

succour to those nations, who first sought refuge from tyranny and oppression in manly and patriotic resistance. During each awful vicissitude of an uncertain, unequal, and most perilous struggle, we have deemed it our duty to express our devotion to the principles upon which it was conducted, and our submission to our portion of the sacrifices which its extent and continuance necessarily imposed.

It is with far other thoughts, and far happier prospects, that we now again lay our duty at the feet of your Royal Highness; with feelings which can be likened to none but those of the survivors of the primeval world, when, looking forth from the vessel in which they had been miraculously preserved, they perceived that God had closed in his mercy the fountains of the deep which he had opened in his wrath; that the wind had passed over the waters and assuaged their force; while the re-appearance of ancient and well-known mountains and land-marks, hidden so long under the billows of the inundation, warranted a just and pious confidence, that the hour of its fury had passed away. With the same humble, yet cheerful and well-grounded confidence, we now look abroad on the state of regeneration before us, behold the revival of free nations which the Oath of the armed oppressor had subjected to his tyrannical yoke, and hear from the voice of liberty millions of acclamations (so long suppressed) which were in former days the words of loyalty and national independence. Such are the prospects which a few months have opened upon a war, sacred and honourable, because waged by the Allied Monarchs, from no selfish motives nor ambitious views, but for the avowed, noble, and generous purposes of relieving the oppressed, vindicating the injured, and counteracting by their united concentrated force the gigantic power under whose wild, fast, and unbounded projects of ambition, such sets of human blood have been spilt, such a mass of human misery has been created. It is a cause which Heaven has blessed not only with the most splendid success in the field of battle; but with consequences that never before attended even victory itself. Amid the crowd of events, each affording high and separate subject for future hope and instant rejoicing, we cannot but distinguish the restoration of the hereditary provinces of our beloved Monarch to their rightful Lord, and the regeneration of Holland, so long the faithful ally of Great-Britain. When we remember that from Hanover proceeded the line of Brunswick, and that Holland once restored to us the Heir of the British Monarchy, and, at a period of like importance, sent forth in our behalf the Vindicator of British liberties, we cannot suppress our earnest and exulting congratulation. Let Europe mark the falsehood of that charge, which accuses Britain of a desire to convert her naval superiority, into the means of exercising tyranny upon the commercial rights of other nations; since, at no moment has the voice of the British nation uttered more genuine sounds of joy, than to hail the revival of a State, which alone, at any period of our history, could be considered as rivalling her in commercial wealth or maritime power.

Let us conclude our hurried and joyful expressions, of the most dutiful and sincere sympathy in these memorable events, with acknowledging the

debt which we owe to the wisdom and steadiness which have guided, in circumstances of incalculable difficulty, the Councils of your Royal Highness, and our beloved Monarch; to their firmness and decision, we owe, under God, the fortunate consummation which seems now to be full in our view. It was on the shores of Portugal, and the fields of Spain, that the bright example was first shown of honourable and successful resistance to the armies of France; and justly may we sympathise in the splendid military successes of those great Continental powers, who have added such a train of continued victories, to these glorious precedents.

That it may please God to bless your Royal Highness in your Person and Government, with the continuance of his safeguard and protection, and finally to establish the cause of social order, by a just, equal, and lasting peace, is the sincere hope and prayer of your Royal Highness's most dutiful 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 29th day of November 1813.

William Trotter, acting Chief Magistrate.

[Presented by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.]

Admiralty-Office, December 14, 1813.

ADMIRAL Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Dundas, of His Majesty's ship Pyramus, giving an account of his having, on the 29th of last month, captured off Ushant, the Zephyr American ship, of four guns and twenty men, bound from L'Orient to Charlestown.

Whitehall, December 11, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, by warrant under His Majesty's royal signet, the sign manual of His Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, bearing date the 30th of November last, to give and grant unto Sir Charles Thomas Hudson, Bart. the royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may take and use the surname and bear the arms of Palmer only, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather Henry Palmer, formerly of Wanlip, in the county of Leicester, Esq. deceased; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to order that the said Royal licence and permission be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, December 13, 1813.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Wilson of Folkstone, in the county of Kent, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.