

The system of perpetual Entails of Land, established in Scotland, produced very serious evils both to heirs of entail and to the community, and I have had great satisfaction in seeing it amended upon principles which have long been found to operate beneficially in this part of the United Kingdom.

I have given my cordial assent to the measures which have in view the improvement of the public health, and I entertain an earnest hope that a foundation has been laid for continued advances in this beneficial work.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the public service.

I shall avail myself of every opportunity which the exigencies of the State may allow for enforcing economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have renewed in a formal manner my diplomatic relations with the Government of France. The good understanding between the two countries has continued without the slightest interruption.

Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquillity of many of the States of Europe, both in the North and in the South. These events have led to hostilities between neighbouring countries. I am employing my good offices, in concert with other friendly powers, to bring to an amicable settlement these differences; and I trust that our efforts may be successful.

I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of the value of peace encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may continue in the enjoyment of its blessings.

Amidst these convulsions, I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace for my own dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquillity. The strength of our institutions has been tried and has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my charge in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom which they so justly value. My people, on their side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs.

I acknowledge with grateful feelings the many marks of loyalty and attachment which I have received from all classes of my people. It is my earnest hope, that by cultivating respect to the law and obedience to the precepts of religion, the liberties of this people may, by the blessing of Almighty God, be perpetuated.

Her Majesty having concluded the reading of the Speech,

The Lord Chancellor advanced to the foot of the Throne and said,—It is Her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 2d day of November next, to be here holden; and this Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 2d day of November, accordingly.

The Queen then quitted the House in procession, in the same order in which Her Majesty had entered it; the Commons retired from the Bar; the Peers proceeded to their robing rooms; the spectators left the House, and thus ended the longest Session of Parliament known within the memory of any person living.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, left Osborne at half past nine o'clock on Monday morning, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes past one. At half past two o'clock Her Majesty held a Privy Council at the Palace, at which the Marquis of Breadalbane was sworn in a member, and the Royal Speech on the prorogation of Parliament was adopted. The Count and Countess of Neuilly (ex-King and Queen of the French) called at the Palace in the course of the afternoon, to pay their respects to Her Majesty, previous to Her departure for Scotland. On Tuesday, at one o'clock, the Queen prorogued Parliament, in person, as elsewhere recorded.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FOR SCOTLAND.

At a quarter past four o'clock, Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, embarked at Woolwich. At forty minutes past four o'clock, the Royal Yacht left her moorings, and proceeded slowly down the River under a royal salute, fired by a party of the Dockyard Boat Brigade, from the 32-pounder guns on board the Fiscard frigate. Her Majesty continued on deck in conversation with Prince Albert, the Earl of Auckland, and Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence; and the evening being very fine, and the Fiscard and other vessels in the River decorated with gay and numerous colours, the scene altogether was of a very animated description. The Black Eagle steamer, Master Commander S. B. Cook, with four of the royal carriages on board; the Vivid steamer, Captain Smith, with a Queen's messenger and an Inspector and a party of the A division of the Metropolitan Police in plain clothes; and the Undine and Trinity Yacht steamers, followed, and were joined at the mouth of the River by the Virago steam sloop, under the command of Commander Harris, of the Ganges. The passage of the Royal Yacht down the Thames was somewhat intricate, in consequence of the large number of colliers and other vessels that were beating up with the tide. No mishap, however, occurred. The Royal Yacht, with the Royal Standard flying at the main, took the lead, and her beautiful and stately appearance as she steamed along, although at a moderate pace, excited much admiration. At Erith, Purfleet, Greenhithe, &c., crowds of spectators lined the shores to view the progress of the Royal steam fleet, and although it was nearly dark

when the squadron passed Gravesend, the terrace and town piers, as also the River wall, were crowded with visitors, who experienced little difficulty in picking out Her Majesty's Yacht from the fleet of Steamers that accompanied her, by the brilliant lights shining from her suite of cabins. Her squadron, the Black Eagle, Vivid, and the Undine, followed in her wake, with the Trinity Yacht. Contrary to general expectation, the squadron proceeded direct to sea, not anchoring in the Swin, as was anticipated, for the night. The outer course was taken, probably to insure the greatest possible security. The General Steam Navigation Company's steamship Vivid reports passing a squadron of Steamers off Yarmouth, at half past two o'clock on Tuesday morning, which, from the lights, was believed to be the Royal squadron. It being exceedingly dark, however, their trim could not be easily discerned, but the Vivid not meeting with the squadron in her trip up the River, it is supposed that that must have been the Yacht and squadron seen in Yarmouth Roads. They were outside the long ridge of sands, some distance from the beach. At the speed they were going, it is very probable that Her Majesty would reach Aberdeen yesterday (Thursday) morning, and very probably take the worthy Magistrates by surprise; proceeding straightway to Balmoral, and thus spoiling all their preparations.

We are glad to see that some of the leading London papers have protested against the impertinent minuteness with which they themselves have hitherto been in the habit of making public all the movements of the Queen and Her Royal consort, and recorded a resolution henceforth to respect their privacy and right of independent locomotion, just as much as if they were private individuals. We hope they will abide by this good resolution, and that the Scotch papers will also stand by their's, to follow so excellent an example, which the *Scotsman* of Wednesday tells us they have taken. The same paper, however, states, that some speculative bodies at Aberdeen have issued a prospectus for a temporary newspaper, to be called "The Balmoral Correspondent," for the sole purpose of giving publicity to every movement of the Royal pair during their retirement. The projectors of such a thing deserve a pumping, and those who encourage such an outrage of good taste and proper feeling, by purchasing such a piece of Paul Pryism, will be little better.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL IN IRELAND.—His Lordship arrived at Kingstown at forty minutes past four, p. m., on Friday, having accomplished the cross channel passage from Holyhead, by the Banshee Steamer, in three hours and thirty-five minutes. On approaching the shore, Lord John was seen walking the decks of the steamer, Lady Russell leaning on his arm, while one of the two children who accompany his lordship, held by his hand. His Lordship was received on the jetty by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, G. Roe, Esq., J. P., Chairman of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, and an eminent member of the liberal Protestant party of Dublin, J. Magee, Esq., a director of the company, and a divisional Magistrate, J. Pim, Esq., treasurer of the company, and Major Turnour, master of the horse to Lord Clarendon. There was a considerable number of respectable persons assembled at the pier when Lord J. Russell arrived, and these were much increased by the time his Lordship, conducted by the forementioned gentlemen reached the platform of the station. The reception he met with was polite, but scarcely warm: he and his lady returned the salutations of such as offered them with much graciousness. A special train brought the Premier and party to town in eight minutes, and they immediately proceeded in one of His Excellency's carriages to the Vice-regal lodge in the Park.

THE LATE DISASTROUS GALE IN SCOTLAND.—As was to be expected, the accounts of the dreadful storm on the east and north coast of Scotland, on Saturday the 19th of August, were somewhat complicated, in the first instance, and in regard to the distant ports, a little exaggerated; but a careful inquiry into all the facts of the calamity established the truth that the gale, in its consequences, is without a parallel in the annals of the east coast of Scotland. The total loss of life may be stated as follows:—

At Aberdeen and Bay of Nigg,	6
" Stonehaven,	5
" Johnshaven and Gourdon,	12
" Peterhead and Sanford,	25
" Wick,	37
" Dunbeath and Helmsdale,	8
Total,	93

The destruction of boats and nets, it is roughly calculated, will require a sum of not less than £20,000 to cover.

In Ireland all continues quiet. Public attention is turned to one direction, and centres in Lord John Russell, who reached Dublin on Friday last. Reports say that he moves not much abroad, and speculation is at sea as to his object in visiting the sister country. Arrests continue, but not of parties of much moment. The time for the state trials comes on apace. On their results much will depend.

The general continental news of the week develops no new feature. It may be summed up in few words. The state of seige is to be continued in Paris while the debate on the constitution proceeds, and Cavaignac is to be supported in his somewhat despotic acts. The mediation respecting Italy goes on, but is beset with difficulties. Prussia and Denmark may now hope for a lasting peace, the armistice being ratified.