

Indies and America, have been repealed, and that the discriminating duties of tonnage and of customs, heretofore imposed by the laws of the said United States, upon British vessels and their cargoes entering the ports of the said States from His Majesty's said possessions, have also been repealed, and that the ports of the United States are now open to British vessels and their cargoes coming from His Majesty's possessions aforesaid, His Majesty doth, therefore, with the advice of His Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in Him as aforesaid by the said Act so passed in the sixth year of the reign of His said late Majesty, or by any other Act or Acts of Parliament, declare, that the said recited Orders in Council of the twenty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the twenty-seventh day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and the said Order in Council of the sixteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (so far as such last mentioned Order relates to the said United States), shall be, and the same are, hereby respectively revoked:

And His Majesty doth further, by the advice aforesaid, and in pursuance of the powers aforesaid, declare that the ships of and belonging to the said United States of America, may import from the United States aforesaid into the British possessions abroad, goods the produce of those States, and may export goods from the British possessions abroad to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Sir George Murray, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain. *Jas. Buller.*

St. James's Palace, November 5, 1830.

THIS day His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a Deputation from the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, waited upon His Majesty to present to His Majesty the following Address, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Archbishop and Bishops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, most humbly desire permission to approach your Majesty with

hearty assurances of our affection and loyalty, and congratulations on your Majesty's accession to the Throne of this Realm.

At the same time we entreat your Majesty to accept the expression of our sincere condolence on the demise of the late King, whose adherence to the sound constitutional principles hereditary in his illustrious family, was on all occasions evinced by the mildness and equity of his government, his regard to the rights of his subjects, and his attachment to our ancient institutions in church and state.

Having been accustomed to look up for protection to the King, as being, under God, the chief defender of our Apostolic faith, we gladly embrace this opportunity of expressing our gratitude for the assurances which your Majesty has repeatedly been pleased to give of belief in the doctrines and concern for the interests of our holy religion, of respect for the ordinances of the church, determination to uphold her rights, and favourable disposition towards her ministers.

Nor can we advert without lively satisfaction to the proclamation issued by your Majesty, declaring your Royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness, and immorality, and to distinguish persons of piety and virtue by marks of your Royal favour.

The confidence inspired by the declaration of your Majesty's sentiments on these important points, is farther increased, when we reflect on the exemplary virtues of the illustrious partner of your Throne. In contemplating this bright pattern of feminine excellence in the person of Her Majesty, we are led to anticipate the happiest consequences from its effects on the character of her sex, more especially in that elevated rank, where it is most exposed to observation, and has the greatest influence on society.

To these circumstances we attach the highest importance, whether we consider the attacks so frequently made on the faith, the discipline, and the government of the church, which never stood more in need of support and protection than at the present time, or the disregard to the commandments of God, and the laws of the land, which we fear is rapidly spreading, with unspeakable injury, to the principles of the whole population, and more especially of the young and ignorant. In regard, Sir, to this latter point, we are satisfied that, if all persons of rank and authority would shew by their conduct a sincere respect for religion, their example would greatly contribute to the general reformation of manners, as well by its immediate influence on public opinion, as by its tendency to promote the due execution of the laws against open impiety and profligacy, the dissemination of licentious publications, and the profanation of the Lord's day.

Yet, Sir, we are sensible that the maintenance of true religion and virtue, so essential to social order, and the happiness of all classes, must principally depend on the clergy, on the soundness of their faith, the efficacy of their teaching, and the holiness of their lives: and we should esteem ourselves wholly unworthy of the privileges assured to the church, with a view to the general good, if we ceased to labour with assiduous zeal in the performance of our sacred duties. It will, therefore, be our constant