

swiftly to the farthest kingdom of the North, and gathering in its return, from every people that had been oppressed, new hosts of avengers, crushed at length, beneath the weight of his own accumulated wrongs, the foe of the world, it is impossible for us not to feel, in our admiration of our country's efforts, a still livelier sympathy in all the happiness that is flowing from them. We are proud of being Britons; and with the pride of this distinction, we are impressed with still deeper gratitude to your Royal Highness's government, and to the generous statesmen, whose liberal and heroic counsels, seconded by the skill and gallantry of armies of heroes, have raised to so much glory the British name.

While we offer this humble commemoration of British wisdom and British heroism, your Royal Highness will permit us at the same time to express our admiration of the splendid military achievements of the confederate powers, and still more of the noble spirit of moderation that has attended all the successes of their arms. It is truly a spirit as glorious as it is unprecedented. In the ordinary vicissitudes of war, what is gained by one state is lost by another; but it is the peculiar character of these recent successes, to have had in view no selfish acquisition, and only that general happiness of the social community of mankind, in the establishment of which the vanquished have gained still more than the victors. The liberators of every nation through which they have passed have marched calmly forward in their great career, as if they had previously conquered all the bad passions of the human breast. There is no presumptuous vanity of having overthrown a power which was before regarded as almost irresistible—no insolence of triumph—no remembrances of revenge. The Sovereign of Moscow, the leader of troops that had seen, with indignation and hopes of speedy vengeance, the ashes of their holy city, is, at Paris, as considerate of the preservation of the capital of his recent invader, as if it were the metropolis of his own land. When we have looked back on the misery, and on the savage excesses, of which, in the fury of revolutionary frenzy, the capital of France was the scene, we have often felt, as if some action of more than ordinary moral sublimity would be necessary to cover the remembrance of so much horror:—and it almost seems to us, as if the memorable virtue, which has now been displayed on the same scene, was truly a sublime influence of this sort, purifying by new delightful remembrances what had been so long profaned, and consecrating it once more as a dwelling-place for the virtuous and the happy.

To that ancient capital of a powerful kingdom, the sovereign, whom we have so long seen with respectful commiseration an exile in our land, is at length restored. Our wishes accompany him to the throne of his ancestors; and we trust that, under his tranquil reign, a new era of peace and prosperity and freedom is rising on the land which he is called to rule. The years which he has spent in this happy country will not be profitless to France; since, in witnessing the blessings of a government like that which your Royal Highness has the high destiny of exercising, he cannot fail to have observed how closely the happiness of the ruler is connected with the temperate freedom of those who obey. It is indeed a splendid homage to the excellence of that system of polity, which he has thus had an opportunity of appreciating, that it is in as near an approach to its forms and its spirit, as the different circumstances of the two countries allow, that the amenders of the ancient royal constitution of France have now sought all those privileges which it seemed to them important for the citizens of a state to claim; as if, after every variety of innovation, from the wildest democracy to the most gloomy despotism, they had at length discovered, that freedom is to be found only in the calm possession of the rights which it has so long been the blessing of your Royal Highness's subjects to enjoy. It is this political dignity

of Britain, which, after all her triumphs on the field and on the ocean, in science and in arts, still remains her chief glory. She stands on her proud eminence, the enlightener of the world; as much as its protector; her arms the strength of the feeble, and her laws the example of all who aspire to legislate for the free.

That the friendship which now binds together all the nations of Europe may be as lasting as the remembrance of the great events which have led to it, and that Heaven may long continue to bless your Royal Highness's government, for the prosperity of this land, and for the example of other nations, is the sincere prayer of your Royal Highness's most dutiful and grateful subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh, in Council assembled.

Signed in our name, by our appointment, and in our presence, and the seal of the said city is hereto affixed, at Edinburgh, the second day of May one thousand eight hundred and fourteen years.

W. TROTTER, Acting Chief Magistrate.

[Transmitted by W. Trotter, Esq. and presented by Viscount Sidmouth.]

To his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The humble and dutiful Address of the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the County of Stirling.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the county of Stirling, with sentiments of the warmest attachment to your Royal Highness and your illustrious house, beg leave to lay at the foot of the throne, our heartfelt congratulations on the great events which have been passing around us, on the downfall of usurpation and tyranny, and the cheering prospect of a safe, an honourable, and a lasting peace.

Although friends of peace, we always advocated the war which is just terminated, conscious from experience, that any treaty with the late ruler of France could only have been an insecure and armed truce.

Upon contemplating these grand results, we are led to attribute them chiefly, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to the wise counsels, and vigorous measures adopted by your revered father, our beloved Sovereign, and so happily and steadily persevered in by your Royal Highness, aided by the courage and discipline of his Majesty's fleets and armies, and the consummate skill of their great commanders.

Proud of the name of Britons, we exult in the reflection that while many of the states of the continent of Europe were added to the usurper's dominions, Great Britain stood forward the champion of public liberty, and the great bulwark of the nations.

The restless ambition of the tyrant at length led him to attack Russia; but her warlike people, animated by the bright example of British valour, and assured of her powerful aid, with their magnanimous monarch at their head, rushed to the conflict, and rolled back the storm upon the destroyer. In succession, Prussia, Austria, and other nations, caught the glorious flame, and bursting their fetters, poured forth bands of heroes, who by their devotedness and courage in the good cause, have rendered their names immortal.

We participate in the high gratification which your Royal Highness must have received, in restoring to the wishes of France, with the honours due to his exalted rank, her virtuous and rightful Sovereign from his asylum in this island.

We regret that the unjust and ungenerous conduct of the American government should have in-

volved the British empire in a war with that country; but we trust in the firmness of your Royal Highness's councils for the maintenance of our maritime rights, and for bringing this contest also to an honourable conclusion.

It is our most fervent prayer, that your Royal Highness may long live in the hearts of a free, united, happy, and loyal people.

Subscribed in name, and by appointment of the meeting, by Thomas Graham Stirling of Airth, Esquire, Convener of the county, the Chairman, at Stirling, the 12th day of May 1814.

THOMAS GRAHAM STIRLING, Chairman.
[Transmitted by Sir Charles Edmonstone, Bart. and presented by Lord Sidmouth.]

FOREIGN-OFFICE—JUNE 7, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of Mr John Le Marchant to be Consul at Guernsey for his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

JUNE 14, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Stratford Canning, Esquire, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated Swiss Cantons.

WAR-OFFICE—JUNE 7, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the following Officers to take rank by Brevet as under mentioned: the commissions to be dated June 4, 1814.

Captains.—James Bouchier, of 11th light dragoons; Hon. F. L. Stanhope, of 17th light dragoons, John Bradish, of 2d Ceylon regiment, Philip Delatre, of 1st Ceylon regiment, Edward Norton, of 60th foot, William Davis, of 7th dragoon guards, Ninian Craig, of the Sicilian regiment, John Dalrymple, of 80th foot, William Derenzy, of 41st foot, William Bernard, of 70th foot, Richard Jones, of 55th foot, Adam Ormsby, of 5th dragoon guards, David Supple, of 17th light dragoons, Robert Horsley, of 11th light dragoons, Edward Fawconar, of 93d foot, Thomas Manners, of 49th foot, Robert Durie, of 24th light dragoons, Joseph Gordon, of 22d light dragoons, Rodolphus Buchanan, of 13th light dragoons, Alexander Alexander, of 3d Ceylon regiment, John Campbell, of 55th foot, William Hull, of 64d foot, Donald MacNeill, of Cape regiment, Hamilton Bagwell, of 88th foot, Lewis De Mangou, of 60th foot, Weston Harnes, of 2d dragoon guards, Joseph Skerrett, of 76th foot, George S. Thwaites, of 48th foot, Philip de Mauriage, of 60th foot, Henry Debbieg, of 44th foot, John A. Johnson, of 44th, Archibald McAuley, of 44th, Henry Lindsay, of 69th, John Cruice, of 44th, Jeffrey O'Connell, of 18th, William Sall, of 47th, Martin Corry, of 67th, Robert Percival, of 18th, Samuel Bircham, of 30th, Samuel Colberg, of 58th, Basil Fischer, of 63d, J. C. L. Carter, of 44th; W. P. Meacham, of 28th, William Irving, of 28th, F. P. Noble, of 67th, Robert Hilliard, of 45th, John Whelstone, of 53d, Elias Pipon, of royal Newfoundland fencibles, Thomas Smoke, of 24th light dragoons, Andrew Hartley, of 61st, J. Murray, of 73d, Charles Baldwin, of 58th, J. W. Rogers, of 77th, Joseph Jerrard, of 6th garrison battalion, Lord Robert Kerr, of 6th garrison battalion, A. M. Shearman, of 86th, W. R. Lawrence, of 72d, James Grant, of 18th light dragoons, George Bunce, of 24th light dragoons, Henry Rennels, of 60th, Roderick de Bersch, of De Watterville's regiment, William Riddell, of 62d, Nicholas Brutton, of 8th light dragoons, William Thwaites, of 51st, Edward Lenn, of the 3d Ceylon regiment, Benjamin Sullivan, of 33d, Denis Kingdon, of 80th, Richard Hart, of 4th garrison battalion, John Charles Smith, of Sicilian regiment, Charles Robinson, of 72d, Adolphus Boswell, of the King's German legion, William Gough, of 68th, Robert Hawthorne, of the 4th garrison battalion, Thomas Hare, of 98th, Henry Croasdale, of 98th, Samson Carter, of 1st garrison battalion, William Milne, of 98th, Thomas Bayley, of 3d Ceylon regiment, N. Bean, of 17th, James Moultrie, of 1st garrison battalion, John Jessop, of 44th, Wheeler Coultman, of 53d, George de Muller, of the King's German legion, George Bristow, of 34th, John Thomas Keyt, of 51st, Robert Renny, of 21st, Lewis de Harling, of the King's German legion, John W. Audain, of 16th, Francis Hawker, of 96th, William Baillie, of 25th, William W. Brome, of 10th, William Boyce, of 2d life guards, James Butler, of 62d, John Wynne, of 63d, W. B. Nicolls, of 72d, Patrick Cruice, of 31st, John McNeill, of 7th West India