VOL. YXI.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1820.

NO. 1089.

## FRANCE.

DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 7.

I have endeavored to collect from the best sources those facts which are most important in the actual crisis, and the following statements will be found correct, at least in their general outline. Of some particular occurrences I have myself been an eye witness.

It will be recollected that M. de Chauvelin's vote in favor of Camille Jordan's amendment, or rather his new project respecting the Law of E lections, gave a majority of one to the Core Gauche. From that moment the Ultra Liberals seized every opportunity and employed every art to improve so unexpected an advantage -The triumph was considered too important to be passed over without some strong and decisive testimonies of popular feeling, and accordingly the next day the number of their partisans outside the Chamber was augmented by several hundreds. The instant M. de Chauvelin, after the adjournment of the Chamber, appeared in his sedan chair, shouts were raised of "Vive la Charte! Vive Chauve in! and mutual congratulations passed between the crowd and their faithful Representative. To embellish the scene with the splender and, fascination of popularity, the incorruptible Deputy was escorted in a kind of civic triump! to his house Rue Bordereau, in the Chaussee d'Antin, a distance of more than a mile, by nearly 200 young men, who were honored with the title of the ' Patriotic Deputation.' The cry of Vive Chauvelin! Vive le Depute fidele! Vive la Charte!' was frequently raised on the way, but it was remarked with general satisfaction, that the Deputation was joined by very few. An alarm being thus given to the friends of constitutional order, they mustered in considerable numbers on Thursday. and not withstanding the efforts of the Ultra-Liberals the cry of 'Vive la Charte! was completely overpowered by that of 'Vive le Roi!" On Friday the contest was renewed with redoubled numbers and exertions on both sides, and did not terminate without blows and great personalities. On Saturday the guard of the Chamber of Deputies, composed of veterans, was doubled, and the gen-d'armerie in attendance was considerably reinforced, particularly in cavalry. As extraordinary number of Commissaries of Police and Peace Officers were stationed on the spot, and detachments of the Royal guard, both horse & foot, were kept in readiness for immediate service. The Liberals were not inactive in their preparations, for, besides the invitations sent at a meeting held by the ring-leaders to their partisans. on Friday night, to co-operate in full force the following day, written placards were posted up in the streets adjoining the Medical and Law Colleges (Les Ecoles de Medio no et de Droit.) calling upon the students to come forward in support of national liberty against the machinations and Royal Guard, and nearly forty were violence of a perjured aristocracy.

Atitwo o'clock many hundreds were assembled, and before five the multitude was so great, that considerable numbers who could not keep their places in front of the Palais Bourbon, were obliged to the new situations on the Pent Louis AVI, and many were driven by the gen-d'armerie to La Place Louis XV. The moment it was ascertained that the first article of the Law of Elections had been carried by a majority of five, the favorite cries of each party recommenced; the Royalists were animated with their recent victory, and the Liberals rendered desperate by their defeat. \* \* \* \* and on the Quay d'Ortty. encountered their opponents. In that quarter groups fought in groups, the weapons were in general canes, and sticks with ferrales, and the wounded were numerous. The crowd collected by this time about six o'clock, beyoud the Pont Louis XVI. was immense. The contest was renewed between the parties, though certainly with less exasperation, and cries were distinctly neard of A bas les Missionaires! A bas les Petres! " A bas l' Aristocracie! The gen-d'armerie, reinforced by the Royal guard and a

strong detachment of dragoons belong-

ing to the National Guards of Paris, continued however to do their duty. Several charges were made upon the main body of the rioters, which was at length broken and dispersed, and the Liberals appeared divided into two parties, one of which was forced to retreat by the side of the river, to wards the Pont Royal, and the other by the Rue Rivoli, as far as the wing of the Thuilleries inhabited by Monsieur. The gate of the Thuilleries and the gardens had in the mean time been closed and the guard doubled. The two parties, which had been separated in La Place Louis XV. appeared nearly at the same moment at the opposite entrances of the Carousel, but were prevented from effecting a junction by the vigilance and activity of the Roy! al Cuard, which had been distributed in strong parties. They succeeded bewever, in rallying a body of about 50 or 60. & shouts of Vive la Charte ! were reiterated in front of the Palace. One of the ringleaders, who had been seized, was almost instantly rescued. the soldier who held him, and who fell in the struggle. On rising, he levelled his piece and shot the assailant in the ide under the left breast. The wound was fatal. He was conveyed to a official adviser of her Majesty: house in Rue de Chartres and from thence to his father's a seedsman, in Rue Petit Carreau, where he expired at ten o'clock. His name was Lalles mant, he was a student of law, & anly 23 years old. It is reported that he took a conside able share in the disturbances which occurred last year in the Luxemburg gardens, and in the subsequent affair of Professor Bavoux.

Seven persons, who struck the gend'armerie with sticks during these disturbances, and eleven accused of raising seditious cries, are now in custody. A Cabinet Council, attended by all the ministers, was held at the Garde des Sceaux on Saturday, and continued its del berations several United Kingdom, or even to visit England hours. One of the results was, an ordinance of the Prefect of Police, published on Sunday morning, which prohibits all public meetings, consisting of more than three persons, and enjoins infliction of the severest punishments as in cases of rebellion, according to the article of the Penal Code.

Sunday passed over quietly. The Chamber of Deputies not meeting, no opportunity was given for a renewal of the disturbances in that quarter.

On Monday a vast multitude assembled, the greater part close to the bridge in La Place Louis XV. and the usual seditious cries were raised .-The measures, however, taken by government, were so very prompt, and decisive, that in less than ten minutes after the breaking up of the Chamber, the whole body was dispersed. A ed La Rue Royale, & passing through La Place Vendome & La Rue de Paix, roceeded along the Boulevards in the direction of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine -They were overtaken, however, at the entrance, by detachments of the gen-d'armerie and Chasseurs of the secured, and are now in custody. In the evening, at seven o'clock, another party entered the Palais Royal. 'The shops were instantly shut, and order being restored by the exertions of the gen-d'armerie and the national guard. ed, and the Palais guarded until mid- shortest, delay. night by upwards of one thousand " I have the honor to be, sir, with great troops. Several severe contests took place the same night in different parts of Paris, and numbers were severely wounded. In all these disturbances, the interference of the Police proved successful in re-establishing tranquility. Yesterday, the public peace was preserved in every quarter. The line of conduct to be pursued by the government has been happily marked out by the intemperance, precipitation, & arrogance of the Liberals themselves, and if the Ministry and the majority of the Chamber of Deputies continue firm and united, France is saved from

Cards, Handbills. &c. neatly executed at this Office.

the impending harrors of revolution.

and Europe relieved from the feverish

state of disquietude and alarm with

which it has been tormented for the

last three years.

## ENGLAND.

The Queen's arrival in England.

DOVER. JUNE 4.

When Mr. Brougham and Lor Hutchinson first arrived at St. Omer's on Saturday evening, Mr Brougham was first introduced to her Majesty who was taking coffee; after a few complimentary observations on both sides. Mr. Brougham announced to the Queen that Lord Hutchinson, who had formerly been a warm friend of her Ma jesty, and who was now a confidential friend of the King, had come, in the spirit of sincere friendship to both, t make some proposals in his Majesty's name. The Queen immediately answered, that she would be most happy to see Lord Hutchinson forthwith his Lordship was accordingly introduced, and took coffee with her Ma jesty, who conversed on indifferent topics, till his Lordship rose to go away, when her Majesty said that as she understood he had some proposals to and an attempt was made to disarm make to her from the King, she would wish to see them in writing, and with out delay. In consequence of this request. Lord Hurchinson wrote the fold lowing letter to Mr. Brougham. as the

"Sir-In obedience to the commands of the Queen, I have to inform you, that I am not in possession of any proposition or propositions detailed in a specific form of words which I could lay before her Ma jesty: but I can detail to you for her is formation, the substance of many conver sations held with Lord Liverpool. He Majesty's Ministers propose that 50 000 per annum should be settled on the Queen for life, subject to such conditions as the King may impose. I have a so reason to know that the conditions likely to be imposed by his Majesty are, that the Queen is not to assume the style and title of Queen of England, or any title attached to the reval family of England. A conditinh is also to be attached to this grant that she is not to reside in any part of the The consequence of such a visit will be an immediate message to Parliament, and an entire end to all compromise and nego-ciation. I believe that there is no other condition; I am sure none of any importance. I think it right to send you an extract of a letter from Lord Liverpool to me: his words are-'It is material that her Majesty should know confidentially, that if she shall be so ill advised as to come over to this country, there must be an end to all negociation and compromise.-The decision, I may say, is taken to proceed against her as, soon as she sets her foot on the British shore.' I cannot con clude this letter without my humble tho serious and sincere supplication, that her Majesty will take these propositions into ber most calm consideration, and not act with any hurry or precipitation on so im-portant a subject. I hope that my, advice will not be misinterpreted, I can have no possible interest which would induce me to give fallacious counsel to the Queen. party, consisting of about \$00, who But let the event be what it may, I shall had escaped by the Rue Rivoli. enter. console myself with the reflection, that I have performed a painful duty imposed upon me, to the best of my judgment and conscience, and in a case in the decision of which the King, the Queen, the Government and the people of England, are materially interested. Having done so, I fear neither obloquy nor misrepresentation. I certainly should not have wished to have brought matters to so precipitate a conclusion, but it is her Majesty's decision, and not mine. I am conscious that I have performed my duty towards her with every possible degree of feeling and delicacy. I have been obliged to make use of your brother's name & hand, as I write with pain and difficulty, and the the garden & the galleries were clear- Queen has refused to give any, even the

regard, your most obedient humble se "HUTCHINSON."

Mr. Brougham accordingly present-

consider what conditions she might be pleased to accept. Her Majesty best knew what was befiting her real situation. The Queen promptly replied-"My determination is soon formed: I shall set out instantly for England-it is in London, and Lon-England—it is in London, and Lon- shouts of applause. About seven o'sider any proposals of the King of England." Her Majesty then requested Alderman Wood, whose kind assistance she had so frequently ex-

mediately put to the carriages, and to huzzas and cries of "God save Queen despatch a courier to prepare horses on the road between St. Omer's and Calais. She was particularly anxious on this last point. having evidently a very strong apprehension that the French government might endeavor to intercept, or at least retard, her passage to the coast, by refusing horses. This apprehension will account dow, and about half an hour afterfor her Majesty's haste to leave St. wards, on another call she came out Omer's, and put herself on board an English packet.

At half past five she left St. Omer's, in company with Lady Anne Hamilton; her female attendants followed in another carriage, and a third carriage conveyed Alderman Wood, his ing. The orders at the door were, that son, and young Austin.

Intelligence had been received at Diver of her Majesty's approach, and some confusion seemed to exist among the military authorities as to the mode of receiving her Majesty. At last, Col. Monroe, who is the commander of the garrison, determined to receive her Majesty with a royal salute; he observed (as we are informed) that as no special instructions had been sent to him, he conceived that he should best discharge his duty by to fire a royal salute whenever a royal personage landed at Dover. The packaf about a quarter before came close into the roads, but on account of the tide could not enter the harbor. Her Majesty, with her usual promptitude, as soon as she understood that it would be five o'clock before the vessel could get into the pier, determined to go ashore in an open boat, though the swell of the water was so considerable as to make it difficult to descend the ship's side. At length, however, her Majesty and suite were safely placed in the boat, which rapidly approached the shore amidst the most enthusiastic cheerings, from the countless multitude on the beach, the heights, and all the avenues leading

Arrival of the Queen in London.

to the principal hotel.

LONDON, JUNE 11. Her Majesty arrived at Dover, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning : at 6 o'clock, a deputation of inhabitants waited upon her and presented a congratulatory address on her arrival; to which she replied in appropriate terms. When her Majesty reached Canterbury, it was nearly dark; the horse were however taken from the carriage, and the Queen was drawn through the Main-street. Her Majesty alighted at the Fountain Inn, where the Mayor and Corporation awaited with a congratulatory address which was immediately presented in due form. She was received by the Commanding officer of the troops stationed in Canterbury with the customary honors, in consequence of direct orders from Government. In the morning, preparations were made for her immediate departure. The people would not permit the horses to be put to the carriage, but insisted upon drawing her Majesty completely through the town. Every window was thronged with spectators, and tho' the morning was very unfavorable, the streets were also crowded with well dressed people. The scene was very imposing, and her Majesty appeared greatly affected .-Through every village on the route towards London the same enthusiasm

On arriving at the Green Man, Blackheath, her Majesty's carriage drew up, and she alighted. A momentary depression, arising from fatigue, rendered a short repose desiraed the letter : the moment her Majes. | ble. The attraction now grew more ty read it, she expressed the utmost | intense, and in order to prevent conindignation, and appealed to Mr. fusion, & to allay the thirst of curiosi-Brougham for his opinion. That gen- ity, the Queen, after partaking of some tleman remarked, that certainly those refreshment, appeared at one of the conduct. She now also desires an open in-were not conditions which he should windows of the inp. The crowd at vestigation, in which she may see both the same time he begged her Majesty to appearance, burst into a vehement privilege not denied to the meanest subject advise her Majesty to accept; at the ponce satisfied and animated by her and protracted shout of applause. After a delay of about twenty minutes she resumed her journey.

As her Majesty proceeded through the streets of the metropolis, she was received with the most enthusiastic at the door of Mr. Alderman Wood's house, No. 77, South Audley-street, where already a large concourse of persons had assembled. The whole

Caroline!" On alighting, her Majesty seemed much fatigued, and appeared to walk into the house with some difficulty.

Soon after her arrival the crowd in the street called loudly for her appearance, and her Majesty condescended to shew herself at the winon the balcony, attended by Alderman Wood, bowed gracefully to the people and retired. Messengers were continually passing to and from the house, and several distinguished persons left their names in the course of the eventhe Queen could see no person until to-morrow

On Tuesday night, a number of houses on the Surry side of the Thames, were illuminated in honor of the Queen's arrival. Fireworks and small cannon were also repeatedly fired in the course of the evening. There was no illumination in South Audley-street, and all the wind ws of Alderman Wood's house were darkened up. There were, however, some slight illuminations in seobeying the general rule, which was veral houses in Clarges street, Albemarle street, Old Bond street, and Picadilly. These, it is understood, took place in consequence of threats attered by the populace.

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

As early as ten o'clock next morning, a considerable crowd had assembled in fant of the house, and before noon the whole street for a great distance on each side of the house was so thronged, that it was with difficulty the carriage could pass through it .-This scene continued till nearly four o'clock, when Mr. Alderman Wood appeared upon the balcony, and iddressed the populace, requesting them peaceably to retire; after which they began to disperse. We regret however, to learn, that after the populace Test South Audley street on Wednesday night, they were guilty of very riotous excesses. They broke the windows of a number of houses at the west end of the town, and among others, those of Lord Sidmonth, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Coutts, and Mr. Maberly, M. P. a strong party of Guards remained stationed in front of Carleton-House, during the whole of that and Thursday night.

House of Commons, June 11.

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

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons that she has been induced to return to England in consequence of the measures pursued against her honor and peace for some time by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the conduct of the government at home. In adopting this course, her Majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights which have devolved upon her by the death of that re-vered monarch, in whose high honor and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support. Upon her arrival, the Queen is surprized to find that a message has been sent down to Parliament, requiring its attention to written door she learns with still greater acto that there is an intention of proposing that those should be referred to a select committee. It is this day 14 years since the first charges were bro't forward, against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest inquiry into her of the realm: In the face of the sovereign, demnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents p viously prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the princi-ples of justice—She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the house of commons for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear. The Quan cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well perienced, to order horses to be im- stood uncovered and rent the air with calculated to prejudge her case. The