

ted by a deputation of twenty four Members to the King, translated into all the languages of Europe, and sent to the 83 departments.

The Assembly then voted the 20 millions required by the King for the war department, and adjourned the further discussion till Sunday.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Assembly, that the King of Sweden had received the notification of the King's acceptance of the Constitution, but had not returned an answer.

BRUSSELS, NOV. 28.

The division between the government and the States is at the height. The States having protested against the legality of the Council of Brabant, the Council ordered the protest to be expunged from the registers. The officer sent to see this order executed was refused admission by the States, and affixed it to the door of their chamber. The states continued obstinate, and their registers disappeared.

By another order of Council, a serjeant at arms, with twelve soldiers has been sent to the house of each of the Deputies of the Clergy and the Nobles. The Abbes du Pare and Villers, Counts Duras and Limmoque, are in the custody of a guard at their own houses, and if they persist in their disobedience, imprisonment, exile, and confiscation must follow.

The good understanding between the Court of Vienna and that of the Hague, has obliged Van Lupen and Vandernoet to quit Holland. The Princess of Orange, who seemed, till lately, to protect them, was the first to yield to the desire of the Emperor. They were last week at Lisle.

WARSAW, NOVEMBER 29.

Our Diet continues its sittings without impediment. In the sitting of the 14th, it was employed on the question of uniting the two commissioners of the treasury of the Crown and Lithuania. Many of the members spoke on the subject, and as the

debate became warm, his Majesty made the following speech to bring them back to order:

SPEECH OF THE KING OF POLAND.

‘ These words were formerly addressed to a Roman Emperor — *hic ames dici pater atque princeps.*’ My heart shall never form a wish more ardent than to merit the same titles from my fellow citizens! It is therefore with an inexpressible satisfaction that I hear the worthy Nuncio Tresbuchowski call me ‘ the common father of these provinces.’

‘ Worthy Senators and Nuncios of the Provinces of the Crown, I do not doubt, indeed I am convinced, that you do not insist on the union of the Treasuries, but for the good of the country in general, and even for that of Lithuania itself.

‘ I will not conceal from you that I am myself of this opinion. But being your father, and speaking to my children, can I consent to satisfy two, to afflict the third, who, within two days past, has shared equally with its brothers, the public employments. Is it not better to render complaisance for complaisance? I dare prophecy, that in a short time, the Citizens of Lithuania will conform of themselves to the wishes of the provinces of the Crown. It is said, why defer a thing which is regarded as good? I answer to this, that nothing is preferable to concord; that nothing is more necessary than the union of minds, especially in our present circumstances. The more vigour and resolution we have displayed to get rid of those incumbrances, under the weight of which our distracted country groaned, the more ought we to be convinced that, by shewing the smallest want of harmony, we leave in the state a defect, of which foreign powers will not fail to profit. Let us remember, that discord is treason. He who shall be its author does not love his country. I do not affirm, I am far even from thinking, that there is any traitor among us; I am confident, on the contrary, that we are all desirous of

the welfare of our country; but I know also, that the best citizen may become, without any intention on his part, the enemy of his country, and betray it, if by obstinately insisting on a question, which tends to produce a disunion of sentiment, he endangers the public concord. May God grant that my words may penetrate your hearts, and that this question may no longer be agitated during the course of this Diet! Let the discussion of the plan of the Commission of Treasury be continued, it is what I would recommend to you from love of your country.’

After this speech all debate on the subject entirely ceased. Some members made a few observations on the plan proposed for deliberation, which was referred to the Constitutional Committee, in order to be amended.

LONDON, NOV. 15.

Saturday, the National Assembly decreed thanks to the King of Great Britain, to the English nation, and to Lord Effingham, Governor of Jamaica, for their generous conduct in relieving the planters of Saint Domingo from the horrors of famine, and furnishing them with arms and military stores, against their rebel negroes.

Saturday at half past 11 o'clock, another meeting of the West India merchants and planters, was held at the London tavern, in order to receive the answer of administration to their former request, of troops being sent out for the protection of the West India settlements, &c. Philip Dehane, Esquire, in the chair, when Richard Neave, Esq. delivered the following letter to the meeting, which was read:

‘ Sir,

‘ I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in consideration of the late advice from the West Indies, and the application of the planters and the merchants, his Majesty has been pleased, for the present, to give orders for sending one regiment of foot from Barbadoes to Jamaica.

‘ I am, sir, yours, &c.

‘ To Richard Neave, Esq.’