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*St. James's, November 4, 1813.*

**H**IS 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 armies 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 those 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