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ST. JAMES'S-PALACE, February 5, 1833.

THIS day His Majesty proceeded in state from St. James's Palace to the House of Peers, where he arrived about two o'clock; and was received, on alighting from his state coach, by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, the Earl Marshal, the Lord Steward of the Household, Garter, and Black Rod, and proceeded to the robing-room in the customary manner.

His Majesty was there robed, and having put on the imperial crown, the procession moved into the House in the usual order;—the sword of state was borne by Earl Grey, K. G. and the cap of maintenance by the Marquess of Winchester.

His Majesty being seated upon the Throne, the Great Officers of State and others standing on the right and left, Sir Augustus Clifford, Knt. the Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The period being now arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the important duties with which you are entrusted.

“ Never, at any time, did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call for your attention.

“ I have still to lament the continuance of the civil war in Portugal, which has for some months

existed between the Princes of the House of Braganza. From the commencement of this contest, I have abstained from all interference, except such as was required for the protection of British subjects resident in Portugal, but you may be assured that I shall not fail to avail myself of any opportunity that may be afforded me, to assist in restoring peace to a country with which the interests of my dominions are so intimately connected.

“ I have also to regret that my anxious endeavours to effect a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled, in conjunction with the King of the French, to take measures for the execution of the Treaty of the 15th of November 1831.

“ The capture of the citadel of Antwerp has in part accomplished that object, but the Dutch government still refusing to evacuate the rest of the territories assigned to Belgium by that treaty, the embargo which I had directed to be imposed on the Dutch commerce has been continued. Negotiations are again commenced, and you may rely on their being conducted, on my part, as they have uniformly been, with the single view of insuring to Holland and Belgium a separate existence, on principles of national security and independence. The good faith and honour with which the French Government has acted in these transactions, and the assurances which I continue to receive from the Chief Powers of Europe, of their friendly disposition, give me confidence in the success of my endeavours to preserve the general peace. I have given directions that the various papers which are necessary for your information, on the affairs of Holland and Belgium, should be laid before you.

“ The approaching termination of the Charter of the Bank of England and of the East India Company will require a revision of these Establishments, and I rely on your wisdom for making such provisions for the important interests connected with them as may appear, from experience and full consideration, to be best calculated to insure public credit, to improve and extend our commerce, and to promote the general prosperity and power of the British Empire.

“ Your attention will also be directed to the state of the Church, more particularly as regards its temporalities, and the maintenance of the clergy. The complaints which have arisen from the collection of tithes appear to require a change of system, which, without diminishing the means of maintaining the established clergy in respectability and usefulness, may prevent the collision of interests, and the consequent disagreement and dissatisfaction which have too frequently prevailed between the Ministers of the Church and their parishioners.

“ It may also be necessary for you to consider what remedies may be applied for the correction of acknowledged abuses, and whether the revenues of the Church may not admit of a more equitable and judicious distribution.

“ In your deliberations on these important subjects it cannot be necessary for me to impress upon you the duty of carefully attending to the security of the Church established by law in these realms, and to the true interests of religion.

“ In relation to Ireland, with a view of removing the causes of complaint which had been so generally felt, and which had been attended with such unfortunate consequences, an Act was passed, during the last Session of Parliament, for carrying