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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1819.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, November 18, 1819.*

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will hold a Levee at Carlton-House, on Friday the 26th instant, at two o'clock.

**T**HE following Addresses, having been transmitted to Viscount Sidmouth, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by the several persons whose names are respectively subjoined to each Address, have been presented by His Lordship to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously:

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

The dutiful and loyal Address of the Noblemen, Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the County of Linlithgow.

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

**WE**, the Noblemen, Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the County of Linlithgow, consider it to be our duty, on the present occasion, to approach the Throne, through the medium of your Royal Highness, not only with the usual expressions of loyalty and fidelity, but with a firm, an explicit, and we trust a temperate, declaration of the sentiments we entertain on the state of public affairs.

We are firmly convinced that the British Constitution as by law established, has been productive of more practical good, and of more real freedom, than has resulted from any other system by which Nations have been governed.

We are persuaded that under its benign influence, this Country has attained to a height of prosperity, of power, and of national glory, to which no other circumstance in our situation, could have carried us.

That Constitution we venerate and cherish, as the glorious inheritance that has descended to us from our Ancestors, and we are determined, as far

as in us lies, to transmit it unimpaired to our posterity.

We have therefore observed with unmingled detestation, the systematic endeavours that have lately been made, to bring into contempt Institutions, which have been productive of so much happiness and prosperity to this Empire.

The efforts of turbulent and disaffected men to mislead the ignorant and unwary, to foster all the bad passions of the idle and the profligate, and to employ them for the purposes of their own ambition, if not checked by seasonable vigour, will, we are persuaded, sap the foundations of our liberty, and overthrow all that is most dear to us as men and as subjects.

Happily indeed the objects of these turbulent men are no longer disguised.—Emboldened by the popular applause of some districts, where the usual resources of industry have suddenly, and unexpectedly failed, and where the people are consequently more open to seduction, they have thrown off the mask.—They have openly avowed the most blasphemous and most seditious sentiments. Every effort has been made to corrupt the moral and religious feeling, and to shake and extirpate the loyalty of the people; and it is no longer doubtful that the existence of our Religion, of our Government, the security of our property, and the order of Civil Society itself, are placed in the most imminent danger.

We have the happiness indeed to believe, that in the district which we inhabit, these noxious principles have hitherto made little or no progress. We rejoice to think that the population around us continues hitherto uncontaminated. We rejoice to think that in this corner of our Island, the God of our fathers is worshipped in simplicity, and in sincerity; that the truths of our holy religion are held in universal respect by all sects and denominations of men; that loyalty to the Throne, is a principle deeply rooted in the minds of all; that confidence in the equity, and in the just administration of the laws is unshaken; and that veneration for the great Council of the Nation, and attachment to the Government, as vested in King, Lords and Commons, pervade all ranks among us.