

Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 30.

The December Packet Ship *Amity*, Capt. MAXWELL, arrived in the bay yesterday, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of the month. Capt. M. and the passengers got up to town last evening, with the letter bag. The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received the London papers to the evening of the 29th November. They furnish considerable interesting intelligence, but we have only time to give the extracts which follow:

LONDON, NOV. 23.

The House of Lords met this day pursuant to adjournment, and the commission for proroguing Parliament to the 24th January was then read. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Bathurst and Liverpool.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In consequence of the order for a call of the House this day, and by the interest excited by the expected communication of her Majesty, the Members began at an early hour, to assemble in considerable numbers.

At one o'clock, the whole of her Majesty's Counsel who were Members except Mr. Brougham, who was detained professionally, in the Court of King's Bench, were in their places, besides nearly one hundred other Members chiefly of the opposition party.

The Speaker, was, however, looked for in vain. It was understood that Lord Castlereagh had been closetted with his Lordship for a considerable part of the forenoon.

Mr. Denman rose at two o'clock, and said: "Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a message which I am commanded by her Majesty the Queen to present to this House." (Loud cries of hear! hear!)

At this moment (a minute past two o'clock) Mr. Quarne, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, tapped at the door, and immediately entered. This interruption caused great uproar. About fifty members rose in their seats, and the general cry was "Mr. Denman, Mr. Denman!" "Withdraw, withdraw!" but the noise was so great that the gentleman in vain attempted to be heard; and, in the midst of the tumult, Mr. Quarne proceeded thus, although it was impossible for him to be heard by the chair—"Mr. Speaker the Lord Commissioners, appointed by virtue of his Majesty's commission, command the immediate attendance of this Honorable House, in the House of Peers."

Mr. Tierney rose, and observed that not one word of what had fallen from the Deputy Usher had been heard; and how, then, did the Speaker know what was the Message, or whether he was wanted at all in the other house? (Loud cheering, intermingled with cries of "order" from the Treasury Bench.)

The Speaker then rose, the uproar still continuing, and Mr. Bennet exclaiming with a loud voice: "This is a scandal to the country!"

Cries of "Shame, Shame!" were reiterated on all sides, the utmost indignation, was manifested by a number of members who found her Majesty's message thus treated.

The Speaker instantly quitted his chair, followed by Lord Castlereagh and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to obey the summons of the Peers.

The utmost confusion prevailed at this moment; and it would be vain to attempt to describe the tumult which took place in the body of the House. The loudest and the most indignant cries of "Shame!" were reiterated throughout the House; and the Speaker, followed by his Majesty's Ministers and several other members, advanced towards the door, on his way to the Lords, in the midst of the most disconcerting uproar.

Mr. Denman during this confusion, remained on his legs—holding in his hand her Majesty's message. He was surrounded by the most distinguished members of the Opposition, who, as well as many independent members who generally vote on the other side, seemed utterly astonished at what had occurred.

At five minutes past 2 o'clock, the Speaker reached the lobby of the House of Peers.

After being absent about ten minutes, the Speaker returned, accompanied by the few members with whom he retired, and, being surrounded by the members present, he communicated to them that the House had been to the House of Peers, where the Lords Commissioners by virtue of his Majesty's commission, had prorogued Parliament to the 24th of January next.

The members retired, and the strangers collected in the lobbies and avenues leading to the House dispersed.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the message which Mr. Denman was in the act of delivering at the moment he was interrupted:

"CAROLINE, R.

"The Queen thinks it proper to inform the House of Commons that she has received a communication from the King's Ministers, plainly intimating an intention to prorogue the Parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new session may be holden. This offer the Queen has had no hesitation in refusing. When the late extraordinary proceedings were pending, it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation: but she naturally expected that the failure of that unparalleled attempt to degrade the Royal Family, would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measure to the wisdom of Parliament; and she has felt that she could no longer with propriety receive from the Ministers what she is well assured the liberality of the House of Commons would have granted, as alike essential to the dignity of the throne, and demanded by the plainest principles of justice.—If the Queen is to understand that new proceedings are meditated against her, she throws herself with unabated confidence on the representatives of the people, fully relying on their justice and wisdom, to take effectual steps to protect her from the farther vexation of unnecessary delay, and to provide that those unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close."

It is the more extraordinary that this message was not received, as Mr. Brougham had apprised both the Speaker and Lord Castlereagh that such a message was to be brought down.

Though the House of Commons, as is well known, usually meets about a quarter before four, yet the hour fixed in every adjournment is ten.

MINISTERS.

NOVEMBER 29.

Lord Grenville has declared to the King that he could form no party of friends in either House that could strengthen the remnant of the present administration, if left by the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Harrowby and Mr. Canning, who have all tendered their resignations. It is said that the King has sent for Lord Spencer, to consult with him on the formation of a new administration.

The Brussels papers contain some communication from Vienna, respecting continental affairs. It is not pretended that the precise determination of the Allied Powers, as settled in the Congress of Tropan, are yet known. It is, however, acknowledged, that Austria in conjunction with Russia and Prussia, will occupy the kingdom of Naples with military force. The immediate co-operation of England in this nefarious scheme is not anticipated. The English fleet in the gulph of Naples is stationed there for observation, and for the purpose of protecting the Royal Family.

The continued absence of the King of Spain from his capital, and some unconstitutional appointments, by the sign manual only, gave rise to very general suspicion, that some treachery was meditated by Ferdinand against the people. An address of the municipal authorities was therefore published, on the 18th ult. which has determined the monarch to return to Madrid. The alarm spread through the provinces, and the militia is every where organizing to protect the constitution.

The Hamburg papers mention an attempt to revolutionize the Danish Monarchy. It is said, that it had been long in preparation, but was frustrated on the eve of its execution, by the vigilance of the police.

Mention is again made of the discontent of the Russian soldiery, and the fact seems to be, that a regiment of young noblemen had taken a dislike to their Colonel, and had become impatient of the strictness of discipline.

LISBON.

It is stated in letters which have arrived through France, that Capt. Watkins, of the Brazil packet, was arrested on his arrival at Lisbon, and his mails seized and searched. No contraband articles being found, the Capt. was released.—The packet was again to sail for Brussels on the 6th Nov. with the Comte de Palmelia—but no private letters were suffered to go with her. The elections for the Cortes of Portugal were concluded in the same manner as in Spain, and the deputies are to meet in January.—The loans of 4,000,000 is nearly completed. Upwards of 20,000 troops are quartered upon the inhabitants, which causes much complaint. Robberies are frequent, and the public mind is still very unsettled.

PARIS, NOV. 22.

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 14th inst. says "The English have taken possession of two Portuguese vessels at the mouth of the Tagus, and war between Portugal and England, may be daily expected.—*Gazette de France.*"

Letters from Madrid of the 14th announce that new troubles had broke out in Valencia: the pillar of the constitution had been insulted; and subsequently a popular movement took place

against the Archbishop, and the troops were called out to protect him from the fury of the multitude. The head of Gen. Elio was demanded, and he could with difficulty succeed in calming the commotion.—*Courier Francais.*

VIENNA, NOV. 12.

The political thermometer now decidedly indicates war against Naples.—The military Council of State yesterday despatched orders to several regiments of infantry in garrison at different places to march for Italy. The reinforcements for the army of Italy, sent off within these few days, amount to 20,000 men. Colonel Augustin chief of the corps of artificers, who made the horrid discovery of rendering the congreve rockets still more destructive, is on his march to Italy. Baron Frimont, General of the cavalry, is still mentioned as Commander in chief of the army in Italy.

HAMBURG, NOV. 21.

The post from Copenhagen has this moment arrived. There have been a great number of arrests in that capital, and among others, several persons of great consequence. Their object appears to have been that of obtaining a new constitution, and a representative government. Some lives have been lost when the instigators were arrested by the police; but as the feeling in general throughout Copenhagen and the whole of Denmark is in favor of a new constitution—no doubt is entertained, but that it will ultimately be granted to the people.

In Russia, also it would seem that the people are by no means satisfied with the existing state of things. The letters from Petersburg, most probably from motives of prudence, are written in a guarded manner, and say but little as to the real state of things. The latest advices are received by a vessel arrived at Yarmouth, from Petersburg, after a passage of only 15 days. The following is an extract from one of them:

"We are now inclined to think that the account from the South, of a portion of the Russian army having laid down their arms in consequence of the severity of the discipline imposed may have some foundation in truth, as it is unlikely that the great event alluded to in the above extract, refers to the mutinous spirit of the military."

Answer to Lord Liverpool's Letter.

MY LORD—I have been honoured by her Majesty's commands to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of yesterday, and to state that her Majesty cannot for a moment misunderstand its real purport.

The Queen perceives that the King's Ministers have resolved to prevent Parliament from assembling for the despatch of business at the time to which both houses had adjourned. The justice and wisdom of the legislature would at that period, beyond all doubt, have restored her to the full enjoyment of those rights which the constitution has vested in the Queen Consort. The Ministers show that such was their belief, and they are determined, for some purposes of their own, to delay the redress to which she is entitled.

In a measure thus alike contemptuous toward Parliament and the nation, the Queen perceives a still deeper design. It is impossible to doubt that the authors of the late bill have formed the project of trying, in some other shape, their baffled scheme of degrading her Majesty, and ruining the best interest of the august family to which she belongs.—Defeated in their first attempt—disgraced in the eyes of the people—consigned to the contempt of Europe—deserted by the most rational and respected of their own adherents—they meditate a new attack on the honor of the Queen. Their speculations must be founded on the hope that the public sentiment, so loudly and universally expressed, will at length be wearied and exhausted, and that the Queen herself will no longer have patience to resist such cruel and endless persecution. But her majesty owes it to the British nation to declare that she has the firmest reliance on their support as long as she is the victim of oppression; and to herself she deems it due to add, that no harrassing conduct on the part of the King's ministers will ever shake the duty she owes to this generous people. She has also the strongest conviction that the King's highest interests are at the present moment as much betrayed as those of the state, by the evil councillors who are now once more plotting her destruction.

To the offer of money which Lord Liverpool has thought proper to accompany his notice of the intended prorogation of Parliament, her Majesty has no answer to give but a direct refusal.—Nearly ten months have elapsed since his late Majesty's death, and no Parliamentary provision has been yet proposed for her. As long as the bill was pending the Queen saw the propriety of accepting the advances made for her accommodation, but she will not accept as a favour from the ministers what a due regard for the honour of the Crown would induce Parliament to grant as a right; and she is still more averse to

impose upon the people the unnecessary burden of finding a place for her when the national munificence has already provided royal residences for all the Princesses who fill her exalted station.

The Queen expressly commands me to add, that her Majesty, as well as the King and the country, have reason deeply to regret that the persons who have involved all those parties in their present unhappy difficulties should still have influence to prevent that adjustment of differences which the Queen regards as essential to their common interests. Her Majesty has never entertained a doubt that the King, if left to the guidance of his own sound judgment and honourable feeling, would at once listen to the Queen's claims upon his justice, and to the united prayers of his loyal people.

I have the honour to be my Lord, your Lordship's obedient and humble servant,
R. KEPPEL CRAVEN.

Brandenburgh-house, Nov. 13, 1820.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The Queen's Visit to St. Paul's.

This day, anticipated with exultation, was commenced in the highest tone of popular enthusiasm, and passed in the peaceable indulgence of all the best sentiments of human nature, whether they regard the freedom of the nation, or the manly respect due to an oppressed and resolute female. At 9 o'clock the Queen entered her carriage at Brandenburgh House. No style could be more simple or better suited to the solemnity of the occasion. Her Majesty was accompanied by one of her chamberlains in a chariot. At the Broadway, Hammersmith, the escort of gentlemen, marshalled four abreast, with white rosettes in their bosoms, awaited her approach on horseback: they were two thousand in number. The multitude that attended to testify their love and loyalty to her Majesty were immense. Her Majesty's carriage was closed, and continued in that state during her progress to St. Paul's. On the arrival of her Majesty at Hyde Park corner, a cavalcade in two divisions, headed by Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Hume, each consisting of two thousand men, attended on each side of her Majesty's carriage. At Hyde Park corner were posted such of the pedestrian companies that had arrived there at an early hour: these were joined by others; and a continued line was formed along Piccadilly to St. James's, embellished with an innumerable display of banners, and enlivened with bands of music. In St. James's street, not the windows alone, but the roofs of the houses were occupied at an early hour, by well dressed persons of all ages and sexes. Deputations from the various trades and benefit and other societies, bearing their respective flags and banners ranged at short intervals on each side the carriage road to the number of 250. In Pall mall the windows and roofs were thronged with individuals of the most respectable and fashionable appearance. The carriage road on either side was lined with vehicles of divers descriptions, but principally with elegant vehicles, filled with females of rank. Numerous vehicles, together with an incalculable crowd were opposite Carleton-house. The roof of the colonnade was completely filled with spectators. A great part of Regent-street, facing "the Great House," evinced the same loyalty to her Majesty. As the procession passed the residence of the King, certain expressions of feeling, too well understood to need description, involuntarily escaped the throats of the spectators. At Charing-cross some confusion prevailed, for the wide-spreading avenue of Whitehall was completely choked up with people. The first body of gentlemen on horseback entered the Strand at a quarter past eleven. The appearance of the horses was literally that of a large mass of life. The roofs were covered, and every window studded with heads. In no part of her Majesty's progress was she greeted with more expressive symptoms of attachment; and no where could the eye feast upon a more dazzling display of beauty and fashion. The fairest hands, "with hearts in them," held out the white emblems of purity, and waved them triumphantly in the air. The brightest eyes sparkled with joy, and derived additional lustre from the gladdening emotion which the occasion kindled in every heart: Yet, was there no tumultuous expression of feeling; the solemnity of her Majesty's situation seemed to inspire every breast, and to restrain all approach to violence, even in the most humble attendants upon the pageant.—All the regret felt and expressed was, that her majesty could not be seen. But all were ready to acknowledge the propriety of not making "outward show" upon such an occasion. The most fervent expressions of sympathy and attachment were heard in every direction. "God preserve her." "Does this look like guilt?" "Heaven bless the Queen." "She must be innocent," and similar acclamations accompanied her Majesty's progress through the metropolis.—As the Queen passed St. Clements, every window of the church was thronged, the roof was completely lined, and numerous heads peeped out at every opening in the stee-

ple. Whilst leaning on one of the coal-heaver of Herculean size, have produced the effect of a storm with antiquity, had not the warm hand announced his participation in joyous sentiments of the multitude. The roofs were covered with windows were filled with gentlemen, and the millions of ribbons and handkerchiefs at once gave an animation to the scene which can be conceived by those only who feel the spirit which produced such a bought effusion of genuine enthusiasm. The headmost horsemen did not alight at Temple Bar until several minutes twelve. An immense crowd flocked the avenues to this quarter, and being closed the sides passages were and exit to and from the city, were nately occupied by conflicting numbers of persons pushing their way in the of the city, by the City Marshal, and in his state uniform, and his horse didly accoutred *en guerre*. The Mayor in his state carriage, attended by Sheriff Waithman, and William Alderman Wood, each in their respective carriage, took his stand at the Chancery lane, and fell in with the procession immediately preceding her Majesty's carriage, and after the horsemen in the van of the whole.

LONDON, NOV.

Since our last we have received Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday. On Wednesday night, an attempt was made to murder the Duke of Angouleme, minister of Marine. The Duke retired to bed about 12 o'clock; shortly afterwards he was blown out upon the explosion of gunpowder under his mattresses, a second detonation succeeded in a few seconds, and the room in a flame. The Duke called his valet who slept in an adjoining cabinet; latter answered, "I am lost," and stantly jumped from the window into a street, a height of forty feet; his fall brought the sentinels to the spot, who he declared that some villains had thrown him out of the window. The Duke made his way out of the apartment, medical aid was immediately procured it was found that he had the right arm and arm much burnt. He continued a suffering state, to the great affliction of the Dutchess and his young daughter, but no tears are entertained for him. The firemen, on examining the apartment, found that several pounds of powder had been deposited between the trasses, and ignited by means of a which led under the door. Every one appeared to justify the suspicion, the valet was the author of this horrid design, particularly when it was discovered that bank bills had been taken from the Duke's writing desk to the amount of 9,000 francs.—He has since died in the hospital of the injury which he received by his fall from the window.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

After an interval of several weeks, are now furnished with Liverpool and the 1st December. We may differ from news thirty days later. The counts we have before us are, however sufficient to whet our curiosity for future events.

The extraordinary scene in the House of Commons is out of all Parliamentary precedent. There is no rule in Hansard or the Manual which was made for a case. The ministry, afraid to give the representatives of the people a popular feeling had subsided—or until King had new-cast his cabinet, had terminated to forestal all proceedings, enquiry, all discussions on the case of the Queen. The House of Peers seem their wishes by a sort of coup d'état, and the Speaker of the Commons has into the scheme—while the Counsel the Queen stands up with a message in her Majesty in his hand, in vain attempt to obtain a hearing, by addressing himself to an empty chair or an astonished audience—some of the members arose, crying out *shame*, and Mr. Bennet claiming that it was "a scandal to the country." If this be Parliamentary decorum, we have fortunately for us seen the like of it in this country.

The Queen, however, not to be baffled such a stratagem, flies to the press, and lays her Message through that organ before the English nation. It speaks in the most undaunted spirit of resolution—spirit which no persecution can intimidate, and which her late victory has elevated to a higher tone. The Cabinet seems to be thrown into utter confusion and disorder. The Earls of Liverpool, Harrowby, and Mr. Canning have tendered their resignation, and Lord Grenville has refused to embark in a scheme which the rats are deserting.

On the continent, we are presented with a variety of rumours; but all of them are of a deeply interesting character. We read in them the signs of an and-revolution. The "unholy Alliance" are said to have come to the determination of occupying Naples