

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from England.
From the New York Columbian.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Queen acquitted—the Florida Treaty signed.

Last evening the ship Hector, Capt. Ben net, arrived at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th of last month and brings dates 14 days later than before received, being to the 18th ult.

The news of immediate interest to us, by this arrival, is the CESSATION OF THE FLORIDAS—on which subject it appears that Don Manuel de Barros, attached to the Spanish legation to the United States and at the house of the Spanish consul in Bordeaux, with the treaty for the Cession of the Floridas which had been ratified by the Cortes. A letter from Bordeaux received at Paris on the 7th November, he will embark immediately, in the ship Rapid, of New York, for Philadelphia.

The trial of the queen terminated in the House of Lords on the 10th November. It having been ascertained that there would be only a majority of nine for the bill, a motion was made by Lord Liverpool to postpone the question for six months! or, in other words dismiss the bill. This is with propriety viewed as the ACQUITTAL OF THE QUEEN; and great illuminations and rejoicings had in consequence taken place.

CASE OF THE QUEEN.

The question on the second reading of the bill against the queen, was taken on the 6th Nov. when it appeared there were contents 123—non contents, 95—Majority 28. On the following day, the debate on the third reading was commenced, which was continued till the 10th. The house then divided; when there appeared for a third reading 108, against it 99, leaving a majority of 9 in favor of the bill.

As soon as the state of the division was announced, Lord Dacre rose, and holding a paper in his hand, said he had been intrusted with a petition from her majesty, praying to be heard by counsel against the passing of the bill. Lord Liverpool said that he apprehended such a course would be rendered unnecessary by what he was about to state. He could not be ignorant of the state of public feeling with regard to this measure and it appeared to be the opinion of the house that the bill should be read a third time only by a majority of nine votes: Had the third reading been carried by as considerable a number of peers as the second, he and his colleagues would have felt it their duty to persevere with the bill, and to send it down to the other branch of the legislature. In the present state of the country however, and with the division of sentiment, so nearly balanced, just evinced by their lordships, they had come to the determination not to proceed further with it—He should accordingly move that the question that the bill do pass be put on this day six months. (The most vehement cheering took place on this unexpected declaration.)

Earl Grey rose as soon as the Earl of Liverpool had resumed his seat, but the confusion did not subside until after his lordship had been some time on his legs. His lordship complained of the whole course ministers had pursued with regard to the bill, which after the declaration of the noble earl could scarcely be said to be before the house, but which was still before the country, and would long live in its memory—He charged the servants of the crown with the grossest neglect of duty, in the first instance, in listening only to *ex parte* evidence and giving a willing credence to the most exaggerated and unfounded calumnies.—They had thus, for many months, agitated the nation; they had produced a general stagnation of public and private business; and they had given a most favorable opportunity, were it desired, to the enemies of internal peace and tranquility. They had betrayed their king, insulted their queen (continued cries of hear from all sides,) and had given as shock to the morals of society by the promulgation of the detestable and disgusting evidence, in the hearing of which the house had been so long occupied. (Hear.) His lordship also reproached, in the severest terms, the conduct of the Milan commissioners, who, having been appointed not to investigate the truth, but to obtain testimony of guilt, had found in this country but too great an inclination to put faith in all their agents and witnesses might invent against the honor and reputation of the queen of Great Britain. The result has been, that after inquiries, secret and open—after the greatest calumnies and foulest libels had been made the subject of detail and debate for fifty days—after all the injury it was possible for them to do the queen had been accomplished, the bill was abandoned, not without reason, but assuredly without apology. His lordship concluded by assuring the noble lords on the other side, that the people of Great Britain would not be satisfied with the mere withdrawing of the measure, but would demand a strict inquiry into its foundation and origin. Great applause.

Lord Erskine addressed a few words to their lordships in a manner truly emphatic and striking:—"I have heard, (said he) the proposals of the noble Earl, I see the fate of this odious measure consummated, and I feel nothing but the most lively and entire satisfaction. I heartily rejoice in this event. My lord, I am an old man; and my life, whether it has been for good or evil, has been passed under the sacred rule of the law. In this moment I feel my strength renovated and repaired, by that rule being restored, the accursed charge wherewith we have been menaced has passed over our heads; there is an end of that horrid and portentous excrement of a new law, retrospective, and iniquitous, and oppressive; and the constitution and scheme of our polity is once more safe. My heart is too full of the escape we have just had to let me do more than praise the blessings of the system we have regained; but I cannot praise them adequately myself, and I prefer expressing my own sentiments in the fine language of one of the most eloquent authors of my age, Hooker, who thus speaks in his great work his Ecclesiastical Polity:—"Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God; her voice the harmony of the world; all things in Heaven and earth do her homage; the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power. Both angels and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent admiring her as the mother of peace and joy."

The Duke of Montrose said, he should oppose the motion for throwing out the bill. He was convinced of her majesty's criminality, and should never look up to her as a queen. The motion was then put and agreed to, and the house adjourned to the 22d inst. the day on which the commons meet.

London Nov. 11.—We have at last the satisfaction of congratulating the country on the abandonment of the Pains and Penalties Bill. The division on the third reading having given a majority of only nine in favor of ministers, that is a majority formed altogether of themselves, Lord Liverpool could not, with any regard to decency, attempt the passing of the measure. Such is the termination of the odious proceedings which for many months have kept the country in a state of continual irritation, which have done more to withdraw the affections of the people from the Constitutional authorities, than all the revolutionary writings which ever were composed, and which have truly been derogatory from the dignity of the crown and the best interest of the empire.

The joy with which this result was received is indescribable. The news flew with the rapidity of lightning to the remotest quarters of this metropolis. The exultation was universal. A town relieved from a twelve months siege could not have displayed a more tumultuous gladness; the streets were soon thronged, and in the evening the illumination was general in all the principal streets. Reports of feux de joie were heard in every direction. Such is the manner in which the failure of the attempts to destroy her majesty has been received in London. As there has been but one feeling throughout the country with respect to the proceedings, the joy of course will be universal.

The national character never appeared to more advantage than during the whole of these proceedings. The people saw that the queen was on the point of becoming the victim of a powerful conspiracy, and with that love of justice which they have always possessed, they expressed their indignation at the base attempt in so loud and unequivocal a manner, as to palsy the hand which was stretched out to destroy her. Every violation of justice leads to still more extensive violations. The injustice from which she was about to suffer, would have afforded a precedent for the destruction of others; and the interest taken by the people is, therefore, not more honorable to the generosity and feeling, than it is creditable to the good sense of the people. The triumph of her majesty is also, therefore, their triumph; for the successful resistance of oppression, the defeat of injustice, are causes for triumph truly worthy of a free and enlightened people.

The people achieved a glorious victory but they must not stop. The responsible advisers of these disgraceful measures, the men who filled the Green Bag, and who entered on the odious inquiry in defiance of a resolution of the house of commons, pronouncing it derogatory from the dignity of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the empire, are still in power. They still surround the sovereign, whose true interests they have so egregiously betrayed. Can men who have shown themselves so destitute of every statesman like quality as to enter on a course, the calamitous consequences of which were obvious to all who possessed the least penetration—a course which rallied all that was sound and virtuous in the country against the executive—can these men be allowed to retain the places which they have shown themselves unfit to fill.

The Patriot.

To speak his thought, is every freeman's right

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6.

Answer to the 1st Quest. inserted in last week's paper.

Take any number, say 24, for the side of an equilateral triangle, and find the content 249.36.

Then by 19th of 6th Euclid, similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides—Therefore,

As 249.36 : 180 :: 24 : 17.32 and to find a mean proportional between 24 and 17.32 say—As 24 : x :: x : 17.32 where x = the mean proportional. Therefore $x^2 = 24 \times 17.32 = 415.68$ and $x = 20.3126 =$ side of triangle, as near as possible.

J. D. H.

Answer to the "Rebus" in the last Patriot—By a young Lady.

The Plebeian class can daily see Inferiors, once, rise far above them; But King's are great as they can be Upon this earth, where none doth love them. And yet, sometimes, they see it too—When gullotines are brought to view! But God, in truth, can't see this thing. He's "Lord of Lords, of Kings the KING." Therefore, your Riddle, rightly sol'd, Shews a SUPERIOR is invol'd.

U.

For the Patriot.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

I have waited till the heat excited by the clashing of adverse opinions, has been extinguished, and the mind of man had a chance to disentangle itself from the web woven by the wily politician to entangle it; as a season fit to call the attention of my readers to a serious consideration of the convulsions every triennial election for governor occasion. Is it not to be feared, that at some period, perhaps not very distant, in those dreadful throes or struggles for power, by parties, that it will eventuate in the destruction of our Republican institutions? The people of Pennsylvania are a peaceable people, not inclined to riots; but experience has made it manifest, that the election for governor is contested with more animosity than any other, and it is generally conceded that the cause is the patronage vested by the constitution in him: that parties in power holding lucrative offices, make use of unjust means to hold them; and those out of power, make use of like means to get into power. Man is the same in all countries: power is tempting: history gives numerous instances where it has been pursued, by the ambitious, through fields of blood and peril—the father destroying the son, and the son the father, regardless of all the ties of consanguinity or virtue, and against all laws Divine and human, to come at the first station in the government.

That the duties of the chief magistrate of Pennsylvania are arduous, will not be denied. In making appointments some must be disappointed. Unfortunately for us, few of those high-minded men bear to have their ambition thwarted; with them it has the effect of a cancer on the body—it corrodes every virtue—their peace, their honesty and humanity are absorbed. The virtue or capability of a governor, when he incurs their displeasure, is to them as the dust in the balance. The history of Pennsylvania has two cases in point and of recent date—the first of them in the three last years of the administration of our worthy governor Simon Snyder. William Duane was instrumental in bringing him into power, and wished to have his friend Michael Leib appointed Secretary. On the refusal of the governor to suffer him to appoint his Secretary, he, Duane, wheeled round, and charged the man whom he before said possessed every virtue, with being ignorant and corrupt, and a violator of the constitution. It must be evident, to every impartial man, that if Mr. Snyder had suffered Duane to make the appointments, the voice of Duane would not have been raised against him. And had governor Findlay complied with the wishes of John Binns, and suffered him to appoint his friends, the Wurts's and others, and granted to himself the commission of an Alderman, is there a human being who can believe the state of Pennsylvania would have witnessed the prosecution of Mr. Seargeant, or that of Wm. Findlay: but on the contrary, have we not cause to believe that if Mr. Findlay had been half as corrupt as represented by that demagogue, he would have granted his request: knowing that he had a newspaper, circulating over a great part of the state, would it not have been a good way of securing Binns? We know that offices are the bone of contention—that a virtuous chief is liable to be assailed for not complying with the request of the ambitious; and by the promise and barter of offices, a knave or fool, may hold or obtain power. This avenue for corruption arises from the defect of our Constitution. Can until I found those specious promises per-

we, as a wise people, be indifferent, when we see the cause of our yearnings? and should we not with one voice call for an effectual reform in our Constitution? If the patronage of the governor is too great, why not curtail it? We have all heard the great cry of Reform! Reform! before the election. The great object of Reform will now be to amend the constitution. I fear, however, the professed Reformers, will oppose all innovation. They will do as every party in power; the constitution will be good enough while they are reaping the harvest; but will arguments deter you from pursuing your interest?

A FRIEND TO REFORM.

For the Patriot.

Mr. Brindle,

Some years ago myself and family were in what might be called pretty good circumstances. We were reasonably industrious, and for the overplus productions of our industry we got a good price. By this we were enabled to live well both as to eating, drinking and wearing. We enjoyed all the comforts, and many of what may be called, the luxuries of life. It is true we went in debt in the stores for some things that we might as well have done without, but we thought nothing of this, as we had debts coming from others to balance this, and also good prospects of not only a continuation of high prices for what we could spare to sell, but also an increase of those prices. This was all very well; but, behold, to our great disappointment, the times took a turn. Money became very scarce; the Banks shut their vaults; we had grain and and other matters to sell, but there were few buyers, and the prices next to nothing. The Storekeepers pushed for what we owed them. I tried to collect what was owing to me, but could get nothing. My debtors put me off with telling me "it was hard times," and this I knew as well as they did. So that we were obliged by degrees, though very reluctantly, to curtail our expenses. We got your paper regularly, and my wife, Margery, who, to do her justice, is a good economist, and something of a politician too, reads it very attentively. She discovered in it various saving expedients: among other things directions for cooking rye as a substitute for coffee. She tried this, and it succeeded beyond my expectations; though some of the boys and girls did not like it well at first, but we were forced all of us to put up with it; and with many other privations. I was anxious to know the causes of this change of times; and whenever I had an opportunity of conversing with persons of superior learning and information, I made it my business to enquire at them about it. I was told by some of our Storekeepers, and our Lawyers, and Bank officers and Directors, and our Iron-masters, Justices, and all our Doctors of every cast, and also some of our most knowing farmers, that the whole of these difficulties and hard times, were occasioned by the Democrats, that were they out of power every thing would flourish. That they all were vile corruptionists—that the fees & salaries of the officers were too enormous that they were rolling in wealth, and swallowed up all the money. That they had run the state over head and ears in debt, and left no money for public improvements. That governor Findlay had plundered the treasury and taken the money for his own use and that of his friends. And that if Joseph Hiesler were put in he would remove all difficulties; raise the price of grain—lower the prices of store goods; make money as plenty as it was in Jerusalem in the days of Solomon—Serve for one fourth of the salary that Findlay got. In a word, that we should have golden times. I was charmed with these fine prospects; and became a warm Hieslerite, and brought over all my sons and some of my neighbors.—Margery was not so sanguine, but thinks I to myself she is but a woman. I had always before been a Democrat, but thinks I to myself, if this be the way the democrats manage matters I'm done with them. Soon after the election I was at P—r's mill & was told that Hiesler had certainly carried. I never heard any thing with more joy—not even the election of Jefferson. I went to the store, bought four pounds of coffee and a pound of tea, and gave six bushels of wheat for them, which I had in the mill; rushed home with all possible speed, told the news—gave Margery the tea and coffee, and told her we would have no more of her rye coffee; times would now soon alter—Wheat would soon be \$2 per bushel, and every thing else in proportion.—That the first time I went to Bellefonte, or Aaronsburg, or to J. — P's Store, I would buy her, and each of the girl's, a silk gown, and the boys a suit of broad-cloth each.—For though I had not the money to pay for them now, we soon would, for Hiesler would make glorious times. She cautioned me, in her usual dry way, not to be so much lifted up—that it was not all gold that glitters—that electioneering promises were not always to be trusted—that they were generally forgotten after the election is over; and that I had better never mind the silk dresses and suits of broad cloth, until I found those specious promises per-