

BRANDENBURGH HOUSE.

Monday was devoted by her Majesty to the purpose of receiving the Addresses of the Commons...

At about twelve o'clock the Deputation from the Cabinet, Chair, and Furniture-makers arrived...

Mr. Home then advanced, and presented the following Addresses, which had been introduced to him for that purpose...

The Address of the Cabinet-makers was next presented. After the reply, the Deputation were admitted to the honour of kissing hands...

The Address of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths was next presented, and the same ceremonies as before being gone through...

The whole of the company had departed by about three o'clock. The following Answer to the Address from the Female Inhabitants of Ashton-under-Linn...

The Lords of the Admiralty have printed, lithographically, a chart of the track of the Fleets and Galleys on their North-West expedition...

EMIGRANT SETTLEMENT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have already announced to our readers the arrival of satisfactory intelligence from the Deal Party of Settlers at the Cape of Good Hope...

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, at the 'Three Kings' in Queen's Quay.

HIGH TREASON.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR—Understand, that the information communicated by Mr. Justice Bayley, on Monday last, to the Grand Jury at Westminster, that a bill of indictment for High Treason would be presented to them, has given rise to numerous conjectures as to the parties against whom it may be directed...

I am a sincere advocate for the liberty of the Press, and should, under a good form of Government, find great difficulty in giving any other limits to its exercise than the boundaries of truth...

When the Honourable Mr. Clive applied to me on the 10th for the loan of all the documents, he gave me the papers instead of an apology. I think it more than probable, that upon my return at the end of the half hour, his Lordship's senses of duty must have committed them to the flames...

It may probably be asked, why the Bill was not presented on Monday, according to the intimation which I had given that it would be ready?

You can hardly conceive, Sir, the difficulties which I have to encounter in the prosecution of this case. In the first place, several important documents have been withheld from me by the Home Office.

Another impediment to the prosecution of Fletcher, which I have had to encounter, has been from the extraordinary caution and vigilance of the late Right Hon. John Acton. It will be recollected, that during the Majority of this assiduous Magistrate, the public mind was much agitated by placards posted about the streets...

Lord Sidmouth. Upon my return to Mr. Clive, I found that although his Lordship was then in an adjoining room, and although Mr. Clive had been before me on various occasions, he had not been in my hands, yet all the intimacy had vanished...

Mr. Home was, however, confident, that they could not be so dishonourable as to retain the papers, but, in reply to his application, he received for answer, that Lord Sidmouth could not, consistently with his duty, return the documents...

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I understand, that, upon the same occasion in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh relieved the pllegmatic dulness of his prosing speeches by a witty attack upon me, in reference to the part which I have taken in this business...

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but found that the papers had not been left in the Officers' hands, or deposited in the Archives of the City Police Office, for safe custody, but had been taken away by Alderman Atkins...

Lord Sidmouth now tells Mr. Home, that the hand-bills are in the possession of the Attorney-General. Before I have done with this business, I will show some personal reasons why these papers were probably placed in that learned Gentleman's hands...

Mr. Solicitor-General, a second—Mr. Maule (one of the Solicitors of the Treasury, and a Barrister), a third—and Mr. Bouchier, the other joint Solicitor of the Treasury (also a Barrister), a fourth...

The following Answer to the Address from the Female Inhabitants of Ashton-under-Linn displays the generosity of her Majesty, in wishing to throw the veil of oblivion over her injuries...

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LONDON.

STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Bank Stock, India Stock, and various bonds.

As we have already informed our readers, Parliament will meet on Thursday, only to be prorogued till the end of January, Tuesday, the 23rd, when it will meet for the despatch of business.

Mr. Canning had a private audience of the King on Friday last. The Constitutional address, that the Right Hon. Gentleman, on hearing the fate of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, set off instantly for London.

Intelligence from Naples, dated the 27th ult. states, that the Liberal Deputy Pepe had interrupted the deliberations of the Parliament by a most extraordinary speech...

The President replied in the following terms: "GENTLEMEN—To calm the public mind is the greatest virtue in the man who seeks to serve his Country. It is true that we are not at this moment on a bed of roses; but I can also assure you that we are not upon a perilous spot, beneath which the earthquake slumbers; there is nothing alarming in the Congress of the Sovereigns."

After this assurance, which was received with applause, the ordinary-business of the sitting was resumed. The English Minister, Sir A. Conroy, introduced Lord Colchester, and Admiral Moore, Commander of the British Squadron in the Mediterranean, to the King of Naples, on the 26th ultimo.

Accounts from Vienna, dated the 4th instant, state, that during several days it has been reported in that capital, that the Austrian Government, in concert with its Allies, had resolved upon taking military occupation of the Kingdom of Naples.

English Ambassador, arrived here very unexpectedly, on the 23rd ult., from Troopau. After a short interval of a few hours, his Excellency set off again on his return thither.

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ADVICES FROM MADRID.

Advises from Madrid, dated the 2d instant, say, that the Liberal Government established in Portugal have exiled Counts Palmela, Lieubaros, and several other eminent and distinguished characters.

At Cadix, from the 19th to the 22d, deaths, 8; recovered, 68; new cases, 67; remaining in the hospitals, 26.

Barcelona, Oct. 24.—Our Civil Governor yesterday addressed a circular letter to the Prelates of the religious order of the province, warning them to take care that those under them do not propagate, either in the pulpit or in private conversations, any doctrines which may destroy or weaken the confidence of the People in the new institutions; and he threatens them, at the same time, that in the contrary case he will have the transgressors proceeded against, as guilty of attempts endangering the public safety.

Yesterday morning, the Earl of Liverpool came to town, from his seat, Combe Wood; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer came also to town, from Blackheath, to attend a Cabinet Council, summoned to meet at two o'clock at the Foreign Office.

The announcement of the Duchess of Clarence is expected to take place about Christmas.

ARREST OF PALIN.

Bow-street.—It will be recollected, that amongst the persons charged with being concerned in the memorable Cato-street conspiracy, was a man named John Palin, who was often mentioned in the evidence upon the trials of Thistlewood and others.

Mr. Birnie.—I presume you know the charge upon which you are apprehended? Palin.—No, I do not; I am not at all aware of it. Mr. Birnie.—It is my duty to tell you, that you are charged with being concerned with Thistlewood, Tidd, and others, whom you very well know, in the conspiracy in which they were engaged.

Mr. Birnie.—I do not wish you to acknowledge it. Palin.—I declare I had no connection with them whatever.

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THEIR MAJESTIES.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO HER MAJESTY—AND PETITION TO THE KING FOR THE DISMISSAL OF HIS MINISTERS.

At the Freemasons' Tavern, yesterday, a Meeting of the parishioners of St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury, took place, for the purpose of considering of an Address of Congratulation to be presented to her Majesty the Queen, on the recent failure of the proceedings which had been instituted against her in the House of Peers; and secondly, to deliberate on the propriety of a Petition to the King to dismiss from his Councils the Ministers who were the authors of her Majesty's prosecution.

At one o'clock the Committee entered the Hall, and conducted several persons of distinction up to the platform. Amongst them were Lord John Russell, Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. P. Moore.

Mr. Mann then informed the Meeting, that he had received several letters from other gentlemen of distinction, apologizing for their absence. One from Mr. Brougham, the Queen's Attorney-General, stated his regret at not being able to attend, but promised, on behalf of the Hon. H. Grey Bennet, that that Gentleman would be present, who might be expected to attend before the Meeting would disperse.

Lord J. Russell then rose for the purpose of explaining in a few words the object of the Meeting in which they were assembled; but first, he wished to be allowed to say, in a very few sentences, that although he had been frequently invited before to attend Meetings assembled to address her Majesty, he had hitherto thought it his duty to abstain from all of them, where he was unaccompanied either by himself or his family, or by total residence, with the bodies from which those invitations came.

On a former occasion he had gone considerably at large into the case of her Majesty. He had then said, that the Queen's case was only secondary to the most important question to the Country at large, which could possibly be agitated—Ministers who had, with the money taken out of their pockets, kept the Continent for years in a state of terrible ferment, and who had displayed a desperate uniformity of misrule, required some public mode of investigation into their most wicked conduct.

Those Ministers who scrupled not to apply the resources of power, and all the various influence of office, to such a purpose as that of facilitating the late proceedings against the Queen, ought to be put down as diabolical and mischievous persons. Those who committed illegal acts, and those who pursued to their last and worst results those illegal acts, were the only diabolical persons. He would allow the existence of no Government, he would acknowledge no Administration, which was not founded on the laws of the Country.

ence of power had been for years devoted to the purpose—the Secret Service Money granted for the advantage of the Nation, and to facilitating objects of negotiation, had been shamefully applied to the assistance of an unconstitutional conspiracy—although the whole machinery of the State had been put into action for the accomplishment of this dishonourable design—and altho', through the compliant character of the Peers, Ministers had not only succeeded in introducing it, but was nearly carried through the Upper House, yet the Bill fell to the ground—it was gone soon as the shield of public opinion was interposed to save the Queen. The first part of the Resolutions contemplated an Address of Congratulation to her Majesty on that joyful event. The object of the second series of Resolutions was to cause an Address to be presented to his Majesty the King praying him to dismiss from his favour and council the Ministers with whom these proceedings originated. On this subject he felt that the most proper course for himself to take would be not to vote a single word. Ever since he had sat in Parliament he would have been in opposition to the Ministers who were the authors of her Majesty's prosecution. Whether he or they had been right or wrong, their conduct generally, or what was the measure the most necessary to be adopted for the safety of the State, were questions for the People only to determine. He had merely come to the meeting on the invitation of the gentlemen who had undertaken the management, and because his family were connected with the parish of Bloomsbury. Having been appointed to preside, his simple duty was to request the observance of the order and attention which he had never seen wanting in a British assembly.

Mr. P. Moore said, that it was so lately that he had addressed them, that he feared he had nothing left either of amusement or instruction to offer them upon this great political question. He had one topic on which to congratulate them, the having their Chair filled by a branch of the illustrious House of Russell—by one possessing great talent, of most unimpeachable integrity, and of a family conspicuous for virtue and dignity, with which he had been acquainted as long as he had possessed life. No one would read the English history and remain ignorant of the inseparable timidity of the House of Russell with the protection of the freedom and the dearest interests of the Country. He could have little to say more than to congratulate them on the auspicious which presided over their proceedings. He would restate the first Resolution, which it had become his duty to propose to them, and they would then perceive how useless most comment from his would prove. He then read the following Resolution:—That the disgraceful proceedings against her Majesty having been efficiently defeated by the House of Lords, by which her Majesty was exonerated from the degrading situation in which the expression of her most heartfelt satisfaction, and while we cannot but desire our high admiration of the courage, dignity, and magnanimity, with which her Majesty has encountered and confounded her adversaries, at the same time we cannot but express our indignation and detestation of the attempt made by her late advisers to calculate her Majesty's even in the defeat of their infamous conduct and intention to overthrow her.

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Those Ministers who scrupled not to apply the resources of power, and all the various influence of office, to such a purpose as that of facilitating the late proceedings against the Queen, ought to be put down as diabolical and mischievous persons. Those who committed illegal acts, and those who pursued to their last and worst results those illegal acts, were the only diabolical persons. He would allow the existence of no Government, he would acknowledge no Administration, which was not founded on the laws of the Country. This was the only authority which the People of England could safely admit. Now for the application of his doctrine. The order for leaving her Majesty's name out of the Liturgy was an illegal act; whoever gave that order was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours. Whether it was done by the Ministers of the day—those two or three of the most unworthy servants of the Crown, who had dared to call themselves the State, and therefore the Queen's prosecutors, connected with the highest

noted, as far as to the finding of a Bill against him; and that, if access to these papers is denied to Mr. Pearson, through me, where both Mr. Pearson and the Attorney-General may have access to them, I must consider the refusal as an act of my Lord Sidmouth, in order to prevent that effectual prosecution against Franklin which may bring him to sufficient punishment. If there is any fear for the safety of the papers, I will pledge myself not to part with them; and if his Lordship is desirous to prosecute Mr. Seale, and you now threaten to do on his own affidavit, and notwithstanding your written pledge to me, and brought that individual as a witness to you, and office, I desire you may retain his affidavit, and all the other papers, except the three marked 2, 3, and 4, which I have named, to enable you to carry on the prosecution against Mr. Seale, because he has been the discoverer of the infamous proceedings of Mr. Franklin; and I now pledge myself, that these papers shall also be forthcoming, even against him, whenever you may call for them to a Court of Justice.

I understand that Mr. Seale, the printer, has behaved with good faith, and that on his evidence at the Old Bailey a true Bill has been found against Franklin; and I am informed that he is perfectly ready to appear in any Court of Justice you may summon him to, though he may be, perhaps, unwilling to subject himself to secret examination by persons who have already acted in a doubtful manner in this transaction. I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) Joseph Home,
To H. Hobhouse, Esq. &c. Lord Sidmouth's Office.
(COPY.)

Whitehall, Oct. 31, 1820.
Sir—I have laid before Lord Sidmouth your letter of this day, and am directed by his Lordship to acquaint you, that he would think himself guilty of a great neglect of duty, if he were to permit any papers, which evidence so great a degree of guilt as those to which your letter alludes, to pass out of the hands of the Officers of the Crown into those of any individual, however respectable he may be. He retains them for the purpose of public justice, and for no other; and for those purposes they will be forthcoming, not only on those occasions when the Attorney-General may prosecute, but also when they may be wanted on any indictment which may be preferred by Mr. Pearson; and his Lordship will give directions to the Solicitor of the Treasury to that effect.

With regard to Arthur Seale, I beg leave to set you right as to the pledge given by Lord Sidmouth. If you will refer to my letter of the 19th Inst. you will find his Lordship's promise to have been, "That no accomplice, who should disclose all the knowledge he possessed, and co-operate in bringing to justice the authors and original circulators of any of the libellous publications therein alluded to, should be prosecuted by the Crown, for the printing or subordinate circulation of any paper, with respect to which he should conduct himself with good faith." Now, Mr. Seale, when you introduced him to me, did not scruple to affirm that he had much knowledge affecting Fletcher, as the author and original circulator of the papers mentioned in Seale's affidavit, besides that which the affidavit contained; and he stated that he had partially committed to paper what he remembered on this subject, and would put in writing what remained, and deliver it to Sir Robert Baker on the following Monday. In the interim, Mr. Pearson arrived from the Continent; and then Seale, instead of producing his statement, excused himself by saying, that he wished it to be first seen by Mr. Pearson. And on a subsequent day, Seale informed Sir R. Baker, that Mr. Pearson had desired him (Seale) to inform Sir R. Baker, that the whole of the case was before Counsel, and as soon as arranged, that Sir Robert should be furnished with a copy. It is not yet too late for Mr. Seale to bring himself within the terms of indemnity promised by Lord Sidmouth; but you cannot fail to see, that, at present, he has not disclosed all the knowledge he possesses, nor acted with good faith in giving a simple narrative (which was all that was desired) of the facts within his own recollection.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) H. HONIOUS.
To Joseph Home, Esq.

NOTE OF THE PRISON.
Namely, the three printed placards, which, when presented by Mr. Pearson, my Lord Sidmouth did not see any reason for his interfering, at a time when Franklin was within reach, and might have been arrested. But the moment he is, by his correspondence with Sir Robert Baker, known to be out of reach, his Lordship directed "no degree of guilt," as to refuse to entrust them with those Gentlemen who have taken so much trouble to bring Franklin to justice, and have actually almost forced his Lordship to take any measures at all!

TURKEY.
Extract of a private letter from Constantinople, dated the 10th October:—"An affray has taken place at Bugurdereh, a village at the entrance of the Bosphorus, which shows strongly the insubordination of the Turkish soldiery. Three of the Yamaqs (as the garrison soldiers are called) were passing along the quay, when one of them thought proper to fire a pistol into the Court of the Russian palace. Baron Stroganoff, the Russian Minister, ordered the Janissaries attendant upon him to seize this man, which was done after an obstinate resistance, in which one of the Yamaqs was killed, and one of the Janissaries was severely wounded. The garrison soldiers assembled in considerable numbers, and threatened to set fire to the Palace, and murder all the in-

mates. If their comrades were not given up, which the Baron refused to do till their Commander arrived, when tranquillity was restored. The Porte has made excuses to the Russian Minister for the insult, and has promised to punish the offenders—a promise which, at present, they dare scarcely venture to perform. The Turks and other inhabitants here have become much interested about the proceedings regarding the Queen. The examinations have been translated from the foreign Papers, for the information of the Ministers of the Porte, who must be not a little surprised at our manner of managing this affair."

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.
We have authority to state, that her Majesty has commanded her Vice-Chamberlains to write to Lord Liverpool to demand a Palace and Establishment in every respect suitable to her rank, with a view to her future residence in this Country. We further learn, that the Hon. Keppel Craven, as Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, has written a letter to Lord Liverpool to this effect, to which no answer has been yet received. Alderman application was noticed yesterday by Alderman Wood, at the public meeting at which he presided in the City. It is somewhat strange that her Majesty should be reduced to the necessity, under present circumstances, of renewing her application to the Servants of the Crown that she should receive the honours due to her rank. Surely they cannot meditate new injuries and insults. The worthy Alderman also took an opportunity to announce her Majesty's determination to fix her residence in England. This explanation would appear superfluous, were it not for the reports industriously circulated by her enemies, that her Majesty intends to leave the Country. This is part of the system of misrepresentation that has been practised for the purpose of alienating from her the affections of the People; but, like the rest of the fabric, it is now dissipated. In leaving England, her Majesty is now fully sensible she committed a nearly fatal error, but it was one into which she was betrayed by evil counsel.—Mr. Canning has the merit of giving that advice. It is an error, however, into which her Majesty will not be again betrayed. It is indeed absurd to suppose, that she could have entertained such an idea from the moment she set foot on English ground at Dover. For what purpose did she refuse the offer made to her by the Ministers of the Crown—splendid in point of pecuniary and other personal advantages—for what purpose did she expose herself to the possible dangers and certain indignity of a public prosecution, if her Majesty contemplated an immediate removal to the Continent, leaving the field of battle to the vanquished? Every thing that has since occurred must have increased her attachment to this Country, endeared its People to her heart, and raised them in her esteem.—*Globe.*

Last night's *Gazette* did not contain the proclamation which many expected for proroguing Parliament until February next. It is probable, therefore, that Ministers will not depart in the present instance from the uniform practice of proroguing Parliament by a speech from the throne, delivered either by his Majesty in person, or by his Commissioners. We do not, however, suppose that time will be granted to either House to take the proceedings against the Queen into consideration; this would be somewhat too hazardous an experiment on the part of the Ministers; consequently, the moment of the re-assembling of the two Houses will also be the moment of their dismissal. On the 23d of this month, therefore, the Ministers of the Crown will be under the necessity of advising their Sovereign to address his Parliament and the Country in general upon the present posture of affairs, and more especially upon the manner in which the valuable time of the Legislature has been employed, and its attention occupied; but we cannot expect they will dwell upon the national distress, which, though silent, has not been therefore the less severe, since they commenced their operations against the Queen.—*Ibid.*

Yesterday, at half-past two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Melville, Viscount Sidmouth, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, Earl Mulgrave, the Duke of Wellington, and the Hon. F. Robinson. Mr. Brougham was prevented from attending the Council by a severe fit of the gout.

The future destiny of the Queen is presumed to engross at present the attention of Ministers.—The restoration of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy is the first difficulty which they have to surmount.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.
The Cabinet Council on Tuesday sat till five o'clock in deliberation. Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, another Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which sat till about three o'clock, when an adjournment took place till four; at that time the Cabinet Ministers assembled again, and continued in deliberation for about half an hour. This Meeting was attended by the same Members as the Cabinet on Tuesday.
The leading object of their deliberations relates to their late discomfiture, and the steps which, in consequence, it would now be most prudent to pursue; but the particulars of their cogitations are kept as much as possible to themselves. Our Readers will recollect the proposition which fell

from Lord Ellenborough during the Trial—that the House, without passing the Bill of Pains and Penalties, should concur in a general Declaration, censuring the conduct of the Queen, &c. &c. The propriety of entertaining such a suggestion has, it is understood, been talked of in the Cabinet; but, so far from coming to anything like a conclusion on its propriety, the Earl of Harrowby (who voted against the Divorce Clause, and against the Third Reading of the Bill), and also the Earl of Liverpool, declared themselves against the proposition. If pressed in the Council, it is understood that both of these will retire from the Cabinet. Indeed, it is asserted, with much confidence, that both of these Noble Lords have expressed a strong desire to retire at all events. Such are the rumours in the Parliamentary circles.

Another topic under discussion was, it is believed, whether the Meeting of the House of Commons, on the 23d instant, might not be prevented by a prorogation? Both Mr. Spenser and Mr. Cowper have been consulted on the question, and have declared, that no precedent can be found, in recent times, for proroguing Parliament during an adjournment of the two Houses. It is, therefore, the general belief, that Parliament will meet on the 23d, and that the Commons will be prevented from entering upon any discussions relating to the late scandalous and wicked proceedings, by an immediate message to attend the King's Commissioners at the Bar of the Lords.

MANION-HOUSE.—A young man, from whom a pistol had been taken by an Officer on one of the illumination nights, begged yesterday that the Lord Mayor would order it to be restored to him, as he had been influenced by the very general feeling that prevailed to let off a little powder, as a testimony that he participated in the public joy. The Lord Mayor having ascertained that the conduct of the applicant had not been improper on the occasion, except inasmuch as he had fired off the pistol in the air, and by the explosion invited a similar shew of congratulation upon the part of others, said he should not detain the pistol. His Lordship observed, that it was with great pleasure he perceived that the City of London had fully answered the expectations generally entertained, by preserving the peace during the rejoicings. He had calculated upon his fellow-citizens, and conscious that the most powerful security for maintaining good order would be the determination to accompany the will of the People by his own practice, he had given the notice which had been in almost every instance adopted. Great allowances were to be made for the generous ebullitions of the public heart, but this observation ought not to be construed into a sentiment which was at all times in the mouth of those who had an interest in acting to the prejudice of the public good, that he meant to justify the conduct of a set of desperate ruffians, who had, no doubt, from the very worst of motives, proceeded to acts of violence, not consistent either with law or justice. His Lordship regretted that there were some parts of the Metropolis which had not enjoyed the most complete tranquillity, notwithstanding the extraordinary care that had been taken to assist the civil power, by means of another time longer be a stranger. He did not mean to compliment the City Police, but he could not help thinking that they were perfectly qualified to keep under any disposition to acts of fury amongst the turbulent, without dangerous consequences to themselves, or requiring aid from those, the very appearance of whom within the walls of the City was considered in the light of an attack upon the privileges of its inhabitants.

Bow-street.—Yesterday, Hugh Clarke, the patrol, who was seriously wounded in the head, and other parts of his body, by the pickpockets assembled near the Strand, on Monday night, being in a state of delirium, it was deemed proper to remove him from the Brown Bear public-house to a private residence. Very few disturbances took place on Tuesday night; only one man was brought to the Office, and convicted for firing a pistol in Hart-street. Monday night, 20 persons were convicted in the penalty of 20s. each, for letting off fire-works at the west end of the town.

It is understood that her Majesty is to spend the Christmas holidays with Earl Fitzwilliam. We are assured that his Majesty's Ministers have been alarmingly informed, that neither promises nor threats will induce the Queen again to quit this country.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.
Four Protests have been entered on the Journals of the House of Lords against the surrender of the Bill of Pains, Penalties, and Divorce, against the Queen. It is also rumored, that the Lord Chancellor means to record his sentiments upon the subject in the same manner. The Minister is thus placed as well as his foes; but with this difference, the former are more merciful, and the hostility received from the latter he must feel more acutely. The treatment he has received from them excites all the pity felt for the bird that is wounded by arrows feathered from its own wing. These Noble Lords do not sufficiently consider the state of the Minister, and the motives which influenced him to give up the Bill. They do not consider, that his poverty and not his will compeled, and that if he had carried the third reading by even a majority of 28, he would have been desperate enough to send it to the House of Commons. His majority of nine on the third reading, comprising himself and his colleagues, was worse

than a negative success. It was, under all the circumstances of the case, an actual defeat. An answer has at length been sent to the King, addressed by Mr. Keppel Craven, the Queen's Vice-Chamberlain, at her Majesty's command, to the Earl of Liverpool, demanding from her Majesty a residence and an establishment suitable to her rank. Lord Liverpool informs her Majesty, that he has communicated her demands to the King, and that his Majesty has not yet expressed his determination upon the subject. The Lordship pleads his absence from London as an excuse for his delay in answering her Majesty's letter. In the mean time, however, Councils have been held, and this matter has, no doubt, been taken into earnest consideration. Lord Liverpool's back words in now giving an explicit answer would therefore imply, that the Ministers find themselves in some embarrassment respecting the conduct which they are to pursue towards the Queen. A thousand rumours relating to this subject are afloat, but they might probably rather be called conjectures, for the discussions in the Cabinet do not transpire so quickly for the gratification of public curiosity. There is, likely, however, to be some approximation to truth in the conjecture, that a decided resolution has been formed in a certain quarter, that the Queen shall not have a royal palace for her residence. A favourite opinion is said to prevail, that the royal palaces are private property, and that the disposal of them does not rest in the discretion of the Cabinet Ministers. This opinion we believe to be erroneous. It is one of the sound principles of the privy purse, the notion of private property resting in the hands of the King is always qualified with the implied assurance, that it is held not for his private gratification, but for the interests of the Public, and subject at all times to the discretionary control of Parliament. Should the appointment of a fit place of residence for the Queen become a question in the House of Commons, it is not probable, that the plea of private property in the King would be recognized by the House, so as to permit a royal palace to continue unoccupied, and the Country be put to the heavy expense of purchasing or hiring another place of residence suitable to the Queen's elevated rank.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, another Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-Office, in Downing-street, which sat till a quarter past 4 o'clock. After the breaking up of the Council, the Earl of Liverpool left town for his seat at Coombe Wood. The Queen intends going to Hammermith Church on Sunday next to receive the Sacrament, and on the Sunday following to St. Paul's, publicly to return thanks to Almighty God for her deliverance from the foul and wicked conspiracy directed against her honour and dignity. A communication has been made to the Lord Mayor of her Majesty's intention, and we have no doubt but that his Lordship will attend in state, with a considerable number of the Corporation, in their robes, to meet her Majesty at Temple-bar. Her Majesty has departed Friday, the 24th, for receiving a considerable number of Addresses of Congratulation already voted, viz.
Lord Mayor, Aldermen, St. Mary, Lambeth, and Common Council, St. Giles and St. George, Crispin, Bloombury, Schoolmasters, Bishopsgate, Schoolmasters.

Visitors at Brandenburgh House:—The Hon. H. G. Bennett, M. P., Mrs. H. G. Bennett, Mrs. General Lyzer, Miss Lyzer, Miss M. Lyzer, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Lady Lyndre, Mr. Peter Moore, M. P., Mr. Wile, and Sir William and Lady Rush.
Cards of invitation to dinner, on Monday next, at Brandenburgh House, were sent out yesterday to the following Nobility and Gentry:—The Duke and Duchess of Leinster, Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock, Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, Earl of Albemarle, Earl of Essex, Earl of Thanet, Earl Cowper, Earl of Darlington, Hon. H. G. Bennett, General Sir H. Ferguson, Messrs. Brougham and Deans, and Sir Robt. Wilson.
Several of the above Personages are not in town. We understand the following to be the form of the invitation:—"The Hon. Keppel Craven, Vice-Chamberlain, is commanded by her Majesty to invite you to dinner at Brandenburgh House, on Monday next, 20th November. Sans Etiquette."
Bow-street.—ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—Yesterday a gentleman came to this office, in a splendid equipage, embellished with a royal ducal coronet, and informed the sitting Magistrate (Mr. Birnie) that he attended by command of 25, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, to command him, that an attempt had been made upon her life, on Monday night, by some unknown person. She was at the window of her chamber, preparing to undress, when she was alarmed by the breaking of a pane of glass immediately over her head. The fright, however, was merely temporary, as she had not at the time an idea of the real cause of it; but on the following morning her female attendant found a small pistol bolted on the floor, and on examining the aperture in the glass, it was found to be such a one as a pistol bullet would occasion, and the Princess then remembered that at the time there was some firing in the street, but she attributed it to the persons who were rejoicing. The circumstances had excited considerable alarm in her mind, and she was too much indisposed to leave her home, but she wished very much to make a deposition of the fact, for which purpose she requested the attendance of a Magistrate at her own residence. Mr. Birnie asked if she suspected any particular person of the crime of attempting her life, and if not, what end it would answer to make a deposition upon the subject? The gentleman said, she did not suspect any particular person, but she had a very strong wish to swear to the fact.

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