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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1851.

Buckingham-Palace, February 4, 1851.

THIS day Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, proceeded in state from Buckingham-Palace to the House of Peers, where she arrived soon after two o'clock: and was received, on alighting from her state coach, by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart. C.B. Deputy Great Chamberlain, (in the absence of the Lord Willoughby de Eresby), the Lord Steward of the Household, the Duke of Wellington, Garter King of Arms, and the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, and proceeded to the robing-room in the customary manner.

Her Majesty was there robed, and the procession moved into the House in the usual order;—the sword of state was borne by the Duke of Wellington, the cap of maintenance by the Marquess of Winchester, and the crown by

the Marquess of Lansdowne.

Her Majesty being seated on the Throne, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert on a Chair on the left side of the Cloth of Estate, the Great Officers of State and others standing on the right and left, James Pulman, Esquire, Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from Her Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, Her Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT is with great satisfaction that I again meet my Parliament, and resort to your advice and assistance in the consideration of measures which

affect the welfare of our country.

I continue to maintain the relations of peace and amity with foreign powers. It has been my endeavour to induce the states of Germany to carry into full effect the provisions of the Treaty with Denmark, which was concluded at Berlin in the month of July of last year. I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German Confederation and the government of Denmark are now engaged in fulfilling the stipulations of that Treaty, and thereby putting an end to hostilities which at one time appeared full of danger to the peace of Europe.

I trust that the affairs of Germany may be arranged by mutual agreement in such a manner as to preserve the strength of the Confederation and to maintain the freedom of its separate states.

I have concluded with the King of Sardinia Articles additional to the Treaty of September 1841, and I have directed that those Articles shall be laid before you.

The government of Brazil has taken new, and, I hope, efficient, measures for the suppression of the atrocious traffic in slaves.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with a due regard to economy and to the necessities of the public service.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Notwithstanding the large reductions of taxation which have been effected in late years, the receipts of the revenue have been satisfactory.

The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom has been such as to afford

general employment to the labouring classes.

I have to lament, however, the difficulties which are still felt by that important body among my people who are owners and occupiers of land.

But it is my confident hope that the prosperous condition of other classes of my subjects will have a favourable effect in diminishing those difficulties, and promoting the interests of agriculture.

The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power has excited strong feelings in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing attachment to the throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my crown, and the independence of the nation, against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have at the same time expressed my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country.

It will be for you to consider the measure which will be laid before you on this subject.

The administration of justice in the several departments of law and equity will, no doubt, receive the serious attention of Parliament; and I feel confident that the measures which may be submitted to you with a view of improving that administration will be discussed with that mature deliberation which important changes in the highest courts of judicature in the kingdom imperatively demand.