

unimpaired by that desolating spirit of innovation which, at one time, threatened the subversion of all Establishments; that its energies have fostered and invigorated the exertions and resources of the nation; and that, ultimately, after effecting our own security, the general sense of its practical excellence has marked it out as a model by which other nations construct the fabric of civil order and internal polity.

"In concluding the Treaty with His Most Christian Majesty, by which the great Powers of Europe are again united in the relations of peace, it has been my object, as it has been that of my Illustrious Allies who have so mainly contributed to its accomplishment, to provide, without the degradation of any, for the security of all, and thus to build the stability of peace, not on the temporary lassitude of the burthens and calamities of war, but on the permanent basis of general prosperity and independence."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour of kissing the hand of His Royal Highness.

THE 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.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, the Incorporation of Hammermen of the city of Edinburgh, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, with congratulations, to which no language can give adequate expression, on occasion of the late memorable occurrences, which are about to deliver Europe from a long war, and to restore it again to that wholesome state of balanced power, in which we perceive a security for the continuance of peace.

It is not our design in this address, to fatigue your Royal Highness with any display, either of the unexampled magnitude of the contest in which we have been engaged, of the mighty means which have been employed to bring it to its present glorious issue, or of the blessings which the world is now destined to enjoy, in the state of repose, which has thus been achieved by its united arms. These are considerations which all men must at once feel.

We are only anxious to call the notice of your Royal Highness to two reflections connected with these noble events, which have at this moment chiefly impressed themselves upon our minds. The first is excited by the conduct of the High Allied Powers; whose forbearance and magnanimity, when their enemy lay prostrate at their feet, in sparing that people who never spared one, in conferring liberty and privileges on that race, whose sole aim was the subversion of all liberty, have impressed us with the deepest admiration and respect, we may had love; for the nations whose councils have been directed by principles so generous. These, Sir, are feelings too warm perhaps to be becoming in the members of a public body; but they are justified as they are

called forth, by an event too sublime in its nature, to be contemplated with ordinary emotions.

The other consideration which we presume to state before your Royal Highness, is suggested by reflecting upon the character and conduct of our own country, whose enlightened and steady perception of the general interest; and bold and indefatigable perseverance, in a system which all the nations but itself did, at times abandoned as hopeless, have mainly led to the glorious results, which Europe is now engaged in celebrating. It was the boast of a person who once swayed in England, that he would render the name of an Englishman as much respected as that of an ancient Roman. But it has been reserved for the days of your Royal Highness, to see that name receive a lustre exceeding all that can be claimed by ancient times. A Roman was illustrious, because his country was the seat of liberty and valour; but his liberty was too often only another name for tumult, and his valour was directed only to the gratification of an unprincipled ambition. It is in this country alone, that a people is to be found, as jealous as the Romans of their liberty; but never forgetting that respect for constituted authorities, which is the safeguard against licentiousness, equally great in the field, but directing their energies, not to the purposes of national aggrandisement, but to the establishment of liberty and independence in the other states; infinitely superior in the cultivation of all the useful and elegant arts of peace, and enjoying a general good information, unknown to the others, which, while it improves their morals, affords them the best security for the preservation of this their happiness and honour.

These blessings, which they know are owing under Divine Providence, to the influence of your royal and illustrious house, serve to attach them additionally to their Sovereign. In this season of joy, we among others, come before your Royal Highness, to renew our professions of loyalty and devotion; and these we cannot express in a manner more acceptable to your Royal Highness, than by engaging that as we have long been ready to yield our blood and treasure in defence of our Sovereign, we will now return to our homes, resolved under your Royal Highness, to lead quiet and peaceable lives, in the prosecution of our callings, and the enjoyment of our families, but ready at the call of our country, to come forth again for the support of its honour and independence.

Signed, in name, and by appointment of the Incorporation of Hammermen of the City of Edinburgh, *William Armstrong*, Deacon. Edinburgh, the 21st of April 1814.

[Transmitted by Lord Melville, and presented by, *Viscount Sidmouth.*]

Foreign-Office, June 7, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of Mr. John Le Marchant to be Consul at Guernsey for His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.