

ship with which the *Victory* was grappled. The remains of England's greatest naval hero were buried in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. His faded uniform, rent by the fatal bullet, is preserved in Greenwich Hospital. The victory of Trafalgar made England completely mistress of the seas, and dissipated the last thought of a French invasion.

48. On the death of Pitt a new Cabinet was formed, which, from the fact that it embraced representatives of all sections of both political parties, received the name of *the Ministry of all the Talents*. Lord Grenville was the nominal leader, but Fox was its real head. The latter had all along opposed the war, but was now compelled by circumstances to support it.

Ministry of
all the
Talents.

49. On the Continent, Napoleon continued to pursue his victorious career. At Jena he annihilated the power of Prussia. From Berlin, the capital of the conquered country, he issued on the 21st of November 1806 a proclamation known as the *Berlin Decrees*, with the design of ruining British commerce. In pursuance of the right of belligerent Powers to blockade their enemy's ports even against neutral vessels, Great Britain had previously declared the coast of Europe from Brest to the Elbe to be *under blockade*. The Berlin Decrees, which Napoleon issued in retaliation, placed the entire British Islands in a state of blockade, and forbade the carriage of British goods to all nations over which he had control. England replied by the famous *Orders in Council*, declaring France and the countries of her allies to be under blockade, and that all vessels bound to any of their ports would be seized as lawful prizes of war, unless they had sailed from an English port. These recriminatory measures virtually destroyed the foreign trade of neutral States.

Berlin
Decrees.

50. Though baffled by the superior power of England on the sea, Napoleon continued to sweep all before him on land, conquering whole kingdoms, and parcelling them out among his relatives and friends according to his pleasure. In July 1807 the *Treaty of Tilsit* secured for the conqueror the co-operation of Russia and Prussia in his efforts to destroy English commerce. Denmark, too, with her somewhat powerful fleet, was enlisted on the same side.

Treaty of
Tilsit.

51. Meantime the Grenville Administration had been displaced by a new Cabinet, the real leader of which was George Canning, though the Duke of Portland was named as Premier. Becoming aware of the negotiations at Tilsit, Canning determined to strike at the enemy before he had time to mature his plans. The Danish fleet presenting the fairest object of attack, a powerful expedition was secretly despatched to Copenhagen. The Danish authorities refused to deliver up their fleet on the demand of Gambier, the English admiral in command. Copen-

Bombard-
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