



NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

VOL. VIII.

FRIDAY, AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 2, 1827.

NO. XXXI.

SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies,

KINGSTON. MR. & Mrs. TWIGG beg leave to return thanks for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and to acquaint their friends and the public that they continue to receive BOARDERS & DAY PUPILS, at their house in Quarry Street, where the following branches are as usual taught—

English and French Languages, Grammatically, History, Geography, Composition, Music, Drawing, Dancing, Needlework, Writing and Arithmetic.

From Mrs. Twigg's long experience, and the credentials which she has brought with her, (she having for many years conducted a similar establishment in her native country) they hope for a continuance of that support which they shall make it their study to merit.

Reference may be made to The Rev. Archdeacon STUART, Lieut. Col. MACPHERSON, and Sheriff McLEAN. Each young Lady to bring her bed, &c. &c. two pair of sheets and six towels. August 18th, 1826.

Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors and Executors of the last will and testament of the late NEIL McLEOD, Esq. of Kingston, Merchant, request all persons indebted to the Estate either by Book Debt, Note, Bond or otherwise, to make immediate payment to Mrs. McLeod, who will continue the business as usual in behalf of the Estate.

JOHN TORRANCE, CHARLES TOLKIEN, JOHN McLEOD, JANE McLEOD. Kingston, Aug. 19th 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Midland District, informs all persons concerned, that he has received the Standard for said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all weights and measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose, with said Standard; and has annexed the sixth or penal clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

ROBERT RICHARDSON, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Midland District. Kingston, 28th August, 1826.

Vith Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all Store-keepers, Shopkeepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weights and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard of Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights or Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined and stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency, being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace; on the oath of one credible witness, which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

Notice to Printers.

FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, a Printing Press, constructed on the most approved plan—and which has not been in use for more than four or five weeks. Also, a complete assortment of new types and furniture.

Application may be made to the Editor of the Chronicle, who is agent for the proprietor. Kingston, 13th August, 1826.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claim against the estate of the late Thomas R. Cartwright, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to the subscriber. And all those who are indebted to the said Estate are likewise requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Executor. Kingston, July 10th 1826.

FOUND,

ON the morning of the 8th inst. during the fire at Mr. Scantlebury's house, and the premises adjoining, A Tin Canister, containing about Twenty Pounds of Gunpowder. The owner can have it again upon application this Office. Kingston, 12th Dec. 1826.

Imperial Parliament. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. CANNING'S SPEECH, CONCLUDED.

A treaty to this effect was then solemnly entered into by Spain, and a promise that it should be fulfilled, in every sense, was as solemnly given, to Portugal on the one hand, and to England and to France on the other—a treaty which was entered into on one day and violated the next; and not violated in one instance only, but in many—for the deserters from Portugal, who were to be so dispersed, and so rendered innoxious, were suffered to remain quietly in their depots, in which they were trained for action; and, in fact, fitted for that expedition which they have since undertaken; I say, after such perfidy, the blame of which must rest somewhere, it becomes a necessary act on the part of the Spanish Government, to show that it rests not there; to show that the fault was not only not theirs, but that it in no way originated with them; to show that they were ready at all times, and under all circumstances, to fulfil the engagement, and to perform the promise they had made, not only to Portugal but to England and to France. I have said that this promise was made to France and as well as to England, and I should do an act of injustice towards that country, if I did not add, that the exertions of France to induce its performance, have been as unceasing, though as fruitless, as those of Great Britain. At length, when information of the rupture into Portugal was received in France, the French Ministry recalled their Ambassador from the Court of Spain, and directed the Charge d'Affairs, who remained in his room, to inform the Court of Spain, that it was to look for no encouragement or support from France, and recommending Spain to recant the sentiments to which she had given utterance, and to pursue a line of conduct of a very different character. I am therefore bound to say, that this Nation has exerted herself in a way that may be deemed most satisfactory. Sir, it will be well for Spain, on hearing of the step that we, in consequence of the Message from his Majesty, are now taking to consider, as I have said, how she will meet the call we are about to make. My earnest hope is, that she will meet it in such a manner as will put a stop to consequences where I devoutly wish they should stop, and I will not, therefore, pursue this portion of the subject, by arguing upon those consequences which, my hope is, may be averted.

I set out by saying, that there were many reasons which induced me to think, that nothing short of a point of national honour could make desirable any approximation to the danger of war—but let me be distinctly understood as not dreading war in a good cause; and I trust that in no other will it ever be the lot of this country to engage; that I dread war from a distrust of our powers and of our resources to meet it—No. I dread it upon far other grounds. I dread it, because I am conscious of the tremendous power which this country possesses of posing any war in which she may now be engaged, to consequences at the bare contemplation of which I shudder. It will be recollected that when, some years ago, I took the liberty of adverting to a topic of this nature, when it was referred to in this house, with respect to the position of this country at the present time, I then stated that our position was not merely one of neutrality between contending principles and opinions; that it was a position of neutrality which alone preserved the balance of power, the maintenance of which I believed necessary to the safety and welfare of Europe. Nearly four years, or rather three years and a half, of experience, have confirmed, and not altered, the opinion I then declared; and I still fear, that the next war in Europe, if it should spread beyond the narrow compass of Spain and Portugal, will be a war of the most tremendous nature—(hear, hear)—because it will be a war of conflicting opinions; and I know that if the interests and the honor of this country should oblige us to enter into it, although we might enter into it, as I trust we shall always do, with a firm desire to mitigate rather than to exacerbate, to contend with arms and not with opinions; yet I know that this country could not avoid seeing ranked her under banners all the restless, & all the dissatisfied, whether with cause or without cause, of every nation with which she might be placed at variance. I say, Sir, the consciousness of this fact—the knowledge that there is in this country such a tremendous power, (hear, hear,) induces me to feel as I do feel. But it is one thing “to have a giant's strength,” and another thing “to use it like a giant.” The consciousness that we have this power keeps us safe. Our business is not to seek out opportunities for displaying it, but to keep it, so that it may be hereafter shewn that we know its proper use; and to shrink from converting the empire into the oppressor:—

Celsa sedet Æolus arce, Sceptra tenens; mollitq; animos et temperat iras. Ni faciat, maria ac terras cœlumq; profundum Quippe ferant rapid secum, verrantq; per auras.

Sir, the consequences of the letting loose of those passions which are all chained up, may be such as would lead to a scene of desolation, such as no one can, for a moment, contemplate without horror, and such as I could never lie easy on my couch, if I had the consciousness of having, by one hour, precipitated This, then, is the reason, a reason the reverse of fear—a reason the contrary of disability, why I dread the recurrence of a war. That this reason may be felt by those who are acting on opposite principles, before the time for using our power shall arrive, I would hear much, and I would forbear long; I would almost put up with any thing that did not touch our national faith and national honour, rather than let slip the furies of war, the lash of which is in our hands, while now knot whom they may reach, and doubt where the devastation may end.—(Continued cheering.) Such is the love of

peace which the British Government acknowledges, and such the duties of peace which the circumstances of the world inculcate. (Cheers from all sides.) In obedience to this conviction, and with the hope of avoiding extremities, I will push no farther the topics of the address. Let us defend Portugal whoever may be the assailants, because it is a work of duty; and let us end where that duty ends. We go to Portugal, not to rule, not to dictate, not to prescribe laws, we go but to plant there the standard of England, that their foreign dominion shall not come.

The right Hon. Gentleman sat down, apparently much exhausted, amidst the loudest cheers from all parts of the house.

Sir ROBERT WILSON followed, and in an animated speech, fully justified the measures taken by the Government, and wished the troops every success—success, he said, could not fail to attend our efforts, as it was a cause in which God and justice were on our side.

Mr. HUME, as constant as the polar star to the spirit of opposition, questioned the policy of sending an army to Portugal, and moved an amendment, that the house resume the subject that day week.

Mr. WOOD, of Preston, seconded the amendment.

Mr. BARING began by saying, that so great was his horror of war, that he listened with the utmost attention, in the hope of finding some flaw in the case as made out by the right Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Canning; some opening into which he could insinuate an argument against the necessity of an appeal to arms, and he sincerely regretted that he could not. The measures then adopted by His Majesty's Ministers seemed indispensable.

Mr. BRUGHAM made a most eloquent speech, and depicted the horrors of war in strong colours—was fully alive to all its present and future mischiefs, but like the Hon. Gentleman who had just preceded him, he was constrained to say, that no alternative was left to the Government but the one adopted.—He paid Mr. Canning the highest compliments for the manly part he had taken in this trying affair, and pronounced his speech to be the best of all his best.

Mr. BANKS, like Mr. Hume and Mr. Wood, objected to the course pursued by Ministers, and were the only dissentients among 300 members present.

Mr. Secretary CANNING.—I do not intend to occupy the House with a reply, but there have been two or three objections taken by Hon. Gentlemen which I should be very sorry to leave unanswered. I admit I understated the case against Spain—I did so purposely—I did so decidedly. I wished to show no more of her conduct than was sufficient to establish the *casus fœderis*, but not to state so much as would make it impossible for Spain to avoid war. The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, wishes, in his great love for peace, to do that which would make war inevitable. He would not interfere now—he would wish to tell Spain,—“you have not done enough to rouse us—you have given no cause of offence—I think nothing of your hovering over my frontiers—I think nothing of your coming in arms, of your ravaging my plains, and carrying destruction into my cities—I think nothing of your collecting knots of conspirators, and of your supplying them with food, clothing and arms—nothing of your training them, supplying them with Spanish stores, and of your sending them into Portugal, I will not stir for all these things; but in order to keep the peace of Europe, which I so dearly love, I call on you to make a declaration of war, & then I'll come & fight you.” (Laughter) That is the effect of the Hon. Member's speech, that his contrivance, *in propria persona*. The most clumsy contrivance of Government has been to warn the Spanish authorities that they were known to meditate disturbances in Portugal. His Majesty's Ministers said to them—“Be ware of your proceedings, for we are sure to avenge your deeds: it is with you to determine if the present misunderstanding shall end in open hostilities.” In the meantime the question is open to any means of reconciliation; and whether Ministers or the Hon. Gentleman are right, whether we ought to have endeavoured to obtain the grand object of his chivalrous imagination, a trial of that question upon a tented field, and in a listed battle; if it was really our duty, as we ourselves apprehend, to nip the disorder in the bud; or if, according to the Hon. Gentleman, we ought to let it grow up to maturity, in order to mow it down with the more magnificent scythe of war, I leave the house to determine. (Laughter and cheers.) It has been complained that no papers have been laid before the house; so that the facts that call for our interference might be made as notorious as the noon-day sun. It should be remembered, that if this course had been taken, if an act of unmistakable hostility on the part of Spain had been demonstrated by papers laid on the table of the House, Spain would have been precluded from that *locus penitentiæ* which I was desirous to leave to her. I did not wish to cut off all means of retreat—to drive Spain into a corner from which she could have no escape. I hope I have sufficiently explained the reasons why I understated the case against Spain. With the knowledge which my official situation necessarily gives me, I make a statement to the House such as I judge will be sufficient to answer my purpose. It is for the House in general to judge whether I have succeeded. My Hon. friend, if he ask at the proper time, should that time arrive, will be convinced that it is not from want of evidence that my statement is not so full as he wished it to be. An amendment has been made upon the original proposition, and it has been justified by a reference to a declaration which I made some years ago; when I stated, that it would be exceedingly onerous for this country to engage in war—which declaration has been supposed to be inconsistent with the measure which I now propose. The variation between the two cases upon which I ground the difference of conduct, is that in the one instance I maintained that war was to be avoided, when we were not obliged to engage in it; whereas, in the present case, I say, that unless

it can be averted by reasonable demonstrations on the part of this country, war cannot be avoided. I do not, therefore, change my opinions as to the desirableness of peace, nor do I less appreciate the necessity of war; but I say that, in the former instance, though, in the opinion of some respectable persons in and out of Parliament, it might have been politic to embark in war, my argument was, that we were not bound by engagement of good faith and honour to engage in war—that our choice, in short, was free, and, being free, my choice was for peace. My argument, at the present day, is, that we have no choice—our faith is engaged—our honor is pledged—and, with all the same predilections for peace which I then professed, I maintain that no course is left to us on the present occasion, but that which is dictated both by honor and policy, to maintain the faith of the country, and to fulfil the national engagements. It has been suggested, that the foreign enlistment act might be repealed on the present occasion, and that our associates be enabled to rush to the contest, and by that means obviate the effect of the aggression upon Portugal. Believing, Sir, as I do, that such a measure would entail the heaviest calamities upon that country, I cannot consent to give it my countenance. I am ready to admit, Sir, in the first place, that the foreign enlistment bill was passed principally at the instigation of Spain, and that the bill operated more in her favour than in that of any other European Power. In the next place, I am ready to admit, that the whole conduct of Spain has been to do directly towards Portugal those acts, which Spain earnestly implored Great Britain to take away from British subjects the power of doing towards her. If we do what is suggested there would be some ground for saying to this country, you recognized and acted upon a principle in 1819, when you had no private interests to promote; you last year, acting upon principle, refused to withdraw the protection afforded to Foreign Powers by that Bill, but you now withdraw it, and violate that principle where you have a private interest to promote. I admit, there would be strong ground for saying to Spain: “Since the year, 1819, we have given you the benefit of a particularly efficient measure, and you have thought proper, since last year, to turn that very measure, conferred solely for your own protection, against the pacific interests of our ally. Are we not fairly entitled, then, to place you where you would have been had that never passed?” This would, undoubtedly, have justified the revocation of the bill from Spain—that, I most clearly admit—but I do not equally well see how it would apply to the other great objects involved in such a question as this, and which I have rather adumbrated than overstated in my opening speech. This great desire of this country ought undoubtedly to be to effect her purpose by the most lenient means. If circumstances should lead to hostilities, and that war must rage in Spain, the course now taken by Great Britain would rather take from war that most tremendous of all characters which could attach to such an event, were it once driven to assume the name of a war of opinion. (Hear, hear.)

If we are to have war, let us—if we can take from it the character, which has been so ably and eloquently described by an Hon. & learned Gentleman (Mr. Brugham;) that tremendous character, which must attach to war, when war is let loose, in the shape of war or opinion; (cheers) I, Sir, for one, should be extremely sorry to be driven, whatever acts Spain might be guilty of, to have recourse to that most lamentable and disastrous mode of warfare. Another point has been touched upon by an Hon. Member, who, in a speech with which, in no other respect, I find fault, has, in the most handsome and able manner, stated his reasons for approving of the line of conduct adopted, in this instance, by His Majesty's Government. That Hon. Member has said, “Instead of repealing the Foreign Enlistment Bill, calling upon France to withdraw her armies from Spain.” There are, Sir, so many considerations connected with that subject, that they would carry me beyond what it is necessary to state upon the present occasion. It is enough now to state, that I do not know how the French army can be employed to promote the views of Spain. I believe the effect of the presence of the French army in Spain, is the protection rather than otherwise of that very party, to put down which, the aid of that army was called in; and that my firm belief is, that the first and immediate consequences of the withdrawal of that army, at a moment of excitement, would be the letting loose of that party rage, of which the party least in numbers would be the victim. But when it is stated, that the presence of the French army in Spain, has entirely altered the relative situations of France and Great Britain, and that France is thereby raised, and Great Britain, lowered, in the eyes of Europe, must beg leave, most humbly, to give my dissent to that proposition. The House knows; the country knows; that when the French army was on the point of entering Spain, that I, in common with the other members of his Majesty's Government, did all in my power to prevent it; that we did resist, and that we were most anxious to resist it by every means short of war. We did not think the entry of that army into Spain a sufficient ground for war on the part of this country; and that, Sir, for various reasons—and, among others, for this, that whatever effect a war, commenced upon the mere ground of the entry of a French army into Spain may have, the effect it would not have, would be this: to get that army out of Spain. I again repeat, that a war, entered into for the express purpose of getting the French army out of Spain, would defeat the object wished to be obtained.

Whoever heard, in the whole history of wars between European powers, or of a war between two great nations, having been sent by the abating of the exact, the identical, object, for which the war was begun? I believe, that in the whole history of Europe such an instance cannot be found. I also

think, Sir, that the effects of the entry of the French army into Spain had been exaggerated, and that those exaggerations are to be attributed to these circumstances, that the connexion between France and Spain is mixed up with recollections of the most glorious—of English history. Now, however, the withdrawal of that army might be in other respects, and at other times desirable, I cannot allow that it at all affects the present question. On the contrary, I must sincerely believe that the exertions of France are directed to the preservation of existing treaties; and it is my conviction that if the army was withdrawn, the situation of affairs would not be remedied; while, in a moment of such excitement, party rage would re-assume its desperate violence, and that class, avowedly the least in numbers, would, beyond question, become its victims. (Hear, hear, hear.) The most exaggerated importance has always, in my opinion, been attached in this country to the connexion between France and Spain. I ask the House to look back to the time of Anne, when the question of the association of France and Spain was agitated. I ask the House to look back to the votes of Parliament had voted that no peace could be made between the two countries, whilst Spain remained in the power of France, or rather, whilst Bourbon sat upon the throne. Look to the exaggerated apprehensions of those days, and see how they have been realized: look back to the state of Spain in those days—look at her when she was a most formidable power—when she was a power of such strength, as to threaten to blow up the whole world. Look at her in those days, and you will see that England was then fixed in a nook of that Spain—that our possession of the rock of Gibraltar was contemporary with those exaggerated apprehensions.

It is not to be believed, Sir, that the danger which could accrue from the possession of Spain by France, to be so great as is represented. Spain now, is not what Spain was then. Where can we now find that Spain, in the map of the world, which was to have swallowed up the power of maritime England? Do we not still remain in a nook of that same Spain—Gibraltar; where we have settled at a period contemporaneous with those fears, holding a firm and unshaken occupation up to this hour? And where, now, is that nation, which “was to have shaken us from our sphere?” That Spain of the old map was, be it remembered, the Spain, within the limits of whose empire the sun never set—it was Spain with the Indies—where will you find her now? (Cheers.) When the French army entered Spain, we might, if we chose, have resisted that measure by a war; but, Sir, if we have resisted it by a war, that war would not be war entered into for the same object for which the wars of other days were undertaken; that war, would not have been a war for the restoration of the balance of power. Other means should be resorted to for that purpose if necessary. The balance of power in Europe varied as civilization advanced, and new nations sprung up in Europe. One hundred years ago, France, Spain, the Netherlands, and perhaps Austria, constituted the balance of power. Within the next 30 years Russia started up. Within the following 30 years, Prussia became a power of importance, and thus the balance of power, and the means of preserving it, were enlarged. The means of preserving the balance were enlarged, I may say, in proportion to the number of states—in proportion to the number of weights which could be put into the one scale or the other. To take a leaf, Sir, from the book of the policy of Europe in the times of William and of Anne, for the purpose of regulating the balance of power in Europe at the present day, is to be utterly regardless of the march of events, and to regulate our policy by a confusion of facts. I admit, Sir, that the entry of a French army into Spain was a disparagement to Great Britain—was a blow to the feeling of this country. I do not stand up here to deny that fact. One of the nodes of redress was, by a direct attack upon the soil of Spain. The other was to make the possession of that country harmless rival hands; to make it worse than harmless, to make it injurious to the possessor. The latter mode I have adopted. Do you think that, for the disparagement to England, we have had not been compensated? Do you think that, for the blockade of Cadiz, England has not been fully compensated? I look, Sir, at Spain by another name than Spain. I looked upon that Power as Spain and the Indies. I looked at the Indies, and I have called a new world into existence, and thus redressed the balance of power. [Loud and continued cheering.] I redeem the movement of France, while I left her own, set upon her, unmitigated and unredressed, so that I believe she would be thankful to have relief from the responsibility of her assumed undertaking, and to get rid of a burden which has become too bitter to be borne without complaint. Thus, Sir, I answer the question of the occupation of Spain by the army of France. The occupation is an unpaid, an unredemmed burthen in France. I say that France would be glad to get rid of the possession of Spain. I say, Sir, that France would be very glad if England were to assist her to get rid of that possession. I say, that the only way to rouse France to the possession of Spain is, to make that possession a point of honour. I believe, Sir, there is no other point upon which it is necessary to trouble the House with any explanation. I believe no other point has been adverted to by those Hon. Members who have so unequivocally and honourably supported the motion, and I should be most grateful for their support if I were to detain the House with a single observation more than is absolutely necessary. [Hear, hear.] The object of this measure is not war [Loud cheers.] I repeat, Sir, that the object of this measure is not war. The object of this measure is to take the last chance of peace. [Continued cheers.] If England does not promptly go to the aid of Portugal, Portugal will be trampled upon, and England will be disgraced, and then war will come, and