

the address of the common liall, which was read to her majesty.

Her majesty then returned the following answer: "It is with peculiar satisfaction, and with most cordial thanks, that I receive this loyal and affectionate address from the lord mayor, aldermen and livery of the city of London, whose manly support of my cause on a former occasion has never ceased to live in my grateful remembrance. No words can give utterance to the agonies of my heart, occasioned by these losses on which you offer me your kind condolence, and which admit of no reparation this side the grave; but in the many and deep sorrows and afflictions with which it has pleased Providence to visit me, I have derived unspeakable consolation from the zealous and constant attachment of this warm-hearted, just and generous people; to live at home with and cherish whom, will be the chief happiness of the remainder of my days. The indignation which a long series of persecutions, plots, and conspiracies, carried on against my peace, honor and life, so well calculated to excite, it shall be my endeavor to suppress; and while I steadily pursue the means necessary to the full possession of all my rights, privileges and dignities, I would fain bury past injuries and insults in total oblivion.

"Conscious of my innocence, disdaining the threats intended to awe me, knowing that it was to BRITAIN I was coming, it required no extraordinary degree of courage to place me in the face of my accusers. To have acted upon this, or upon any other occasion, a pusillanimous part, would ill become a Daughter of the House of Brunswick, and the Queen of a nation famed for its valor in all ages, and whose gallant soldiers and sailors have so recently been crowned with laurels in every part of the globe." This answer her majesty delivered in the most feeling manner, and it made the deepest impression on the hearers.

At one o'clock on Tuesday, the Westminster meeting was held in Covent Garden, for the purpose of considering the propriety of voting an address to her majesty. The high bailiff was in the chair, supported by Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Hobhouse, and several other public characters. An address, expressive of their opinions, was then agreed to, to be presented by Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JULY 3.

The marquis of Lansdown brought up the report of the committee upon foreign trade, but did not enlarge upon any of the results to which the inquiries of the committee had led, or upon any specific plan that was to be recommended. The noble marquis, in general terms, adverted to the great importance of the various subjects comprised in the report, and expressed the anxious wish of the committee, that some measure, as far as any measure was practicable, should be founded upon their report. He mentioned, particularly, certain alterations and arrangements respecting duties which appeared necessary for giving consistency and effect to existing measures. The report was ordered to be printed.

The earl of Harrowby presented the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the charges against her majesty, which was as follows: "that the committee have examined with all the attention due to so important a subject, the various documents laid before them, and they find that those documents contain allegations, supported by the concurrent testimony of persons in various situations of life, residing in various parts of Europe, deeply affecting the honor of the Queen, and charging her majesty with an adulterous intercourse with a foreigner in her majesty's service—and attributing to her majesty a continued series of conduct highly unbecoming her majesty's situation and character, and of the most licentious description. The committee have so deeply felt that the character and honor of the crown, as well as the moral feelings of the country, are involved, that they are of opinion, that it is indispensable that this matter should become the subject of a solemn inquiry, the necessity of which they most deeply deplore." The earl of Liverpool rose to give notice, that he should to-morrow present a bill to the house, in consequence of the report of their lordships' committee. He would not then enter into the details of the measures to be proposed to the house; but he was persuaded that their lordships were disposed to consult the convenience of the illustrious person concerned, as to the time to be allowed for the collection of evidence. Earl Grey said, he had stated it on a former occasion, and he would now repeat it, that his only wish was for strict and impartial justice; but in stating that, he must also repeat his objection to the proposed course of proceeding, and protest against the injustice of it—a proceeding which would not even meet the object of the accuser. His great objection was, that the charges were not brought forward by the responsible ministers of the crown, but by a committee of that house which must eventually sit in judgment upon her majesty's conduct. The charge was that of an adulterous connexion with a menial servant! A charge more abhorrent to every one in that house or the nation, could not be brought forward.—That charge called imperiously for inquiry the moment it was known to exist, in order to protect the honor and dignity of the crown. But by whom was that charge told, but by the ministers, who were themselves willing to continue her majesty in her dignity as queen; to allow her a pension, and to instruct their ministers at foreign courts to enable her to be received there, provided she would live abroad in the state which had been described in the report.

He had heard that report with feelings of dismay and horror, and in the same degree he feared the consequence of such a proceeding. When

should be said to ministers, who were in possession of the only proofs on which the charges rested, and yet had slept upon them for a year, and had never taken measures to bring them before the public, until the Queen had come boldly to meet those charges, which now kept the public mind agitated in the extreme, without proper proof or inquiry? Ministers appeared to him to have compromised the honor and dignity of the crown, and the peace of the country, by the course they had adopted. It had been said that her majesty should have time given to prepare her defence; but in his opinion, nothing could be worse than promulgating such opinions of her conduct so long before the possibility of her rebutting the accusations, and upon the authority of that house. How was her majesty to know what witnesses she was to bring over? The name of that menial servant was not even mentioned; and it must be three months at least before she could enter on her defence. He trusted that a distinct list of the charges, the times and the witnesses, would be furnished to her; that, at least, justice required—and he concluded by protesting against the proposed course of proceeding. Lord Harrowby said, if any injustice had been done to the Queen, the house was at least an accomplice in such injustice. He would assure the house, had it been possible, by allowing her majesty to remain in this country, to preserve the public peace, no sacrifice would have been too great. Lord Carnarvan expressed his astonishment at the intention of ministers to shorten the duration of parliament, while matter of such deep interest was pending, in order to celebrate a coronation. He called upon ministers to postpone this solemn rite. Lord Darnley also recommended a postponement of the coronation. Earl Grey said, that if the charge was as now, of a long adulterous intercourse, it admitted of no compromise for the honor of the nation. It was not a question of family differences; it was a matter dishonorable to the Queen—disgraceful to herself, and destructive of the best interests of the country! The noble lord had said, that the wish was that her majesty should live abroad in comfort—in comfort! no—but it was intended to give her 50,000 pounds a year, in order to enable her to carry on the alleged adulterous intercourse abroad.

The earl of Liverpool denied that ministers had ever represented these matters as mere family differences. Assuming the evidence on which the report was made to be true, it was fit, upon every principle of public expediency, that she should be induced, if possible, not to come to this country. This was desirable on account of the situation of the parties—the safety and tranquility of the country! It was the duty of a statesman to look at all this, and it was proper that ministers should endeavor to avoid all this; and they had done so; but the ulterior conduct had been forced upon them by her return—and if they had not adopted that conduct, the public morals must have been endangered. Lord Holland declared that he could not see the distinction between her majesty's being abroad or in this country, with respect to the propriety of inquiry. He knew not how their lordships could reconcile to their minds the extravagant offer of 50,000*l.* to her majesty before her arrival in England. With respect to the coronation, it would be decent and proper that the pageantry and rejoicing of such a celebration should be postponed.

POSTSCRIPT.

[From the London papers of Thursday evening.]

THE QUEEN.

In the house of lords yesterday, a deal of routine business was transacted. Lord Dacre presented the following petition from her majesty: "*Caroline Regina*: The Queen observing the most extraordinary report made in the house of lords by the secret committee, and now lying on the table, represents to the house, that she is at this moment prepared to defend herself against it, as far as she can understand its import. The Queen also states, that there are various matters touching the same, which it is absolutely necessary, with a view to her future defence, to have stated in the present state of the proceeding.—The Queen therefore prays that she may be heard by her counsel touching such matters."—Lord Dacre then urged the propriety of counsel being heard on behalf of the Queen, and said that if the petition was agreed to, he should vote that counsel be called in. Lord Liverpool stated, that after he had obtained leave to bring in the bill, he should move that a copy be presented to the Queen, and then the petition might be regularly taken into consideration. The petition was strongly supported by lord Grey, and other noblemen on the side of the opposition, but the motion of lord Dacre, that counsel be heard, was negatived without a division.

The earl of Liverpool then rose to submit to their lordships the bill of which he had given notice. In doing so, he was convinced he would best consult his own feelings, as well as those of their lordships, by abstaining at the present moment from entering into any detail of the important matter to which this bill had reference. The preamble would speak for itself, and develop the charge; the allegations of which it would be the duty of those officially employed on the occasion to prove by evidence before their lordships. He had, on a former night, argued the propriety of instituting an impeachment, rather than a bill like the present; but he was still of opinion, that when a doubt was cast upon the legality of such proceeding in this particular case, on account of the circumstances of the criminality not being such as could be established in the manner required by the common law, there was no course which their lordships could suitably adopt, except a bill of pains and penalties.—The consideration then rose, in which house of parliament ought the proceeding to originate?

Under all the circumstances of the case, he thought it advisable the bill should be introduced before their lordships, as their judicial habits and forms would enable them to proceed more effectually in the progress of the distressing inquiry. (Hear, hear.) As to the bill which he meant to introduce, the preamble would state, with as much particularity as the nature of the offence admitted, the specific charge. It would then, proceeding on the assumption that that charge were substantiated before their lordships in evidence, go to deprive her majesty of her rank and title as Queen, and conclude with dissolving her marriage with the king. There were no penal consequences over and above what he had mentioned included in this bill.—With the exception of the degradation of the Queen from her rank, and the dissolution of the marriage, should the alleged crime be substantiated against her, it was not intended to bear more severely on the individual than the case actually called for. The charges contained in the preamble were then to be gone into, and if the house should be assured by the evidence of the correctness of these charges, their lordships would go on to the second reading. He trusted that their lordships would discharge their duty as they had done on every other occasion wherein they had been called to exercise their judicial character, so as to secure, as they well deserved, the respect and confidence of the country. He would then propose that the bill should be read a first time; after which he would move, most respectfully, that copies of the bill, when printed, should be delivered to her majesty the Queen. Then their lordships would be able to postpone the second reading until the Queen should be consulted as to the period in which she would prefer that the bill should proceed. It was a matter of indifference to him.—If she wished it, the second reading might be delayed, as well as intermediate proceedings, until her majesty's counsel were ready to go into her defence; otherwise, if it was her wish to proceed forthwith, it would be for their lordships to fix an early day. He would propose that day fortnight. In the mean time, he would propose next Friday or Monday for further proceedings of an intermediate nature. Their lordships had a painful and distressing duty to discharge; since his majesty had intrusted the administration of the executive government to his present servants, he [lord Liverpool] had not been called on to perform any duty so painful and distressing to his own mind and feelings. Their lordships must endeavor, notwithstanding, to discharge that duty with firmness and resolution, but with the utmost possible lenity and mildness to the illustrious accused at the same time. If the charges which were to be advanced should, after being proved, fail to convince their lordships of the necessity for proceeding with this measure, it would not be only the impunity of guilt, but the triumph of guilt. They had a straight forward course to pursue, from which they were not to be deterred—they ought not to be driven, by the effects of prejudice or popular clamor. He then moved that a bill of pains and penalties for depriving Caroline, Queen of England, of her rights, privileges, and prerogatives, should be read a first time. The bill, of which the following is a literal copy, was then read by the clerk:

"Whereas, in the year 1814, her majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then princess of Wales and queen consort of this realm, being at Milan in Italy, engaged in her service, in a menial situation, one Bartolomeo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomeo Bergami, a foreigner of low station, who had before served in a similar capacity:

"And whereas, after the said Bartolomeo Pergami otherwise Bartolomeo Bergami, had so entered the service of her royal highness the said princess of Wales, a most unbecoming and disgusting intimacy commenced between her royal highness and the said Bartolomeo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomeo Bergami:

"And whereas her royal highness not only advanced the said Bartolomeo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomeo Bergami, to a high situation in her royal highness's household, and received him into her service, and that in high and confidential situations about her royal highness's person, but bestowed upon him other great and extraordinary marks of favor and distinction, obtained for him orders of knighthood and titles of honor, and conferred upon him a pretended order of knighthood, which her royal highness had taken upon herself to institute without any just or lawful authority:

"And whereas her said royal highness, whilst the said Bartolomeo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomeo Bergami, was in her said service, further unbecomingly of her exalted rank and station, and of her duty to your majesty, and wholly regardless of her own honor and character, conducted herself towards the said Bartolomeo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomeo Bergami, and in other respects both public and private, in the various places and countries which her royal highness visited, with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom, and carried on a licentious, disgraceful, and adulterous intercourse with the said Bartolomeo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomeo Bergami, which continued for a long period of time during her royal highness's residence abroad, by which conduct of her said royal highness, great scandal and dishonor have been brought upon your majesty's family and this kingdom.—Therefore, to manifest our deep sense of such scandalous, disgraceful, and vicious conduct on the part of her said majesty, by which she has violated the duty she owed to your majesty and has rendered herself unworthy of the exalted rank and station of queen consort of this realm, and to evince our just regard for the dignity of the crown and the honor of this nation, we, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in parliament assembled, do hereby intreat your majesty that it may be enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in this house assembled, and by the authority of the same, that her said majesty Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, from and after the passing of this act, shall be and is hereby deprived of the title of queen, and of all the prerogatives, rights, privileges, and exemptions appertaining to her as queen consort of this realm; and that her said majesty shall, from and after the passing of this act, for ever be disabled and rendered incapable of using, exercising and enjoying the same, or any of them; and that the marriage between his majesty and the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth be, and the same is hereby from henceforth forever wholly dissolved, annulled and made void to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever."

printed, and copies of it delivered to the Queen. Earl Grey wished to know if any other sort of communication were to be made to the Queen? He put it to the noble lord whether the same information ought not to accompany the bill, to point out to her majesty the particular occasions and circumstances which were alluded to. He wished to know also if a list of witnesses were to be given to her legal advisers. The Earl of Liverpool thought that it would be time enough on the second reading to discuss the matters referred to. As to giving the accused a list of witnesses, it was wholly unprecedented in parliamentary proceedings, whether of impeachment, or on a bill of pains and penalties, and never was allowed even in criminal judicature, except in the single case of high treason. Her majesty would be allowed her choice, as to whether the accusation should be proceeded in, or he staid, in the first place, until the defence was ready. Lord Dacre felt it necessary to move that the counsel should now be heard on behalf of the queen, that they might be enabled to state those weighty circumstances alluded to in the petition. He did so on information received very recently. He moved that the counsel should be called in. Lord Liverpool thought it would be better to put it off till to-morrow, when it could be done without any irregularity, and at which time he would not attempt to oppose it.—After some other general observations by Earl Grey, Lord Liverpool, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Holland, the bill was read a first time, and copies were ordered to be delivered forthwith to the Queen by a gentleman-usher of the black rod, to the Queen's attorney and solicitor general, and to the King's attorney general.

In the house of commons, Lord CASTLERAGH moved for the appointment of a committee to examine the journals of the house of lords, in order to ascertain whether any and what proceedings had taken place in that house with respect to her majesty, and to report their opinion thereupon to the house. The motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed accordingly. The noble lord then said, that he had submitted this motion with the view which it implied; and if, from the report of the committee, it should appear that the other house had instituted any proceedings, he should then consider whether, pending that proceeding, the notice of a motion which he had given for to-morrow should not be dropped, and also whether he should not to-morrow move the reading of the order for taking his majesty's message into consideration on Friday, with a view of moving the postponement of that order until some future day. This postponement he should feel to be proper, in order that the house might wait the result of the proceedings in the house of lords, still reserving to itself the right of taking his majesty's message into consideration. If that should be thought necessary. But until the result of the proceedings of the lords should be made known, he submitted that it would be very inconvenient to adopt any measure. Sir E. M. RIDLEY expressed his hope that the house would not agree to the course proposed by the noble lord, declaring that if no other member would take the sense of the house upon the subject, he should himself feel it his duty to do so.

DESPERATE RIOT.

GLASGOW, June 29.—Last night an alarming affray commenced in the salt market, between a party of the 13th regiment of the foot on the one hand, and the police and the inhabitants on the other, which, for the time it lasted, had the most dreadful appearance; more so, perhaps, than was ever witnessed in the streets of this city. It began between seven and eight o'clock, and it is said to have thus originated. About a dozen of the soldiers walking by the salt market, were hooted and howled at by a number of blackguard young fellows, when the soldiers, in their defence drew their bayonets. The police in the mean time arrived, but such was the terrific appearance of the soldiers, that no one dared to approach them. One of them, however, having separated from his companions, was made a prisoner, and, after a severe struggle, carried to the police office. The rest of the party had by this time reached the Cross, and had complete possession of the Troon gate to the end of the Exchange, the inhabitants flying by the back of the Tontine and through every opening where they could find access. The crowd soon considerably augmented, and stones were flying at the soldiers from all quarters and some of the more daring rushed in upon them and attempted to wrest the bayonets from their hands; in one or two cases this succeeded, but the soldiers keeping so well together, those who attempted it, in general paid for their temerity, as they were often knocked down and severely struck with the sides of their bayonets. A sort of running skirmish continued, for about half an hour, the police in large bodies repeatedly rushed in upon them, though with little effect. The whole of this took place nearly opposite the Tontine; the soldiers often turning as if inclined to go by the Gallowgate to the barracks. At last a large stone struck one of them, and brought him down at the north-east corner of the Cross, where he lay in a state of insensibility for some time. The soldiers were at length overpowered, and sixteen of them carried to the police office; when peace was restored. All the sixteen soldiers sent to the police office were more or less hurt, and two of them were carried to the military hospital. Some of the police officers and patrolers are also hurt: A civil and military inquiry is now going on. It is said that one of the soldiers is dead.

The Glasgow Chronicle says,—On the soldiers being put into the hall at the police office, they seized a poker and the forms, and proceeded to force the doors and smash the windows. Just as they had forced some panels from the door of the constables' room, one of their officers entered and expostulated with them, when one of the infuriated madmen made such a rush at him with the poker, that the point of it entered the wood work of the door. The gentleman seized the poker, and wrenched it from the ruffian's grasp; he then entered and again addressed them, and while he was speaking one fellow lifted a form and broke two windows. The officer then left them, and they forced the constables' room, after every thing had been removed from them of a defensive kind. A desperate battle now ensued, and they were, after a hard fought battle, beat back. Nineteen of the 13th were secured, and taken to the police office, from whence two of them were carried to the hospital at the garriem, where the operation of trepan was performed on one of them this morning. In all there are six of the soldiery so badly wounded, that it will be necessary for them all to be taken to the hospital; at present there are four in it. Of the patrolers there are ten wounded, principally about the head, and many of them bayonet wounds. One man dressed as a mason, had a bayonet wound in the guard of his arm; and report says that several of the inhabitants have been wounded. During the fight and smashing of the windows in the hall of the police office, a number of men belonging to the Bell-street Flesh market formed themselves into a body, to prevent their escape.

The Secretary of War left Washington on the 15th of