

An Act for draining and allotting Otmoor, in the county of Oxford.

An Act for better regulating the practice of apothecaries throughout England and Wales.

And four private Acts.

After which His Royal Highness delivered the following most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament :

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

I CANNOT close this session of Parliament without again expressing My deep regret at the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

At the commencement of the present session I entertained a confident hope, that the peace which I had concluded, in conjunction with His Majesty's Allies, would meet with no interruption; that, after so many years of continued warfare and of unexampled calamity, the nations of Europe would be allowed to enjoy that repose for which they had been so long contending; and that your efforts might be directed to alleviate the burthens of His Majesty's people, and to adopt such measures as might best promote the internal prosperity of His dominions.

These expectations were disappointed by an act of violence and perfidy of which no parallel can be found in history.

The usurpation of the supreme authority in France by Buonaparte, in consequence of the defection of the French armies from their legitimate Sovereign, appeared to Me to be so incompatible with the general security of other countries, as well as with the engagements to which the French nation had recently been a party, that I felt I had no alternative but to employ the military resources of His Majesty's dominions, in conjunction with His Majesty's Allies, to prevent the re-establishment of a system which experience had proved to be the source of such incalculable woes to Europe.

Under such circumstances you will have seen with just pride and satisfaction the splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless His Majesty's arms and those of His Allies.

Whilst the glorious and ever-memorable victory obtained at Waterloo, by Field-Marschals the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher, has added fresh lustre to the characters of those great Commanders, and has exalted the military reputation of this country beyond all former example, it has at the same time produced the most decisive effects on the operations of the war, by delivering from invasion

the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, and by placing, in the short space of fifteen days, the city of Paris and a large part of the kingdom of France in the military occupation of the allied armies.

Amidst events so important, I am confident you will see how necessary it is, that there should be no relaxation in Our exertions, until I shall be enabled, in conjunction with His Majesty's Allies, to complete those arrangements which may afford the prospect of permanent peace and security to Europe.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I thank you for the very liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year.

I deeply lament the continuance and increase of those burthens which the great military exertions of the present campaign, combined with the heavy arrears remaining due for the expenses of the former war, have rendered indispensable, and which His Majesty's loyal subjects, from a conviction of their necessity, have sustained with such exemplary fortitude and cheerfulness.

You have already seen, however, the fruit of the exertions which have been made; and there can be no doubt that the best economy will be found to result from that policy which may enable Us to bring the contest to the most speedy termination.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

The brilliant and rapid success of the Austrian arms, at the opening of the campaign, has led to the restoration of the kingdom of Naples to its ancient Sovereign, and to the deliverance of that important portion of Italy from foreign influence and dominion.

I have further the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the authority of His Most Christian Majesty has been again acknowledged in His capital, to which His Majesty has Himself repaired.

The restoration of peace between this country and the United States of America has been followed by a negociation for a commercial treaty, which I have every reason to hope will be terminated upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding subsisting between the two countries, and equally beneficial to the interests of both.

I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the labours of the Congress at Vienna have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty, which, as the ratifications have not yet been ex-