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POETRY.

THE SILENT EVE. Shades of night are hastening down, In the mountains brown...

Answers to the hues above— Pale as the moon in the grove; And a breeze, in wandering, stirs The branches of the silent firs...

Ground Plaster of Paris. Manufactured, and for sale, by subscriber, delivered at the warehouse free of expense.

NOTICE TO HUMPHREY. New Haven is erected a monument to the memory of General Humphrey, made of fine grained granite...

BOOTS & SHOES. Cheap for Cash. A. MUNROE has removed heretofore to the blue framed house...

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING MAILS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES. On the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office until the 28th day of October...

NOTICE. Visitors of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, hereby make known, that election of a teacher will be made, at the school house, on the first Saturday in October next...

about for something more edifying. The first object that attracted my attention, was the monument of Capt. Peake, placed upon the inner wall of the Church, directly opposite my seat...

TO THE MEMORY OF CAPT. WILLIAM PEAKE, the brave & highly respected commander of His Majesty's Brig Peacock; whose death was glorious, as his life was honourable.

Where'er through climes old Ocean rolls, From the equator to the frost-bound pole, Is British valor shown. This distant shore, Shall claim her page in Britain's martial song.

By the ship William Penn, from Liverpool. From the Liverpool Saturday's Advertiser of August 19.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN. London, Thursday, 7 P.M. This being the day appointed by the House of Lords for the commencement of the proceeding against the Queen, and it being generally known that her majesty was resolved to appear in person...

DAVID HUMPHREY, LL. D. Member of the American philosophical society, of the American and Connecticut academies, and in England, in society at Bath, and the royal society, honored by the love of country and of liberty.

of a letter from a gentleman of Georgetown, (Demerara) to the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, dated July 10, 1820. This is the strangest country I ever saw. The inhabitants are dyed great numbers, by the yellow fever; yet the survivors are dining, drinking, singing, fiddling & dancing, with as much unconcern as they could wish to retain.

several times. It is generally understood that his Royal Highness took every possible pains and exerted all his influence to prevent the present process. The Duke of Leinster also arrived on horseback, and was loudly cheered. By this time the crowd on the outside of the barriers had become immense.

At a quarter past nine precisely, the Queen arrived at St. James's square, from Bradenburgh House, where her majesty slept last night. The people assembled in the square, greeted her arrival with the most enthusiastic cheers, the clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

The new state carriage, drawn by six beam ful bay horses, superbly caparisoned, soon afterwards drove into the square. The body of the carriage is of a lake colour, (a favorite one with the late King), and on the panels are richly emblazoned the royal arms and supporters, under which appears a snake coiled from its weight.

At 10 o'clock precisely her majesty, who looked in excellent health, ascended her state carriage amidst the most enthusiastic cheers of the people. It is impossible to describe the animation of the scene at this moment. Every hat was simultaneously waved in the air, every voice seemed emulous to express the affectionate zeal and sympathy of the immense multitude.

The procession now moved slowly forward. The carriage with Alderman Wood took the lead and was followed by that of her Majesty, the carriage of the chamberlains bringing up the rear. Thousands upon thousands had by this time assembled in St. James's-square, Pall-mall, &c. to greet the procession as it passed along.

The doors and windows of the palace were closed, and only one solitary domestic had the temerity to look upon a scene so obnoxious to the hopes of his royal master. The sentinels presented arms. Her Majesty bowed. As the procession rolled along the numbers of the crowd increased, and several carriages fell into the line.

Her Majesty continued to bow occasionally in answer to the fervent benedictions which were poured into the carriage from those who had the happiness of obtaining a position near it. Her looks also were frequently directed with a gratified expression towards her fair partisans in the windows of the adjacent houses, who leaned over the crowded balconies, and by the increased rapidity in the motion of their handkerchiefs, endeavoured to express those feelings that the laws of decorum (which even the enthusiasm excited by the occasion could not obliterate from their memories) forbade to be uttered by the voice.

The carriage passed through the first barrier drawn across the street, the bar being opened the instant of their arrival; but notwithstanding the exertions of a numerous posse of peace officers, it was impossible to close it again; after the last carriage had passed the people rushed in like a torrent, and immediately filled up the space included between the two barriers.

The Duke of Hamilton then put several interrogatories to the Attorney General, to induce him to state on what authority he appeared at the bar. The Attorney General replied by reading the order of the house for his appearance on this day, to support the bill in question.

No result of importance rose out of this conversation, or out of another, which followed, relative to calling over the house. Mr. Brougham then came forward generally against the principle of the bill; but as he spoke at great length, and as his introductory remarks were less important than those made in the last hour of his address, we shall omit them, with the exception of a charge brought by him against ministers of instituting a proceeding at this day, which would have been a disgrace to the reign of Henry VIII.

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Lord Gray contended against the mode of proceeding by a bill of pains and penalties, but asserted that the house, upon extraordinary occasions possessed extraordinary powers. The noble Earl contended that the Queen might be proceeded against for the crime of high treason. He then went into an examination of the law of treason and proposed that two questions should be put to the Judges, the object of which was to ascertain, if the crime of adultery committed by the Queen with a foreigner were not high treason in the necessary, though the principal were not answerable to the laws of England; he founded his argument on the rule that accessaries in treason were principals, liable to punishment in cases where the principals in the first degree could not be visited.

The Lord Chancellor was decidedly of opinion, that the noble Earl's law was unfounded. It was universally laid down by all the authorities, that an accessory to an act, the doing of which was no crime in the principal, could be guilty of no crime. Lord Liverpool defended the present mode of proceeding, but had no objection to the opinion of the Judges being taken, if it did not cause delay.

After some further discussion, the judges present, viz. Lord Chief Justice Abbott, Chief Justice Dallas, Mr. Justice Horwood, Mr. Justice Best, Lord Chief Baron Richards, and Mr. Baron Garrow, retired to deliberate upon the question put to them by Lord Grey, as to treason, under the statute of Edward III. In 20 minutes they returned to the house, when Lord Chief Justice Abbott delivered their opinion that, though adultery might be committed by the Queen with a foreigner, it could not amount to high treason, because the foreigner did not act contrary to his allegiance, he owing no allegiance to the king of this country.

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