

In pursuance of the above proclamation, the Pangerang Adipati has been raised to the throne, under the title of Hamangkubwana the Third, and publicly installed in that station by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, on the evening of the 22d instant, the whole of the Princes and Chiefs having submitted, and the country being in a perfect state of tranquillity.

J. ECKFORD, Assist. Sec. to Govt.  
Samarang, June 28, 1812.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, February 20, 1813.*

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will hold a Levee at Carlton-House, on Thursday next the 25th instant.

**T**HE 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 the PRINCE REGENT.

The humble Address of the Protestant Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County of Cavan.

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Protestant Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County of Cavan, beg leave most humbly to represent to your Royal Highness that, although we repose implicit confidence in the wisdom of your Royal Highness, that it will not suffer any alteration to take place in the fundamental principles of the Constitution as established at the Revolution, we should, notwithstanding, hold it to be a dereliction of the duty which we owe to ourselves and our posterity, if we did not come forward to guard against a misrepresentation, by which (urged as it is with boldness on the one side, and suffered to pass in silence on the other) the Houses of Parliament and the British nation are exposed to the grossest and most dangerous deception: we allude to the representations which have been made to Parliament, that the general sense of the Protestants of Ireland is in favour of an unqualified repeal of all the laws whereby Roman Catholics are excluded from the power of the State. To guard against so fatal a misconception, we beg leave most humbly but explicitly to state what are our sentiments on this important subject.

We entertain the most cordial affection for our fellow-subjects of the Roman Catholic religion, and heartily rejoice at the repeal of those laws which affected their persons, their property, and the free exercise of their religion; but we beg leave most solemnly to protest against the claim now advanced on their behalf, to be admissible into the offices which constitute the Government, or to seats in the Houses of Parliament—a claim inconsistent, as we conceive, with the safety of the Established Constitution in Church and State, and dangerous to the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland.

We beg leave humbly to represent that the Ro-

man Catholics, in this part of the empire, are a numerous class, forming a strong, distinct, and connected party; under the government of a Church, the rival of that which is established by law, retaining at this hour as its head a claimant to all the dignities and possessions of the Church of Ireland, holding his title to be little less than of "divine right"—a party which, from the Reformation to the Revolution, maintained a constant struggle for the supremacy of Church and State. The wisdom of the great and enlightened characters who conducted the Revolution was not able to devise any other expedient for effectually securing the existence and continuance of a Protestant Church Establishment, than that of excluding Roman Catholics from the Throne, the higher offices of State, and the two Houses of Parliament; for they well knew that no such anomaly could ever subsist as a Roman Catholic Government and a Protestant Church. But should this principle be condemned, and the Roman Catholics admitted to all the higher offices of the State, we do not see on what principle their admissibility to the Throne can be denied: they demand perfect equality with their Protestant fellow-subjects, and boldly state that nothing short of this will satisfy them; as long as they are excluded from the Throne and the possessions of the church, they cannot consider themselves on such an equality. We confess we are not prepared to sacrifice to their demands the Protestant Constitution of these realms.

To that Constitution, as established at the Revolution, and guaranteed to us by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, we steadfastly adhere—its wisdom and justice we strenuously maintain: there is a manifest risk in altering it—we deny that there is the smallest danger in upholding it without alteration or infraction.

On these grounds we submit to the wisdom and justice of your Royal Highness our confident hope, that no alteration may be suffered to take place in the fundamental laws of our happy Constitution, as established at the enlightened period of the Revolution.

*[Transmitted by His Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and presented by Viscount Sidmouth.]*

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

WE, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of Londonderry, in Common Council assembled, humbly beg leave to renew, at the foot of the throne, the assurances of our most sincere and unalterable attachment to the sacred person of our beloved Sovereign, and to the Government of his Kingdom under your Royal Highness's wise and enlightened Administration.

In common with the rest of His Majesty's loyal subjects, we deeply deplore the calamity which in the present arduous and important crisis has deprived the subjects of the United Kingdom of their revered and afflicted Monarch; we have just cause, however, to congratulate ourselves, that the duties of the kingly office, have devolved upon a Prince, the most enlightened of his age, who has endeared himself to the people of this realm, not only by the