

Advertiser.
AN ADDITIONAL
MONEY
BEING WANTED FOR THE USE OF THE
Majesty's Squadron,
IN INDIA, FOR

BILLS.
AT NINETY DAYS SIGHT,
ON THE OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S
BOARD OF LORD ADMIRALTY, the COM-
MISSIO^{NERS} OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY,
and the COMMISSIONERS OF THE SICK
and HURT, LONDON.

TENDERS for supplying the same, & re-
ceiving the RATE OF EXCHANGE, per Page
day, will be received by

Mr. Henry Sewell.
His Majesty's NAVAL STORE-KEEPER.
Until Tomorrow the 8th. March.

THE TENDERS will be opened on To-
morrow the 8th of March, at Noon,
in presence of all who may attend, and the
lowest will be accepted.

NAVAL STORE-KEEPERS OFFICE,
Madras: 7th March 1797.

By Order of Mr. Henry Sewell
NAVAL STORE-KEEPER.
To be sold by Public Auction
By Robert Henderson.

At the sea Gate
On FRIDAY, the 10th March,
at Eleven o'Clock.
A QUANTITY of Cables, Cordage,
and other Articles of Condemned
Stores, landed from the Ships of his Majesty's
Squadron in India. Lots to be seen at the
Auction Room.

Remittance to Europe.
BILLS in sets of £2000, each, drawn by
the Super Cargoes in China, on the
Court of Directors, at 35 days sight, without
any option of deferring payment, to be had of
Messrs. Chase Sewell and Chase.
Fort St. George, 14th January 1797.

Subscription Concert,
THE SUBSCRIBERS
To Mr. ANSON'S
CONCERT,
ARE INFORMED THAT
THE NEXT
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,
WILL BE HELD AT THE
PANTHEON,
On FRIDAY, the 10th March,
N. B. To Begin Precisely, at 8 o'Clock.

Tickets of the Asylum Lottery.
ARE FOR SALE.
AT THE CARNATIC BANK, and AGENT'S OFFICE, E. Madras, by Messrs. FAIRLIE, and Co. Calcutta; by JAMES TATE, Esq. Bombay; and by Messrs. DE PURY, JOANNES, SI-
NAN, and Co. Pondicherry.
PRIZE TICKETS in the EXCHANGE
Lottery, will be received in Payment for
Tickets, after the usual Deduction of 10 per
Cent.

The Asylum Lottery.
THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.
Tuesday the 7th March 1797.
No. 7559 9382 8753 Prizes of 30 Star
Pagodas each.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.
4384 8281 9480 1187 5884 258 8451
5880 6167 1386 4368 498 770 3078 4383
3288 0753 4389 6094 2028 0000 5040 1418
14575 6656 7047 3046 218 8400 3100 4385
3893 4384 8874 4644 8867 7098 7601 3835
6181 4251 8593 1144 8563 0114 4887 7784
4576 56 5946 4174 9344 1617 7058 4817
7450 6573 9618 8219 0150 176 1307 1547
4085 0691 4314 6903 7415 7786 6134 8038
2484 1640 8084 396 308 6550 4689 5728
1674 6907

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No. 7559 9382 8753 Prizes of 30 Star
Pagodas each.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.
4384 8281 9480 1187 5884 258 8451
5880 6167 1386 4368 498 770 3078 4383
3288 0753 4389 6094 2028 0000 5040 1418
14575 6656 7047 3046 218 8400 3100 4385
3893 4384 8874 4644 8867 7098 7601 3835
6181 4251 8593 1144 8563 0114 4887 7784
4576 56 5946 4174 9344 1617 7058 4817
7450 6573 9618 8219 0150 176 1307 1547
4085 0691 4314 6903 7415 7786 6134 8038
2484 1640 8084 396 308 6550 4689 5728
1674 6907

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurst & Branson,
At their Rooms,
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th Inst,
At 11 o'Clock.
The Remains of the Following
Officers Investments.

Mr. Harriman, Chief Officer of the *Rockingham*
Mr. Symes, Surgeon of the *Ditto*
Mr. Dugbar, Chief Officer of the *Melville*
At 11 o'Clock.
Mr. Robt. Fitch, Chief Officer of the *Rockingham*.
CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF

The Following Articles.
CLARET, a small Quantity from the
House of Caribanelly and Co. Urquait
and Robinson, and Stockdale, and Warranted
equal to any Wine from the above House in
this settlement: 4 Casks of Rofs and Co's
English Claret.

Glass Ware.
One Pair of handsome three light Geran
doles. Six Pair of pillar Shades on Plated
Pedestals, Plated wall Shades, Chamber
Candlesticks with shades, Cut and Plain Wine
and water Glasses, Claret and Madeira Ditto,
English Cut sugar and Milk Bowls, Butter
Cups, Egg Cups, and Hooka bottoms.
A set of Queen's Ware and two pair of Ru
gold Pils.

Plate and Jewellery.
One Cornelian Necklaces and Ear
rings. Silver Snuff and Knee Buckles, V. and
Ditto, Snuff Boxes, Mounted Corals
and Gold Watch Chains, Seals and
pair of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Ele-
gant Watch Buckles, and a Gold Watch with
Chain and Key complete by Wilson.
Superfine Ladies Cloth, and Cashmere—
Silk and Cotton Stocking.

Oilman's Stores.
Pickles in Casks well assorted—Tongues—
Herrings and Salmon in Casks—Hams and
Cheese—On, vinegar, mustard, Olives, Mush-
rooms—And Sauces.
Raffins, Almonds—Macaroni, and Con-
fectionary.

Cutlery.
Sets of White and Green Ivory handled
Knives and Forks—Black Horn and Wood
handled Do. Penknives, Scissors—Hinges—
Sham Stay Cutters—Nails, Locks, &c.
Twelve dozen of Hair Powder from Smith
and Co.

Looking Glasses.
Gilt and plain, and a pair of Ladies Toilet
Glasses with 3 drawers complete.
An Invoice of Plated and Gilt Coat and
Breach Buttons.
An Invoice of Medicines.
The whole positively to be sold to the
highest Bidder.

AND
Such goods as remain unsold will be put up
the next day.
To be sold by Public Auction
By Wright, Hurst & Branson,
At their Rooms,
On SATURDAY next, the 11th March
At 11 o'Clock.
A FEW

PRINTS,
IN GOLD BURNISHED FRAMES.
A MAGNOLY Bureau and Book Case.
A Billiard 10 feet by 51 white Quees
Maces and Balls complete.
Four Boxes of Wryghter Bitters.
and a number of uncleaned Lots.

Bills on London,
DRAWN PAYABLE,
At 6, 9, and 12 Months Sight,
AND
In sets of £. 1000, 500 and 250 Sterling,
TO BE HAD AT
FAVORABLE EXCHANGES,
OF

Messrs. Tulloh, Jervis & Brodie,
Madras, January 5th 1796.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurst & Branson,
At their Rooms,
To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 8th March
At 11 o'Clock,
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT
THE FOLLOWING

Dacca Muslins.

ONE piece of Gold Flowered,
One ditto Silver ditto,
Two ditto Coloured Silk ditto,
Two ditto Jaryul Coffas,
Two ditto Jamdannies,
One ditto Neck Handkerchiefs,
One ditto Abrosch,
Three ditto Mullmull,
Immediately, after the sale,
AN INVOICE OF

Course Cutlery,

CONSISTING OF
HINGES, Bolts, Screws, Nails, Splinter,
Dra ver, and three Locks, Files, Scissors,
Buffalo and Buck handled Pen-knives Sham-
stag Cutters, Cork-ferrets,
AND

The following Cash Chefs,
One of 18 Inch, One of 28 Inch, One of 36
Inch, Cast Iron
AN INVOICE OF
Stationary,
CONSISTING OF
Quarto and Octavo, Gilt and Plain, Wa-
fers, Ink-Powder, Pounce, Black Lead Pen-
cils, Tape, Quills, &c.

AN INVOICE OF
Saddlery,
VIZ.
Sets of Headstalls, and Reins, Bridles, Dog
Combs, Curry Combs, and Brushes, J. ckey,
Bandy, and Hunting Whips, Horse Cloths,
Rollers, and a neat saddle complete.
ALSO
Twelve dozen of Mustard, two casks Pearl
Barley, a few Casks of Pickles, well assorted,
AND

Four Casks of six Butts of Beer,
For sale on Commission.

WRIGHT HURST and BRANSON,
are receiving a well chosen Invenment
brought out on the Harriet—which will be
exposed for sale as soon as Landed, consil-
ting chiefly of the following Articles.
Claret, and Cyder.
Beer in Buss and Hogheads, and Porter in
Hogheads.
Hats, Hosiery, Perfumery, Stationary, &
Oilman's Stores, a general Assortment.
Saddlery, consisting of Hunting Saddles,
Chariot, Pillion and Bandy Harnesses, Jack-
key, Bandy, and Hunting Whips—Headstalls
and Reins, Velvet Caus, Curry Combs and
Brushes—Dog Combs and Collars.
Double and Single Barrelled Guns and
Pist Is, in Casks complete, by Mortimer: Ca-
binet Ware, consisting of Breakfast—Loo—
and Writing Tables—Wine Coolers, Efructo-
res, Tool Chests, &c.
Ladies Toilet Glasses, in solid Mahogany
Swing Frames.
Mathematical Instruments—consisting of
Achromatic Telescopes, with Extra Powers,
Night and Day Telescopes—Thermometers
Hydrometers, Casks of Instruments, &c.
An Assortment of Table and fine Cutlery.
Books, an extensive Collection, of which
Catalogues will be published, Bufts in plaister
of Warren Harding's, Esqr. by T. Banks, Esqr.
An Elegant Collection of Prints and Views
in Gold burnished Frames.
AND
A few Drawings by the first Artists— which
will be exposed for Sale 8 Days—when such
as remain unsold will be forwarded to another
Settlement.

For Private Sale,
By Messrs. Lane & Heefke
VERY Fine Old M^o in
in Lots
Page

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Messrs. Lane & Heefke,
At their Rooms,
On THURSDAY, the 9th of March,
At 11 o'Clock,
THE FOLLOWING

Europe Articles,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
Glass Ware.
VASE, & Wall Lamps, Pillar Shades, Cut
Glass Tumblers, Goblets, Claret and
Madeira Glasses, Military Feathers, Ladies
Shoes, Black Round Hats.
AND
A quantity of Pine and Berkley Cheese.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By Messrs. Lane and Heefke,
At their Rooms,
On THURSDAY, the 9th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock.

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES
VIZ.
EIGHT SHAWLS, two Gilt Watches,
one piece China flowered Sain, two
Pieces of China Lustring, 6 pieces of Damask
four pieces of Plain China Lustring, three pieces
of Red double Felong, one white Ditto, three
Rolls of Pelong, two pieces of Bengal Sirreca
eight pieces of fine plain Mullin, two Ditto,
flowered, two Bengal Carpets, and three
Ditto, Eleven pieces of Mullumstam Chintz,
one piece of Dinitu, one and half Cords of
Chintz Handkerchiefs, four pieces of Hand-
kerchiefs, three pieces of Chintz, six Pieces of
flowered Dorees, seven pieces of Moorics, two
China Brads Spining Pots, five Shades, two
Brak Morters and Pestles, two Bags of Hazel
Nuts, one Cask of Lisbon Saufiges, one Teak-
wood Dining Table, two large Pictures, two
China Painting Boxes, one pair of plated Salt
Cellars, two Teak-wood Couches and Twelve
chairs.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Messrs. Lane & Heefke,
At their Rooms,
On THURSDAY, the 9th Inst.
At 11 o'Clock
The Remainder of the Articles
Advertised last Monday.

The Property of a Gentleman returning to Europe,
CONSISTING OF
**PLATE, GLASS WARE, FURNI-
TURE, STATIONARY, &c.**

Munro and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
THE FOLLOWING
GOODS,
Newly Imported,

CLARET from Brown and Wilkinson, and
Brown and Whitford,
A large Assortment of Books, Stationary,
Hats, Hosiery,
Boots and Shoes, Perfumery, Tin Ware,
Hams, Pige Cheeks Choice Spiced Salmon
in Kits.
Quarter Casks of Pickles, well assorted.
Cappars in Hints, Mushroom and Walnut
Ketchup.
Preserved Fruit for Tarts.
An Excellent assortment of Confectionary.
An assortment of Cutlery.
Europe bottled Porter.
Vinegar in Casks.
And a variety of other Europe Articles.
LADIES HABITS, ARMY and NAVY
UNIFORMS, and CLOTHS of all Sorts
made as usual.

Advertisement.
AN ENSIGNCY,
IN ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS,
FOR SALE
At the Regulated price,
Enquire at the GAZETTE PRESS.

Administration
NY Person havi-
of the la-

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,
On THURSDAY, the 9th March,
At Eleven o'clock;TWO Mahogany Bureaus, with Bookcases,
One large pair Gals,
AND
Sundry Articles belonging to a Gentleman gone up the Country.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,
On THURSDAY, the 9th March,
At 12 o'clock forenoon.A QUANTITY of Damaged HATS,
belonging to the Detachment of Royal Artillery.

To be sold by Public Auction

By Robert Henderson,

AT THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On FRIDAY, the 10th of March,
AT 10 O'CLOCK;(If not previously disposed of by Private Sale.)
A LARGE and Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, and extensive GARDEN, well Enfolded & Watered, and Stocked with choice FRUIT TREES.The HOUSE and OFFICES &c. are in complete repair, and fit for the immediate reception of a Gentle Family.
There is a Common's Grant for the Premises, which are situated on the Bank of a pleasant River, near Vepery.

The Conditions will be mentioned at the time and Place of Sale, and further particulars may be known on application to

Mr. Robert Henderson.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Robert Henderson,

A STRONG Young Chestnut Coloured Horse, lately arrived from the Northward, nearly Fifteen Hands high, is perfectly sound and quiet, and would answer Extremely well for a Carriage or Bandy.

Dwelling House,

For Private Sale,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling House, consisting of a Hall, and Four Rooms, Verandah, and Suitable Gardens. Situated in Jones's street, Black Town, opposite the Carpenters' trade, at present possessed by Capt. Wynne.

The House is in complete repair, Built of the best Materials, and of sufficient Strength to admit of another Storey. Apply to
MR. ROBERT HENDERSON.

Wine.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Messrs. Roebuck, Abbott & Co.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CLARET, imported by the MELVILLE CASTLE, from the Houses of STOCKDALE PARSON and Co. and HARLEY, Like-wine MADRA WINE, warranted near two Years in the Country.

Bills.

Drown at Twelve Months Sight, in Set of

One Thousand, and Five Hundred Pounds, Sterling each.

TO BE HAD ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, For application to
Messrs. Kinderley, Watts and Co.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN

William Lushington,

AND

James Law,

HAVING BEEN DISSOLVED

On the 30th ultimo,

MR. LUSHINGTON begs leave to give Notice, that he has established a House of General Business in LONDON, under the firm of LUSHINGTONS and MAVOR, by whom all Commissions from Gentlemen of the Army or in the Civil Service, how ever minute, attended to, and their transactions conducted with regularity.

Tontine for three Years.

A GENERAL meeting of the Subscribers to the said Tontine, is requested to be held at Mr. Hunter's House, on the 10th of March 1797, to conclude the affairs of the said Tontine.

JOHN HUNTER,
SECRETARY.

Madras, 28th Feb. 1797.

For Sale,

BY JOHN HUNTER,

FORTY BALES of Satta Cotton, the produce of the interior Part of the Circars, and of which the finest Long Cloths are made, and of a superior Quality to that which is usually carried to China.

Six Boxes of the first Sort of Indigo,
One hundred Pieces of 1 Yard plain Muslin.

Twenty ditto of Ladies Handkerchiefs.

Fort St. George, 27th January, 1797.

Advertisement.

John Brimley Cotton.

LATE OF LEEDS IN THE COUNTY OF YORK, ENGLAND.

IF the above Person (who is supposed to reside in some part of the East Indies) will apply to Thomas Sherbrooke, Linen Draper, or Joshua Pollard, Cloth Driller, both of Leeds, through the means of HENRY BROWN, Esq. of Madras, on or before the 20th March 1797, he may receive a sum of money bequeathed to him.

If he does not apply on or before that time he will lose the benefit of this bequest.

A CARD,

Bold and Riordon

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends, that they have lately purchased a supply of approved

Madeira Wine,

IN PIPES

warranted upwards of two Years in the Country and also a supply of fine

Pale Ale,

IN CASKS FROM HUDON

Supplies of which may be had An application at their SHOP at Amoy.

A FEW CASKS OF

Bengal Beef,

For Use.

Fort St. George, 7th March.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Anthony Gaudoin,

A FRESH Assortment of Choice GARDEN SEED - from the Cape, brought on the Ship Gloucester, to be sold at the Moderate Price, of Four Pagodas per Basket, but not per Pipe as inserted in the last Gazette.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Anthony Gaudoin,

At his Rooms,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On FRIDAY next, the 12th March,
At 11 o'clock.

AN ELEGANT set of Liver Porcelain, Blue Border and Gilt, Consisting of Plain Dishes, Deep Ditto, Soup Ditto, Salad Ditto, Plain Plates, Cury Ditto, Small Ditto, Desert Ditto, Soup Turin, Large Ditto Small, Shell's for Fruits, Moulds, for Cakes, muffinets with Silver Tops, Vase Lamps with Plated Brackets, 12 Six Shade Stands, Red Painted, with Fine Venisish, and Gold Border, Eight Teapots, Large and Small, Ditto Ditto Ditto, Two Childrens Cots.

ALSO

The remainder of the Panum Cloth, advertised in the last GAZETTE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleased to order that interest shall be paid upon the certificates granted by the Comptrollers of the Black Town, all Persons having claims on that account are desired to apply to the Accountant General within three Months from this date, that the Amount of Interest due may be certified, after which it will be discharged upon application at the Treasury.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Court of Directors.

J. WEBBE,
SECRETARY.

THE COURIER.

Madras: March, 7th 1797.

HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

By Rear Admiral Raiter.

THE Honorable Captain JOHN MURRAY, of the GARRARD, of 38 Guns, appointed to the Command of the HARCOURT of 38 Guns, Vice, Captain A. H. GARDNER, resigned, from ill Health.

CAPTAIN ADAM of the Swift Sloop of War, appointed a Staff Captain in the Navy, and to the Command of the CANNISTON, Vice, the Honorable Captain Murray.

LIEUTENANT N. CUMMERFORD, of the Suffolk, appointed a Master and Commander in the Navy, and to the Command of the SWIFT, Vice, Captain Adam promoted.

LIEUTENANT HAYWARD of the Suffolk, appointed a Master and Commander in His Majesty's Navy, but to what immediate Service we have not ascertained.

Several Promotions to the Rank of LIEUTENANT, have also taken place in His Majesty's Squadron, - the only name we have yet obtained is that of Mr. TIMMINS, who some time since Commanded the Bing Nautica, and who is included in the above-mentioned Promotions.

YESTERDAY Evening, LIEUTENANT GENERAL CLARKE, embarked on His Majesty's Ship *Hermes*, the Honorable Captain Gallaway, of the *Calcutta*, under the salute due to his Rank. - The *Hermes* got under weigh, soon after, and immediately proceeded to Sea.

HEAD QUARTERS, COUNTRY PLAIN,

4th March, 1797.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Right Honorable the PRESIDENT in Council having been pleased to Sanction LIEUT. GENERAL CLARKE's proceeding to Madras to take upon himself the Chief Command of the Army in India, (become vacant by the Resignation of Sir Robert Abercromby) agreeable to

Appointments he has received from His Majesty and the Honorable Court of Directors, cannot I save that part of it with which he is, and the honor to serve for more than a year, without calling to the recollection the favorable impression he entertained and expressed of its merit on entering upon the Command, and declaring, which he does with the greatest satisfaction, that it fell infinitely short of what he now, from experience, knows it to have deserved.

Had the Command of Public Affairs called the Army into the Field while he was so fortunate as to be immediately at its head, he has no doubt the Gallantry for which it is famed would have re-echoed highly to his honor - and he can with certainty aver that the cheerfulness and alacrity which has been shewn by such parts of it as were required for foreign service does the greatest credit to the whole.

The prospects that has been made in the Discipline of it likewise claims the Commander in Chief's most favorable notice, and he is happy to observe that the anxious desire which prevails among the Officers in General to attend to this material part of their duty, furnishes the best founded hope that in a short period will make the Army to which they belong inferior to none in this most essential point.

The pleasing intercourse which the General has had with the Officers of all Ranks and dispositions, in every branch of the service, affords him the truest satisfaction, and he begs leave to offer his best thanks to all those of the Staff whose situations put it more in their power to render him service, for the very attentive manner in which they executed the duties of their several offices - but particularly LIEUT. COLONEL CLOKE, the Adjutant General of the Army, from whom he has received the most cheerful, and able Assistance in executing the various duties connected with his Office, which became more extensive and difficult from the critical period of the Command, and carrying the liberal Arrangements which the Honorable Company have been pleased to make in favor of their Army into execution. The General cannot express too strongly the sense he entertains of the Affinity and Talents of this Officer, who he has found uniformly disposed to promote the Discipline and Honor of the Army in General, and the Comfort and Welfare of every individual.

The Commander in Chief begs to take leave of the Army of the Coast by once more offering his tribute of praise and thanks to the whole, and assuring them that he shall always feel ambitious of being at the Head of Troops whose conduct he has to much reason to approve, and he is desirous, on all occasions, to render them every service in his Power.

KINGS TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Country Plain, - 6th March 1797.

GENERAL ORDERS.

LIEUT. GENERAL CLARKE has been pleased to make the following appointments, and promotions until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

10th LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Major Bladen, from the 25th Dragoons to be Major, vice Child who exchanges, 12th Jan. 1797.

Henry Mason, from the 6th Cornet, vice Boyle promoted 4th Feb. 1796.

15th LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Rever. Lieut. Col. Child, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Bladen, who exchanged, 12th Jan. 1797.

19th FOOT.

Jaff. & Nicot, Gent. to be Ensign, vice McDon-

ald, 12th Nov. 1796.

Quartermaster James La Hay, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Vilant promoted, 18th Nov.

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PARLIAMENTARY
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
LONDON, 6th. OCTOBER.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at two o'clock, and several Members took the oaths.

About a quarter before three the House summoned to the House Speech delivered from the Speaker and immediately returned in about half an hour.

The Speaker next stated that he had been in the House of Peers where his Majesty delivered a gracious speech, of which, to prevent mistake, he had procured a copy. He then read the Speech from the Chair.

LORD MORPETH rose, to move an Address to his Majesty. He apologized for coming forward; but observed that the present occasion was so important that it appeared to him necessary for every person within the walls of that House to come forward as early as possible. He derived from the circumstances that were now before the House ~~that~~ there would be an

differences of opinion there might have been
congratulation on them, he meant that of a future
Peace; this he hoped, and that he was not
of hostile and of friendly persons, and the variety and
differences of their opinions. Those who censured
the happiness and progress of the war
of hostilities, and the prospect of a termination
of concurrence and approbation, at least, to that
which led to that conclusion. Those who thought
that this was a War just and necessary in its com-
mence, would avoid in its continuance,
must also reject the peace, as it arrived in
which a negotiation may be entered into
there existed in France a Government of a stability
and permanence that might with safety be treated
with. They must all be happy that steps had
been taken to enter into a negotiation, that a
passport is arrived for the French to the con-
gress to be procured for Paris. He hoped that the
negotiation would come to a favourable issue,
favourable as he was in that hope, he did not wish
we should neglect to adopt those measures of
activity that might be necessary, that objects
He hoped also, that we should not neglect to
employ our resources for our advantage, and
that we should think that while we are desirous
for Peace, we are nevertheless in a condition
for a contest, and that if necessary, we
can reduce our resources to a more convenient
the War. He was glad to observe, however,
painful alternative should become unavoidable
our resources would be adequate; and here he must
observe, that the Speech from the Throne was
made, and that fully as to the condition of our
trade and commerce, and that we were flourish-
ing to a high degree, as was evinced by the
reduction of the duties upon our imports and our ex-
ports, and upon the general state of our revenue.
These things proved that we were not exhausted;
that our resources were not impaired; that the
resources would be adequate to the support
to the maintenance of the contest, if that should
become necessary.

With regard to Peace, we must all rejoice that there was a negotiation to be let on foot to obtain it; for it must certainly be definable that were there no such thing as a *negotium*, there would be no *consequens* of War. It was matter of great satisfaction, however, that our commerce is to be enlarged, and our dominion to be extensive as they are, at this time, and that we are to be able to exert the power and vigour of our arms, which has not been so conspicuous in the EAST and WEST INDIES. It was matter of satisfaction to us also, that the enemy in the Mediterranean Sea, and in Italy and in Germany, at the command of the Emperor, have been so far from being able to make the early part of their progress, had been frustrated by a reverse of fortune to them; for that they could not only retard in their progress, but that at their return they should have been defeated, and their gigantic projects and designs have been frustrated.

With regard to the conduct of SPAIN, as there was no material upon the subject before the House he thought it was his duty to abstain from comments upon it. He believed however, that if the issue should be unfortunate, no blame would be so justly imputable to the Administration of this Country.

As to our internal situation, we had to be satisfied if for some time past with joy and exultation, and had reason to congratulate HIS MAJESTY and the PEOPLE, in large upon our auspicious prospect in Civil Respect. Viewing, as he did, the situation of our affairs in all respects, he thought he did not hope for too much, when he hoped the House would support him in the Motion with which he should have the honour of concluding, as he trusted it would be *an step towards the attainment of a PEACE* that would be honourable to this nation. He should therefore move, That a humble Address be presented to His Majesty, &c.

Sir W. LOWTHER seconded the motion, and observed, that as the persons who now exercise the power of GOVERNMENT in FRANCE were such as in the opinion of his Majesty's Ministers may be safely treated with, it was wise to open a negotiation for Peace. He had no doubt that Ministers were sincere in the object they professed, and he trusted that no difficulty would be thrown in the way of the intended negotiation. He agreed with the Noble Lord who preceded him in the statement he had given of our finances, and he trusted that his Majesty would be enabled to obtain an honourable Peace.

As soon as the Speaker had read the motion.
Mr. FOX rose, and spoke to the following
effect: Sir—I shall not take up much of your
time in what I have to offer to the House on
the present occasion; but if I were to give a

silent vote upon the motion which has just been made, I apprehend that my conduct might be subject to misconstruction. I know that it may undoubtedly be considered as presumptuous in an individual to take up any portion of the time of the House, merely to obviate the possibility of misinterpretation; yet I feel that I should not do justice to my own sentiments, if I were to suffer the question to pass under a silent vote.

In the first place, then the striking feature of the speech is—that his Majesty has been at length advised to do what it has fallen to my lot to advise his Majesty's Ministers to do repeatedly for the last three Years, namely, to open a NEGOTIATION; this, which is the leading feature of the speech, ought undoubtedly to reconcile me to the Address, which has contained no features of a less pleasing aspect, and that I could not but entertain my approbation to every part of the Address. Of that striking feature I most cordially and highly approve. I cannot forget how often I have advised this measure, nor how often, without success, I have pressed it upon Ministers; but, however I may lament that the counsel was not taken before a hundred millions of money were spent, and thousands of lives devoted to a ruinous and fruitless, yet it must draw from me my warm approbation now that it hath been followed.

He who thought the war was originally unnecessary, and that every moment of the commencement was a proper moment for commencing a negotiation for peace, cannot object to the measure which his Majesty has announced that he has been advised to take in the present moment. I will not say one word about the particular and the fit time for such a measure, all times appearing alike to me to be a time of life and salutary for endeavouring to relieve the sufferings of the people of peace. Nor will I recollect the blessings of retaliation, the personal invectives that were thrown against myself: that an attempt to negotiate with such a people was to lay his Majesty's Crown at their feet, & that it was a *degradation of the honour & dignity of Great Britain* to propose to open a negotiation was to fact to fail in peace, and such conduct was either dignified or undignified, was the language of the last Parliament, and was the animadversion made on the advice which I then gave. I will content myself with repeating what I then said, that "to propose a negotiation is not to sue for peace." It is every moment dignified and proper to strive to relieve the blessings of peace, and it is certainly one thing to propose a NEGOTIATION, and another to be fairly and manfully defeated, and another to sue to your enemy for peace.

He who objects to this diffinition is not animated by that feeling which ought ever to be uppermost in the mind of a statesman—a *conscious desire of shortening the calamity of war*, and of paving the way, by every practicable means, to that desirable end. He ought ever, therefore, to make it manifest in his conduct that no career of conquest, and no reverie of fortune, can divert him from that single object which he respects for himself, in preference to any other object. I repeat, that he must most perfectly and entirely approve of the present measure, and shall not now mix my assent to that part of the Address with any observation on the tardy and protracted manner in which it has been at length resolved upon. And thus approving of the principal feature of the Address, I am extremely anxious to see it carried into effect, and with that it had been to be worded at once, and engaged the perfect unanimity of the whole House.

There are some expressions, however, of which I must take notice, and I shall do so rather *with the intention of explaining the sense which I shall give*, than of moving any thing upon them. And first, in the very opening of the speech there is an expression that his Majesty has *used every endeavour to open a negotiation*; now, unless by the words *every endeavour* it is meant to say that every endeavour has been *used since the close of the last Parliament*, I cannot but observe to the ascription, for undoubtedly Ministers cannot expect that Gentlemen who, like myself, objected so frequently to their refusal to exert any effort at all, should now acquiesce in an assertion that they had *used every endeavour* to bring about a negotiation. Unless, therefore, it is meant to allude to the endeavours which his Majesty has made since the close of the last Parliament, endeavours which I am willing to like, and which I am ready to be satisfied may be understood that I am not to be precluded by my vote this night from animating upon his Majesty's MINISTERS for their former want of endeavours to bring about a negotiation for peace.

There is much that deserves praise in the construction of the present speech. MINISTERS have omitted the words to which they have been so bigotted heretofore, of the WAR having been undertaken for the cause of religion, humanity, and social order, words calculated only to inflame and to exasperate.

two Nations against each other, and set the probability of Peace at a greater distance; neither have they asserted their constant and avowed phrase, that the War was necessary. They are acted wisely in thus abstaining from *intermediate language*, for surely at a time when they are about to negotiate for a Peace it would have been peculiarly ill judged and unbecomingly unbecoming to make such a charge as this upon the Government, which would have repulsive and bitter to the people with whom you had to treat; nor would it have been wise to introduce words calculated to *provoke animosity* in this House, upon the conflict of which His Majesty has been slowly advised to pursue; for about the necessity of the War, and all the jargon of epithets that have been applied to it, there must always continue to be a fundamental difference of opinion.

There are other parts of the Speech which perhaps need a little explanation, and which if we pass over for the time, it is to be understood that we are left at full liberty to enquire; and to question the assertions hereafter; such is the declaration of the *flourishing state of our Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce*. I must take this upon trust; I cannot object to a fact, the proofs of which I have not before me. We shall soon have the means of judging, upon better authority than mere assertions, of the state of the country; and I trust it will turn out to be prosperous and flourishing. Our agreeing to the resolution, in that sense, must not be construed to preclude us from enquiry, much less to involve us in dissent. When I hear it said, that by the *flourishing state of our manufactures, trade, and commerce, our resources are ample and sufficient for the crisis* in which we are involved, I must hesitate in giving credit to an assertion which is so little supported by the public appearance of things. I must think when I look at the price of the general FUNDS of the country, the state of the transferable securities of Government, the monstrous discounts upon the enormous quantity of paper which issues together with the daily conferences of which we hear, for schemes to relieve the pecuniary exigencies of trade, I must be led to think that our resources are a little favourable than they are. My Majesty's Ministers have chosen to make us believe so; and when the question comes hereafter fairly before us then, and not now, will be the proper moment for ascertaining the truth of this important fact, and of making the proper declaration thereon.

There is one other part of the Speech, which I believe it is nearly, if not the concluding sentence, upon which I cannot forbear to make some observations; it is that part of the Address in which we are made to rejoice in the *general tranquility of the Country*, a sentiment in which I heartily concur, for tranquillity in all times is a most desirable thing; but where we proceed farther and hear this tranquillity ascribed to the wisdom and energy of the Legislature, thinking that the *laws which were passed for the last year* have been the cause, we have focused to us this tranquillity in an unpurged anarchy and confusion, I must enter my solemn PROTEST against the whole of this ascription and against all such assertions. I have never been convinced that there were any such persons in this country, or at least that there were any number of persons in this country desirous of anarchy and confusion, and that the Government had any intention of this kind; but I must only protest against the imputation, that it is to be ascribed to the *laws* that we are indebted for the general tranquillity that is said to have reigned; general tranquillity arising out of the obedience which a rational people cheerfully pay to good laws must always be a subject of real rejoicing; but, if it is meant to be said, that general tranquillity has sprung out of the two laws of the 17th of the last Parliament—*laws which ought to be the terror of the wicked and abundance*, and which are calculated to excite those feelings, I cannot rejoice in any such tranquillity.

Should I be affected, Have these laws produced tranquility? I answer, No: it is not in the nature of such laws to produce tranquility.—Such laws may produce a forced quiet, which I consider as a real alarm. Do we not see, that in a tranquility, where diffidence is to be diffused and men are to be secured from the grievances which they feel? Do we not see, that such a tranquility alarms me more than tumult. It is a tranquility which every man who loves Freedom ought to see with pain—every man who loves Order ought to see with terror. But, to the CONSTITUTION now before us, I am so much attached that myself, though I will not sport with the word, I will not use the word without explaining it:—My attachment is to the Constitution under which I was born—under which I was bred—*not to that of the LAST PARLIAMENT, which did more to maintain and diffuse the principles of Liberty in England than any former Parliament that ever we have seen.* Let me then, Sir, be as plain as I can, that I do not mean to oppose to the

General approbation of the measure of endeavouring to procure Peace to this Country, yet, Sir, I should think it was purchased at too dear a rate, if coupled *with the approbation of these abhorrent laws; and I have* thought it my duty to say so much, that my Vote might not be misinterpreted into an acquiescence of this part of the Address.

I am one of those who think that the whole system of our foreign politics, on which this War was undertaken, has been faulty: I think also, that springing from that source our whole system of domestic policy has been equally faulty. They have run on together in the same groove, and have produced all the varied calamities which the country has been doomed to suffer. I think, therefore, that whatever may be the result of the negotiation which his Majesty has been at length advised to open, whether it shall produce, as I hope it will, the blessing of a speedy and a permanent peace, or that its object shall be frustrated, it shall be doomed to the continuance of war, if it does not do the duty of this House seriously to reconsider the system which has produced these evils and to devise the means of preventing such evils in future. Peace, I own, to be our great object—the first, the chief thing to be pursued, and, if possible, to be obtained:—But whether a change of system will protect us in future from calamities, can rather be a question. In any condition, may be a matter of doubt. There would certainly be beneficial even recompense by the bad system that has lately been introduced. Peace might enable the people *a little longer* to endure the evils with which that system is fraught; it might render it more tedious on account of the advanced age of the people, and the revival of the spirit of industry and trade, and the restoration of all events, let us have PEACE! PEACE at all events. But let it be thoroughly understood that in the one case it would only be a palliative—in the other it would be a remedy. Peace without reform would enable the PEOPLE to bear a *little longer* the burdens under which they groan, but Peace with a reform would not only remove the cause of their sufferings, but, therefore, shall have my cordial support, and every measure, like the present that leads to the defensible event, or that makes an opening towards it, ought to be received with unanimity by all descriptions of men.

"The Noble Lord who moved the Address to His Majesty in a manner to highly to his credit, and who, I am sure, will be believed to have been the principal and only reliance in the display of talents which he has shown, and which as he knows that I have many reasons for rejoicing in his success (and I certainly never heard an Address moved with more propriety and ability) has made use of one expression which I cannot but think proper to mention, and fuller than the Speech itself, and is a little more than I can say, and that is, that the negotiation being finished, he said that it was the *present Government of France, the passing of the bill, and power, was a Government out of the way, and we might safely and politically treat.* This is a happy expression, and I do not now investigate; I am only always thought that the Government with which we ought to treat, but I cordially approve of this expression of the Noble Lord, and with the Speech has been equally explicit; for I am of opinion that we ought to have to negotiate with the persons, it is found policy to treat them with, and not with the Government which is now in relief, etc."

The expression of the Noble Lord was therefore
for deterring of approbation : good faith
produced in the Noble Lord what in my
opinion ought also to have struck his Majesty's
Ministers, and what I should have re-
joiced to have seen in the Speech and in the
Address, namely, that it was wise and *feasible*
to speak of the Government with which we
are in a state of compact and civility.
After all the difficulties and perplexities which
we have had to deplore, it would have been
been wise in a Speech to be delivered before
the Throne, that his Majesty's Ministers
should have named the persons at least to
whom they were to fend, and the country
with which we are at War. In former times
if they had occasion to send a Minister to the
Court of Vienna, they would have addressed themselves
to "The Emperor General of the United
Provinces," and on every occasion the same
policy demands that the Ministers have
addressed themselves. "To the Executive
Directory of the French Republic." I think
I observe a smile upon this remark, but why
it is made I profess I know not. Are the
FRENCH DIRECTORY in such a state of
obscurity as not to be worthy of name? We
know of no person to this Executive
Directory, and it is certain it is not very po-
tential to do it in an ungracious manner. Per-
haps the omission may be the effect of some

it on account of the con-
Lord's speech. Post
I am tenacious
held w
thout

