

peculiar interest in all that can contribute to the increase of its prosperity and glory.

We cannot conclude this our humble Address, without expressing the gratitude with which we have seen our establishments for the diffusion of literature and science extended and improved, by new instances of your Royal Highness's munificence.

These, and all the marks of royal favour by which we have been distinguished, are assuredly solemn calls to the discharge of the duties incumbent on us, as teachers of true religion, sound learning, and steadfast loyalty. These duties we have earnestly endeavoured to fulfil in times of difficulty and danger. The day, we trust, is now at hand when our labours will be facilitated by the return of peace—not of a precarious and delusive truce, the parent of still more perilous conflicts; but of a peace, according with the magnanimous views of your Royal Highness—a peace at once just and wise, glorious, and permanent; which shall oppose an impregnable barrier to lawless ambition, and recompense our children's children for the exertions and sacrifices of their fathers.

To which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

“ I THANK you for this loyal and dutiful Address.

The sentiments which you have expressed at the auspicious and untroubled change which has been effected in the condition and prospects of Europe are highly gratifying to me. I recognize in it the awful retribution of Divine Providence, on which I humbly rely for continued support to enable the Allied Powers to bring the great cause of independent nations to a secure and honourable conclusion.

“ I cannot but feel with you the deepest regret, that His Majesty is precluded from witnessing the effects of that unshaken constancy by which his people have been so eminently distinguished throughout this arduous contest, and of which His Majesty has invariably afforded the most illustrious example.

“ By continuing your exertions to instil into the minds of those entrusted to your care the principles of true religion, sound learning, and steadfast loyalty, you will discharge an important duty to your country; and provide for its future service a succession of men eminently qualified to adorn and protect it.”

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

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

WE, the Freemen and Freeholders of the City and Liberties of Londonderry, assembled in the Town Hall of said City, on Tuesday the 8th day of

February 1814, pursuant to public notice, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, and to express our unalterable attachment to His Majesty's sacred Person and Government.

Actuated by the same unshaken loyalty, which above a century ago baffled the efforts of a tyrant, which has since hailed with gratitude and joy the succession of the illustrious House of Brunswick, we are now impelled with confidence, but with profound respect, to address the throne.

For years we had lived in tranquillity and peace, for years enjoyed every blessing which a Constitution happily established, and wisely administered, could impart; for years no political or religious distinctions were felt to have existence amongst us; in attachment to the same Monarch, and piety to the same God, all minor feelings were forgotten or lost.

But these days of peaceful security appear of late to have passed away; the spirit of dissension has breathed upon us, the feelings of confidence and security have deserted our neighbourhood, and mischievous and illegal associations are spreading terror and alarm amongst us.

Unreservedly have we stated to your Royal Highness our situation and apprehensions, fearlessly shall we now declare to you their cause.

To a self-constituted society in Dublin, styling itself the Catholic Board, we beg leave to turn your Royal Highness's attention, as the prolific source of much evil to our country.

Far be it from us to interfere with the right of petition; we deem it one of the glorious privileges of our Constitution that the meanest subject of our Sovereign can lay his grievances before Parliament, or present them to the Throne.

But this Body, unknown to the Constitution, assuming with jesuitical humility the names of petitioners, yet exercising the authority of dictators, possess an influence incredible: in the height of their assumption they have dared to exercise the right of taxation; the pittance of the poor has been forced to swell their exchequer, and the hard earnings of indigent industry, have been made to contribute partly to the personal aggrandizement of self-elected demagogues, and partly been reserved for purposes we know not what; by this fund the stream of public justice may be impeded in its course, actions at law, however unjustifiable, may thus be maintained, and oppressed individuals may be obliged to shrink from seeking redress, being unable to contend against the coffers of the Catholic Board. Censures the most unqualified, have been passed on characters the most respectable, even the sentence of the judgment seat has been arraigned and tried at their tribunal.

Knowing these facts, and acting under these impressions, we invoke the justice, we implore the mercy, of your Royal Highness to dry up the source from whence these mischiefs flow, and that you would take the most prompt and effectual measures, which your Royal Highness's wisdom may point out, to silence and put down a Board, whose existence has sown discord, whose continuance must produce division and distraction in this hitherto tranquil country.

Signed in the name and on behalf of the Freemen