

June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; His Majesty doth, therefore, by and with such advice, hereby revoke and annul the afore-mentioned Order, of the eighth of June last, and the same is hereby revoked and annulled to all intents and purposes whatever:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. Greville.

*St. James's-Palace, February 22, 1832.*

The Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, with a deputation from that City, waited upon His Majesty to present to His Majesty the following Address, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

*May it please your Majesty,*

WE, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of your ancient and loyal city of Dublin, approach your Majesty with every sentiment of the most profound respect. We are threatened with injury and injustice, and we humbly beseech your Majesty's protection.

Our corporation has existed from time immemorial; numerous statutes and charters attest our steadfast loyalty, our constant attachment to British connection, and faithful allegiance to the Royal Crown and Government now vested in your Majesty's sacred Person. These statutes and charters have confirmed our original prescriptive rights, and granted us new privileges in consideration of the losses sustained and sufferings endured by our predecessors in support of the Crown and Constitution of these Realms.

When England would no longer submit to the spiritual supremacy of a foreign power, this corporation was foremost in promoting and upholding the protestant religion, and in consequence thereof, it was visited with the severe displeasure of King James the Second, who invaded our rights, dismissed our corporation, and transferred our estates to a Popish body, named by himself; but contemporaneously with the triumph of those principles which placed your Majesty's illustrious House upon the British Throne, these rights were restored, and we were remitted to our ancient privileges, of which we have since continued in the quiet and peaceable enjoyment.

From the period of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, we beheld our city deserted by the nobility and gentry of the country; our trade and local commerce decaying; the gradual removal of our public establishments, and those which remained filled with strangers; our poor increasing, and all our resources diminished; but we, nevertheless, submitted to every personal and local privation in order to preserve the integrity and advance the general welfare of the empire. During

all these changes we have considered our elective franchise as freemen, and the right of transmitting it to our posterity the most valuable privilege we enjoyed; and we have lately learned with feelings of the greatest alarm, that it is the intention of your Majesty's Ministers to propose its entire abolition after the lives of the present resident freemen, while the same privilege is to remain in perpetuity to the freemen of Great Britain. We will not trespass on your Majesty by repeating our strong objections to the proposed Reform Bill generally,—which we have already urged in a petition to the Commons' House of Parliament,—or by stating reasons which satisfy us that if that measure be carried into effect in Ireland, it will tend to a dismemberment of the empire, and result in disorder, anarchy, and civil war. But we content ourselves, at present, with laying at the feet of your Majesty our most respectful but firm remonstrance against the particular Act above referred to, of gross partiality and great injustice towards a body which has ever been distinguished by an unshaken loyalty to their Sovereign, an undeviating support of the laws, and an ardent devotion to the constitution under which these countries have attained to unrivalled greatness. We likewise feel that we should be wanting in our duty to your Majesty did we not respectfully express our honest conviction that the motive which has induced this unjust treatment, is a deference to unreasonable clamour and intimidation, and a vain attempt to buy off the hostility of the professional agitators and habitual disturbers of the peace and tranquillity of this portion of your Majesty's dominions.

Impressed with a deep sense of our individual wrongs, and under much apprehension for the safety of all the settled institutions of the country, we appeal to your most gracious Majesty; we humbly tender the tribute of our devoted affection to your august Family; we repeat the assurance of our inviolable fidelity to your Majesty's Person, Crown and dignity, in defence of which we declare our readiness to spend our best energies, our fortunes, and our lives. We only implore justice for ourselves, a vigorous and impartial administration of the laws in our distracted country, and equal protection for all classes of your Majesty's subjects.

In testimony whereof the common seal of said city is hereunto affixed, this 20th day of January 1832.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

"I have heard with deep regret the sentiments expressed in the Address which has now been presented to me.

"I shall always be ready to listen to representations of such grievances as may appear to any of my subjects to give them just cause of complaint; and to afford redress to the utmost of my power. In this wish I am firmly persuaded that I only share the benevolent feelings which prevail in my Parliament. On their wisdom and equity, and on the integrity of my constitutional advisers, I rely with a confidence which forbids me to suspect that they can ever be induced to expose any portion of my