel leaves, studded with emeralds, and surmounted with a superb plume of feathers. Her majesty looked extremely well.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

By the mail which arrived this morning, we have received some German papers. Their contents principally relate to the formidable preparations making by Ali Pacha, to resist the forces of the Porte: these details are dated Corfu, May 20; the former is posted between Joannini and Prevesa, and a rencounter is daily expected to take place. It is said that the Porte wishes to seize upon his immense treasures, in value above two hundred millions.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

We this morning received the French papers of Friday and Saturday. The accounts from Madrid, in the French Journals, are to the 14th inst. Masonic societies are forming in every part of Spain. The minister of the interior is closely occupied on the subject of public instruction. A professorship of political economy has been established in the new Athenæum at Madrid. About forty of the new Cortes, who are in the capital, meet in each others houses to discuss the affairs of the nation.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

It does not appear that the tranquility of Paris has been again interrupted, but in some other quarters the papers record disturbances in the following paragraphs:

"Some misled young men at Brest, have manifested a disposition to excite in that port scenes similar to those which have recently disgraced this metropolis: but at Brest, as at Paris, the loyalty of the garrison led to their prompt dispersion.

"Intelligence from Caen, dated the 13th inst. states... On the 9th inst. several young men paraded the Rue des Carrieres de St. Julien. They stopped opposite the residence of M. Desperrots, captain of a frigate; two of them approached the door, at which the servants were standing, and exclaimed, "The Charter for ever!" The servants replied by crying "Long live the King!" On which they shouted "Long live the Emperor... Down with Louis XVIII." and other expressions too atrocious for repetition.

"Letters from Rennes, of the 14th June, state, that the tranquility of that city, which had for a moment been disturbed, was entirely re-established."

FROM RUSSIA.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 7.

Capt. Smith, of the Solon, left Cronstadt on the 8th of June, and has brought dispatches for government from the American minister at St. Petersburg, who was about to embark for home.—A Russian squadron of five sail of the line, and some smaller vessels, fitting out at Cronstadt,

had hauled out from the Mole, another fleet was fitting out at Archangel, but their destination was not known. There was no political news. Captain S. was at St. Petersburg the latter part of May, and witnessed a review of 40,000 fine troops, by the Emperor Alexander.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ships Nimrod and Comet, arrived at Havre from this port, carried out the news of the passage of the bill laying a tonnage duty on French vessels. In the French Chambers, on the 23d of June, "M. Cassimer Perrier announced the receipt of intelligence, which seemed to obtain credit, that the United States had just imposed a tonnage duty of 100 francs per ton on the entry of French vessels in the ports of the republic. M. De Villele doubted the truth of this statement, which the minister for foreign affairs said was not officially confirmed; but it was declared that such a tax, if imposed on French shipping, would amount to a positive prohibition of commerce with North-America."

And, on the 24th, we find "Mr. GALLATIN, the American Ambassador at Paris, had a long conference with M. Pasquier, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs."

FROM HAVRE.

The following is an extract from a letter dated June 23, received via Liverpool:

"The Nimrod got into dock the 20th inst. and brought the first news of the passage of the bill laying a tonnage duty on French vessels. The intelligence has caused a very great sensation here. The chamber of commerce despatched a messenger last night to the king, recommending him to lay a duty of 100 francs per ton on American vessels, and to prohibit the introduction of American cotton into France in any way."

Domestic.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 2.—It would seem by the

following article from the Boston Patriot, that the invention of the Torpedo, by the late Robert Fulton, to destroy enemies' ships in time of war, is about to be made use of for another valuable purpose, viz. blowing up whales.

"Torpedoes.—It was hardly to have been expected, that these destructive engines should have been adopted in the prosecution of one of the most thriving branches of business in which navigation is now employed. Yet, we are informed, that a vessel has recently been fitted at New-Bedford, bound on a whaling cruise, with an apparatus on board, for the purpose of taking whales by blowing them up. Torpedoes, of arrow form, are thrown from a gun on board the vessel, which are calculated to sink into the body of the whale, and there explode. As the experiment has not yet been fully tested, we think its success, to say the least, is problematical."

Peter Brakeman, who was executed at Newtown, Sussex county, (N. J.) on the 30th June last, for the murder of Francis E. Nichols, confessed a short time previous to his execution, that he murdered a young man in Harrisburgh, (Penn.) in 1814; which the Harrisburgh paper says, must have been Isaac Willis, who was found murdered in his store on the 26th of April, 1814. The following is Brakeman's declaration.—N. Y. Gaz.

"When I was in the army, and after I had enlisted with Capt. John Baldy, at Eaton, I was sent as first sergeant to Harrisburgh, (Penn.) for the purpose of recruiting soldiers. While at that place, I entered a store at night; I found a young man in it, in a bed and asleep; the man awoke, and a scuffle ensued; the man struck me with a sword, and gave me a severe wound on the left side of the neck, of which this is the scar, (pointing to the scar on his neck.) I thought at the time that this wound was mortal, as it bled very much—but I was determined to murder him. I then closed in with him, threw him, and cut his throat with a large jack knife I had taken with me for that purpose. After this, I robbed him of \$125. I then went and buried all the clothes I had on at that time, and put on others, fearing that I might be suspected of the murder, as my clothes were all bloody. I had to wear 3 or 4 handkerchiefs round my neck to hide the wound made by the sword."

SAG-HARBOR, AUG. 5.

Sea Serpent.—Capt. Payne, of the sloop Hampton, of this port, his passengers and crew, saw this uncouth monster, on Sunday the 15th July, off the Harding Rocks, in Boston Bay. The monster swam around the sloop two or three times; so that the people on board had a complete view of him. He appeared to be between fifty and sixty feet long. The bunches on his back were about twenty in number, and about the size of nine or ten gallon kegs, and about two feet apart. In his movements he was uncommonly swift.

NEW-HAVEN, AUGUST 5.

A Sea Lawyer Caught.—A few days since, whilst some persons from North Haven were clammings on Crane's bar in this harbor, standing where the water was 3 or 4 feet deep, one of the company espied a Shark making slowly towards them; intending, no doubt, to attack without giving notice. The man gave warning, and they all sprang into their boat. The officer of the deep played furiously round the boat, as if determined, for want of property, to take the body of some one. The Shark was finally secured with a clam rake by one of the fins, and soon dispatched. It was 2 feet in length, and weighed 140 lbs.

A Shark was also taken yesterday morning by Mr. Bakewell, near Tomlinson's Bridge, measuring more than seven feet.

America and France.—The most interesting feature, to us, of the late news from Europe, is the excitement produced in France by the passage of an act imposing new tonnage duties on French vessels. From the friendly feeling of this country to France, that act was passed reluctantly, and will be cheerfully suspended, according to the provision it contains authorizing that course, when the government of France shall think fit to reciprocate with us the liberality of our Commercial Regulations. The measure seems to have produced there as much sensation as if it had been unexpected. But what else could they have looked for? Our Minister to that country had been long enough entreating them to listen to reason, and long enough put off with evasive answers. The subjoined extract of a letter from him to the Secretary of State, communicated to Congress at the last session, shews the ground on which our law was passed, and it is presumed, in the end, France will not disdain to be as wise as England, and, by a relaxation of her system, avail herself of the opportunity, now offered to her, of placing herself in our ports on the footing of the most favored nations.—Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Jan. 20, 1820.

"I have now the honor to enclose the copy of Mr. Pasquier's long promised answer on the subject of our commercial relations, which was not received till after I had enclosed my last despatch to you. I am confirmed in the opinion, that nothing will be done here until we shall have done justice to ourselves by our own measures. The ministry is, I think, well disposed; but they will not act in opposition to the remonstrances of the shipping interest, and of the chambers of commerce, which have been consulted. That of Paris is averse to our proposals. Indeed Mr. Pasquier informed me, that that of Bordeaux alone had given an opinion favorable to them."

Beat this, if you can.—There has been fatted and killed in the town of Brooklyn, Connecticut, the past season, Eleven Hundred and Thirty Hogs, about one half of which were under one year old, weighing Three Hundred and Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven Pounds. The average weight was two hundred seventy one and a half pounds. The largest hog weighed seven hundred and thirty-seven pounds. Two hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-four pounds have been sold. Two persons fatted and killed thirty thousand four hundred and ninety pounds. The above hogs consumed, in fattening, at least 20,000 bushels of grain. They were worth, at the time they were killed, more than 20,000 dollars.

A large quantity of cheese, butter and grain, has also been exported from the town—thus creating a revenue of at least 40,000 dollars. If every town would equal this in their produce, we should hear no more of the cry "hard times."

The town [township] of Brooklyn contains not to exceed 17,000 acres of land, 1200 inhabitants, and 155 dwelling houses.—Indep't. Observer.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Burckhardt, in his travels in Africa, gives an interesting account of the Valley of G'won, which lies south of, and about sixteen miles distant from, the extremity of the Dead Sea. Its name is changed into that of Araba, and it runs in almost a straight line, declining somewhat to the west as far as Akaba, at the extremity of the eastern branch of the Red Sea. The existence of this valley seems to have been unknown to ancient as well as modern geographers, although it is a very remarkable feature of the geography of Syria, and Petra, and is still more interesting for its productions. In this valley, this excellent and lamented traveller says, MANNA is still found; it drops from the sprigs of several trees, but principally from the Gharrab; it is collected by the Arabs, who make cakes of it, which they eat with butter. They call it Assal Beyrouk. "It is probable, (says Mr. B.) that the trade between Jerusalem and the Red Sea, was carried on through this valley. The caravan, loaded at Eziongeber, with the treasures of Ophir, might, after a march of six or seven days, deposit its load in the warehouses of Solomon." This valley deserves to be thoroughly known; its examination will lead to many interesting discoveries, and would be one of the most important objects of the Palestine traveller. It is very interesting for its antiquities, and the remains of an ancient city, which Mr. Burckhardt conjectured to be Petra, the capital of Arabia-Petra, a place which is believed no European traveller ever visited.—In the red sand-stone, of which the valley is composed, are upwards of two hundred and fifty sepulchres, entirely cut out of the rock, the greater part of them with Grecian ornaments. There is a Mausoleum in the shape of a temple, of colossal dimensions, likewise cut out of the rock, with all its apartments, its vestibule, peristyle, &c.—It is a most beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture, and in perfect preservation. There are other Mausolea, with obelisks, apparently in the Egyptian style; a whole amphitheatre cut out of the rock, with the remains of a palace, and several temples. Upon the summit of the mountain which closes the narrow valley on its western side, is the tomb of Haroun, (Aaron, brother of Moses.) It is held in great veneration by the Arabs. [If I recollect right, (says Mr. B.) there is a passage in Eusebius, in which he says, that the tomb of Aaron was situated near Petra.]

Agriculture.—A farmer in Roxbury, near Boston, has cut and cured six tons of Herd's grass hay, from one acre and a quarter of ground.