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Carlton-House, April 29, 1816.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, City Officers, and Common Council of the City of London, waited upon the Prince Regent, at Carlton-House, with the two following Addresses; which were read by Sir John Silvester, Bart. the Recorder:

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

The dutiful and loyal Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness with renewed expressions of attachment to your Royal Person and Family; and at the same time to express the deep sorrow and affliction we feel at the intelligence received of the persecution and sufferings of the Protestants in the South of France.

Among the glorious and virtuous causes for which our ancestors have struggled and bled, in no instance have their exertions been more successful, nor their success more dear to us, than in the overthrow of that fabric of superstition, bigotry, and tyranny, by which the human mind had been so long enthralled; and in the establishment of that sacred principle, which confirms to every man the right to worship his Creator according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Having chosen and acted upon this principle for ourselves, and feeling that it is an inherent right, equally appertaining to every individual of every nation, we have viewed with no less grief than abhorrence, that the spirit of intolerance had again broken out; and that our Protestant brethren in the South of France have suffered the most cruel and atrocious persecution, whereby their places of

worship have been closed, their property pillaged and destroyed, and numerous lives have been sacrificed.

That although we deprecate any interference in the internal concerns of other nations, we cannot regard a friendly interposition for the prevention of atrocities so disgraceful to humanity, as a violation of that principle, much less so under the relative and peculiar circumstances of both countries.

For recollecting that it has been, in an eminent degree by British valour, British treasure, and British blood, that the late changes in the Government of France have been effected; and that the avowed object of our immense sacrifices was no less to rescue the people of France from tyranny and oppression, than to afford peace to surrounding States; and bearing in mind that by the Constitutional Charter the King of France guaranteed full and perfect religious liberty, and that your Royal Highness has in the Treaty concluded with His Majesty's Allies at Paris, in November last, expressed your conviction, "that the repose of Europe is essentially interwoven with the confirmation of things founded on the maintenance of the Royal Authority and of the Constitutional Charter;" we cannot but feel, that under these circumstances and such solemn engagements, the character and honour of this country loudly demand, that we should, in the most decisive and energetic terms, protest against these dreadful enormities which have so long been committed.

It is therefore with feelings of the deepest regret, that we perceive the bright prospect of peace, freedom, and happiness so suddenly overcast. Scarcely had His Majesty Louis the Eighteenth resumed the reins of Government; that factions and dissident parties, under pretence of superior loyalty and more pure religion, commenced a furious attack upon their fellow subjects; and those persons, whose only offence was their difference in religious opinion, and who had ever been employed in diffusing light and knowledge among them, were the first victims of their cruelty and superstition.

Under circumstances so distressing, feeling with gratitude the high degree of religious liberty we enjoy, purchased and sealed with the blood of our