

William Raper, Gent. to be Quarter-Master. Dated March 9, 1810.

William Gruggen, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated October 10, 1810.

James Berkshire Street, Gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated May 18, 1812.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.*

*The King's Own Staffordshire Militia.*

Major William Palmer to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Honourable T. C. Talbot, resigned. Dated February 12, 1813.

Ensign Edward Newton, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Miller, resigned. Dated December 17, 1812.

Ensign George Storr to be ditto, vice Warburton, resigned. Dated February 3, 1813.

Thomas Edward Henry Holland, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

William Macdonald Matthews, Gent. to be ditto. Dated February 22, 1813.

*North Stafford Local Militia.*

William Bewley Meeke, Esq. to be Captain. Dated December 17, 1812.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County and County and City of Gloucester, and the County and City of Bristol.*

The Right Honourable Henry George Bathurst (commonly called Lord Apsley) to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated February 25, 1813.

*Horsley and Tetbury Volunteer Infantry.*

Ensign Thomas Clift to be Lieutenant, vice Lock. Dated September 2, 1812.

Thomas Cook, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Clift. Dated as above.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 6th of February and 2d of March 1813.

*Southern Regiment of Northumberland Local Militia.*

For Ralph Laters, Gent. to be Lieutenant,

Read Ralph Naters, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

For Ralph Caseley, Gent. to be Quarter-Master,

Read Robert Caseley, Gent. to be Quarter-Master.

For Thomas Finley, Esq. to be Captain,

Read Thomas Tinley, Esq. to be Captain.

**T**HE 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 the PRINCE REGENT.

The Address of the undersigned Protestant Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County of Kildare.

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the undersigned Protestant Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Kildare, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with sentiments of the most perfect attachment to your Royal Highness's person, family and government, and with the most unbounded admiration and gratitude for the dignified,

temper, moderation, firmness and wisdom with which your Royal Highness administers the government of this great empire. We beg leave to represent to your Royal Highness that the countenance afforded of late, by persons of great eminence and power, to the demands of the Roman Catholics, which now extend to the total repeal of all the disabilities that still continue to affect them, has filled us with the greatest alarm, and impells us humbly to implore your Royal Highness's protection against this dangerous innovation, which, if achieved, would change the whole character and principles of the State, the succession to the Crown, and the establishment of the Church, in itself a revolution.

That the same laws, framed on the same principles, and administered by the same tribunals, protect alike the property and the persons of the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, and the free exercise of their religion is enjoyed under the most perfect and extended toleration, leaving the chief, if not the only object of the proposed repeal, the acquirement of political power, by admission to Parliament, and to every office in the State, whatever be its description.

That the Constitution having been finally (and we trust irrevocably) established at the Revolution, on the basis of the Protestant Religion, and the State thereby rendered wholly Protestant, it cannot, as we humbly apprehend, admit those who profess the Popish Religion to participate in its government, or in the formation or the administration of its laws, much less can it entrust the superintendance and protection of its religion to men who, by the tenets of their faith, declared by themselves to be immutable, are bound to its extirpation.

History has already warned us of the calamities that result from the admission of Popish counsels in the dreadful events that preceded and led to the revolution, while our own experience supplies, in the unexampled prosperity of the empire, the happiest proof of the blessings derived from their exclusion.

That in addition to the dangers so justly to be dreaded in a Protestant State from the political influence of the Popish Religion, we cannot contemplate without dismay the rashness of admitting into the legislature, and to the powers of government, those who are bound by their religion to a foreign power: the obedience required by this strange but paramount allegiance has been alledged, it is true, to extend to objects of a spiritual nature only, but no subtlety of language or of thought can separate the subjects purely spiritual in all their bearings from those of temporal concern, so as effectually to prevent in practice the exercise of such an authority from extending even to matters of State.

That at so late a period as 1789 the authority of the Pope interposed in England between the Sovereign and his subjects, and that too in the manner of testifying their allegiance, (the oath being assumed to be a spiritual act); and thus a measure, involving the temporal interests of a numerous class of His Majesty's subjects, and anxiously wished for by them, was totally defeated by the authority of the Pope, exercised through his Apostolic Vicars.