

maintaining abroad, Government had no wish to disturb the existing state of things; but from the moment that she came into this Country, and claimed to be received as Queen, to be lodged as Queen in the palaces of the Country, and to receive all the honours due to that exalted station, from that moment his Majesty's Government had no option, nor could they suffer Parliament to remain in ignorance of the charges which existed against her.

It had been said, that it would have been more suitable to the hospitality of the Country, if her Majesty had been provided with a residence, instead of being obliged to reside in a private dwelling (hear, hear!)—but he would state why he thought this was not a correct feeling. The contrary decision did not grow out of any disposition on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, and still less of his Majesty, to cramp her Majesty in any circumstances which might contribute to her convenience.

The Queen arrived in London yesterday evening, and her Majesty was received by the populace with a tumultuous welcome. Her Majesty proceeded to the House of Alderman Wood, and whether by design or accident, the carriage passed along Pall-mall. From whatever cause this popular route was adopted, we cannot say that it indicated a very delicate sense of propriety under all circumstances.

It has been strongly rumoured this morning that news had arrived express from Paris, with accounts of alarming tumults in that capital. Upon inquiry, however, we find that no such intelligence had reached those quarters where it would certainly be first known.

On the particulars being made known, one of the deputation asked the Governor of the Bank of England, who was present, if the Bank would take in the Omnium, that is, pay the latter instalment, 5 per cent. interest being allowed for the advance. He replied, that he did not, at the same time, mean

to say, that it would not be done. The inference is, that the Bank will take in the Omnium, as it always has been done, except the last Loan, when a pointed negative was given.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9. THE LOAN. CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—There has been the greatest agitation this morning in the money market. Consols for Account opened at 70 1/2, and for the Omnium (whatever list should be successful) at 1 1/4 premium.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

The London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, have arrived. Those of Thursday were entirely occupied with proceedings in Parliament, and we had no other extracts to make from them.

On Wednesday, in the Commons, the debate relative to the QUEEN was closed by a motion by Mr. WILBERFORCE, that it should be adjourned till Friday, in the hope of some reconciliation, or adjustment.

In the Lords, Lord KENYON moved, that the appointment of a Secret Committee should be postponed till Monday, in the same hope of adjustment. Lord LAYTON said, that nothing had been stated sufficient to induce the House to recede from its former vote of proceeding by ballot to appoint a Committee to consider the Papers accompanying the Message from the KING.

On Saturday, Exchange in Dublin on London was at 5 1/2. Assessed Taxes.—On this subject, we refer with great pleasure to an Advertisement in this column, by which the payment of these Duties is postponed till the 24th of next month.

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BY Permission of the CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE, the Collection of the ASSESSED TAXES of the Waterford District, which was to commence this Day, is POSTPONED until the 24th Day of July next; and in place of the former Arrangement, Offices for their receipt will be held on the Days and at the Places undermentioned:—

Excise-Office, WATERFORD, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th July. TRAMORE, 31st August. PASSAGE, 3rd Ditto. DUNMORE, 5th Ditto. PORTLAW, 7th Ditto. WM. HUGGINS, Collector.

NOTWITHSTANDING the above Postponement, the Taxes will be received at the Excise-Office, from all Persons desirous of paying them, before the time appointed, and the usual Discount allowed.

TO BE LET, FOR SIX MONTHS, SUBJECT TO RENTITION, County of Kilkenny, to wit, ALL that and those 82 ACRES of CLONMOHLE, containing 301 1/2, 3/4, and 1/2 Acre, more or less, of the Parish of Clonmoyle, and of the County of Kilkenny, all that and those 2 ACRES of TUBRID, containing 209 1/2, 0/8, 3/4, of like measure, both lately in the possession of EDWARD ELLIOTT and his Under-Tenants, and situate in the Barony of Iverk, and County of Wick.

TO BE LET, FOR ONE LIFE, OR TO THE END OF 21 YEARS, FROM THE 1st OF MAY INSTANT, Either the Whole, or in such Divisions as may be agreed on.

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WATERFORD: Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERCY, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

TO BE LET, A LOT of GROUND, on the Acreage, adjoining the House in which Mr. HUGGINS resides, another LOT at the River, with a small STORE, fronting Jones's Pitt. There is likewise to be Let, a large STORE, in SPAIN-GARDEN-STREET, and a LOT of GROUND in SPAIN-GARDEN-STREET.

CHANCERY: JAMES BARRON, Esq., Pursuant to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 8th day of July last, I will, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, sell by public Auction, to the highest and fairest Bidder, all the Chambers on the Inn-quay, Dublin, all the Defendant's Right, Title, and Interest in all that and those Part of the LANDS OF SCARTHORPE, in the County of Waterford, containing Three Statute Acres of the same, upon which the NEW DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES are built, and which Premises are known by the name of the HOUSE and DEMESSE OF PROSPECT—also all that and those THE UPPER PART of said LANDS OF SCARTHORPE, containing 35 1/2, 2/8, 3/4, Statute Measure, situate in said County, or a competent Part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1820.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE. COPY OF A LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL.

DEAR SIR, I feel great pleasure in having it in my power to add to the many highly respectable testimonies of the great efficacy of your ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS and Lotion.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF UTENSILS, FOR SALE. PATRICK MURRAY, intending to decline the TOBACCO AND SNUFF Business, will sell his UTENSILS, all in perfect order.

TOBACCO AND SUGAR. JUST ARRIVED IN JOHN ALLEN and Co. per the Shannon, from Bristol. Thirty other High-quality superior LEAF TOBACCO, and Ten Hogsheads of CALSUGAR, which they expect to find and sample in the course of the week.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY. TO BE LET, FOR ONE LIFE, OR TO THE END OF 21 YEARS, FROM THE 1st OF MAY INSTANT, Either the Whole, or in such Divisions as may be agreed on.

PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, JUNE 6. THE QUEEN. Mr. BROUGHAM assured the House and the Noble Lord, that the Noble Lord himself could not have risen with greater pain than he did on the present occasion.

TO BE LET, FOR ONE LIFE, OR TO THE END OF 21 YEARS, FROM THE 1st OF MAY INSTANT, Either the Whole, or in such Divisions as may be agreed on.

even had the circumstance of her illustrious birth been wanting, to shun any inferior or degrading association. He prayed and implored of the justice of the House, to set out on the task of the inquiry, which unhappily must now be undertaken, with this principle of common justice—not only to believe the Illustrious Person accused to be innocent until she was proved to be guilty; but to suspect the reality of outward appearances, which it might not be practicable at once to explain.

It was not until she was proved to be guilty; but to suspect the reality of outward appearances, which it might not be practicable at once to explain. He said this, not with any view to the merits of the case itself. The question of guilt or innocence was not now to be grappled with. Before that came to the issue much was to be gone through. No little inquiry was to take place before stairs; and he flattered himself no little discussion in that House. But he said it with a view to some circumstances, which, though of minor importance to that great question, were still of some importance.

He alluded to some subjects to which the Noble Lord had more than once alluded. He entered the House, however, only to reflect on the situation of an illustrious female—a foreigner, unprotected, almost unattended—deprived of her natural guardian, after a short residence in this country—induced by circumstances, into which he would not then enter, six years ago to quit it, and ever since to live almost involuntarily abroad; and then he would ask any Gentleman, he would ask any man with ordinary candour, if he could seriously blame, or impute error to her for listening to certain recommendations which were persuaded were well meant, although he admitted they were not those of absolute wisdom.

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Mr. BEAUMONT was of opinion, that an answer to his Hon. Friend's question would be no means interfere with the subject of to-morrow night. (Hear!) He thought the question very fair and very proper as to the authenticity of the letter.— If no answer was given, he must conclude that Ministers were ashamed to avow the document.

Mr. CREVEY said, it was quite competent for any Hon. Member to put such a question as had been put, and quite parliamentary. He held in his hand a motion that he had pencilled before the question, and which was for an account of the late occasion respecting the Queen. It was quite clear that the charge against her Majesty, on the present occasion, was similar to that adduced on former occasions; it was the same course that was now about to be revived; and it looked very extraordinary after the bribe that had been just offered to the Queen. The King was to present the evidence, on his Majesty's part the bribe was tendered, and the King would have ultimately to give effect to whatever measure was decided upon, for without his consent it could never have legal operation. He advised the House to pause before they committed themselves in this delicate and serious affair to the discretion of his Majesty's Ministers. (Hear, hear!) Since the time of Henry VIII. there was no precedent for the course they were about to take, and he did not think that a very favourable precedent for their adoption. (Hear!) The conduct of Ministers was extraordinary. Last night they could not attend to the debate on the Grampond Bill, because they were arguing themselves against a woman.— (Hear, hear, hear!) That woman, they ought to recollect, was the daughter of his late Majesty's sister; she was, therefore, the late King's niece; she was the present King's wife; and, besides, the mother of the late beloved and lamented Princess Charlotte. If that lamented character were now alive, did any man believe that her Majesty would have been treated as she now was? (Hear!)— He again stepped in the House to pause before they took another step in this business. (Hear!)

Sir ROBERT WILSON said, that it was not his intention at the present moment to enter into the general discussion. No Message ever gave him more acute pain than that brought down this evening from his Majesty. (Hear, hear!)— What he rose principally for was, to call upon the Ministers to protect the Queen, pending the inquiry, against all indignity. He did not allude to any indignity which she might have received from foreign Courts or Ministers, acting under the example of this Country. He also begged to say, that he thought it disgraceful that the Queen should have come to Calais, and find no other resort ready to receive her and the royal standard than a common packet-boat. (Cries of Hear, hear!) It was also disgraceful that she had no asylum prepared, no other roof to shelter her than the house of an honest man. (Hear, hear! from the Ministerial benches.) He would repeat, that the gentleman to whom he alluded was an honest man.— (Hear, hear, hear! from the Opposition benches.)—one who had always discharged the duties of every station he had filled with honour to himself and advantage to the community.— (Hear, hear!) He would repeat, that it was most improper her Majesty should have been left unprotected. (Hear!)

Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON said, he should take the liberty of making a few observations, because no opportunity, perhaps, would hereafter arise, so proper for them as the present. The House would recollect that he had formerly entertained a strong opinion on this subject; and now, though the Hon. Member who had just spoken had expressed his opinion that at present it would be prudent to avoid the discussion of the particulars of the case, still he (Lord A. Hamilton) thought that the erasure of the Queen's name out of the Liturgy was a thing which ought to be mentioned.— (Hear, hear!)—because it was one of the proofs of the disposition of his Majesty's Ministers to condemn the Queen unheard. (Hear, hear, hear!) He indeed thought, that it was not only so, but contrary to the provisions of the Act of Parliament on the subject. That Act authorized the King in Council to make whatever changes might be necessary in the names of the Royal Family to be prayed for in the Church Service from time to time; but by what special pleading, or rather special quibbling, could that be construed to confer a right to strike out the Queen's name altogether? (Hear, hear!) It was one of the principles of those laws in which the People of this Country gloried, that no person, in any rank—that no individual, from high to low, throughout the kingdom, should be deemed guilty till proved so. This principle, he contended, had been violated by his Majesty's Ministers in their conduct towards the Queen. He asked, whether the mark of indignity to which he had referred had not the effect of a condemnation previous to the proof of any act of criminality, and whether that was a fair measure of justice? He said that at present her Majesty was condemned, as far as lay within the power of Ministers, throughout his Majesty's dominions; and he said that her name ought to be replaced till something should be established, for as yet there was not a title to the prejudice of her character. But his Majesty's Ministers had taken it on themselves to say, that it was not proper the Queen should come to England; and, coupling their present with their past conduct, he did not hesitate to declare, that they had done the Queen gross injustice. Was it not the right of every individual in the Country to be considered as innocent till the contrary was made out?—and was the Queen of England to be the only exception to the rule? (Hear, hear, hear!)

That she had been made an exception to it was clear, for her cause was prejudged and her character prejudged, as far as Ministers could effect that, in every corner of the kingdom; and now she was to come to a trial without any opportunity of removing those unfavourable impressions. The conduct of the agents and emissaries of Government abroad was such, that he believed they were prepared to condemn the Queen before conviction, or even accusation. He called on the House not to allow their minds to be prejudged by any unjust acts on this momentous and awful question.— He knew not of what her Majesty was to be accused; but he repeated, that, as far as Ministers were concerned, she was condemned unheard.— It was an old principle of the British Constitution, that every proceeding in which Ministers undertook to act for the Crown should be construed as done by their counsel and advice. Now he sanctioned by their counsel, in Council, had advised the order for striking her Majesty's name out of the Liturgy; or whether it was the result of some dark intrigue, in carrying on the purposes of which they were, instead of advisers, merely instruments, not to be held responsible to the Nation? The same order published in England had been sent to Scotland, but many of the clergymen of that Church had disregarded it, and continued the prayers for the Queen. He should now say, that he had considered any more fit opportunity could arise hereafter for these observations, he should have reserved them for it. In offering them to the House, he had acted on the dictates of his own judgment alone, discharging what he conceived to be his duty.— (Hear, hear!)—without consulting with any one, and holding himself solely responsible for them. But he could not see these acts of anticipated condemnation without raising his voice against such a course of injustice; and he called on his Majesty's Ministers to give their Queen the same advantage which the law conferred upon the meanest individual in the Empire, of being reputed and treated as innocent till proved to be guilty, and to retract the extreme and unjust steps they had taken. He begged pardon of the House. It was not his intention to obstruct unnecessarily the proceedings of Parliament on this most grave question; but he said that if his Majesty's Ministers proceeded to an inquiry, or rather to an investigation, without making some atonement to her Majesty, the inference would be, that a condemnation was desired rather than a fair trial. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. DENMAN said, that in a personal and constitutional view, perhaps a better opportunity would arise hereafter for expressing his sentiments on the part acted by his Majesty's Ministers on the present most important question, and he certainly feared that if he attempted it at present, he should be betrayed into some of those feelings which did so much credit to his Hon. Friend (Mr. Bennett), and which were, in his opinion, far more honourable to him than the temperance, calmness and coolness with which a proposition opening such prospects to the Royal Personage, whose character, honour, and happiness were now put at stake, and affecting so nearly as it did, the tranquillity of the Country, had been disclosed to the House by one of the advisers of the Queen. (Hear, hear, hear!)— He should endeavor to preserve himself from the influence of such feelings—but he thought he might, though unadvised, ask one question of the Noble Lord opposite, for the purpose of making the easiest communication to the Royal Personage so vitally interested in the question, namely, What was the exact nature of the proceeding intended to be pursued—what was the character of the inquiry that was to be founded on papers, and not on the testimony of witnesses.— (Hear, hear!) which was not to be conducted before the ordinary tribunals but a Secret Committee? (Hear, hear!) Therefore, when the Noble Lord should come down to bring forward his motion to-morrow, he should require from him a distinct account of the course of proceeding contemplated by him and his colleagues. He was unauthorized to give this notice; but he thought that the circumstances which had occurred had rendered it a duty to him standing in the relation to the Queen in which he did. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. BROUGHAM rose, and after some preliminary remarks, which occupied us, observed, that it appeared the resolution had at length unfortunately been come to, to make the conduct of the Queen the subject of a regular and formal investigation. He said informally, not for the illustrious personage the most nearly interested in the inquiry, but for Parliament, for the House, and for the Country. (Hear!) The resolution, he repeated, had been taken, and the time unfortunately did approach, when all men would be called upon to make up their minds on this momentous question, and when his lips should be unequalled from that since, which prudence, delicacy, and confidence, had hitherto imposed on him. (Hear, hear, hear!) At present he should only say, and it was but fair to give his Majesty's Ministers a warning of it, that the Government, to justify the course they had pursued, had not only to perform the task, if they could succeed in it, of showing a strong case against her Majesty, but another task to go through, prior in point of time, and paramount in importance, as bearing on the question of the prudence or imprudence of their conduct, which was that of clearly and satisfactorily convincing the House and the Country, that there was no longer a possibility of postponing or suppressing this inquiry. Whatever view might be formed of the merits of the case was immaterial to this question; because the first point which they were bound to establish before the House was, the conclusion that the landing of

the Queen in England rendered all further forbearance impossible. (Hear, hear!) But he took it for granted, that the Noble Lord and his colleagues had addressed themselves to the consideration of that point, before venturing to proceed to a trial as they had done. He had only to add, in reference to the question put by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Bennett)—(and he felt that the explanation was necessary for the justification of his own conduct, that since he had come into the House he had put into his hands one of the public papers, in which, to his great surprise, he saw a long statement of the circumstances which had occurred between her Majesty, Lord Castlereagh, and himself, at St. Omer, which was in many particulars incorrect, and presented a garbled account of the transactions which had occurred there. He felt it due to himself and to his Hon. Friend, now absent, to declare, that this statement was an incorrect and garbled one. With respect to the letter alluded to, he had no knowledge whatever of the manner in which it had made its way into print, or of the channel through which it had been communicated. To what inadvertence, indelicacy, or breach of confidence, this letter owed its premature public disclosure, he was at a loss to imagine. He had been entirely ignorant of its publication till after entering the House. (Hear, hear!)

The question was then put and carried. Lord CASTLEREAGH then moved, that the papers delivered in at the table be committed to the custody of the Clerk of this House.—Agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.—ROYAL MESSAGE.

Mr. BROUGHAM rose, amidst the cries of "Order, order!" and said, I am commanded by the Queen to lay before this House the following Message from her Majesty:—

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the necessities pursued against her honour and her 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 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 revered Monarch, in whose high honour and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support.

"Upon her arrival, the Queen is surprised to find, that a Message has been sent down to Parliament, requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns with still greater astonishment, that there is an intention of proposing that these should be referred to a Select Committee.— It is this day fourteen years since the first charges were brought forward against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shewn the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to exert the fullest inquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her—a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the Sovereign, the Parliament, and the Country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a Secret Tribunal, to examine documents privately prepared by her advisers, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies, with a full confidence, upon the integrity of the House of Commons, for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear.

"The Queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she has been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudice her case. The omission of her name in the Liturgy, the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the Royal Family, the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the Royal mansions, and the studied slights both of English Ministers abroad, and of the Agents of all Foreign Powers over whom the English Government has any influence, most be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her, and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

THE QUEEN.

The Order of the Day having been read for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration, Lord CASTLEREAGH rose, and expressed a hope that the House would do him the justice to believe that he most sensibly felt the painful duty which it devolved upon him to perform, in calling its attention to the very deplorable and distressing case referred to in his Majesty's most gracious Message. His object for the present was merely to move, that the papers and information which gave rise to that Message should be referred to the examination of a Select Committee. But before he proceeded to state the grounds of his motion, he begged to assure the House, that every consistent and pacifiable effort had been made on the part of Government to avert the painful duty which circumstances now imperatively imposed upon them, and that it was with the utmost reluctance and difficulty that this duty was undertaken. Perhaps if this question had not taken the course which it has done, on the part of Government, the communication which had been referred to the examination of a Select Committee, and of which he was not disposed to complain, or to regret, would have called upon the House, in the exercise of its judgment, and from regard to public justice, to institute some proceedings, with a view to inquiry and decision; for it was the general

practice of the House, upon any communication from any branch of the Royal Family, immediately to direct its attention to the subject, but especially when such communication was made from the Queen. It was, indeed, in consonance with that practice, to take the earliest opportunity of moving the House to consider, with a view to promoting a judgment upon any Message from the Queen. But such an early proceeding was in this case entirely unnecessary, he might say, upon the authority of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman opposite, for according to that Gentleman, there had been such a degree of exaggeration and unjustifiable representation of the facts upon this subject, as well as to warrant his Lordship (Castlereagh) in travelling beyond the bounds which he had originally proposed to pursue in submitting this motion, by entering into some explanation of the case. In this explanation, however, he meant not to make any statement or remark, that was calculated to prejudice the question, or to exclude the House from entering into the investigation with an unbiased mind. The only object, he declared, of what he had to offer was to keep Parliament and the Public in such a temper as was necessary to enable both to examine the matter coolly, to decide upon it candidly, and to hear the truth—and that was the temper which every friend to public justice must naturally desire to establish and to preserve upon this very important question. After those preliminary remarks, he now felt it proper to allude to some of the observations which the House had heard last night.— It was material, indeed, that those observations should be answered, in order to enable the House to come to a correct decision; and in the progress of his answers he would be naturally carried to that point which he had mainly to submit, namely, a consideration of the question—what course it would be proper to pursue upon this occasion, as well as what course his Majesty's Government had felt it their duty to recommend, under all the circumstances of the case?— In submitting to the consideration of the House this very important and delicate question, he begged, in *limine*, to deprecate the idea that it was brought forward in the shape of a proposition, or presented to the House, upon a subject which was so vitally affecting the dignity of the Crown and the interest of the Public, as well as the feelings of the illustrious parties more immediately concerned. He had, indeed, only to refer to the Message, in order to repel any idea of harshness or persecution; for never, perhaps, was a Message from the Crown couched in more gracious terms. (Hear, hear! particularly from the Opposition benches.) The King, in this Message, shewed himself upon the House, calling upon it to examine all the circumstances of the case, and to give its advice, according to the best of its judgment, in such a case, to tender its counsels to the King as to what proceedings should be taken, or whether it was necessary or proper to take any proceeding at all. As to the propriety of taking the proceeding into consideration, he presumed that there could be no difference of opinion. He apprehended that it was necessary that all the information which Government possessed upon this subject should be duly examined, and that the House should be aware of the nature of that information, before it was called upon to consider and determine what proceeding it was becoming to pursue or to recommend. In what he had to say, he could assure the House that nothing should fall from him that might be calculated in any degree to call for its judgment, either as to the mode or the substance of that proceeding, or whether there were any ground of proceeding at all. Nor did he mean, on this occasion, to apply for any vote which could have any such bearing or tendency. But, without entering into any details of the information in the possession of Government, which he should deprecate the idea which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) appeared to entertain, and to state that this information contained matter of the deepest consequence, as affecting the interest of the Country and the dignity of the Crown.— The message from the Queen was, he concluded, authorized by her official Counsel. (Hear! from Mr. Brougham.) According to this Message, it would seem to be the apprehension of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, that it was meant to propose the trial of the Queen before some Secret Court, and upon written documents unsupported by any evidence, but he could assure the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, that such an impression was extremely erroneous—for it was not proposed to institute any trial to the prejudice of the rights which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman was more particularly interested, or to take any proceeding that could by any means exclude him from the exercise of his privileges as an Advocate. God forbid that it should be supposed that there was no difference between accusation and guilt; but which he guarded himself against any disposition to presume guilt from mere accusation, he thought it right to assure the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, that the accusation in this case by no means rested upon slight grounds, and that that accusation, so far from depending solely upon written documents, was sustained by the allegations of persons of credit and character, who were ready to appear before any tribunal, in order to testify in the most solemn manner, to the truth of the statements which they had made. He now came

to the course of proceeding which he thought it proper to propose on this occasion, and in alluding to this, he could not help expressing his surprise, that it could be supposed possible that any Ministers of this Country could meditate such a violation of the principles upon which British justice was administered, as to propose the trial of any individual in secret, without affording to that individual, however lowly, a full opportunity of knowing the evidence adduced against him or her, and without affording to the counsel for the accused an opportunity of cross-examining such evidence, and of rebutting it, if possible. It was, in short, quite astonishing to think that Ministers could be supposed of any design or wish to deprive an accused person, in this or any other case, of all those safeguards, which in this Country, where the laws were more purely administered than in any other nation upon earth, the Legislature had provided for the interest of public justice and personal protection. Why then should it be imagined that it was meant to direct the Queen of all share of those privileges, in which he would not say that she had any title to precedence, but which, at least, she enjoyed in common with all the subjects of this realm?— But the fact was, that no such intention was ever for a moment, or ever could be, harboured by his Majesty's Government; the object of the Message before the House being merely to obtain that advice which it professed to require, and if any proceeding were instituted, the illustrious Personage alluded to would have ample opportunity of availing herself of the assistance of the eminent Counsel which were constitutionally assigned to her. But at present no trial whatever was proposed; and as to the course to be taken, there were no precedents in later years to guide the judgment of the House. There was, not indeed, any precedent strictly analogous for a long series of years; as the present case, he was sorry to say, formed a lamentable exception to our general experience. His object was to move for the appointment of a Committee to examine all the information received by Government upon this subject; and after the Report of that Committee should be received, it would be for the House to decide what mode of proceeding should be adopted—that is, whether the case should be referred to the High Court of Parliament, or to the ordinary tribunals of the Country, or whether a proceeding should be taken by Bill. But the first object of the proposed Committee, after investigating the evidence, would be to consider whether any proceeding should be instituted at all upon this subject. Until the House should be called upon to consider this case, it was necessary, in his apprehension, that the nature of the evidence should not be made public. On the ground indeed of decorum and common decency, he felt that the investigation of that evidence should be referred to a Secret Committee, not in order to try the case, as seemed to be so erroneously supposed, but to inquire whether there was ground for trial—not in order to fetter or to bias the judgment of the House, but to do the duty of a Grand Jury.— (Hear, hear, hear! from the Opposition benches.)—to do no more, he repeated, than a Grand Jury, in ascertaining whether, upon the matter laid before them, there was sufficient cause to decide that the party accused ought to be brought to trial. The Committee, then, was not to determine upon the question of guilt or innocence, but merely to report its opinion upon the evidence, with a statement of the course of proceeding pursued upon other or analogous cases, according to such precedents as the industry of the Committee might be able to discover. With respect to the mode of appointing the proposed Committee, there were precedents of appointing Committees by ballot, as in the case of Bishop Atterbury, where it might be said that a criminatory proceeding was foreseen, and he was not, of course, disposed to follow any such precedent. But if the motion with which he meant to conclude should be agreed to, he thought it proper to give notice of his intention to move, according to the precedent in Sir T. Rumbold's case, that the Committee should be publicly nominated in the House. In prosecution of this course, he would propose the nomination of Members most accustomed to consider the practice of Parliament, and most competent to judge of the laws of evidence, bearing in mind that this Committee was not to decide upon the merits of the question, or to pronounce any decision affecting those merits. (Hear, hear! and laughter on the Opposition side.) He did not mean to say, that the Committee would be incompetent to decide that there was no ground for any proceeding; and he could assure the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, that there were no individuals in the Country more interested in the question than his Majesty's Ministers, or to whom it would be a greater relief to find that there was no ground for any further proceeding. In nominating the members of the Committee, he felt it fair at once to state, that he did not mean to include either of the two Learned Gentlemen opposite, because he could not see the propriety of introducing into a Committee of Inquiry, as to matters of accusation, those who were retained as Counsel for the accused. (Hear, hear, hear!) He was aware of the matter for the members on the other side, and was prepared to answer. If the Committee were to decide upon the case, or upon the mode of proceeding, the justice of having the two Learned Gentlemen among its members, in order to conduct the defence of their client. But as such a right of nomination would belong to the Committee, and as the Committee would merely be to do and to advise, there was ground for charging he should be very unwilling to nominate those Learned

Gentlemen. If, however, the Committee should report that there was ground for charge, and that the House should institute any subsequent proceeding, he could assure the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, that no information or evidence held from them; that, indeed, every intelligence which Ministers could afford should be promptly given up, in order to enable them to defend their illustrious Client with effect. But to place the Learned Gentleman upon the Committee would be to involve them in a most embarrassing situation; for should they think and decide otherwise, their protest against the decision of the Committee must tend very much to embarrass the question and the House itself. He could not then agree that those Gentlemen should be placed in a condition which must put their duty as Members of that House in competition with their duty as professional advocates. But in case this question should be referred to any legal adjudication, either in the other House of Parliament or in the ordinary Courts, or that a proceeding should be taken by Bill, as in the instance of Sir Thomas Rumbold, the Learned Gentleman would have ample means, as well as ample opportunity, of defending their client. In Sir Thomas Rumbold's case, the Report of the Committee, to whom the affair was in the first instance referred, was afterwards discussed in a Committee of the whole House upon certain resolutions; and should such be the mode of proceeding determined upon in this transaction, the Learned Gentlemen, as Members of that House, might most fully canvass the merits of the whole question, none of which merits could be in any degree compromised by the appointment of the proposed Committee. Having stated of the course which he proposed in the first instance to move, he now came to the observations which he had made last night from the other side, and without noticing which he could not consistently for mixte his address to the House. There were, indeed, such errors in those observations as he felt it his duty to correct. He would not complain of the temper in which those observations were made, but he must express his surprise at the confidence with which some of them were uttered; but he must advert to the observations of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, whose authority upon this subject was not long since in direct contradiction to that of his Right Honourable Friend now hon. (Mr. Tierney).— Here the Noble Lord referred to this contradiction, when, upon an allusion to the case of the Queen by Mr. Haubert's Sons, Mr. Tierney observed, that Ministers had incurred a great responsibility for instituting some inquiry upon this subject, as it appeared that either the King was betrayed, or the Queen was calumniated; while the Honourable and Learned Gentleman deprecated any attention to mere idle rumours, or the idea of any discussion of the subject which his Right Hon. Friend had urged. He would not enter into details upon this transaction, but he would caution Gentlemen not to determine upon a question, with regard to which they must be imperfectly informed; and he would appeal to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman himself, whether among those of his Majesty's Ministers with whom he had communicated upon this subject, of which number he (Lord Castlereagh) was not one, he had ever discovered any desire to rush into this inquiry? Whether, on the contrary, he had not found the utmost tenderness for the feelings of the illustrious Personage for whom he was more immediately interested, with every solicitude for her interest that was consistent with a due regard to the dignity of the Crown? Yet the Learned Gentleman said last night, that Ministers were not justified in taking any course so promptly upon the Queen's arrival, or upon her declining to accept the first proposition that was made to her. It generally happened to place themselves between both extremes, and such was the case of Ministers with respect to the Learned Gentleman and his Right Honourable Friend beside him, on the occasion to which he had already alluded. The Learned Gentleman did not, on that occasion, think it the duty of Government to institute any inquiry, and Ministers themselves thought so too; for without any reference to the question of guilt or innocence, they felt that there were considerations of public policy, deeply connected with the tranquillity and interest of the Country, as well as with the feelings of the parties immediately concerned, which should restrain them from bringing the case into public discussion, unless compelled thereto by the strong hand of necessity, and there was not any relaxation of this sentiment until that necessity arose.— Yet the Learned Gentleman thought proper last night to prefer a charge against Government of not having exercised forbearance far enough, by shutting the door of negotiation with his illustrious Client. The Learned Gentleman, no doubt, from that charge entertained a hope that some good would result from further negotiation; but was it possible that such hope could be indulged? The transactions of the last 48 hours furnished, he thought, a pretty fair comment upon what might be expected to arise from any such negotiation.— The illustrious Personage alluded to was, it appeared, acting under the advice of others than her legal Counsel, and hence, as her private documents were most improperly disclosed to the Public. But not only this supposition had taken place; for those documents were, according to the Learned Gentleman, sent back to the world in

a very glib state. This proceeding was the more to be deprecated, as it evidently implied an appeal to the lowest orders of the People. (Hear, hear! from the Ministerial benches.) It must, indeed, be obvious to any man who was not wilfully blind, that such was the purpose of those publications; and who could have been the author or adviser of such a base offence? Ministers had, he had no hesitation in saying, no wish whatever to bring forward this question; but they felt it due to the dignity of the Queen to determine that it must be gone into if the Queen should return to England; and of that determination the Learned Gentleman was apprised a full month ago. He would not quarrel with those who dealt so much upon the word negotiation in this case; but he protested against the idea that Ministers meant to proffer a bribe to the Queen for the surrender of her dignity and title; it was, however, insisted to the Queen what recognition must follow if she should return to England; and he abandoned the practical separation which had long subsisted between her and his Majesties. With respect to the conduct of the Queen in returning to this Country, notwithstanding the intimation which she had received of the consequences, every man of human feelings must admire that courage if it proceeded from the consciousness of innocence; and that her Majesty might succeed in proving that innocence, was, he declared, his fervent wish. As to the contents upon the proposition of a pecuniary grant to the Queen, those contents were unfounded, because, according to the principle and practice of the Constitution, any pecuniary grant to any branch of the Royal Family must originate with the Crown, and of course the statement of that proposition, before it was submitted to the House, could not justly be deemed in any degree unconstitutional. It was inadmissible that Honourable Members could impute to her Majesty's Ministers any disposition to encroach upon the constitutional powers of the House, in recommending the nature and amount of the provision proposed to her Majesty. He had no hesitation in avowing, that he thought it extremely desirable that her Majesty should adhere to her intention of separation, and that a proper scale of provision had been adopted in returning to that quantity of provision which Parliament had thought it becoming to tender at the period when her Majesty left the Country. Looking at the calm circumstances of the whole case, a case to which the hand of time could apply no remedy, and which was only to be met by the hand of separation; and looking at the pain and anguish with which the attention of his Majesty was drawn to these distressing circumstances, it was most desirable that a provision should be made for her Majesty upon a suitable scale of arrangement. He had no difficulty in admitting, that the whole of that arrangement had been made upon a just understanding that her Majesty should continue permanently to reside abroad. He had been asked by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite, whether a proposition had been made to her Majesty calling upon her to surrender all her legal rights as Queen? Now he did not conceive it possible that such a proposition was made, or could be made, upon the face of a transaction, which was entered into with no other view than that of avoiding any discussion or disclosure of a hostile nature in Parliament. It was, besides, sufficiently obvious, that no abandonment of her rights on the part of her Majesty could be, in any degree, valid, unless that abandonment were confirmed by an Act of the Legislature. The great object of the arrangement was, that all conflict at home and abroad between the illustrious Parties might be laid at rest. As her Majesty could not reside in this Country without exposing herself and his Majesty to conflicts of the most embarrassing and distressing nature—and he was sorry to add that there was no lack of disposition in a portion of the Country to turn those conflicts to a mischievous account—it was the wish of his Majesty's Ministers to effect an arrangement, not by calling upon her Majesty to abdicate her legal rights, but to do that which previous persons of her exalted rank were in the constant and almost uniform habit of doing, namely, to assume such a travelling title as might not perpetually raise the question of her Majesty's public situation given to our Ministers abroad was, that they should not, in their official capacity, give any public reception to her Majesty; and if any Foreign Courts should think proper to receive her upon their own grounds, they should give no assistance to that reception, as representatives of the Court of this Country. At the same time, they were instructed to afford every facility that could tend to her comfort and convenience in her travels, and as far as possible remove every obstruction. He was prepared to shew many instances of general and special protection which had been afforded to her by our Ministers at Foreign Courts; and that his Majesty's Ministers were most anxious that no obstruction should be thrown in the way of her coming to this Country, if she thought fit to adopt that course. He felt it incumbent on him to plead in bar to the indictment of studied oppression, and if he did not enter more fully into the subject at the present moment, he begged the House at least to suspend its judgment. He believed that all the mistakes which had attended her Majesty had arisen out of her Majesty's desire to travel in no other character than that of Queen of this Country, and from her habit of pressing her station upon our own and foreign Ministers, and requiring guards of honour, which were not usually granted to a person travelling under an *incognito*. As to the charge of an unbecoming reception of her Majesty in this Country, her Majesty was placed in such a situation as clearly to foresee the consequence of such a step, as long as she adhered to her resolution of re-

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