

shall be considered as null and of no effect; provided nevertheless, that nothing in this Order contained, shall be construed to affect any question depending in judgment, respecting either of the said Orders, on any capture made prior to the date of this Order: but such questions shall be decided in the same manner as if this Order and Declaration had not been issued.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Chetwynd.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, December 28, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Drawing-Room will be held at St. James's, on the 4th of February next, for the celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, January 22, 1813.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will hold a Levee at Carlton-House, on Monday the 1st of February next.

THE following Address has been presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously:

To His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales,
REGENT of the British Empire, &c. &c. &c.

WE His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Protestant Inhabitants of the County and Town of Sligo, pray leave humbly to approach his throne, with our most sincere expressions of faithful and devoted attachment to his sacred person, and to his government of these United Kingdoms, as administered by your Royal Highness. Deploring as we do the continuance of that fatal calamity, which, in this awful crisis of public affairs, imposes on your Royal Highness the difficult and arduous duties of the regal power; we cannot but lament the circumstances which have rendered those duties more difficult, and the cares incident to them more perplexing and oppressive. But we feel it a subject of loyal triumph and congratulation, that they have only served to exhibit still more in your Royal Highness that true magnanimity and exalted patriotism, which form the general characteristics of your princely nature. We place our firm reliance on those high qualities, with sure and certain hope, that by whatever trials it shall please the Almighty Disposer of events to prove these nations, or inflict his judgments upon them, they will still be found, with inflexible constancy, in the steady maintenance and support of those sacred principles of the Constitution which have placed your illustrious House on the throne of those realms, and which, under his blessing, have produced to them a

degree of liberty, prosperity, and public happiness, hitherto unexampled in the history of the world. Zealously attached to those principles, we beg to lay before your Royal Highness our anxious apprehensions respecting the danger which appears to us to menace them and the Constitution in church and state, which is founded upon them.

Our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects have renewed their reiterated applications to the Legislature for a total repeal of those remaining disabilities which affect them. What was petition, is now claim—what was prayed for as a boon, under suitable provisos and arrangements, is now demanded as a right, free from and unmodified by any. We forbear to observe on the tone and spirit in which this is done.

The two Houses of Parliament, who had rejected their petitions, have nearly acceded to their demands; one house stands committed—the other has nearly yielded to a consideration of them, which threatens to lead to unqualified concession. Statesmen eminent for rank and talents have abetted their claims, and cherished and encouraged the spirit in which they have been advanced; the same men who had repressed and censured ardour, comparatively moderate, and deliberately suggested to it the necessity for provisos and arrangements, undefined and unlimited, have turned about, and have become the advocates for unqualified concession, to intemperate and menacing requisition. We would humbly ask, if this is political wisdom? if this is public virtue? The peace of the country has been disturbed; the safety of the empire has been endangered; and Irishmen of all persuasions are made, at the same time, the dupes and the victims of this conduct.

We fly to the throne for refuge.—We beg humbly, but explicitly, to represent to your Royal Highness our decided belief that unqualified concession must lead eventually to Catholic ascendancy, Catholic domination. The disproportion of our numbers, (though infinitely less than it suits a purpose to represent it,) makes this danger more alarming. We forbear from recurring to existing circumstances or historical recollections, in justification of this alarm; neither do we wish to impute or insinuate against our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. We acknowledge in that body, in all ranks of it, great worth, great merit. We admit their disabilities, in some respects, to be injurious and discouraging. We lament that the able statement of them, which they have adopted, has been tarnished and weakened by gross misrepresentation and exaggeration, which were unnecessary, if to excite an honest sympathy was the object. We are desirous to attribute this only to the intemperate zeal of advocacy. We call Heaven to witness, that we are influenced by no illiberal or monopolizing spirit of exclusion; but most cordially wish to them every extension of privilege and removal of disability consistent with the perfect security of those establishments in church and state, under which this nation has known its greatest prosperity and only peace for a long succession of ages. If those establishments are suffered to be shaken, we say it emphatically, they will fall; and the union or connection of these two Kingdoms will not long survive the fall. Separation the object—our down-