

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Dec. 30.

The fine fast sailing ship Hector, Capt. Bennett, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th ult.

Don Manuel de Parros, attached to the Spanish legation to the U. States, arrived at the house of the Spanish Consul in Bordeaux on the 30th Oct. with the Treaty for the cession of the Floridas, which had been ratified by the Cortes.

The proceedings against the Queen have terminated in the House of Lords. It being ascertained on the 10th, that there would only be a majority of nine for the bill on the 3d reading, a motion was made by Lord Liverpool to postpone taking the question to that day six months, which was carried.

CASE OF THE QUEEN.

The question on the second reading of the bill against the Queen was taken on the 6th November, when it appeared there were Contents, 125—Non-Contents, 95—Majority 28.

As soon as the state of the division was announced—

Lord DACRE arose, 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, & it appeared to be the opinion of the House that the bill should be read a third time, only by a majority of 9 votes.

Earl GREY rose as soon as the Earl of Liverpool had resumed his seat, & the confusion did not subside until after his lordship had been for some time upon 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.

been, that, that after inquiries secret and open—after the greatest calumnies and the foulest libels had been made, the subject of detail and debate for fifty days—after all the injury that it was possible to do the Queen had been accomplished, the bill was abandoned, not without reason, but assuredly without apology.

Lord ERSKINE addressed a few words to their lordships in a manner truly emphatic and striking: "I have heard, said he, the proposal 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 lords, I am an old man; and my life, whether it have been for good or for evil, has been passed under the sacred rule of the law.

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 Queen.

The motion was then put and agreed to, and the House adjourned to the 23d instant, the day on which the Commons meet.

Her majesty was in attendance, in her private apartment, at the House of Lords, from a quarter before twelve. Whilst the peers were going through the process of voting seriatim, prior to the division her majesty's counsel, who were behind the throne, were noting down the votes. As soon as they ascertained that the majority would not exceed 9, they repaired to the presence of her majesty, and advised her to present a petition to be heard by counsel against the passing of the bill.

In the evening there was an illumination, as general and brilliant as

could have been expected on so sudden an emergency, and, to the midnight hour, the streets were crowded with multitudes of persons, congratulating each other on the rejection of the bill, as if for an important and unexpected victory achieved over an enemy who had approached to our very threshold.

The following are the names, on the final question, for the third reading of the Bill:

CONTENTS... Lords, HARRIS, Ross (Glasgow) Meldrum (Aboyne) Hill, Combermere, Hopetoun, Manners, Ailsa (Cassilis) Lauderdale, Sheffield, Redesdale, St. Helens, Northwick, Bolton, Carrington, De Dunstanville, Rous, Saltersford (Courtown) Stewart (Galloway) Stewart (Moray) Douglas (Morven) Grenville, Suffield, Montagu, Gordon (Huntley) Somers, Rodney, Middleton, Napier, Colville, Gray, Saltoun, Forbes—Bishops, Cork & Ross, Landaff, Peterborough, Ely, St. Davids, Worcester, St. Asaph, London, Viscounts, Exmouth, Lake, Sidmouth, Melville, Curzon, Sydney, Hereford—Earls, St. Germinis, Whitworth, Verulam, Cathcart, Mulgrave, Orford, Manvers, Rosse, Nelson, Powis, Limerick, Donoughmore, Belmont, Mayo, Longford, Mount-Cashel, Kingston, Liverpool, Digby, Mount-Edgcumbe, Strange (Athol) Abergavenny, Ailesbury, Bathurst, Chatham, Harcourt, Warwick, Graham (Montrose) Ponfret, Macclesfield, Balcarras, Home, Coventry, Rochford, Abingdon, Shaftesbury, Cardigan, Winchilsea, Bridgewater—Marquises, Conyngham, Anglesey, Camden, Northampton, Exeter, Headfort, Corwallis, Buckingham, Lothian, Queensberry, Winchester—Dukes, Wellington, Northumberland, Newcastle, Rutland, Beaufort, EL Westmorland, C.P.S. Ld. Chancellor, Arch. Canterbury, Duke of Clarence, Duke of York—103.

NOT CONTENTS... Lords, Breadalbane, Erskine, Arden, Ellenborough, Alvanley, Loftus (Ely) Fitzgibbon, (Clare) Bayning, Gwydir, Calthorpe, Dawnay, (Downe) Yorborough, Dundas, Salses, Mendip, (Cliffen) Auckland, Gage, Fisherwick, (Donegal) Anbirst, Kenyon, Sherborne, Berwick, Ashburton, Bagot, Walsingham, Dynevor, Foley, Hawke, Sundridge (Argyll) Ducie, Holland, Ponsobly (Besboro) Grantham, King, Belhaven, Clifton (Darnley) Say and Sele, Howard, De la Zouch, Clinton, Dacre, Audley, De Clifford—Bishop, Gloucester—Viscounts, Granville, Anson, Ducaun, Hood, Leinster, Torrington, Falmouth, Bolingbroke—Earls, Bessington, Bradford, Morley, Minto, Grey, Gosford, Romney, Rossllyn, Caledon, Enniskillen, Farnham, Carrick, Carnarvon, Mansfield, Fortescue, Hillsborough (Downshire) Grosvenor, De Lawarr, Ichester, Egremont, Fitzwilliam, Portsmouth, Stanhope, Cowper, Dartmouth, Oxford, Rosebery, Jersey, Albemarle, Essex, Thanet, Denbigh, Suffolk, Derby—Marquises, Bath, Stafford, Lansdown—Dukes, Portland, Brandon, Devonshire, Bedford, Grafton, Richmond, Somerset—Archbishops, Toam, York—Duke of Gloucester—99.

The Hon. Keppel Craven, one of the Queen's vice Chamberlains, has, by order of her Majesty, written a letter to the Earl of Liverpool, demanding a suitable residence and establishment for her Majesty. The letter states, "that he had her Majesty's commands to require from his Majesty's government, that, without any further delay, a palace and establishment should be provided, suitable to her Majesty's rank in the country in which she is now to reside; that this had been much too long deferred, with a view either to the station of her Majesty or the honor of the Crown; nevertheless, that, in the circumstances of the times, her Majesty was willing to overlook such delay; but that it must be evident that no further time ought to elapse without finally arranging this matter."

The Queen intends going to Hammersmith-church on Sunday next, to receive the sacrament; & on the Sunday following to St. Paul's, publicly to return thanks to Almighty God for her deliverance from the foul & wicked

conspiracy directed against her honor and her life. 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 fixed Friday, the 24th, for receiving a considerable number of addresses of congratulation already voted. Her Majesty has invited many distinguished Noblemen and their ladies to dinner on Monday next.

A guard-room for an officer and 50 men has been erected round the King's cottage at Windsor.

A Court of Common Council is summoned on Tuesday next, "to consider the propriety of presenting an address to her most gracious Majesty Queen Caroline, upon the victory she has obtained over a foul and atrocious conspiracy, seeking no less her Majesty's destruction, than aiming a blow at the known laws of the land, and the dearest rights of Englishmen."

In the case of the King vs. Sir F. Burdett, in the Court of King's Bench, the further arguments were resumed this morning.

Parliament will meet again the 23d, but it will meet, we believe, only for the purpose of being prorogued. It is likely to assemble again, for the dispatch of business, about the middle or latter end of January.—Courier.

The French papers announce, with some confidence, that great events are expected in Italy; and add, that the advanced guard of the Austrian army is concentrating at Terrona.

Apprehensions are entertained, that the spirit of revolution is making a rapid progress in Switzerland. All its machinery is represented as in full motion at Zurich, Basle & other principal cities of that country. The secret societies in the Tyrol are said to be intimately connected with those in Switzerland. All their correspondence is carried on by verbal communications, made by travelling agents.

The King of Prussia left Berlin on the 4th instant, for Troppau.

An article from Frankfort states, that a treaty has been concluded, by the British government, with the Porte, which has offended the Emperor of Russia, and may even influence the negotiations of Troppau. It also mentions a report that the Emperor Alexander had withdrawn the contract for clothing his army, from England, and conferred it on a company of Prussian manufacturers.

The British squadron under Admiral Moore is to remain in Naples Bay until the decision of the Allied Sovereigns, to be declared in Congress at Troppau, as to the future political situation of Naples, is made known.

The sovereigns of Europe have already begun to assemble at Troppau, the capital of Silesia, preliminary to the opening of the Congress at that place. The Emperor of Austria arrived there on the 18th ult. and the Emperor of Russia and the Crown Prince of Prussia on the 20th. The arrival of several ministers is also announced, and Lord Stewart, the British ambassador at the court of Vienna, is expected to be present. The principal object of the conferences will relate, it is generally believed, to the late changes in the governments of Spain, Portugal, and Naples, and to the means by which they have been effected.

Papers and letters have been received from Madrid on the 27th ult. They convey the most calamitous intelligence of the increase of the fever at Xeres de la Frontera. In ten days, from the 4th to the 14th ult. the number of deaths was 255, and of new cases 590. The sanction of the King to the law pronouncing the abolition of monastic orders was registered in an extraordinary sitting of the Cortes on the 23d ult. and couriers extraordinary had been sent into all the provinces, with orders to the magistrates to take possession of the suppressed convents. The delay that took place in the king's assent to this measure is ascribed to remonstrances from the court of Rome. A report recommending the unqualified exclusion of foreign manufactures and products, having met with great opposition, was referred back to the united committee of finance and commerce. A committee had reported in favor of conferring estates, yielding a rental of 80,000 reals, on Generals Ki-

ero and Quiroga; & estates of 40,000 reals a year, on several other officers, who had been instrumental in liberating the country from the yoke of despotism. With regard to Riego & Quiroga, it is further proposed that the King should be requested to honour them with Castilian titles of Nobility. The bill relative to the public education has undergone a partial discussion, and several of its clauses been approved. A bill has been introduced for punishing with death, as traitors, all persons conspiring directly, and de facto, to subvert the existing Constitution of Spain, in Church or in State.

PALERMO, OCT. 6.

On the night of the 26th ult. the Neapolitan troops were repulsed at Porto Reale, and retreated into the country, about a mile from town, where, on the 27th and 28th several engagements took place, with very considerable loss to both parties. On the 29th and 30th, very little fighting took place, it appearing to be the intention of Gen. Pepe to starve them into submission by cutting off all supplies from the city. During four days, bread and macaroni were very scarce, and at times not to be procured. On the first instant the Neapolitan general sent a flag of truce to treat for peace; and, after an armistice of five days, I am happy to say, the terms have been agreed on, and ratified on board the British cutter Racer.

The point of attack on the city was unfortunately the quarter where the English resided, so that we were under considerable apprehensions, had the troops been able to enter the city. The scene was most dreadful. The number killed was very considerable. On the morning of the 27th, thirty carts filled with dead bodies, passed close by the street where I live. The firing from the Palermo batteries and gunboats has done great injury to the palaces of Prince Cato and Prince Catalica. The public gardens and the botanical gardens, both very beautiful, are nearly destroyed. In the suburbs, the troops and the guerrillas have burnt and plundered a great number of houses; in fact, the scene of devastation over about three square miles of the adjoining country, and my part of the city, is deplorable in the extreme. One street of new houses, within one hundred and twenty yards of my house, is entirely destroyed.—The people fought with the greatest desperation. Had they unfortunately got the better of the troops which they had every chance of doing on the 27th, the consequences to Palermo would have been dreadful, as the populace were much exasperated against the nobility and all the respectable people, for being favorable to the Neapolitan troops entering the city as friends. Nearly the whole of the merchants here have been either afloat or in the country.

The treaty concluded by Gen. Pepe with the citizens of Palermo, was submitted to the Parliament at Naples, on the 14th ult. and rejected unanimously by that body. The rejection is believed to accord with the popular feeling on that subject. A proclamation was in consequence issued on the following day by the Vicar General, declaring it void and of no effect.—General Pepe was immediately recalled from Palermo and Colletto, with a force of 6,000 men, appointed to succeed him, and to reduce the Palermitans to an unqualified submission.

Letters of the 23d ult. have been received from Naples, stating that, although advices had arrived from Palermo up to the evening of the 21st, the citizens still remained in ignorance of the rejection of Gen. Pepe's treaty by the Neapolitan Parliament on the 14th. It is evident, from this circumstance, that the Neapolitan government, conscious of the treacherous part it has acted, is laboring to defer disclosure as long as possible. Whatever arguments may be adduced in justification, it cannot but be condemned by every honorable mind, and regarded as a foul blot in the proceedings of a nation just installed in the possession of liberty. No fears are now entertained for the tranquillity of Palermo, as the disarming of the citizens had continued for so long a period that resistance would be out of the question.

If we may give credit to letters from Trieste, of a recent date, the situation of Ali Pacha is not so desperate as the