



Volume XXIV.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1808.

Number 1183

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,
As it appears that my publication of the Nopal as an Antiscorbutic, has caused a strong sensation in His Majesty's Squadron—for their Satisfaction, you will oblige me by inserting the following remarks in your next Paper.

I am Sir,
Your very obedient Servant
J. ANDERSON.

Golden June 7, 1808.

Advantageous properties of the Nopal as a Sea Stew in long Voyages.

1st That it is found to keep fresh in dry wholesome Air, an indefinite length of time.

2d That it is equally procurable every day of the year at all Seasons, whereas other Vegetables are only procurable at a certain Season, whether Pumpkins, Cucumbers, or Cabbages &c.

3d That although the Potatoes and Yams may be preserved a great length of time, yet at length they vegetate and grow, and are no longer palatable. Whereas every Shoot that the Nopal puts forth is a valuable addition to the parent Stock.

4th That in its raw state it is equally palatable with any kind of green Fruit, and in this way has been compared to apples.

5th That it is so perfectly wholesome and nutritious.—Twenty large Sechell Turtles have been fed solely with Nopal, for years together, without a single accident of death or sickness.

6th That in Soup the most fastidious palates have made no exception to it, and when previously cut into small pieces have declared that they believed it to have been some delicate and tender kind of Bean or Peas.

7th That when boiled to a pulp, it gives Broth or Soup that kind of consistence, which in Scotland is called *tything*—and used thus, will prove useful in Bowel complaints, beyond what can be expected from water gruel or Coffee, on account of its mild and multifarious qualities.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Ensign Lewis Dawson to be Lieutenant.
Lieutenant Z. T. Trewman, to be Assistant to the Commanding Officer of the Cadet Company.
Lieutenant T. S. Watton, to be Paymaster of Family Certificates to the Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad.
Lieutenant Smith of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment doing duty with the Corps of Engineers at the Presidency.
is permitted to join his Regiment.
Captain Lieutenant J. C. Francke, of the Corps of Artillery is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion and Captain Lieutenant W. G. Pearis from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. John Hunter, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Keerpoy and Midnapore.

Yesterday Afternoon arrived H. M. Ship Ruffel, Capt. Caulfield, bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral Drury.—A salute of 15 Guns was fired on the Ship's coming to Anchor, and which the Ruffel returned.

Yesterday Morning anchored in the roads the Cape Packet.—She left the Cape 18th April, three days only after the Baracouta—we have not heard of any intelligence that has transpired since her arrival.

Advices from the Eastward mention that Lieut. Pantan, an Officer of Marines, and a boat's crew of the Fox Frigate, having been sent on some service on the coast of Manila, had from the explosion of the boat's Magazine been unfortunately blown up, and the whole party had perished.

Letters were received yesterday from Bombay announcing the arrival at that Port from England of the H. C. China Ships Essex, Winchester, and Elphinstone on the 23th ultimo.

Accounts are said to have been received from Bussorah stating that Peace had been effected between England and the Porte.

Saturday last being His Majesty's Birthday, the Union flag was displayed at Fort St. George, and 70 guns, corresponding to the number of years His Majesty has lived, were fired at Sun-rise.—A Royal Salute was also fired at noon from the Battery of the Fort, and from the Nabobs Palace at Chippak. His Majesty's Ships in the roads were decorated with the colours of all nations, and presented a very beautiful sight to a large party of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled in honour of the day at the Captain's House at the Beach.—At one o'clock the different Ships fired a Royal Salute.

On Monday Evening a Ball and Supper was given at the Banqueting room, to which, as usual, all His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Civil and Military

Services, and the principal Inhabitants of the Settlement, were invited to celebrate the anniversary of the Birth of our most Gracious Sovereign. A numerous assemblage were present on the occasion. The Supper which was given in the Gallery was in nowise inferior to former occasions, and the dancing was kept up with much spirit till three o'clock in the morning.

Extra of a Letter, received by the Baracouta, dated Madeira, February 19.

"The Rochefort Squadron, six sail of the Line and Frigates passed this Island to the Westward on the 25th ultimo, steering South:—the same day Admiral Duckworth with three-deckers and 2 of eighty guns, arrived here in pursuit of them, on the 27th he spoke the Comus frigate, that had been chased by them on the 25th and narrowly escaped, and the English Admiral immediately crowded all sail after them—we may reckon therefore that they have two days start of him. *not more*—Sir R. Strachan is also said to be at their heels with another Squadron."

"From Portugal we have dreadful accounts of the plunder and exactions of the French which exceed all bounds.—In addition to a contribution of nearly five millions Sterling, laid on in the first instance, permanent Taxes amounting in the lowest instance to half the income of the individual, but when he possesses an income of above 16,000 Milreas per annum rising to three-fourth of his income, have been laid on.—All the Church plate ornaments are ordered to be brought to the Mint, except what is absolutely necessary for carrying on the service with decency."

"British Manufactures, in whose every possession, are confiscated, but the Portuguese may redeem them (*their own property*) by paying one-third of their value.—In short such a system of rapine and severity never was heard of.—Portugal is declared to belong to France, and Junot is Vice-Roy for the present—we may soon expect to hear of bloody scenes in that country, as famine comes (as come it must very soon) in aid of the Dettention in which the French are already held owing to their cruel and impolitic measures."

Further Heads of Intelligence.

The Queen of Etruria has been dethroned by Bonaparte, and sent to Naples under an escort. The number of merchant vessels at Leghorn, at the period of its seizure by the French forces, is said to have amounted to one thousand.

Lord Alexander Gordon, second son of the Duke of Gordon, we regret to state, died at Edinburgh, in the 23d year of his age. In consequence of his death, the Houses of Gordon, Bedford, Richmond, Manchester, and Cornwallis, go into mourning.

Some French letters received, state, that Spain had ceded the Floridas to France; and it is supposed, that the Rochefort Squadron is gone to take possession of these fertile lands.

General Junot, it is stated, has continued in his intention the regency appointed by the Prince of Brazil on his leaving Lisbon.

General St. John, late in the East-Indies, has been sentenced by a court martial to be broke; and it has been confirmed by His Majesty.

Letters from Holland to the 22d Jan. confirm our former statement of a rigid embargo having taken place in all the ports of France; and that the severity of the late tyrannical measures of the French Government was deeply felt, that the merchants had ventured at all risk to petition for relief. In the undisguised language of truth, they state the ruinous effects of the privations they at present endure; and represent that unless some mitigation of their severities speedily took place, not only the merchants and traders must be ruined, but multitudes of dependent workmen must perish, for want of the means of subsistence. Such is precisely the effect which from the commencement we have predicted would be attendant upon the impolitic and tyrannous proceedings of the French Government; and we continue most sanguinely to hope, that a spirited perseverance in the wise and vigorous system now adopted by the British Ministers, will in a few months, compel Bonaparte to attend to the voice of reason and of justice, and so to moderate his inordinate pretensions, that the restoration of peace on equitable and honourable terms, may be the happy result to this country and to Europe.

The embargo in the French ports is stated to have been extended to those of Spain, and addi-

tional troops have been marched to all the ports of that country, with a view to the more effectual execution of the late orders.

Some accounts positively state, that Spain has ceded the Floridas to France. This intelligence was received by one of the first commercial houses in the city, and a supposition is in consequence hazarded, that the Rochefort Squadron is destined for that quarter.

The apartments in Kensington Palace, occupied by the Marquis of Bute, are to be appropriated to the residence of the Princess of Wales and Dukes of Brunswick.

Advices from Admirals Purvis and Sir Sidney Smith have been received of so late a date as the middle of January. They are of material importance. The French and Spanish ships at Cadiz manifested, towards the end of December, a disposition to put to sea, but since that time they have remained in a perfectly inactive state. The Tagus continues to be closely blockaded. The preparations for the siege of Gibraltar are continued by the French and Spaniards, but the troops assembled on the Spanish lines are not yet very numerous.

Advices have been received by Government from Bombay Bay, dated the 18th of March, which state, that a plot to overturn the Government had been discovered to have been entered into by Dwyer, Byrne, and others, who had been transported from Ireland for political offences. One of the instructions given by them to the slaves or servants who were concerned in the conspiracy was, that each upon the breaking out of the insurrection should murder his master.

There are at present vacant, the Chief Command in the West Indies, *viz* General Bowyer, who is coming home; the command at Tobago, to succeed the deceased General Delhousie; the command at Antigua, to succeed the deceased General Archer; the Government of Surinam; and, the chief command at Bombay, *viz* Lieutenant General Oliver Nicolls.

It is now understood that Sir R. Strachan has proceeded to the West Indies in quest of the squadron. He has seven sail of the line with him.

The ships, in case of separation, were to rendezvous at Madeira. It was not until the 24th Jan. that he received intelligence that the enemy had slipped out of Rochefort. He immediately set sail for the westward, but the wind proving adverse, he was not able to weather the Bay, and therefore returned to his station, presuming that the gate would have obliged the French Squadron to return to port. Finding that this was not the case, he immediately failed again in pursuit of the enemy and when last seen Sir Richard was well to the westward of Cape Finisterre. Some persons are of opinion that the French Squadron is gone to the River Plate.

A circumstance was stated in a late debate in the House of Commons, which is of material importance.—On the 2d of Aug. at one of his levees, Bonaparte turning to the Portuguese Ambassador, asked him, whether he had transmitted to his Court the demand that the Navy of Portugal should be ready to unite with the other navies of Europe against England, on the 1st of Sept. Having said this, he immediately turned to the Danish Minister, and asked him whether he had made the same communication to his Court.

The Danes estimate their loss, in consequence of our expedition to the Baltic at 17,000,000l. sterling.

Vaccine Inoculation.—The King of Sweden has granted to the Medical College of Stockholm a handsome annuity, to be distributed in rewards to those physicians and surgeons who have most contributed to the success of Vaccine Inoculation. The King of Bavaria has published an Ordinance by which every child within his dominions, who has not attained the age of three years, shall be vaccinated before the 1st of July, 1808; and every infant born in future shall undergo the same inoculation within three months after its birth. Heavy penalties are inflicted on the neglect of this decree; and inoculation for small-pox is prohibited under pain of imprisonment.

There is a rumour that part of the German Legion and some British regiments will proceed to Sweden in March.—Five regiments are going out with Sir George Prevost to Halifax. The 7th and 8th regiments are of the number.

The Expedition now in preparation is supposed to be of magnitude from the circumstance of the Transport Board being directed to engage an increased number of transports, notwithstanding the tonnage at present in the service is great to an unprecedented extent. An advance of one shilling per ton per month is offered for coppered ships.—The transports from the Copenhagen Expedition are all ready for service, having taken in a fresh supply of stores; and about twelve sail have gone to Gallions, near Woolwich, to rendezvous till further orders.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At the house of Frederick Reeves, Esq. at Mangalore on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of Alexander Wilton, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Tellichery on the 27th ultimo the Lady of Samuel Dyer Esq. of a Son.

On the 3d Instant Mrs. William Grant of a Daughter.

MADRAS DEATH.

On the 2d Instant at Sadras, Captain Joseph Greenfield, 2d Battalion 25th Regt. N. I.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

At her Ladyship's House, in Serampore, on Monday the 9th instant, by the Reverend Joshua Marshman, the Reverend William Carey, D. D. Professor of the Sanskrit, Marhatta, and Bengalee Languages in the College of Fort William, to the Right Hon'ble Mademoiselle Charlotte Emelie Von Rumohr, Countess of Sletwick in Germany.

BENGAL DEATHS.

Lately at Rungpoor, Robert Brydie Esq. Indigo Manufacturer.

At Dacca, on the 9th inst. in her tenth year, Miss Charlotte Robertson, daughter of Major James Robertson, late of H. M. 67th Regiment.

BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

On Thursday last Captain Pawel of the Bombay Artillery to Miss Langford.

BOMBAY BIRTHS.

The Lady of Brigadier Gen. Malcolm, of a Daughter.

Lately the Lady of Major General Jones of a Daughter.

At Beach on the 22d ultimo, Lady Clarke, Widow of the late Major General Sir William Clarke Bart. of a Son.

BOMBAY DEATHS.

On Thursday last after a short illness, Captain Robert Frame of the Country Sea Service, he was an industrious and honest Man, and has left this world for a better, much lamented by all who were acquainted with his unassuming worth.

On Wednesday the infant daughter of J. Smee Esq. of the civil service.

EUROPE DEATHS.

In London on the 17th of January last Mrs. Marshall wife of Captain Marshall Secretary to the Military Board at this Presidency. To depict in their true colours the mild, humane and religious qualities of this excellent woman would be difficult; for she possessed in an eminent degree all those virtues which render the female character amiable. Her early call from this life will be long lamented by her relatives and friends, to the former her loss is irreparable, but they will find consolation from a knowledge, that so much worth, must be translated to eternal happiness.

On the 22d December last after a few days illness died at the House of James Taylor Esq. of the Polygon Southampton, Ma. Charles Taylor, 2d Son of James Taylor Esq. Junior of Madras, and on the 29th of that Month his Remains were deposited in the Catacombs of all Saints Church.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
June 1	87	90	91	87
2	87	91	92	87
3	87	92	94	89
4	80	82	84	80
5	82	85	87	85
6	83	87	89	85
7	85	90½	90	86

3d. Rain at Night.

4th. do. do.

4th & 5th. Air cool and temperate with the wind all day from the land.

Arrivals.—Captain Stodart 1st B. Royals, Lieut. R. Campbell H. M. Royals, Lieut. Munro do. Lieut. Handcock do. Lieutenants, Simpson, Agnew, H. G. Jourdan, Lettbridge, C. Kinsey, C. F. Coleman and Ensigns Boles and Norman, Military Institution.

Departures.—C. Rand Town Major at Seringapatam, and Lieut. French, H. M. 80th Regiment.

Calcutta, — May 23 1808.

On Thursday passed Kedgerie, on her way to Calcutta, the brig Betsey, Capt. R. Nicholson, from Penang, Madras, and Eschapelly, dates of departure not mentioned.

On Wednesday, arrived in the river, the ship Perseverance, Capt. C. Williams, from Bombay the 14th April, from Point de Galle, the 30th do. and last from Madras, which she left on the 12th current.

On Thursday morning, the H. C. ship Walpole, laying in Saugur Roads, was struck by Lightning, which shattered her Main top-gallant mast to pieces, but did no further damage—no person on board received any hurt.

Extra of a letter from Dacca, dated the 14th May 1808.

"The account about Dacca is entirely false. We are perfectly safe in our Houses, nor have the fires been more frequent, or extensive than they usually are at this time of the year.—A certain Brahmin predicted what you must have read in a late Calcutta Paper, which was all to happen on a certain day, now past; and I sincerely hope, will never return, if there be any possibility of its being accompanied by such misfortunes."

Bombay, — May 21, 1808.

Yesterday morning Nathan Crow, Esq. Chief of Surat arrived at the presidency and was received on his landing by a salute of fifteen guns.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER AT

BROACH, May 21, 1808.

At 6 o'clock A. M. 79
 " 12 Noon 105
 " 3 P. M. 114

The Thermometer is placed in a Garden-house in an airy situation about 3 hundred yards from the walls of the fort.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

JANUARY 9.

Our Readers will be pleased to learn that the Accounts of the Public Revenue for the quarter which has just expired, present the most satisfactory result. There is a surplus of about 120,000l. in a quarter which has generally been deficient, on account of the very heavy charge which it has to provide for; and which charge has, in the present instance, been augmented by some payments which do not properly belong to it, and which cannot recur again. The net produce of this quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, exhibits an increase of 1,022,000l. Part of this arises, no doubt, from the provision made for the increased charge on account of the loan of 1807;—and the remainder consists of the augmentation of the old duties, under the heads of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Assessed Taxes. When the accounts are completely made up for the whole year, we shall lay them before our readers, with some observations, which the flourishing state of our national industry and commerce, under the very peculiar circumstances of the present time, may seem to require.

A letter was directed to the Clown at Covent-garden, whether from a love of pun, or a want of literature, is uncertain.—*Mr. Grim-all-day.*

A Modern Gentleman having made a purchase of *Gibbon's Rome*, 12 vols. in boards, took it to a bookseller's shop in Ireland, to have it most elegantly bound. "Pray, Sir (inquired the bookseller), what binding would you like best? Would you like to have it bound in Russia?" Oh, no, no!" replied the man of fashion, Russia is too far off; I'd rather have it bound in Dublin."

JANUARY 11.

Anecdote of the late Czar Peter.—Peter had well studied the distinguishing character of the individuals of the European nations; and being one day at the Admiralty, where various places were about to be given to foreigners, he thus spoke.—Let the Frenchman have good pay; they are men of pleasure, and will spend their earnings. The case is similar with the Germans; they love good eating, and will not save much. The English men should have more than either, for they will enjoy themselves, whether they can afford to do so or not. The Dutch will submit on little they will save. Give still less to the Italians, for they will spend nothing they can avoid; but take all to their dear Italy.

Her Majesty and the Princesses have, within the last few days, given very considerable orders to their draper in Manchester, for cotton-velvet expressing at the same time, their approbation of the great improvement which this branch of manufacture has attained.

The East-India Company's Tea Sale is now going on. The quantity of Tea is about six millions of pounds weight, and hitherto the prices are favourable for the purchasers. At their sugar sale this month, 20,471 bags of sugar sold from 28s. to 55s. per cwt. which is reckoned a good price under present circumstances. At their cotton sale, 6016 bags (in privilege) sold from 9d. to 14d. per lb. The latter sort was of very fine quality.

During the recent ballots for the militia in Bury, an affecting scene took place between two brothers; the lot happening to fall on the one which was married, the other very generously insisted upon serving in his stead; alleging, however unpleasant to him, that he should be subjected to the least inconvenience.

English Seamen.—A work, entitled "Letters on B. and," &c. translated from the Spanish, contains the following character of sailors of this country:

"Voltaire has the merit of having discovered the physical cause of the superiority of the English at sea. The natives of the south of Europe navigate smooth seas; those of the North are frozen up during the winter; but the English seas are navigated in dark stormy nights, when nothing but great skill, and incessant exertion can preserve the vessel. Hence arises a degree of confidence in their sailors, which is almost incredible; greater the danger the greater is their activity. Instead of shrinking from toil, every man is at his post. Having no faith in miracles for their deliverance; they almost work miracles to deliver themselves; and, instead of preparing for death, strain every nerve to avoid it. Added to this confidence, they have also in war that which arises from constant success. The English sailor feels that he is master of the sea. Whatever he sees, is to do him homage. He is always on the look out, not with the fear of an

enemy before him, but like a strong pirate with the hope of gain; and when in action with an equal, or even a superior force, he calculates his profits as certain as if the enemy were taken. 'There,' said the master of a frigate, when the Captain did not choose to engage a superior French force, because he had a convoy in charge—'there,' said he, with a groan, 'there's fool as for fear, it is not in their nature. One of these men went to see a juggler exhibit his tricks, there happened to be a quantity of gun powder in the apartment underneath, which took fire, and blew up the house. The juggler was thrown into a garden behind, where he fell without being hurt. He stretched his arms, and legs, got up, shook himself, and rubbed his eyes, and then cried out, conceiving what had happened to be only a part of the performance, and perfectly willing to go through the whole, 'Damn the fellow, I wonder what the devil he will do next.'"

JANUARY 18.

A Portuguese vessel, which had been detained in Holland, but which was allowed to sail a few days ago, arrived on Saturday. She brings information, that most of the neutral vessels which were seized under the first operation of Bonaparte's decree, in consequence of being laden with English merchandise, have lately been condemned by the Dutch Courts, and their cargoes ordered to be sold. A regulation, however, has been adopted, by which the owners, or persons to whom the cargoes were assigned, are allowed to repurchase them, if they chuse to pay at the rate of 60 per cent. on the value of the goods as imported.

It is reported in Holland, that Bonaparte has ordered a great number of shipping to be put in requisition for a secret expedition of great importance. It is said that the agents of the French Government are actively employed in collecting vessels of various descriptions for this armament, respecting the object of which nothing has been suffered to transpire. But, as France has no enemy on the Continent, of course it is meant the people should infer that the "Tyrant of the Seas" is now to be tumbled.

The transports that were lent with Sir Charles Cotton, under Major General Spencer, having been dispersed, as formerly mentioned, in the Bay of Biscay, have mostly returned to the different ports in the western part of this Kingdom. As the object of this kingdom is by no means laid aside, the exertions to get the ships again ready for sea have been very great; inasmuch that they are now all perfectly refitted, and only wait for a fair wind again to start. Their destination is still kept secret, but it is generally believed to be the Mediterranean.

JANUARY 29.

We yesterday received Dutch Papers to the 22d instant. They contain two Decrees of the King of Holland respecting Neutral Commerce. The first adopts the principles of the French Decree in all its rigour, and orders that all vessels which shall have touched at an English port, or paid any duties to the English Government, shall be considered as English property, and if captured, declared good prizes to the captors. The second extends the severities of the late decrees to Swedish vessels. All Swedish ships that shall enter the ports of Holland, and all Swedish merchandise, are to be confiscated; all commercial agents from Sweden are required to quit the country immediately; and all other Swedish subjects in Holland are to be arrested and treated as prisoners of war.

JANUARY 30.

A number of letters arrived yesterday from France, Holland, and Hamburgh. They all concur in depicting the dreadful effects of the late tyrannical Decrees of Bonaparte, and in forboding eventual ruin to the mercantile interests, from a perseverance in those oppressive and impolitic expedients.

The Captain of a vessel which left the Tagus on the 31st ult. is come to town. He speaks of the late infurrection as less formidable than it has hitherto been described, but admits that it was not quelled without considerable bloodshed, and that the most rigid precautions have been resorted to on the part of the French to guard against a repetition of popular resistance. Provisions and money were become so scarce, that famine was looked forward to as inevitable. The flags of France continued to be displayed on the forts and castles, but in deference to the public feeling and sentiment, the persons composing the Regency, appointed by the Prince before he left Lisbon, had not been removed; the ancient laws of Portugal continued to be administered by the Regency; nor had any of the officers in any of the public departments, been removed from their situations.

Sir Charles Cotton's Expedition was to sail from Falmouth, if the wind was fair, on Wednesday.

FEBRUARY 4.

The Danes have begun to act upon the principle of free bottoms making free cargoes. A vessel arrived at Hull on Friday, from Riga, after having been detained by the Danes at Bornholm and Copenhagen. The Captain's papers were examined; but as the vessel was neutral property, he was suffered to depart, on the principle of *free ships making free goods*.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when Captain Peter Campbell was sworn into the command of the ship Lord Keith, consigned to St. Helena and Bengal.

A letter received in town yesterday from Liverpool, via America, mentions that Mr. Rose, the Minister from his Britannic Majesty to America, who sailed in the *Stratford*, from Cowes, in the Isle of Wight some time since, arrived on December 3, at Boston, in America.

The want of Colonial produce, tobacco, drugs, sugar, materials for dyeing, &c. is severely felt in every part of the Continent. This must appear beyond doubt, when the Monitor even ventures to confess it in the following article from *Lower Saxony*, of the 9th ult.—"Tobacco becomes scarcer every day, and no hope is left of procuring any—cottons are scarce, and in great demand—indigo the same—cochineal is not to be had—materials for dyeing are in great request, particularly Pernambuco wood."

FEBRUARY 6.

A very interesting discussion took place in the Commons last night on the subject of the recent orders in Council. It was fully and ably argued, both as affecting the laws of nations and the particular laws of the country. Those who disapproved of the Orders did so rather upon the grounds of their impolicy than their injustice. The hardship of making neutrals the victims of the reciprocated fury of Belligerents was pathetically pleaded, and powerfully enforced; but the right to retaliate, the right to defend ourselves against an implacable and infuriated enemy, was but feebly contested. It was the extent of the retaliation only that was questioned; the right was, in fact, admitted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed some opinions respecting America, which were loudly cheered from both sides of the House. Upon reference to his speech, it will be found that Ministers do not entertain much apprehension of a war with that country. Should such a calamity unfortunately ensue, the blame of it can, in no way, attach to our Government. There is nothing short of the absolute surrender of our maritime rights, which has not been done to conciliate America.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JANUARY 21.

Ten minutes before three the Speaker took his seat at the Table of the House. Soon after the User of the Black Rod made his appearance and requested the attendance of the House to the House of Peers.—The Speaker and a number of Members accordingly attended.

On their return the Speaker informed the House, that in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the 24th of his present Majesty, he had ordered Writs to be issued for the election of Members for the following places:—

Beaumaris, in the room of Lord Newborough; deceased.

Lincoln, in the room of Colonel Monson, deceased.

Tavistock, in the room of Lord Viscount Howick, now Earl Grey.

The county of Monaghan, in Ireland, in the room of R. Dawson, Esq. deceased; and the county of Donegal, in the room of the Hon. V. Brooke, deceased.

The Right Hon. G. Ponsonby, General Clephane, Mr. Montague Matthew, and several other new Members took the oaths and their seats.

The *Clandestine Outlawry Bill, pro forma*, was read a first, and ordered a second time. New writs were ordered as follow:—

For the borough of Michael, in the room of G. G. Mills, Esq. who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and of the Hon. W. Broderick, who had accepted the office of one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

For the Borough of Stamford, in the room of General Leland, deceased.

For the borough of Clithero, in the room of the Hon. J. Cull, now Lord Browlow.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that that House had been in the House of Peers, where the Lord Chancellor, one of the Lords authorized by his Majesty's Commission, read a most gracious Speech from His Majesty, of which, to prevent mistake, he had obtained, a copy which, with the permission of the House, he would read to them. The Speaker here read His Majesty's Speech, for which see our report of the proceedings in the House of Lords.

Lord Hamilton rose, and, in a maiden Speech which reflected the highest credit on his talents, moved the Address. His Lordship began by observing, that he would not waste the time of the House, by entering too much into detail on a subject which they understood a great deal better than he could possibly pretend to do. But they all knew the situation of Europe, and the situation of Great Britain; they all knew the nature of the struggle in which this country was engaged; they all knew the inveteracy of the merciless and exasperated foe, who was bent on their destruction; they all knew the value of the objects for which Great Britain had to contend, they all knew that she stood alone in the contest, that on no human power could she place any reliance, that she had to depend only on her own resources, on her own spirit, and on her own determination. These were facts, they were self evident, they were subjects of public notoriety, and he therefore trusted that the House would acquit him of presumption in speaking of them. We were

not only opposed as man to man, or as nation to nation, against one of the most gigantic Powers that ever existed in the world, but to a Power which, in addition to its own strength, had succeeded in absorbing into itself almost every other European State. The situation of the Country was, therefore, most critical; it required the most vigorous exertion, it demanded the most liberal sacrifices. Faint heartedness would be our destruction. There was no midway for us between success and ruin. Under such circumstances, the contemplation of the resources and spirit of the Country, was a subject of consolation and pride; and however the protraction of the war, with the inevitable burdens, and the partial obstruction to commerce which that protraction occasioned, were to be lamented, we had only to look around us, to be thankful for the contrast which we presented to neighbouring nations; to be thankful for the liberty, for the happiness, for the pre-eminence which we enjoyed; to be thankful that instead of our means having been impaired by our difficulties, they had, on the contrary, increased with them, and had been cemented by the very circumstances which were projected for their destruction. Great Britain at the present moment exhibited the astonishing spectacle of a country, which, at the end of fifteen years war with a most powerful antagonist, had gained every thing, and lost nothing. Every where we had inflicted blows on our enemy, no where had we received a blow from him. Our commerce had flourished; our wealth had increased; our possessions had multiplied. Our navy, always formidable, had swept every hostile fleet from the face of the ocean. War, the curse of every other nation, had to Britain been a comparative blessing. Indeed, such was the extraordinary state of Europe, that he apprehended very much that war was the only mode by which the advantages which we had acquired, could be maintained. Peace, under the present circumstances, while it would be as expensive to us as war would be ten times as dangerous. Successfully, however, as we had resisted the machinations and the violence of our foe, still the House was not less bound to take care that those Ministers, whose duty it was to direct the resources and the energies of the country, were fulfilling that duty; that they were competent to the discharge of the functions with which they were invested; and that they deserved a continuance of the confidence of the country. This would be best ascertained by a retrospect of their acts, and those acts were so fully delineated in His Majesty's most gracious Speech, that it appeared to him needless to recapitulate them. In the regret which His Majesty expressed at having been compelled to adopt hostile measures against Denmark, the House would undoubtedly join; but it would be a regret unmix'd with reproach; it would even be a regret overpowered by feelings of gratitude to His Majesty for his paternal care in rescuing the country from the most formidable danger to which it had ever been exposed; for after the Treaty of Tilsit, after the subsequent conduct of Austria and Denmark, it was impossible that any man could doubt of a combination of Powers having been formed against us. Perhaps among the various causes which had laid the Continental States at the foot of France, none had contributed more largely to produce that disastrous effect, than the facility with which those States admitted every violation of the law of nations, of which the enemy wished to avail himself. We alone had avoided becoming the victims of the credulity, the irresolution, and the delay, that had overwhelmed all other countries. God forbid that we should ever degenerate into an imitation of them! He trusted that at such a crisis, encompassed as we were by external perils, we should never be cursed with the greatest of all evils, a timid and feeble Government. High as the spirit, and extensive as the resources of the country were, its danger would indeed be imminent were the administration of its affairs placed in the hands of a man who, with their eyes open to the designs of the enemy, would be content to reply to his acts by arguments, or hesitate to act themselves from the apprehension of his arguments (*Heart! Heart!*) Too long, indeed, had that enemy been permitted to proceed in his career of violence to neutral Powers for the aggrandizement of his own. The expedition to Copenhagen was most important and most critical, every one must have felt when its termination was in suspense; every one must now feel that it was most wise. Its criterion was its success. With respect to the evils by which it was accompanied, every effort had been made to avert, and subsequently, to mitigate them. He challenged the annals of Europe to produce an instance of a warlike enterprise, in which so much enmity had been referred to before success, and so much forbearance manifested after it. What His Majesty's Ministers had planned with decision, they carried into effect with a force which could leave the Danes no hope of triumphing in a contest; and he confessed, he could no more consider the Danish Government as justified in sacrificing the lives of so many gallant men in a hopeless resistance, than he could admire the heroism of the Prince, who, himself escaping from the dangers by which he was surrounded, coolly devoted his capital to destruction, and its inhabitants to slaughter. The conduct of the Russian Government was another proof, that on ourselves we must depend for our security, and even for our existence. This last

Continued after the Prayer.

NEW YEAR'S ODE.

The anniversary of the festival of the Birth-day of our Gracious Queen (who completed her sixty third year on the 19th of May last), was celebrated at St. James's with the usual ceremonies. We are happy to say, her Majesty enjoys an unimpaired good state of health. In the afternoon the following New Year's Ode, written by Henry James Pye, Esq. the Poet Laureate, was performed at the Palace:

Behold you lurid orb, that seems,
Devious, through ether's paths to stray,
And, while with baleful light it gleams,
Appears to trace no certain way;
No influence mild, with genial force,
Waits on its delusory smile;
But myriads view its streaming hair,
While even Science pierces light,
Clear from the mists of visionary fears,
Anxious beholds the erratic Stranger's flight,
Till mingling with the planetary spheres,
It shakes the order of the mighty frame.
Destroy
Such is, alas! the dread that waits
On lava-torrents' wild career,
While trembling round the peaceful states,
Survey its meteoric course with fear,
And as the immortal mandate guides,
And points the Comet where to stray;
So through the battle's crimson tide,
It points ambition's fatal way;
Submissive, both the Eternal will perform,
As at his high behest the earthquake and the storm.
But as with ray benign and bland
The radiant ruler of the year
Sheds plenty on the smiling land,
Where'er his vivifying beams appear;
Now wakes the replete bloom of Spring;
Tamed by young Zephyr's tepid wing;
Or clothes the wide expanding plain,
With Summer's fruits and Autumn's grain;
Or gathering from the water, shores
Sources of vegetable stores,
Renews torch'd Earth's exhausted powers,
With balmy dews and gentle showers;
So, from the patriot Monarch's care,
Whole realms no dreams of conquest move,
Fondling his glory on his people's love,
And proud to boast unbounded empire there,
The copious rills of Peace domestic bloom,
Warm glows fair Virtue's flame, and bright, Religion's
beam.
O Britain, may thy happy craft,
Though loud opposition rage around,
To the applauding nations boast
On those with peace, with mercy crown'd;
Still may thy hospitable least
To suffering greatness yield a fair retreat;
For when the sacred fide of the laws
First caus'd thy fenced realm to rise,
It hid it an eternal column'd land,
Sacred to want and war from every clime and land.

Continued from the third Page.

Lesson that we had received, was surely the last lesson we could require to prove to us, that however ready we might be to co-operate with the nations of Europe in the cause of Europe, in our own cause, to ourselves alone, we must look. Accomplished as we had lately been to witness extraordinary events, he could not avoid expressing the astonishment which he felt to see the Emperor of Russia, the champion of the continent secured by his situation from the fate which had overtaken other countries, voluntarily put the last hand to the degradation of the Powers of Europe; to see him descend from the proud eminence on which he had been placed, for the purpose of violating his engagements, and of crouching under the throne of that usurper whom he had so recently insulted and defied. That such should have been the conduct pursued by Alexander, must be deeply lamented. Unsatisfactorily indeed, was the consolation that the time would soon come, when he would have infinitely more reason to regret that conduct, than we had now to lament it. The contrast which the firmness and magnanimity of the King of Sweden displayed, commanded equally our admiration and our support; and he was sure that the House would gladly enable His Majesty not only to fulfil his engagements with the gallant Prince, but also to show the world that it was not by the question of immediate interest that we measured our nation's faith and friendship. Of many important subjects of consideration suggested by His Majesty's Speech, none were more important than the principles adopted, and the steps taken by our Government, to frustrate the enemy's designs against our commerce. So important and so complicated were these subjects, that he felt he should presume too far, if he troubled the House with an opinion upon any of such little weight as his own. As far however as on the principle of the measures adopted by His Majesty's Ministers he might perhaps be allowed to throw his sentiments. It was the broad principle of retaliation and self defence. The conduct of France had annihilated every thing in the world like neutrality. There existed but two powers—the enemy's and our own—fortunately these Powers were two unequal to alarm us for the consequences; even should America be added to the number of our foes, an event which could in no wise be attributed to misconduct or precipitation on the part of His Majesty's Government. In a moment of frenzy France had issued edicts levelled at our commerce. Had the object of these measures been obtained; had they even partially crippled our means, the consideration that a temporary distress to ourselves was utter ruin to our opponents, must have induced us to persevere in the contest with tranquillity and firmness; but the very reverse was the fact. So far from our means having diminished, although the different branches of our commerce might vary in extent, the aggregate of it,

exceeded that of the most prosperous period of our history; so much so indeed, that his Majesty, in his most gracious Speech, expressed his confidence, that no material increase to the burdens of his people would be necessary. He trusted, that we might look forward with as much hope and satisfaction as we could look back with content and gratitude. There was one subject from the contemplation of which in every point of view unalloyed pleasure must be derived; it was the rescue from the power of France, of one of the oldest and most faithful of our allies, transferred from a country weak and indefensible, to one secure and powerful; an occurrence which afforded a field for brilliant anticipations on our part, into which he would not enter, as he felt that they were of an extent and importance beyond his power of description, holding our commercial and political advantages in the highest degree encouraging to us. He was afraid that he had trespassed too long on the attention of the House, (hear hear) he would therefore add, that under the impression of the feelings which he experienced he should move, than an humble address be presented to His Majesty, &c.

Mr. Ellis seconded the motion. He said no doubt but the information upon which Ministers had acted was of such a nature that it would have been improper to publish it. Until we shall convince our enemy that he cannot make an impression upon us, and that the moral character subordinating and independence of Englishmen are not to be subdued, it is in vain to look for sincerity, in negotiation or honourable terms in treaty with him.

Lord Milton did not rise to oppose the Address, but to express his regret that when Russia offered her good offices as a Mediator, His Majesty's Ministers had not thought fit to accept them. He could not be supposed of any disposition at this moment to encourage a division of opinion on the subject of peace or war, after recent occurrences of considerable publicity, in which he had taken a decided part. To the opinion which he then expressed, he still adhered. He conceived it much better to repress any clamour on the subject until it should be ascertained what steps had been taken by His Majesty's for the restoration of peace. At the same time, when he heard of unflinching descriptions of the state of the country and of the commerce, he did not avoid remarking, that had the persons who made those assertions attended more to the subject, they would have abstained from them. Lacked up as we were from the Continent, closed as every market was to our manufactures, how was it possible that our commerce could thrive? He owed that he had hoped to hear some assurance from His Majesty's Ministers, that they were anxious for the restoration of peace; and that they were ready to embrace an opportunity of negotiation from whatever quarter it might proceed. No such assurances had been given. On the contrary, His Majesty's Speech breathed a warlike spirit, declaring that we were ready to act with hostility not against France but against the whole world. A great deal had been said on the attack of Copenhagen. It had been asserted, that the House and the country must give full credit to His Majesty's Ministers for the motives by which they had been actuated. He would say, that to attack a neutral country as we attacked Copenhagen was *prima facie* unjustifiable. It might be justifiable; but he repeated that *prima facie* it was not so.

For his part, he could not see the probability that Denmark would have sided with France had we not attacked her. It seemed to him more likely that she would have resisted France. The summer had been an eventful one. We had gone to war with Denmark; we had gone to war with Russia; Austria had recalled her Ambassador; the Orders of Council and other transactions would probably produce a rupture with America; and yet, under such circumstances, the House were to be amused with fine declarations on the extent of our resources, and on the progressive encroachment of our commerce. Undoubtedly, after the necessary papers had been laid on the table would be the more proper time for discussing these subjects; but he could not refrain from thus publicly recording his regret, that His Majesty's Speech contained no assurances of a disposition to restore peace, at a time when the whole body of the manufacturers of the kingdom were experiencing such severe calamities.

Mr. George Ponsonby observed, that His Majesty's Speech contained such a variety of topics, that it was difficult to express an opinion upon it. Had the usual course prevailed in this instance; had the substance of the Speech been known to the public for two or three days before the delivery of it, this difficulty would have been much lessened. Not only did the Speech embrace a great variety of topics, but it was the longest Speech, he believed, that was ever read from the Chair. It required, therefore, the utmost circumspection in speaking of it, to prevent the expression of ideas not exactly conceived. The first object of the Speech, as it concerned this country related to peace or war with France, and the other Powers of the Continent. It was impossible for him to give a direct opinion of the negotiation or intercourse between the Court of London and the Courts of Petersburg and Vienna. Were he to speak generally on the subject of peace or war, he would say, that peace was beyond all question the first in merit of England, it was our greatest blessing; but this was an abstract proposition; he could not decide positively on this par-

ticular subject, in the absence of the papers, which would show, whether or not peace could have been obtained, consistently with the honour and interests of the country. Of this he was sure, that the first object of any statesman in the country ought to be to procure a peace, provided such a peace were compatible with that honour and those interests. He begged not to be understood, as in the least degree advising, that in any negotiation this country should tamely listen to the demands of France. To France he hoped England would never bow her head. At this particular time he was fully aware how much it became her, to stand firmly on the high ground to which she was entitled, by her honour, by her resources. He was most ready to admit, that His Majesty's Ministers would be fully justified in assuming the attitude he had described. If England stooped her head before France she would never raise it again; but to say, whether Ministers had acted right or wrong in the particular case to which he alluded, was impossible. His Majesty had declared, that all the papers necessary to elucidate the subject, should be laid on the table. Till that were done, any opinion must be premature. He would, therefore, abstain from any further reference to the conduct of Government on this subject. It should be shown that that conduct had been right, he would approve it; if wrong, he would not hesitate to express his disapprobation. The next subject of great importance in His Majesty's Speech was the conduct of Government with regard to Copenhagen. If he might describe what appeared to him the intention of His Majesty's Ministers on this point, it was to obtain it in Parliament an unqualified approbation of their conduct, without laying before it any evidence of the urgency of the motives by which they had been impelled. They were ready to submit to the House the papers relating to the intercourse between Copenhagen and Vienna, but they seem'd desirous to abstain from the production of papers which led to a step involving in itself what ought to be the dearest object of national concern—national character. He hoped he should not be charged with apertury, in the remarks which he felt it his duty to make on what had fallen from the Noble Member of the Address, and from the Hon. Seconder. He had heard the Noble Lord with great pleasure, on account of the considerable ability which he had displayed; but, with the highest deference and respect towards him, he was bound to make a few observations on the doctrine he had broached. Ministers, in His Majesty's Speech, justified the attack of a Country, neutral, (as it yet appeared), and unoffending (as it yet appeared), by declaring that a determination existed on the part of France, to seize the fleet of Denmark, and to convert it into the means of hostility against this country. This was the justification in the Speech. But the Noble Lord and the Hon. Seconder, justified the step that His Majesty had so long foreborne, and had been so long patient of the flagitious conduct of France to other Powers, and that he was right in departing from the course which until that hour, he had prescribed to himself. Now with regard to the first ground of justification, that the determination of France to endeavour to compel the Danes to join the hostile Confederacy against this country, could justify our Government in attacking the Capital, and seizing the fleet of Denmark, without knowing whether or not the would have agreed to join the Confederacy, was beyond his comprehension. If comprehensible at all, it must be on the supposition that the weakness of Denmark might induce her to submit. Now, if he understood the other ground of justification, it was, that our Government were not bound to wait for any indication from neutral nations; but that because Bismarck had acted justly to such nations, our Government were authorized in acting unjustly too. In the whole course of the present war it had been the high boast of this country, that her conduct had been uniformly fair, forbearing, just, and moderate. It had been all ways used as a great argument in that House, to induce the people to support their difficulties with firmness, that however unjust and oppressive the acts of France had been, England had evinced an opposite disposition, and had been as remarkable for her good faith as France had been for her treachery. The maintenance of such a character for honour, dignity, and fidelity, must, in a long contest, be the surest pledge of success. If therefore, the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite did not mean to produce any papers, to throw a light on the documents for the Copenhagen expedition, it was impossible for him (Mr. Ponsonby) to concur in that part of the Address which pledged him to an approbation of it. He agreed with the Noble Lord near him, that the expedition might be defensible; he would not say that His Majesty's Ministers were in error. They might be justifiable. The facts were unknown to him, and therefore, he could not be expected to offer an opinion on them; but should the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite persist in withholding any information on the subject, he pledged himself to move for such papers as would bring the discussion fairly before the House. There were two points which demanded attention; the first was the right, the second was the policy of the measure; on both these points the House was at present without the materials of judging, and the most objectionable part of the Address appeared to him to be that the House was pledged to approve of the

measure without having these materials before us. The next subject of importance as referred to in the Speech was the new state of hostility in which we were placed with the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg. With regard to the war with Russia he would abstain from touching upon it, because he was uninformed on the subject, and because the Speech promised that the official documents should be laid on the table. As to the feeling of hostility which the Court of Vienna at present manifested towards that of St. James's, he would only say, that nothing could appear more surprising than that England and Austria should find themselves in hostile array against each other. That the prop and stay of the Continent of Europe, a power which had behaved with so much firmness and fidelity, and which had adhered so scrupulously to its engagements with this country, should suddenly be estranged from it, was a thing almost incredible. He did not pretend to understand it. The papers might solve the enigma. But if His Majesty's Ministers believed that the weakness alone of Austria had induced her to listen to France, they ought to have been in their conduct as forbearing, and in their language to that country as temperate as possible. To France, the great enemy of this country, let them use as high terms as they chose. France had used high terms to this country, and if we thought it expedient, we were entitled to retaliate. We were on an equality; but to Austria, the old and firm friend and ally of Britain, who, if she had deserted us, had deserted us because she was unable to do otherwise. It became the generous, the liberal feelings of the British nation, to speak in the language of mildness and conciliation. Another most important part of His Majesty's Speech referred Sweden. Very little time had elapsed since the press of this country appeared to have no other theme than the disinterested generosity, the patriotism, the magnanimity of the Emperor of Russia; no praise was thought too great for him. His Majesty called on the House to support the honour of the Crown, and to enable him to fulfil his engagements with Sweden. What did this mean? If it meant that His Majesty had concluded a subsidiary treaty with Sweden, which would involve the country in new expenses, such a measure might be wise; but he would recommend the Hon. Gentleman opposite to be cautious; else in two or three months they might get up, and represent the King of Sweden in the same colours as those in which they had that night painted the Emperor of Russia. Who would answer that the comparative small Power of Sweden could maintain its ground, when larger States were compelled to give way? But perhaps he put an erroneous construction on this passage of the Speech. All he meant was to advise deliberation, should such a measure as a subsidiary treaty with Sweden be in contemplation. On the subject of America, and the Orders of Council, information also was to be laid before the House. He did not desire to anticipate the discussion on these important and delicate subjects, and until the information appeared, it appeared to him that it would be highly improper to say much upon them. If the measures adopted were absolutely necessary to vindicate the honour, to assert the rights, and to maintain the interests of the country, no one would be more loud in their praise than himself. There was another material topic which might have been embraced in the Speech, on which profound silence had been observed—he meant the state of Ireland. If we were to have a long protracted contest, which, from the tone of his Majesty's Speech, and from the observations that had been made on the opposite side, seem'd likely, no consideration called more impudently for the attention of Parliament. He supposed however that the necessity for some measures on this subject had not escaped the notice of Government; and that during the Session they might be induced to bring forward some plan to meet that necessity. He well knew how much more useful such measures would be if proceeding from the servants of the Crown, than if proceeding from any other quarter. He did not wish to hurry Ministers on this point. In the confidence that they would attend to it he would refrain from any further observations. He would now only add, that he had no intention to take the sense of the House on any part of the address; on those points which were to be illustrated by evidence, it would be absurd to do so; on that point which was not to be illustrated by evidence, he would endeavour to procure evidence, or at least to bring on such a discussion, that the real merits of that most important and unprecedented measure to which he alluded, should be fully understood. He only hoped, that he should not be considered as giving his approbation to that part of the address which concurred with His Majesty, in the motives by which he was influenced on this subject. His Majesty might have had cause to act as he did—the House was ignorant of that cause. Had he voted without explanation, and had he afterwards condemned this measure, it might have been said, "Why do you now censure that of which you formerly approved?" In the history of Europe for the last century, there was no event which so seriously demanded the attention of the English nation, as the attack on Copenhagen. He sincerely hoped that Ministers had so conducted themselves, as to deserve the approbation of the people of England; if not, the people would take

(Continued in the Supplement.)

Madras Assembly.

THE Master of the Ceremonies begs to inform the Subscribers to the Madras Assembly and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that it is deemed advisable to rescind the 5th Article of the Proposals, in circulation, admitting the Sale of Non-Subscribers' Tickets, and that it is rescinded accordingly.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the Madras Assembly will be pleased to address a line to the Secretary at the Pantheon.

June 7, 1868.

M. ROWORTH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Committee of the CALCUTTA LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE, will insure the Lives of Single Persons from the age of Fifteen to Seventy Years, for any period not exceeding Five Years from this date.

All applications for insurances to be made to Messrs. FAIRLIE, GILMORE and Co. Agents for the Office.

The following is the form of a Certificate from a Medical Man, respecting the Life to be Insured, and Affidavit of the Person referred to in the Certificate, which will be required previous to fixing the rate of Premium and granting any Policy. Blank Copies thereof will be furnished by the Agents.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to Certify, that A. B. at the date hereof, is free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous Tendency, and that from my knowledge of his Constitution and general state of Health, I believe him to be a good Life, dated at ———— this ———— day of ————

C. D.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, A. B. do hereby make oath and declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the Contents of the above Certificate, as they relate to my "State of Health are true. That I have had the Small Pox, and that my age at this time does not exceed ———— Years; that I reside at ————, and my present Profession, Employment, or Occupation, is that of ————

A. B.

Sworn to before me, at ———— this ———— day of ————, 1868.

E. F.

Committee of the CALCUTTA Life Insurance Office.
 (GEORGE TYLER,
 PATRICK MAITLAND,
 WILLIAM HOULINGS,
 J. S. BARRETTO,
 ALLAN GILMORE,

Calcutta May 2d. 1868.

N.B. COPIES of the POLICIES granted by the above Insurance Company, and a Table of the established rates of premium may be seen on application at the Office of Messrs. BINNY & DENNISON Madras, who will give such further information as may be required.

EXCELLENT BEVERAGE IN HOT WEATHER.

FOR Sale by WILLIAM GRANT near the Custom House a small quantity of Ginger Wine in ten Gallon Kegs at 10 Pagodas per Keg

T. BIRTLES,

BGS leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of the Settlement that the sale of Houses advertised for Tuesday the 7th inst. has been postponed to Saturday next the 11th inst. when it will positively take place at the time and place mentioned in the former advertisement.

To be Let.

A House desirably situated in Royapettah adjoining the Garden at present occupied by T. B. HURDIS, Esq.

Apply to Messrs. PARRY, NIEL & Co. Madras, 7th June, 1868.

PETER BOXLEY surviving Partner of the Firm of Kelly and Boxley most earnestly solicits all those who stand indebted thereto, to favor him with the amount of their respective debts without delay to enable him to answer the very heavy and pressing demands made upon him individually on account of the said Firm. — And as he is the only person legally authorized to collect the outstanding debts—he deems it proper to caution all persons from paying any sum or sums of Money due to the said firm unto the Administratrix of his deceased partner PETER KELLY or to any person or persons acting under her authority. SINGAPATAM, } 1st June 1868. }

To be Sold by Public Auction, On FRIDAY the 10th Instant, AT THE ROOMS, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY Messrs. FAURE & HEFFKE, Jun. PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK. (If not previously disposed of by private sale.) THE FOLLOWING PREMISES. NO. I.

A GROUND situated at the Mount Road at the entrance of the bye-road leading towards Dr. Berry's, containing about 8 Cawnies, in which a foundation is laid and rises nearly 4 feet above the Ground for a House, with 6 spacious rooms and two halls and verandah, the out-houses (except the stable) entirely finished.

N. B. It will be sold together with the quantity of Bricks and chunam now lying on the Ground, which will nearly be sufficient for finishing the House.

NO. II.

A piece of Ground adjoining the above, containing about 5 Cawnies.

NO. III.

A pleasant Bungalow and out-Houses, situated on the road leading to Quibble Island, adjoining Mr. Greenway's new built Garden House, the Garden belonging to the Bungalow, contains about 5 Cawnies.

NO. IV.

A large piece of Ground adjoining the above Garden, containing about 14 Cawnies stocked with a number of Mango Coconut, and other choice trees, and 3 wells with exceeding good water.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Heetke, at the Lottery Office.

To be Sold by Public Auction, BY J. BRANSON, AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, This Day WEDNESDAY, the 8th Inst. Sale to Commence AT 11 O'CLOCK. AN INVOICE OF Chariot and Bandy Furniture.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, TO CLOSE A CONCERN, THIRTY DODEN OF ALE.

To be Sold by Public Auction, BY J. BRANSON, TO THE NORTHWARD OF THE FORT. This Day WEDNESDAY, the 8th Instant, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 4 & 6 O'CLOCK, IN THE AFTERNOON.

1390 Shimbeam 4 in a Lot.
 3580 Sheathing board 50 in a Lot.
 2565 Pipe Staves 50 in a Lot.

The above is a Very Valuable Cargo of Timber recently landed. CONDITION OF SALE. The Lots to be cleared and the Money paid within five days from the day of Sale, otherwise to be resold at the risk and loss of the first Purchaser and every advantage forfeited. The Timber to be at the risk of the first Purchaser from the day of Sale.

Sale Postponed From Tuesday the 7th to the 14th Instant.

To be sold by Public Auction, By FRANK and THOMSON, AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, On TUESDAY, the 14th June, Sale to Commence AT 1 PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

A COLLECTION of Books, among which are several valuable Persian, Hindoostanee and Mathematical Works, also a quantity of Furniture, Glass Ware, &c. &c. CATALOGUES WILL BE PUBLISHED.

To be Sold by Public Auction, BY J. DOBBIN, AT THE WARE HOUSE NOW OCCUPIED BY M. R. A. ASHTON, ON THE BEACH, This Day WEDNESDAY the 8th Inst. Sale to Commence AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

A LARGE assortment of Ship Chandlery, Marine stores, spars, boat oars, pigtail tobacco, day and night glasses, cases of instruments, and a variety of other articles—all for a Boat.

The sale will continue Tomorrow Thursday the 9th June.

To be sold by Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN, ON THE PREMISES, On MONDAY the 20th Instant, Between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon.

A PIECE of Ground, situated in the fourth line, on the North Beach, bounded on the North by the Ground belonging to Narrain Pillay, on the South by a Street, on the East, by the Ground, the property of Chinniah Modelliar, and on the West by a Street, measuring in length from North to South on the East end, one hundred and forty four feet, and a quarter, on the West end one hundred and fifty feet and three quarters in breadth from East to West on the North side, sixty-eight feet and three eighths, and on the South side, sixty-six feet and a half, containing four Grounds, and three hundred and forty-seven square feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

To be Sold by Public Auction, BY J. DOBBIN, AT THE HOUSE NOW OCCUPIED BY Messrs. Waddell, Stevens & Jack, IN FORT ST. GEORGE, On SATURDAY, next the 11th Instant, Sale to Commence AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

A FURTHER part of their Stock in Trade, chiefly consisting of a few Pipes of very fine Old Madeira Wine, a few Casks of much approved Cognac Brandy, also a few dozens of Madeira and Brandy in Bottles. Brandy in small Casks, Table Sets of Queens Ware with Desert Sets of Match, Stone and half Stone China Ware, Pillar Shades, and a number of spare Shades of different sizes, Gold Seals, Ceylon fancy Stone Rings, Netting Needles and Wires, Beads of different sorts, Black and White Silk Hosiery, Ladies' Gloves and Mitts, Oilrich Feathers, Flowers, Shoes, A White Lace Cloak, A Pink Mottled trimm'd with Black Lace, Black Veils, White and Black Trimmings, Italian Muslin, Chambray, a few Rolls of Printed Calicoes, Crape & Dress Fins, China Card Boxes with Counters, Black Velvet, three Boxes very fine Ceylon Shells, a large assortment of Tin Ware, Smyths Hair Powder and Pomatum, Lavender Water, Honey Water, Arquebale and Hungary Water, Eau de Luce, Windsor Soap and Baylies Patent Blacking, Boat Cloaks and Blankets, Helmet Hairs, with Bear Skins and Feathers, Three Casks of Pickles, and one small Gun, One Azimuth Compass and several Charts, a large Collection of Books, Salt Provisions, Corks, Buttons, Sashes, Pocket Books, Savignys Razors &c. &c.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD A very Capital Cheviot Arab Charger and a Dun Arab Horse, that goes well in a Bandy, or Saddle. The Horses may be seen any day before the Sale, at Messrs. W. and Co's. in the Fort.

To be sold by Public Auction, BY J. DOBBIN, ON THE PREMISES, On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th Instant, Between the hours of 4 and 6 in the Afternoon. A HOUSE No. 4 and Ground situated in Buddariah Street between the Houses of Nullana and Percana Mastry, the Ground measuring in length 76 feet and in breadth 36 feet or thereabouts.

CONDITIONS OF SALE. Ten per Cent of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the residue within ten days, in default of which the Premises will be put up, and resold at the loss and expence of the first Purchaser with all advantages forfeited. The expence of conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

By order of the Prize Agents.

To be Sold by Public Auction, BY J. DOBBIN, AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, On THURSDAY next, the 16th Instant, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

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Prize to H. M. Ship RUSSELL, W. P. H. her Masts, Yards, Sails, Standing and Running Rigging as from Sea.

The above Vessel was built at Rangoon and measures 80 feet long, 20 feet 9 Inches broad, 9 feet 6 Inches deep and 7 feet high on the Gun Deck.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the residue within ten days, in default of which, the will be put up and resold at the loss and expence of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

The vessel will be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

The expence of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

A List of Stores may be seen on application at the Office of Messrs. BINNY and DENNISON and at the Auction Room.

By order of the Prize Agents.

To be Sold by Public Auction, BY J. DOBBIN, AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, On THURSDAY next, the 16th Instant, Sale to Commence AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

THE Cargo of the Danish Brig GOVERNOR BIE, Prize to H. M. Ship Russell. CONSISTING OF.

Three Boxes of Candles, 14 Boxes Vermicelli — 2 Bags containing 98 Skeins of Twine, 5 Rolls of Log Line, 2 Bolts of Canvas, a Quantity of plated Beads, 12 Chests of Bengal Chiroots, 97 Bags of Soap, 28 Casks of Coconut Oil, 7½ Bales of Gunnies, and various other Articles.

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No. 821 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
 No. 8035 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
 Nos. 111 188 10750 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
 Nos. 2132 2685 3788 3697 4778 5447 6354 8339 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.
 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.
 8 88 164 385 521 570 807 914
 1851 1693 1231 1003 1027 1744 1815 1346
 1294 2469 2486 2526 2405 2129 2652 3172
 3448 3567 3599 3684 3678 3350 3185 3219
 3146 3943 4745 4600 4515 4452 4737 4361
 4200 4481 4034 5942 5963 5018 5179 5730
 5238 5998 6225 6344 6089 6351 6058 6660
 6105 6607 6799 6628 7048 7071 7023 7935
 7041 7128 7536 7279 7548 7319 7061 7619
 7318 8103 8499 8593 8143 8683 8068 8478
 9558 9081 9074 9853 9417 9254 9309 9202
 9036 9666 10495 10889 10966 10085 10618
 10153 10118 10281 10546 10564 10071 11717
 11151 11280 11491 11177 11832 11063.

Seventeenth Day's Drawing, IN THE SECOND CLASS, MONDAY, 6th JUNE 1868.

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 No. 462 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
 Nos. 921 2823 3631 9620 11866 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.
 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.
 192 458 493 764 577 694 693 706
 671 460 621 772 727 625 990 908
 1355 1663 1858 1912 1306 1861 1728 1207
 1122 1375 1208 1380 1563 1268 1650 1598
 1129 1139 2781 2762 2307 2102 2185 2658
 2554 3771 3601 3840 3273 3547 3396 3589
 4282 4836 4846 4042 4054 4468 4414 4065
 4120 4033 5178 5489 5813 5133 5956 5784
 5646 5103 5736 5946 5929 5598 6499 6387
 6399 6169 6124 6578 6523 6710 6015 7439
 7400 7040 7405 7655 7535 7287 7730 7284
 8070 8013 8209 8131 8988 8154 8490 8960
 8240 8289 8914 9053 9279 9727 9141 9950
 9855 10133 10199 10343 16604 10328 10964
 10491 10601 10364 10908 10037 10176 11887
 11853 11476 11085 11300 11821 11196 11833
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(Continued from the 3d Page.)

care never to involve the character of the country in a disgraceful transaction.

Mr. Mills, in offering his sentiments on this occasion to the House, would endeavour as much as possible to compress closely, as well the ideas which he conceived himself, as those which had been suggested to him by others. Though the Gentlemen on the other side had condemned many of the measures adverted to in the speech from the throne, it had not been asserted by any one, that they had not been completely successful, and whatever they might think of the principle upon which those measures were founded, they could not but consider it fortunate for the country, that they had, by success, proved beneficial to its interests. He could without difficulty, concur in the address, because he had no hesitation in giving his entire approbation to the conduct of his Majesty's Government. If Ministers had, since the termination of the last Session of Parliament, performed so many essential services to the nation, if they had crowded, as had been well and ably stated by his Hon. Friend, if he would allow him to call him so, into so short a space of time, a greater number of important events that had ever in the compass of a similar period been accomplished, and certainly than had been effected by the administration which preceded them in office, he could not possibly feel any difficulty in supporting the address which expressed approbation of their measures. He looked upon it to be no inconsiderable test of the unobjectionable nature of the address, that neither the sagacity of the Honourable Member who had just sat down, nor of the Noble Lord who preceded him, could select any one point to which they could seriously object. But when the speech comprehended, as it did, so many and such various topics, respecting Russia, Austria, Denmark, Portugal, and Sweden, it was extremely difficult for any Gentleman to comment upon a separate point, on which each might leave that House indulging the high ambition, that his had been the speech which remained unadvised. (a laugh.) And when Ministers were called to account for what they had done, it must follow that those who should do the most, would have the most to answer for. (a laugh.)

He trusted the vote they should this night come to would go far to this accomplishment of their duty, that it would in this opening of the Session give the favourable earnest of their future deliberations, and be early in expressing the sentiments of affection and support, which the unanimous patriotism of a British Parliament is ready to carry to the Throne.

Mr. Whitbread, whatever might have been his disposition not to trouble the House with any observations on that occasion, could not sit silent after the speech of the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down. However he respected the talents of that Hon. Member, and the discernment with which he applied them in commenting on the eloquence of those who had preceded him, he could not agree with him in his observation imputing a direct sagacity to his Hon. Friend (Mr. Ponsonby), than whom no man possessed that faculty in a more eminent degree. Neither the Hon. Gentleman with all his talents, nor all the concentrated talents of Europe, could overturn the eternal principles of Justice which his Hon. Friend had asserted. The Hon. Gentleman had quoted a passage from Vattel, in justification of the expedition to Copenhagen; but this passage would not apply to the defence of a measure so cruel and unjust in its principles, and which he feared would prove so baneful in its consequences to this country. He agreed with his Hon. Friend, that it was possible it might be justified, and he hoped he would follow up the notice he had given for papers to ascertain that point.

There was one point in the speech which had not been touched upon by his Hon. Friend: that he thought deserving of notice, namely, the credit taken by Ministers for the emigration of the Court of Lisbon. This was an event which he believed would in time be beneficial to this country, but that Ministers had any credit for the arrangements made for that purpose, he could not see any ground to admit. The Hon. Gentleman must be aware, that the Prince of Brazil had a short time before his departure from Lisbon, issued a Proclamation for shutting his ports against this Country, and uniting with the Continent to procure a maritime peace. (Hear, Hear!) It was not until the appearance of an article they might think cruel, unjust, unprincipled in the *Monitor*, declaring the House of Braganza determined, that the Prince determined to emigrate, and Lord S. rangford, after having quitted Lisbon, for the first time met the Prince on his voyage. With all his admiration of the talents of the Noble Member of the Address, and of the Gentleman who had just sat down, he could not concur in the principles they had that night laid down. They were very young men, and might live to witness the advantage this country, if it should survive the vigour of the present Ministers, would derive from the emigration of the Prince to the Brazil; for his part he should never live

to see it, for he did not expect such sudden effects from the bare emigration of the Court. On this score he thought the Ministers had no merit, and were entitled to no approbation. With respect to the attack upon Denmark, they had, in his opinion, great demerit, because that attack was cruel and unjust without any necessity, and if he thought that the Address would pledge him to any approbation of it, he would not fear to take the sense of the House upon it. It was with concern, he observed, that there was no allusion whatever in the speech to a prospect of peace. Gentlemen were in possession of his sentiments upon the subject of peace, and he was free to repeat, that in the negotiation which had taken place lately with France, that object was lost not because France was always wrong, but because England was frequently wrong, and that many opportunities of effecting peace had been lost. The time would come, when the documents respecting the discussions with the Courts of Russia and Vienna should be produced to argue that point. He should say, however, that if Ministers would yield to common sense and prudence, a peace compatible with the honour and interests of this country might be obtained. He knew not whether the disposition of the people of this country was for peace or for war, but he would assert, that the late Orders of Council would be found to produce great inconvenience to the great mass of the people. If a y felt this inconvenience, it was their birth-right to express their sense, and the constitutional course was by petition. He not only would not repress it, but, if the disposition of His Majesty's Ministers should not incline them to peace, would think them justifiable in petitioning for the removal of such Ministers, in order to make way for others more disposed to peace. (Hear, hear, from the Treasury Bench.) Peace, in his opinion, was necessary to the salvation of the country, but he would rather that the country should perish, than submit to a dishonourable peace. As to Ireland, he regretted with his honourable Friend, that no allusion had been made to that country. Ministers, notwithstanding all their vigour, must have been sufficiently urged upon that subject by men acquainted with the country, during the recess. If something was not done for Ireland, the security of the Empire would be put to hazard. At the same time he agreed with his Hon. Friend, that they should have patience, and not press the subject precipitately forward, in the hope that Ministers would in time, take it into consideration. These feelings he could not repress. On the subject of America he should not say much, as His Majesty's Ministers seem to hold out a hope, that our differences with that country would be amicably accommodated. When Gentlemen talked of the prosperity of the country, and of the productiveness of the income tax, and the flourishing state of our resources, he would ask whether an indefinite war would not be ruin? We should not go on in a blind security, that death would never cure. We had fought fifteen years against France, and reduced, not vainly or intentionally, all the Powers of Europe, except Sweden, to a state of subservience to France, to a Power, the greatest the world ever saw, and governed by an individual, better able to wield that Power than any person the world ever produced. He begged to deprecate the use of acrimonious language towards a Power with which we might have to negotiate. Power was the greatest curse that could befall an individual, and he sincerely believed that it had corrupted the heart of his Majesty's Ministers in their conduct towards Denmark. He should not then trespass longer on the attention of the House, as he should have opportunities of delivering his sentiments at length, when the separate points should be under discussion.

Mr. Secretary Canning expressed some surprise that the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Ponsonby) should have required time to marshal his arguments, with a view to convince any small portion of persons who might be persuaded to agree with him in his opinions upon the matter of the Address. The intention of that Hon. Gentleman, postpone delivering his sentiments upon this subject, was undoubtably, in some degree embarrassing to those who differed from him. But in the state in which the fact then was, when the debate however protracted, could lead to no decision, and in the confidence of his impression, that a great majority of that House thought as he did on this occasion, an impression which he believed was well founded than that of the Hon. Gentleman, he should indeed be culpable if he went into a great length of discussion in the present instance. But as the Gentlemen opposite had thought proper to state to the House, the course which they meant to pursue, he felt it a respect due to the House, to state the manner in which in all probability, their arguments would be met, when the discussions would come on. He did not mean to undervalue the talents of the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Ponsonby), but it would be rather surprising, if he alone of all those who had filled the place which it seemed he now was to occupy,

should require a day's preparation to deliver his sentiments upon topics upon which the mind of the public had been long made up. The Hon. Gentleman had stated also, as a ground for delay, that the communications respecting the intercourse between his Majesty's Ministers and the Courts of Austria and Russia, were necessary for their discussion; but the Hon. Gentleman seemed to understand these communications in a larger sense than the words of the Speech would warrant. By what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, he seemed to expect voluminous documents respecting treaties with those Courts; but on a reference to the words of the Speech, he would find that they referred only to official notes which passed between his Majesty's Minister and the Russian and Austrian Ministers. In the Hon. Gentleman should think that His Majesty's Ministers were justified in not accepting the mediation offered, until they could ascertain whether the Power offering it was in a situation to mediate impartially, and the notes to be produced should prove that fact, he hoped for his approbation of their conduct, in not consenting to treat till they should know upon what basis, a question that had occupied three months in the late negotiation. As to Austria, she had never assigned any cause for her hostility to this country, and this fact would appear from the documents to be produced. With respect to the motion of which the Hon. Gentleman had given notice, for papers relating to the expedition to Copenhagen, it was very possible he might move for some information which might lately be produced. But if he should, for the purpose of removing, as he represented it, the foulest stain that ever attached to the annals of any nation, move for the secret information upon which that expedition was undertaken, as far as his judgment went, he believed he would never have ocular convictions. The Hon. Gentleman was at a loss to imagine, why this secret intelligence was not published. But he would assure that Hon. Gentleman, that as the fact now stood, and as it would be made out in argument, Ministers would trust to it for their justification, and never expose the source of their secret intelligence. If this subject was again to be brought into discussion, he begged them to state that he would prove the measure not to have been unprecedented, and though their conduct might be held up in a few speeches in that house to the execration of the country they would run that risk and incur that penalty, rather than suffer the secret to be torn from their bosoms. But was this the moment when such a publication was to be called for? It was possible at the time of receiving the information, that a hope was entertained that the intelligence might be published, but the events that had since taken place had removed the ground upon which that hope was founded. Was it possible, at a time when there was no capital on the continent, where the power of Bonaparte could not drag the offender against him to execution; when there was no British accredited Agent in any country of Europe, was it possible that such a time should be fixed on for divulging the sources of secret intelligence? Was this country to say to the agents, who served it from fidelity, or from less worthy motives, you shall serve us but once, and your life shall be the forfeit? He should contend, as his Hon. Friends had done, that the arrangements at Tilfit, and the measures which ensued, without any documents, fully justified the measures of Government. He should be glad to know what motives could be ascribed to His Majesty's Ministers for acting as they had done, if not from the conviction of the necessity of the case. He could easily conceive a seditious motive for imputing to them an intentional delusion of the public, but he was confident he could make out a full justification, though he thought it right to state before hand that no force should exert from them the secret sources of their intelligence. If any doubts could be entertained of the designs of Bonaparte, thus far he could tell the Honourable Gentleman, that the communications from the Portuguese Government, related as well to the Danish as to the Portuguese navy. What had happened in Portugal was sufficient to convince every fair thinking man of the truth of the information respecting Denmark, and the wisdom of the steps taken upon that information. In taking those steps, the present Ministers had the example of their predecessors before them. It was only necessary to apply to Denmark, the principle they had applied to Portugal, to threaten and coerce secret enemies, or at least suspicious neutrals, instead of old and faithful allies. The same cause that prevented Parliament from possessing similar information respecting most of the other projects of the late Ministers, prevented it from possessing the documents respecting the expedition of Earl St. Vincent to Lisbon, namely the failure of the plan. The traces however were to be found in the Foreign Office. The instructions were the same, but the issue was different. With respect to the late proceedings at Lisbon, it was necessary for the country to know, that the Court of Lisbon always made an unreserved communication to

His Majesty's representatives and servants, of the full extent of the documents of France, as well as of the extent to which it was itself disposed to comply with those demands, rather than proceed to the last extremity; and of the point beyond which it would refuse compliance, let the refusal be accompanied with what risk it may. The communications were accompanied with an assurance, that in no case should the persons of British subjects, or their property, be injured or violated. Under those circumstances His Majesty's Government thought it right to allow some latitude for obtaining by negotiation, and particularly by shewing the vigorous determination of Britain in distant prospect, the forbearance of France. Even though some doubt may have been entertained of the stability of the good faith of Portugal, it seemed better to run all risks and the issue justified the determination. With respect to sending an army to defend Portugal, we had the assurance of a most able officer, that no army Britain could send would be adequate to that object, and the presence of such an army was deprecated by the Prince Regent, as tending to precipitate his ruin. A secret treaty signed in October last bound the Portuguese Government to admit a French garrison to the Portuguese forts or harbours, and to protect the persons and properties of English subjects. This treaty was faithfully executed on the part of Portugal. It was a fact, that a French force had entered Portugal, and had advanced some way before the fact was made known to the head of the Portuguese Government; and this was at the moment when the known presence of such a force on the frontier, and a promise that it would forbear to enter, had induced the Prince Regent to shut the ports against the English, and to seize the small remains of British property that were to be found. This proceeding called forth the degree of hostile retaliation on our part, which was abandoned as soon as the discovery of the actual invasion of Portugal by the French led the Portuguese Government to see that its only chance of safety was in the alliance and under the protection of Britain. The advantage of this conduct was felt in the emigration of the Portuguese Government in perfect friendship and alliance with Britain to the Brazils, and yesterday more immediately on the arrival of the dispatches announcing the surrender of Madeira to this country. There was certainly reason to believe that there was treachery in some part of the Portuguese Government, and to that part must be attributed the occasional prevalence of French interest, and the concealment of the advance of part of the French army at a time when assurances were given that it would not pass the frontiers. But this matter was to undergo a particular investigation; and till the issue of that investigation was known, it was right to say little more about it. It was remarkable, that while the application of force at Copenhagen was condemned by the Gentlemen opposite, the non-application of it at Lisbon was censured no less severely; but so it would have been if the force had been applied at Lisbon, and negotiation at Copenhagen. Censure would have still followed the force and the negotiation. Copenhagen would have been lost by foolish cohesiveness, and Portugal, outraged by unprincipled and impolitic violence. A French army could not have reached Lisbon in less than five or six weeks, and a French or Spanish army was on the very frontier of Holstein, ready to overrun that province, and it did enter Zealand immediately after. The Danish army was not in a condition to resist; the compromise of shutting the ports and surrendering the fleet was of course to be looked for, and then the confidence in Denmark would be commented on as weak and imbecile as the confidence in Portugal was said to be at present. It was strange that this proceeding with respect to Copenhagen was objected to by the very men who advised the occupation of Madeira without the consent of the Portuguese Government in the year 1801.—The measure was viewed with as much indignation by the Portuguese Government then as the occupation of the Danish fleet was now by the Court of Denmark. Certainly the repugnance was as much justified on principle; but the Portuguese Government itself had since recognized the justice and propriety of the proceeding, for Portugal herself could not have preserved the island from falling into the hands of France. With respect to the points of mediation and peace, he had no objection to discuss those also at the present moment. Though there was reason for the Treaty of Tilsit, for this country to entertain a more hostile policy towards Russia, every thing that friendship and conciliation could dictate was done to the last moment, when the hostile declaration came with as much surprise upon Peterburgh as it did upon London. So it was also with respect to Austria. No complaint, no remonstrance, no discussion had preceded the recall of the Ambassador of that Power; not even so much as a notice;

so it was also with respect to the recall of the Prussian Ambassador; and here he felt himself called upon to contradict an insinuation in the *Messenger*, which charged Baron Jacobi with giving to the Court of London the secret information respecting the proceeding of the French Government in Prussia; when the fact was, that this information came from a British Minister. With respect to the late supposed negotiation for peace, no tangible overture had been made by the French, or the Austrian Government. Prince Starhemberg, with that generosity of character for which he was so distinguished, had made an offer of his personal services to institute and establish a pacific intercourse. But that was not a mode of negotiation, which could be satisfactory to a country like this. The Gentlemen on the other side feared, as if they knew more than he did on this subject. There had been a period within his memory, when the Minister of a party braved the King's Minister in a foreign Court (alluding to Mr. Adair's conduct at St. Petersburg, under Mr. Pitt's first administration), but he hoped such an instance would never occur again; and he would not advise any one to try it. The expedition to Constantinople had been instituted at the recommendation of Russia, as a diversion which, it was said, must be successful, if accompanied with troops. No troops were sent, and it was unsuccessful. There being no object for the further continuance of hostility, a negotiation for peace with the Porte was commenced; in conjunction with Russia, and the Treaty was far advanced when Russia broke off from us, to negotiate under the influence of France, and induced the Porte to break off the negotiation with us. With respect to the remaining independent state of Sweden, it was our duty to invigorate, inspire, and support it, rather than to exercise doubt and despondency. He should say more on this subject in a few days, when he should probably have to bring down a Message from His Majesty, calling on the House to make provision for subsidiary engagements which were about to be concluded with the King of Sweden, and which would be communicated to the House of course. With respect to the differences with America, it had been thought right frankly and voluntarily to disavow the unauthorized act of hostility towards the *Chesapeake*. The provocation the Officer who had committed that act, had received, went far to excuse him; but the right of searching ships of war had never been acted upon long or for any extent, and in later times it had not been acted upon at all. It was, therefore, thought right to abandon this unfounded pretension unequivocally; but, in doing so, His Majesty's Ministers were determined not to concede a point of what he strict and established right of Britain, and the usage of nations justified, and required the British Government to support. With respect to the late Orders of Council, retaliating the restrictions of the French Government upon our commerce, he maintained our right to go as far as France, and it was only by making France feel the effects of her own injustice, that we could hope to bring her to more reasonable conduct. The vigour of the British navy when put forth with a determination which the moderate spirit of the Government had hitherto restrained, would prove equal to cope with the power that France had established on land. It would appear that if France combined all the Powers of the Continent to oppress us, the effect was but to increase our strength and energy, and to make us triumph under oppression. He had thought it right to say thus much now in explanation of the grounds he meant to go upon when the questions should come to be more particularly discussed with any new lights that could be cast on them. He was, however, sorry that the Hon. Gentlemen opposite could not make up their minds to come to a decision now.

Mr. Whitbread explained.

[Want of room obliges us to give the remainder of the debate briefly in substance.]

Lord H. Petty confessed his inability to form a judgment on the various topics of the Speech, with the scanty information afforded, and condemned the unwillingness to disclose the secret information that led to the attack on Copenhagen by those who two years ago had done so much mischief by the careless publication of documents respecting Austria. He adverted to the expedition of Earl St. Vincent to the Tagus last year, and challenged a full and fair comparison of the proceeding with the business of Copenhagen. A demonstration without any hostility or any hostile instructions, had, on that occasion kept the French from invading, and kept the Portuguese Government faithful to its alliance. He then went over the arguments of Mr. Whitbread, and concluded by expressing his approbation of our conduct towards America, and his disapprobation of the petitions for peace, though he hoped no favoura-

ble opportunity would be missed to restore that blessing.

Mr. Bathurst spoke at some length on the impropriety of calling for, or giving a vote in approbation of the expedition to Copenhagen, without some information as to the grounds upon which that measure had been adopted and carried into effect; and thought the secret engagements of Tilsit might be communicated without the fear of injury to any person.

Mr. Ducket spoke in favour of the Address. If the occupation of Alexandria was justifiable, so was that of Denmark. The only difference was not in the principle but in the issue. The expedition to Alexandria had proved injudicious and disastrous, and that to Copenhagen wise and successful.

Mr. Windham expected at first that a collision between Denmark and France would be shewn, or a determined design and overwhelming power on the part of France, and a total inability to resist on the part of Denmark. Either of these cases, if made out, would give an incontrovertible right to interfere. But even if the right were clear, he should have much doubt of the policy. Now, we had got a few ships, which would soon be to ten, and we have created an enmity which half a century would hardly see extinguished. On the Portugal business, he thought Ministers not entitled to claim any merit, as it was effected by the entrance of the French army, and the Declaration of Bonaparte that the House of Braganza had ceased to reign.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, thought the Speech of the Noble Lord who moved, and the Honorable Gentleman who seconded the Address, as well as those of his Right Honorable Friend (Mr. Canning), and the Hon. Gentleman behind him, were sufficient to shew that there was abundant ground both of information and argument for deciding in favour of the Address at the present moment. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Windham) narrowed the case extremely, when he allowed that not only a collision, but a hostile design and irresistible power on the one side would be sufficient to justify our interference. These were precisely the facts upon which the justification of his Majesty's Ministers was rested. But even the Right Hon. Gentleman would doubt the policy. And why because he has gained but ships that would rot, and had lost men that would never lose their hostile feelings. But the ships would not rot before the next Spring, when, if not secured by us, they might have been made use of to transport and protect an invading army to Ireland or some other part of the British territory. The Right Hon. Gentleman argued at length to shew from the analogy of Bonaparte's character and conduct, from his disregard of neutral rights and neutral nations, when his interests counselled violence or infraction, from the interest he had in the seizure of the Danish fleet, from the presence of a French army on the frontiers of Holstein, and from the subsequent seizure of the Portuguese fleet, that the information his Majesty's Ministers received was as fully entitled to credit from them, as it had since been proved just and true. The fleets would have been in possession of the French, if we had not anticipated them. We would have been excluded from Denmark, and the resources of that country would have been turned against us equally, whether we had taken the fleet or not. Our situation was, therefore, so much the better by having the fleet.

Mr. Sheridan censured the conduct of Administration;—He reprobated what he termed the legal quibble of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who all well that he knew the substance of the secret engagements contained in the Treaty of Tilsit, although the engagements themselves were not in his possession. It evinced a very extraordinary policy, than because the principle confederate against us by the Treaty of Tilsit was Russia, we should therefore attack—not St. Petersburg; but Copenhagen. Why not let our vengeance fall where it is due? Something had been said of the danger that was to have been apprehended with regard to Ireland, had Bonaparte been allowed to convert the fleet of Denmark into the means of conveying his troops to the Irish coast. On this subject he would only say that if Government would not make peace with the French, let them at least make peace with the Irish. Let them secure to the cause of Great Britain the support of five millions of men, whose support it was well worth their attention to secure.

Mr. M. Matthew followed on the same side.

The Address was then agreed to, and ordered to be presented.

Adjourned at One o'clock this Morning.