

POETRY.

The Dominie of Silverwells presents his respects to the Editor of the Royal Gazette, and begs leave to enclose "Stanzas" he found in his repositories to-day.

The Dominie not knowing the author's name, but conceiving the production worthy a Hemans, a Moore, a Campbell, or a Watts, takes the liberty to request it may find a place in the Royal Gazette.—Fredericton, Monday.

STANZAS.

In many a strain of grief and joy,
My youthful spirit sang to thee;
But I am now no more a boy,
And there's a gulf 'twixt thee and me.

Time on my brow has set his seal—
I start to find myself a man,
And know that I no more shall feel
As only boyhood's spirit can.

And now I bid a long adieu,
To thoughts that held my heart in thrall,
To cherish'd dreams of brightest hue,
And thou—the brightest dream of all!

My footsteps rove not where they roved,
My home is changed, and one by one,
The "old familiar" forms I loved,
Are faded from my path—and gone.

I launch into life's stormy main,
And 'tis with tears—but not of sorrow;
That pouring thus my parting strain
I bid thee, as a bride good morrow.

Full well thou know'st I envy not
The heart it is thy choice to share;
My soul dwells on thee as a thought,
With which no earthly wishes are.

I love thee as I love the star,
The gentle star that shines at even;
That melts into my heart from far,
And leads my wandering thoughts to Heaven.

'T would break my soul's divinest dream,
With meaner love to mingle thee;
'T would dim the most unearthly beam,
Thy form sheds o'er my memory.

It is my joy, it is my pride,
To picture thee in bliss divine,
A happy and an honour'd bride,
Blest by a fonder love than mine.

Be thou to me a holy spell,
A bliss by day—a dream by night—
A thought on which my soul may dwell—
A cheering and a guiding light.

This be thy heart:—but while no other,
Discharge his image at its core,
Still think of me as of a brother,
Pd not be loved or love thee more.

For thee each feeling of my breast,
So holy—so serene shall be,
That when thy heart to his is prest,
'T will be no crime to think of me.

I shall not wander forth at night,
To breathe thy name—as lovers would;
Thy form in visions of delight,
Not oft shall break my solitude;

But when my bosom friends are near,
And happy faces round me press,
The goblet to my lips I'll rear,
And drain it to thy happiness.

And when at morn, or midnight hour,
I commune with my God alone,
Before the throne of peace and power,
I'll blend thy welfare with mine own.

And if with pure and fervent sighs,
I bend before some lowly one's shrine,
When gazing on her gentle eyes,
I shall not blush to think of thee.

Then when thou meet'st thy loves career
And when thy children climb thy knee,
In thy calm hour of happiness,
Then, sometimes—sometimes think of me.

In pain, or health,—in grief or mirth,
Oh! may it to my prayer be given,
That we may sometimes meet on earth,
And meet, to part no more, in Heaven!

EUROPE.

POLAND.

MANIFESTO OF THE POLISH NATION.
(From Galignani's Messenger.)

"When a nation, formerly free and powerful, finds itself compelled by the excess of its ill to have recourse to the last of its rights—the right of repelling oppression by force—it owes to itself, and to the rest of the world, to divulge the motives which have induced it to sustain by arms the most holy of causes. The Chambers of the Diet have felt this necessity, and, following the spirit of the revolution of the 29th of November, and acknowledging it to be national, they have resolved to justify themselves in the eyes of Europe.

"The infamous machinations, the vile calumnies, the open violence, and the secret treachery, which accompanied the three dismemberments of ancient Poland, are but too well known; history has already branded them as a political crime. The deep and awful mourning which this violation spread throughout the country has been laid aside, but has been religiously preserved even until now; the unspotted standard has never ceased to wave at the head of our valiant army, and in all its military migrations, the Pole, carrying from country to country his household Gods, has cried out for vengeance for the outrage committed against them. Cherishing that noble illusion, which like every other grand idea, has never failed in the end to be realised, he believed that, whenever he fought for the cause of liberty he was fighting for his own country. This country at length re-established her existence, and although retained within narrow limits, Poland received from the Great Warrior of the age her native language, her rights, and liberties—precious gifts again augmented by the greatest of hopes. From that moment his cause became ours—our blood became his right; and when his Allies and Heaven itself abandoned him, the Poles, preserving their fidelity, participated in the disasters of the hero, and the common fall of the Great Man and an unfortunate nation drew involuntary tears from the Conqueror himself.

"This sentiment had produced too strong an impression. The Sovereigns of Europe, in the midst of the combat, had promised with too much leniency to give durable peace to the world, to admit that the Congress of Vienna, upon their again dividing our country amongst them as spoil, should not in some de-

gree soften the fresh outrages committed against the Poles.—A nationality and a reciprocal freedom of commerce was guaranteed to every part of Poland; and that which the great European conflict had found independent, parcelled out in three sides, received the title of kingdom, and was placed under the immediate dominion of the Emperor Alexander, with a separate charter, and the power of being enlarged.

In execution of these stipulations, he granted a free constitution to the kingdom, and gave to the Poles, subject to the domination of Russia, a gleam of hope that they might shortly be united to their brethren.—These gifts, however, were not gratuitous, he had previously contracted obligations toward us, and we on our part had made sacrifices in return. Before and during the decisive struggle, the brilliant promises made to the Poles who were subject to the sceptre of Alexander, and the suspicious raised with respect to the intentions of Napoleon, prevented more than one Pole from declaring in his favour. The Emperor of Russia was only faithful to his promises in proclaiming himself King of Poland, but as to that nationality—these liberties which were to become the guarantees of the peace of Europe, we were forced to purchase them at the price of our independence, the first condition of the political existence of nations, as if a durable peace could be established upon the enslavement of 16,000,000 of people—as if the annals of the world had not taught us that, even after an interval of ages, nations reduced to foreign subjection did not always recover that independence which had been destined for them by the Creator from the beginning of time, by having separated them from other nations in language and customs—as if this lesson was forgotten by Governments; that the people oppressed ever become the natural allies of whoever may happen to rise up against their oppressors.

"But these conditions though arbitrarily imposed, were not fulfilled: the Poles were not long before they became convinced that the nationality and the title of kingdom, given to Poland by the Emperor of Russia, were but a lure to their brethren, subject to other States—but a weapon against those same States—and but a more chimera to those to whom they had been guaranteed. They became convinced that, under shelter of these sacred names, it was intended to reduce them to a servile degradation, and weigh them down by all the indignities of a continued despotism, and the loss of the dignity appertaining to man. The measures taken against the army first drew aside the veil that covered this mysterious plan. The most cruel outrages—the most infamous punishments—the most refined persecutions ordered by the commander in chief, under the pretence of maintaining discipline, but the real object of which was to destroy that feeling of honour, that national dignity, which characterized our troops, were invented and enforced. Faults the most trifling were deemed and treated as most serious offences—the slightest suspicion converted into proofs of breach of discipline—and the commander in chief, by his arbitrary control over the Court-martial, rendered in fact the sole arbiter of the life and honor of each individual soldier. The nation beheld with indignation the decrees of these Courts repeatedly quashed, until at length their decisions attained the degree of severity that was required from them. Many members, in consequence sent in their resignation; many, personally insulted by the commander in chief, purified by their own blood the outrages that had been committed upon them, and at the same time, showed that it was not the want of true courage, but the fear of compromising the future state of their country, that withheld their arms from falling a vengeance upon their oppressors.

"On the meeting of the first Diet of the Kingdom, a renewal of the solemn promises that the blessings of a Constitution should be extended to our brethren, who were to be reunited to us, revived extinguished hopes, and caused the moderation to reign in the Chambers, which was their only end and object. The freedom of the Press, and the publicity of the proceedings of the Diet, were only tolerated in so far as they gave vent to the hymns and praises of a subjugated people in honor of their all-powerful conqueror; but when after that Diet was closed, the public journals continued to discuss public affairs, a severe censorship was introduced; and on the meeting of the following Diet, which proposed to itself the same object as the former, the representatives of the people were persecuted for the opinions they delivered in the Chambers. The constitutional states of Europe will be astonished when they learn what has been so carefully concealed from them: when, on the one hand, they behold the wise and moderate use the Poles have made of their liberty, the veneration they have shown for their sovereign, his religion and customs uniformly treated with respect, and on the other, the bad faith with which power has been used, not content with depriving an unhappy people of their rights, but imputing the horror of these violations to the unbridled exercise of their freedom.

"The placing in union upon one head the Crowns of an Autocrat and of a Constitutional King was one of those political monstrosities which are never of long duration. Every man foresaw that the Kingdom of Poland must become either the nursery of liberal institutions for Russia, or sink under the iron hand of its despotism. This question was soon resolved. It appears that, at one moment the Emperor Alexander conceived he might consolidate his arbitrary power with our liberal laws, and thereby secure for himself a new influence over the affairs of Europe. But he was soon convinced that liberty could never become so debased as to be the blind instrument of despotism: from that time, instead of her defender, he became her persecutor. Russia lost all hope of ever seeing the yoke by which she was oppressed taken off by the hand of her Sovereign, and Poland saw herself successively deprived of all her privileges. No time was lost in carrying this design into execution. Public education was corrupted, a system of concealment and mystery was adopted, the people were left without means of instruction, and a whole Patrie was deprived of its representation, and the Chambers no longer allowed the faculty of voting the supplies. New burdens were imposed, new monopolies created to dry up the sources of national wealth; and the treasury, enriched by these measures, became the pasture of salaried scoundrels, infamous hireling instigators, and vile despicable spies. Instead of the economy so repeatedly called for, persons were augmented in a most scandalous degree, to which were added enormous gratuities, and offices created solely with a view of augmenting the number of the Government satraps.

"Calumny and espionage were carried to the secret circles of private families, and the freedom of private life infected with their poison, the ancient hospitality of the Poles became a snare for their innocence, individual liberty, which had been solemnly guaranteed, was violated and the prison of the state became crowded; councils of war were authorized to

pronounce judgement in civil cases, and citizens whose only fault was a wish to save the spirit and character of a nation from corruption, were subjected to infamous punishment. It was in vain that some of the authorities of the kingdom, and the king's faithful picture of the abuses committed to remain unsuppressed—but the responsibility of the ministers and the administrative authorities was paralyzed by the immediate interference of the brother of the Emperor, and by which he was invested.—This monstrous authority, the source of the greatest abuses, and which might wound the personal dignity of every individual, had become so inflated, that it even dared to call before it citizens of every rank and condition, merely to load them with insults, and at times to subject them to disgraceful public labours, reserved for the vilest convicts; as if Providence, by permitting them to carry their outrages against the people to the very utmost pitch, had destined their inordinate abuse of authority to the existing cause of our regeneration.

"After so many affronts, after so manifest a violation of the guarantee sworn—a violation which no legitimate Government in any civilized country would have allowed itself with impunity, and which, a fortiori, may justify our insurrections against an authority imposed by force—who will not consider that this authority has broken off all alliance with the nation, that it has oppressed it beneath the yoke of slavery, that it has given the right at every instant to burst its fetters and forge them into arms?"

"The picture of the disasters of our brethren may be superfluous, but truth forbids us to pass it over. The Provinces formerly incorporated with Russia have not been reunited to the Kingdom. Our brethren have not been admitted to the enjoyment of the liberal institutions stipulated by the Congress of Vienna: on the contrary, the national reconstructions awarded in them, first by promises, and afterwards by a long expectation, become a crime against the State, and the King of Poland caused to be presented, in the ancient Provinces of that State, such Poles as had dared to call themselves Poles. The youth at the schools were particularly the objects of persecution; young children were torn from their mother's breast: the issue of the first families were transported to Siberia, or were forced to enter into the ranks of a corrupt soldiery. In official documents and judicial examinations the Polish language was suppressed, the Polish tribunals and civil law were annihilated by Ukases, abuses of administration reduced the landed proprietors to misery, and since the accession of Nicholas to the throne, the state of things had constantly been growing worse.—Religious intolerance itself employed every means to consolidate the united Greek ritual upon the ruins of the Catholic ritual.

"In the Kingdom, although none of the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution were observed, those liberties, suppressed de facto, nevertheless continued to exist de jure. It was precisely this existence de jure that it was necessary to undermine. We then saw that additional article to the Constitution appeared, which setting forth a special title for the maintenance of the Charter, destroyed one of its principal provisions by depriving the Chambers of the publicity of their proceedings and the support of public opinion, and which, above all, was to consolidate the principle that it was allowed to cut up at will the fundamental compact, and thereby to abolish the Charter, as one of its articles had been abolished. It was under these auspices that the Diet of 1835 was convoked, from which it was sought by all manner of means to discard the most intelligent defenders of our liberties: a Nuncio, who had just taken part in the deliberations, was carried off by main force, surrounded by grenadiers, and held captive for five years, till the moment when the revolution broke out. Deprived of his force, shut up, threatened with the loss of the Charter, and misled by fresh promises of the ancient province being reunited to the Kingdom, the Diet of 1835 followed the example of that of 1818; but these promises remained without effect, and the petitions which prayed for the restoration of our liberties were rejected.

"The general indignation of the well disposed inhabitants, and exasperation of the whole nation, had long been bringing on the storm, the approach of which began to appear, when the death of Alexander, the accession of Nicholas to the throne, and the oath he took to maintain the constitution, seemed to promise us a cessation of abuses and the return of our liberties. The hope soon vanished, for not only did things continue as they were, but the revolution at St. Petersburg even served as a pretext to imprison and bring to trial the most distinguished individuals of the Senate, the Chambers of Nuncios, the army, and the citizens. Every day fresh buildings were appropriated to receive thousands of victims, sent to Warsaw from every part of Old Poland, and even from parts subject to foreign Governments. Upon the arrival of liberty were introduced tortures which caused humanity to shudder. Death and suicide constantly diminished the number of the unfortunate victims, who were sometimes left forgotten in small damp dungeons. In contempt to every law, a special Committee of inquiry was instituted, composed of Russians and Poles, most of them military men, who, by protracted tortures, by promises of pardon, and insidious questions, only sought to extort from the accused the confession of an imaginary crime.

"It was only after an imprisonment of a year and a half, that the high National Court was established, for, in spite of every law imprisonment had been criminally prolonged to a degree that several victims had died in prison, it became absolutely necessary to render this measure legal. The conscience of the Senate disappointed his expectations, and the accused, who had been groaning in prison for two years, were acquitted of any crimes against the state. The decision, from that period, removed all distinctions between the accused and their Judges. The former notwithstanding the sentence which proclaimed their innocence, instead of being set at liberty were conveyed to St. Petersburg, where they were imprisoned in forts, and up to this moment several have not been restored to their families.—The latter were detained for nearly a year at Warsaw, for having shown themselves independent Judges. The publication and execution of the sentence was stopped. It was submitted to the examination of the administrative authorities, and when, at length, out of some regard for Europe, it was found necessary to publish it, it was degraded by being published in the name of the Sovereign, the highest Majesty of the State, in the exercise of their most exalted functions.

"It was after such acts that the Emperor

Nicholas resolved to be crowned King of Poland. The representatives of the nation being summoned, were silent witnesses of this ceremony, and the new oaths were soon violated again, for no abuse was suppressed, not even the discretionary power.—Even on the day of the Coronation the Senate was filled with new Members, who did not possess the qualifications required by the Constitution, the only guarantee of the independence of their votes. An illegal loan, and the alienation of national domains, were intended to render moveable and disposable the immense landed property of the state. But Providence directed that the large sums proceeding from the partial execution of this plan, should not be squandered away, but be used in arming the nation.

"In short, the last consolation, which under the reign of Alexander, enabled the Poles to support their misfortunes—namely, the hope of seeing themselves reunited to their brethren was taken from them by the Emperor Nicholas. From that moment all ties were broken. The sacred fire which had been prohibited from being kindled upon the altars of the country, was a secretly burning in the hearts of all well disposed men. One thought only was common to them—namely, that they should no longer endure such slavery. But the government itself hastened the moment of explosion. In consequence of reports, daily corroborated, of a war against the liberty of the nations, orders were given to put upon the war establishment the Polish army destined to march: and in its place, the Russian army were to occupy the country. Considerable sums proceeding from the loan and sale of the national domains, deposited at the bank, were to cover the expenses of this deadly war against liberty. Arrests again took place; every moment was precious. Our army—our treasures—our resources—our national honor—were to be rivet chains upon the necks of other nations, and to fight against liberty, and our former companions in arms, were at stake. Every one shared this feeling; but the heart of the nation—the focus of enthusiasm, the youth of the army and the colleges, as well as a great part of the garrison of Warsaw, and of the citizens, impressed with this sentiment, resolved to give the signal for the insurrection. An electric spark in a moment inflamed the army, the capital, and the whole country. The night of November 29 was illuminated by the fire of liberty. In one day the capital was delivered; in a few days all the divisions of the army were united by the same sentiment, the fortresses occupied, and the natives armed, the brother of the Emperor with the Russian troops, relying upon the generosity of the Poles, and owing his safety to this step alone. Such were the acts of this heroic, noble revolution—which is as pure as the enthusiasm of the youth whose offspring it is.

"The Polish nation have risen from their abasement and degradation, with the firm resolution no longer to bend beneath the iron yoke which has just been broken, and not to lay down the arms of their ancestors, until they have regained their independence and power, the only guarantee of their liberties; until after having secured the enjoyment of those liberties, which they claim upon a twofold right—namely, as the honorable heritage of their forefathers, and as the urgent want of the age; and finally, until, after being reunited to their brethren subject to the yoke of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and having delivered them, they shall have made them sharers of their liberties and independence.—We have not been influenced by any national hatred against the Russians, with whom we have a common origin; at the first moment we felt pleasure, upon the loss of our independence, in thinking that although our re-union under the same sceptre was injurious to our interests, yet it might cause a population of forty million to partake of the enjoyment of constitutional liberties, which in the whole civilized world, had become equally necessary both to nations and sovereigns.

"We are convinced that our liberty and independence, far from being hostile to the neighboring States, have on the contrary served, at all times, as an equilibrium and shield to Europe, and may now become more useful than ever, by appearing in the presence of Sovereigns and nations, with the assurance that the voice of policy and humanity will be equally heard in our favor.

"If even in this struggle, the dangers of which we do not conceal from ourselves, we were to fight alone for the interests of all, full of confidence in the sanctity of our cause, in our own valor, and in the assistance of the Almighty, we would light till our last gasp for liberty, and if Providence has destined this land to perpetuate slavery, if, in this last struggle, the freedom of Poland is to fall beneath the ruins of its towns and the bodies of its defenders, every good Pole, when dying will carry with him the consolation, that if Heaven has not permitted him to save his own liberty and his own country, he has at least, by his death, combat, placed the liberties of threatened Europe under shelter for a moment."

[Here follow the signatures of the persons who drew up the Manifesto, the Committee of the Diet appointed to give their opinions upon it, the Marshal of the Diet, and the Secretary of the Chamber of Nuncios.]

BELGIUM.

CHOICE OF A SOVEREIGN.—This subject was still before the National Congress. The King of the French, whose feelings of anxiety and friendship towards Belgium are well known, as was said by a member, having been consulted upon the subject, a communication from his Minister for foreign affairs was laid before the Congress on the 23rd of January. It follows:—"Paris, Jan. 21.—Sir, the situation of Belgium has again attracted the attention of the King and Council. After a deliberate examination of all the political questions connected with it, I have been directed to inform you, in a clear and distinct manner, of the intentions of the King's Government:—He cannot consent to the re-union of Belgium to France. He will not accept the crown for the Duke of Nemours, even were it offered to him by the Congress. His Majesty's Government is of opinion, that the choice of the Duke of Leuchtenberg would be likely to interrupt the tranquillity of France. We have not the slightest idea of restricting the Belgians in their choice of a sovereign; but we shall exercise our right in declaring, in the strongest manner, that we shall not recognize the election of the Duke of Leuchtenberg. No doubt the other powers will not be very favourable to that choice; for our part we are only induced in this refusal by state reasons to which every other consideration ought to yield, when it does not interfere with the rights of any individual. The close relation between France and Belgium, the interest His Majesty's Government has in the desire we entertain of preserving the strongest ties of friendship between the two nations, call on us to explain clearly and frankly to a people whom we respect and revere; no hostile feelings to the

Duke of Leuchtenberg or his family, whom we highly esteem, influences this determination. The King's Government is solely guided by a love of peace, both at home and abroad. You are fully authorized to give an official intimation of this resolution of the King's Government, but with that frankness and respect which he is always desirous of maintaining with the Belgian nation.

Believe me to remain, Sir, Yours, &c.

HORACE SEBASTIANI.

A letter dated at Brussels on the evening of the 29th is in these words:—"The debate on the choice of a chief is to be continued, and will not, most probably, terminate for four or five days. The state of public feeling is raised to the highest pitch of excitement. A proclamation, or rather notice, in favour of the Prince of Orange has been posted up in many parts of the town. Disturbances are expected this evening, and from the exasperation of people's minds, nothing can be more probable. It is more than probable that a rising against Congress, and in favour of the Prince of Orange, will take place. Groups assembled last night and this morning in various parts of the city, but hitherto no decided steps have been taken."

SWITZERLAND.

HOSTILITIES AT BASEL.—The news from Basel presents a lively interest. Private letters announce that it was expected, on the 10th of Dec. that an attack would be made by the peasantry against the city.—Both sides are making preparations to fight with ardour. The government of Basel had acceded to the first propositions of the peasantry for the more equal assessment of the deputies of the country and of the city in the Grand Council. Out of 150 members, of which that assembly is composed, the city reckoned formerly 90, and the country 64. The grand council have made the offer of 79 to the country; the city will then count no more than 75. The peasantry were satisfied the first day with that concession, but rejected it on the following day; they this day exact five-sevenths of the representation, and that is the question which is on the eve of being decided by arms.

A heavy cannonade was heard on the 10th, in the direction of the ramparts of Basel. An instant after a brisk fire of musketry and the tocsin were heard. There are in that town 20,000 determined men, the streets are unpaved, and the contest may become terrible. The garrison of Huningue has been under arms all night between the 9th and 10th. The national guard and the gendarmie are constantly patrolling the frontier. A letter written from Colmar, and dated the 12th, says—"the subscription opened at Basel for the persons who may be wounded, is raised to 1,500,000 francs. In fine, every thing is provided. The deputies from the town made an impression on the spirit of the insurgents. Some deputies from the insurgents would have been massacred in the town but for the intervention of the municipal commissioners." [The citizens proved victors.]

GERMANY.

KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

"WILLIAM IV. &c.
The inhabitants of our city of Gottingen, which has been loaded with favours by us, and our predecessors in the Government, having been so ungrateful as to revolt against the lawful order of things, and having, under a specious pretext, formed, of their own authority, a self-named Council—at the same time creating, without permission, a higher guard—such disturbances being inconsistent with that tranquillity necessary for the pursuit of studies, we order that the course of our Universities shall be closed until Easter; and we direct all Professors to discontinue their functions from the present moment.

We also order all the Hanoverian subjects studying at the present period in Gottingen to return home immediately; and all those who disobey this injunction shall be incapacitated from ever entering into the service of the State. At the same time, we call on all strangers pursuing their studies at Gottingen to leave that city without delay. The discontinuance of the course rendering their stay completely unnecessary, we shall consider their remaining after this notice, or entering into the burgher guard, as a participation in the rebellion of the town's people and inhabitants of Gottingen.

The Academic Senate of our University of George Augustus will indicate to all students the contents of the present proclamation, and will see that it is carried into execution.

ADOLPHUS FREDERIC, Gov'r-General;
[And the Privy Counsellors of the Anglo-Hanoverian Cabinet.]
Hanover, January 12.

BRITISH AMERICA.

LOWER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, 1831.

Mr. Secretary Glegg, presented the following Message from His Excellency:—
AYLMER, Governor in Chief.
The Governor in Chief has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, His Majesty's commands to make the following communication to the House of Assembly, with a view to the final adjustment of the Question of Finance, which has so long engaged the attention of the Legislature of this Province.

His Majesty taking into consideration the best mode of contributing to the prosperity and contentment of his faithful subjects of the Province of Lower Canada, places at the disposal of the Legislature all His Majesty's interest in those Taxes which are now levied in the Province, by virtue of different Acts of the British Parliament, and which are appropriated by the Treasury under His Majesty's commands, together with all fines and forfeitures levied under the authority of such Acts. His Majesty relying on the liberality and justice of the Legislature of Lower Canada, invites them to consider the propriety of making some settled provision for such portion of the expenses of the Civil Government of the Province as may, upon examination, appear to require an arrangement of a more permanent nature than those supplies which it belongs to the Legislature to determine by annual votes.

His Majesty has directed to be prepared and laid before the House of Assembly, an Estimate of the sums required for that purpose, and in directing the preparation of that Estimate, His Majesty has been guided by a wish, never absent from his heart, to call upon his faithful subjects for no other supply than such as may appear to be required for the due execution of those services which it is proposed to charge upon the Civil List.

His Majesty concedes the disposal of those Revenues with cordial good will, and cannot doubt that it will be met with a reciprocal feeling by the Representatives of a loyal and attached people.