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ST. JAMES'S—NOVEMBER 4, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent went this day in state to the House of Peers, and opened the present Session of Parliament with the following most gracious speech from the Throne:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is with the deepest regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The great and splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms, and those of his allies, in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences to Europe.

In Spain the glorious and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria, has been followed by the advance of the allied forces to the Pyrenees—by the repulse of the enemy in every attempt to regain the ground he had been compelled to abandon—by the reduction of the fortress of St Sebastian—and finally by the establishment of the allied army on the frontier of France.

In this series of brilliant operations, you will have observed with the highest satisfaction the consummate skill and ability of the great commander Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, and the steadiness and unconquerable spirit which have been equally displayed by the troops of the three nations united under his command.

The termination of the armistice in the North of Europe, and the declaration of war by the Emperor of Austria against France, have been most happily accompanied by a system of cordial union and concert amongst the allied powers.

The effects of this union have even surpassed those expectations which it was calculated to excite.

By the signal victories obtained over the French arms in Silesia, at Culm, and at Dennevitz, the efforts of the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the Austrian and Prussian territories, were completely frustrated.

These successes have been followed by a course of operations, combined with so much judgment, and executed with such consummate prudence, vigour,

and ability, as to have led in their result not only to the discomfiture of all these projects which the Ruler of France had so presumptuously announced on the renewal of the contest, but to the capture and destruction of the greater part of the army under his immediate command.

The annals of Europe afford no example of victories more splendid and decisive than those which have been recently achieved in Saxony.

Whilst the perseverance and gallantry displayed by the allied forces of every description engaged in this conflict have exalted to the highest pitch of glory their military character, you will, I am persuaded, agree with me in rendering the full tribute of applause to those Sovereigns and Princes, who in this sacred cause of national independence have so eminently distinguished themselves as the leaders of the armies of their respective nations.

With such a prospect before you, I am satisfied that I may rely, with the fullest confidence on your disposition to enable me to afford the necessary assistance, in support of a system of alliance, which originating chiefly in the magnanimous and disinterested views of the Emperor of Russia, and followed up as it has been with corresponding energy by the other allied powers, has produced a change the most momentous in the affairs of the continent.

I shall direct copies of the several conventions which I have concluded with the northern powers to be laid before you as soon as the ratifications of them shall have been duly exchanged.

I have further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty of alliance and concert with the Emperor of Austria, and that the powerful league already formed has received an important addition of force, by the declaration of Bavaria against France.

I am confident you will view with particular satisfaction the renewal of the ancient connection with the Austrian government, and that justly appreciating all the value of the accession of that great power to the common cause, you will be prepared, as far as circumstances may permit, to enable me to support his Imperial Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the contest.

The war between this country and the United States of America still continues, but I have the

satisfaction to inform you, that the measures adopted by the government of the United States for the conquest of Canada, have been frustrated by the valour of his Majesty's troops and by the zeal and loyalty of his American subjects.

Whilst Great Britain in conjunction with her allies, is exerting her utmost strength against the common enemy of independent nations, it must be matter of deep regret to find an additional enemy in the government of a country, whose real interest in the issue of this great contest must be the same as our own.

It is known to the world, that this country was not the aggressor in this war.

I have not, hitherto, seen any disposition on the part of the government of the United States to close it, of which I could avail myself, consistently with a due attention to the interests of his Majesty's subjects.

I am at all times ready to enter into discussion with that government, for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you.

I regret the necessity of so large an expenditure, which I am confident however you will judge to be unavoidable, when the extent and nature of our military exertions are considered.

I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as the public service may require.

I congratulate you on the improved and flourishing state of our commerce, and I trust that the abundant harvest which we have received from the bountiful hand of Providence during the present year, will afford material relief to his Majesty's people, and produce a considerable augmentation in many branches of the revenue.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I congratulate you on the decided conviction which now happily prevails throughout so large a portion of Europe, that the war in which the allied

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