

ropolis of his own land. When we have looked back, on the misery, and on the savage excesses, of which, in the fury of revolutionary frenzy, the capital of France was the scene, we have often felt, as if some action of more than ordinary moral sublimity would be necessary to cover the remembrance of so much horror:—and it almost seems to us, as if the memorable virtue, which has now been displayed on the same scene, was truly a sublime influence of this sort, purifying by new delightful remembrances what had been so long profaned, and consecrating it once more as a dwelling-place for the virtuous and the happy.

To that ancient Capital of a powerful Kingdom, the Sovereign, whom we have so long seen with respectful commiseration an exile in our land, is at length restored. Our wishes accompany him to the Throne of his ancestors; and we trust that, under his tranquil reign, a new era of peace and prosperity and freedom is rising on the land which he is called to rule. The years which he has spent in this happy country will not be profitless to France; since, in witnessing the blessings of a Government like that which your Royal Highness has the high destiny of exercising, he cannot fail to have observed how closely the happiness of the Ruler is connected with the temperate freedom of those who obey. It is indeed a splendid homage to the excellence of that system of polity, which he has thus had an opportunity of appreciating, that it is in as near an approach to its forms and its spirit, as the different circumstances of the two countries allow, that the anenders of the ancient Royal Constitution of France have now sought all those privileges which it seemed to them important for the citizens of a State to claim; as if, after every variety of innovation, from the wildest democracy to the most gloomy despotism, they had at length discovered, that freedom is to be found only in the calm possession of the rights which it has long been the blessing of your Royal Highness's subjects to enjoy. It is this political dignity of Britain, which, after all her triumphs, on the field and on the ocean, in science and in arts, still remains her chief glory. She stands, on her proud eminence, the enlightener of the world, as much as its protector; her arms the strength of the feeble, and her laws the example of all who aspire to legislate for the free.

That the friendship which now binds together all the nations of Europe may be as lasting as the remembrance of the great events which have led to it, and that Heaven may long continue to bless your Royal Highness's Government, for the prosperity of this land, and for the example of other nations, is the sincere prayer of your Royal Highness's most dutiful and grateful 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 second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen years.

W. Trotter, Acting Chief Magistrate.

[Transmitted by W. Trotter, Esq. and presented by Viscount Sidmouth.]

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

The humble and dutiful Address, of the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply and Heritors of the County of Stirling.

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply and Heritors of the County of Stirling, with sentiments of the warmest attachment to your Royal Highness and your illustrious House, beg leave to lay at the foot of the throne, our heartfelt congratulations on the great events which have been passing around us, on the downfall of usurpation and tyranny, and the cheering prospect of a safe, an honourable, and a lasting peace.

Although friends of peace, we always advocated the war which is just terminated, conscious from experience, that any treaty with the late Ruler of France, could only have been an insecure and armed truce.

Upon contemplating these grand results, we are led to attribute them chiefly, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to the wise councils, and vigorous measures adopted by your revered Father, our beloved Sovereign, and so happily and steadily persevered in by your Royal Highness, aided by the courage and discipline of His Majesty's fleets and armies, and the consummate skill of their great commanders.

Proud of the name of Britons, we exult in the reflection that while many of the States of the Continent of Europe were added to the Usurper's dominions, Great Britain stood forward the champion of public liberty, and the great bulwark of the nations.

The restless ambition of the tyrant, at length led him to attack Russia, but her warlike people, animated by the bright example of British valour, and assured of her powerful aid, with their magnanimous Monarch at their head, rushed to the conflict, and rolled back the storm upon the destroyer. In succession, Prussia, Austria, and other nations, caught the glorious flame, and bursting their fetters, poured forth bands of heroes, who by their devotedness and courage in the good cause, have rendered their names immortal.

We participate in the high gratification which your Royal Highness must have received, in restoring to the wishes of France, with the honours due to his exalted rank, her virtuous and rightful Sovereign from his asylum in this Island.

We regret that the unjust and ungenerous conduct of the American government should have involved the British empire in a war with that country, but we trust in the firmness of your Royal Highness's councils, for the maintenance of our maritime rights, and for bringing this contest also to an honourable conclusion.

It is our most fervent prayer, that your Royal Highness may long live in the hearts of a free, united, happy and loyal people.

Subscribed in name, and by appointment of the Meeting, by Thomas Graham Stirling, of Airth,