

sa's in his Majesty's name. The Queen immediately answered, that she should be most happy to see lord Hutchinson forthwith; his lordship was accordingly introduced, & took conf. with her Majesty, 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 make to her from the King, she should wish to see them in writing and without delay. In consequence of this request Lord Hutchinson wrote the following letter to Mr. Brougham, as the official adviser of her majesty:

"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 detailing in a specific form of words which I could lay before her majesty: but I can detail to you for her information, the substance of many conversations held with lord Liverpool. His 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 reason also 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 royal family of England. A condition is also to be attached to this grant, that she is not to reside in any part of the United Kingdom, or even to visit England. The consequence of such a visit will be an immediate message to parliament, and an entire end to all compromise and negotiation. I believe there is no other condition; I am sure none of any importance. I think it right to send to you an extract of a letter from lord Liverpool to me; his words are—'It is material that her majesty should know confidently, that if she shall be so ill advised as to come over to this country, there must then be an end to all negotiation 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 conclude this letter without my humble though serious and sincere supplication, that her majesty will take these propositions into her most calm consideration, and not act with any hurry or precipitation on so important 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. But let the event be what it may, I shall 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 & delicacy. I have been obliged to make use of your brother's hand, as I write with pain and difficulty, and the queen has refused to give any, even the shortest delay.

"I have the honor to be, sir, with great regard, your most obedient humble servant,

"HUTCHINSON."

Mr. Brougham accordingly presented the letter; the mo-

ment her majesty read it, she expressed the utmost indignation, & appealed to Mr. Brougham for his opinion. That gentleman remarked, that certainly those were not conditions which he should advise her majesty to accept; at the same time he begged her majesty to consider what conditions she might be pleased to accept. Her majesty best knew what was befitting her real situation. The Queen promptly replied—"My determination is soon formed; I shall set out instantly for England—it is in London, and in London alone, that I shall consent to consider any proposals of the king of England."—Her majesty then requested Alderman Wood, whose kind assistance she had so frequently experienced, to order horses to be immediately put to the carriages, and to 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 for her majesty's haste to leave St. Omer's, and put herself on board an English packet.

At half past 5 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 son, and young Austin. Mr. Brougham did not make his appearance even to hand her majesty to her coach. Lord Hutchinson likewise refrained from showing himself, and thus the professional friend of the Queen, and the confidential friend of the king, were left behind to mingle reflections on the event, which had just taken place. It may be proper to mention, that her majesty was, on walking down the steps of the hotel at St. Omer's, warmly greeted by a great number of ladies of the first respectability, both French and English. A Greek lady, the wife of Mr. Copeland, an English banker, about to settle at Paris, was introduced to her majesty, who paid her some compliments on her interesting appearance; the lady answered in Italian, and wished her a pleasant voyage, and a speedy victory over her enemies.

"In the mean time certain intelligence had been received at Dover 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 commandant 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 obeying the general rule, which was to fire a salute whenever a royal personage landed at Dover. This sensible decision gave great satisfaction to the people of Dover, who were flocking in vast numbers, and all dressed as if for a fete, in order to view the disembarkation of the Queen. The packet, at about a quarter before one, 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

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 a 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 to the principal hotel.

"At one o'clock her majesty set foot on British ground: the royal salute began to fire. For a few moments her countenance and manner bespoke considerable agitation; she was visibly effected by the cordial symptoms of regard which welcomed her home; but she soon recovered herself, and with a firm step, a composed manner, and with a smiling steady countenance, walked slowly along the crowded ranks of the principal inhabitants. Well dressed females, young and old, saluted her with exclamations of "God bless her; she has a noble spirit: she must be innocent." She appeared in good health, her blue eyes shining with peculiar lustre, but her cheeks had the appearance of a long intimacy with care and anxiety. She is not so much *embonpoint* as formerly, and her manner and figure seem perfectly befitting her exalted station. She was dressed with great elegance.—As she moved along, the crowd gathered so fast around her, that she was compelled to take refuge in the York Hotel. Mr. Wright of the Ship Hotel, seeing that it would be impossible for her Majesty to reach his house on foot, immediately despatched an elegant open carriage to the York. The populace removed the horses and drew it themselves. A band of music preceded her Majesty, and two large flags, bearing the inscription of "God save Queen Caroline," were carried by some of the principal tradesmen.—A guard of honor was placed at the door of the hotel, but the people did not seem to relish their appearance; the Queen observed to Alderman Wood that their presence appeared rather to produce an unpleasant and angry feeling; the worthy alderman suggested the propriety of their going away. Her majesty observed, that although she appreciated, as it deserves, the attention of the commandant, yet that she wanted no guard of soldiers, her firm reliance was on the just principles and cordial attachment of her people.

Her majesty then went to the principal window of the hotel, and bowed several times with great grace and sweetness of manner to the happy assemblage. She then retired and first taking a slight refreshment, lay down to rest after the harassing fatigues of body and mind which she had undergone.

The following is a detail of the events of the journey from Dover to London, and the attentions paid her by the civil & military officers, and the people.

At Dover at 6 o'clock, a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon her and presented a congratulatory address on her arrival, to which she replied in appropriate terms. The deputation had the honor of kissing her majesty's hand, & several ladies were permitted to enter, and were kindly received. The Queen ascended her carriage at half past 6, and was drawn by the populace quite out of town, amidst the loud and reiterated cheering of an immense concourse. The horses were then put in, and the cavalcade proceeded towards Canterbury.

When her majesty reached Canterbury it was nearly dark; and the horses 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. Her majesty soon retired to rest, and after taking an early breakfast yesterday 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 though the morning was 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 prevailed.

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 desirable. The attraction now grew more intense, and in order to prevent confusion, and allay the thirst of curiosity, the Queen, after partaking of some refreshment, appeared at one of the windows of the inn. The crowd, at once satisfied and animated by her appearance, burst into a vehement & protracted shout of applause. After a delay of about 20 minutes, she resumed her journey.—as the weather had cleared up, and the rays of the sun increased the splendor of the scene, the carriage was thrown open, and every one gratified with an immediate view of her. The acclamations were now renewed and continued without interruption till the entire cavalcade reached the metropolis, when they swelled into a yet louder strain.

As her majesty proceeded thro' the streets of the metropolis, she was received with the most enthusiastic shouts of applause.

About seven o'clock her Majesty's carriage stopped at the door of Mr. Alderman Wood's house, No. 77 South Audley street, where already a large concourse of persons were assembled. The whole stood uncovered, and rent the air with huzzas and cries of "God save Queen Caroline!" On alighting her Majesty seemed dreadfully fatigued, and appeared to walk into the house with some difficulty. She leaned on the arms of Alderman Wood & Lady Anne Hamilton. Her dress was a close silk pelisse, and a large Leghorn bonnet, tied close to the face and a large veil thrown back. The countenance of her Majesty, while she alighted, appeared cheerful and serene, in spite of the fatigue she had undergone.

The following is the Message communicated to the House of commons, by Mr. Brougham, by order of 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 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 defense 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 honor and unshaken affection she had always found the 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 those should be referred to a select committee. It is this day 14 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 court the fullest enquiry 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 protested against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents, privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the house of commons for defeating the only attempt she has had any reason to fear.

"The queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had 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 slight both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers over whom the English government had any influence—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her; and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

On the 6th, the following message was received in both houses of Parliament.

"GEORGE R.

"The king thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the queen, to communicate to the house of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of her majesty since her departure from this kingdom, which he recommends to the immediate and serious consideration of the house.

"The king has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of any disclosure and discussions which must be so painful to his people, as they can be to himself; but the step now taken by the queen leaves him no alternative.

"The king has the fullest confidence that in consequence of this communication, the house of lords will adopt that course of proceeding, which the justice of the case, and the honor and dignity of his majesty's crown may require."

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The unanimity of sentiment and feeling displayed in the celebration of the Forty-Fourth anniversary of our Independence, we believe, is unparalleled since the adoption of the Federal Constitution; party distinctions & sectional jealousies, so difficult to overcome, were generally laid aside, and patriotic and fraternal affections resigned in their stead, the inmates of every American bosom. This is consoling and cheering to the heart of the patriot, who beholds, in the harmony of our federative system, the only guarantee of our political health and happiness; and who views, in the dissolution of its parts, the greatest curse that ever afflited a nation. We have before us nearly all the papers which notice the manner in which the day was celebrated, from Savannah to Boston. The *toasts* touch very gently upon controverted national subjects—except that of the Tariff, which, in a few instances, is roughly handled by its opponents. The Missouri Question is alluded to "more in sorrow than in anger"; and the National Bank has escaped wonderfully, except in Prince George's County, where it received no quarter. Generally speaking, it would appear that our citizens had, as if by common consent, resolved to shut the temple of Janus, and pour out their libations exclusively to the goddess of Peace. The President and other powers that be, received from the lips of the people, wherever assembled on the occasion, the most unequivocal and flattering assurances of approbation and attachment—and the heroes and patriots of our Revolution their warmest expressions of reverence and gratitude.—[Norfolk Herald.]