not to be *Enforced*? The right hon.[illegible]—(I beg Sir,)—In one of that great man's speeches, he was flatter, that if by any unlucky accident a man happened to break his leg, and the bone after setting fat, seemed to be deformed, in order to correct the deformity, he should do—what? why, break the leg again, (a laugh) and then by referring to a person in Anat. experience and skill, and have it set properly, and have it relieved to its proper shape. He made no invidious application, he drew out the simple inference to the House, and they would apply it if they thought proper.

He hoped the House would allow that he had not taken an argument out of any gentleman's mouth, and having proceeded more to far, he should sit down.

Mr. H[illegible]—I rise to discharge one of the most important public duties in the most essential civil society which, independent of every personal feeling, is not without pain, from the manly way in which the hon. gentleman conducted by calling for decision. If I felt myself capable of deciding either way, I should be the most culpable I could be to adopt, in, on the very first of all that is before us. I conceived that we ought to proceed but simply to remove the present minister, notwithstanding the first feeling of personal feeling it would require, I should, even painful as that feeling would be, hesitate for such an address. If I felt, I am sure many do, that the explanations that have given were far short of satisfactory as to amount to a justification for giving a decided negative to the motion proposed, and then a vote of approbation, though not expressly given, would be virtually implied, for it would argue an forbearance of substantial blame in cases of so much difficulty, is unusual in public. It was more than I should perform any ability a much more important duty, yet I was unprepared to confess that I must say, that I am not prepared to agree to the motion, for many of the charges in which I do not agree. I think them unfounded, and of some of them exaggerated, I think there is a good disposition to the Administration of the Crown, and why parliament should in this case come to resolutions which cannot be decided by, and there is a necessity for Parliament to confine and obtain the removal of a man whom his majesty thinks proper to honor with his confidence; it may be right, in future history, to do that, but right should be exercised with discretion. Sir, I put it to the feelings of the House, I put it to the heart of every man who hears me, whether, however he may be dissatisfied at some minute part of the conduct of his Majesty's advisers; I say Sir, I put it to every man who hears me, whether he thinks it not likely made to accelerate the efforts which we shall be called upon to make, to afford us the full chance of providing for an enlarged system of finance, and to retain to us a full and effective plan of defence, will be by adopting a proceeding which will make them that exercise government which it appears the crown honors with its confidence and approbation, which the gentleman confines, that to displace an exercise government, which is approved as the present, is not the word of a day or an hour; there must be an interval, in which the business of the exercise government would be in a manner fatal, generally speaking would prevent, for ever destroyed all. Sir, I ask then whether gentlemen conceive the necessity to be so permanent, that they are of opinion that the case has been so clearly made out to them, as to believe that this is the best way for following up the plan we gave an amply, and which we have, and have made the efforts which he feels it necessary to make against an enemy would prevent, cannot be forced on into the present case? Sir, I put to gentlemen, which, with a sense of my duty, I have this which I call, and I trust always will call, with the crown to decide; I put it to gentlemen conscientiously, whether they are of opinion, which the crown, which simply proper to decide, whether, that the way in which an opening would be made for their country, which they would afford them the best chance of efficiency with efficient and efficient, and any they would see to their country and to themselves? Sir, their are conditions which could never be made, they are conditions among which will weigh deeply with the people; they are conditions which will outweigh all feelings and considerations of a personal nature. The question of my honorable friends below me matter relative the ties is important; the public good is great. But Sir, I cannot forbear that which I feel to be my bounden duty to any personal feelings. Sir, they who discuss the conduct of his majesty's ministers to be altogether purely will vote decidedly against the present motion; they who think that their conduct deserves the censure which it has been contended they so deserve, will vote with the honorable gentleman whose resolutions have limited from the crown. For myself, whether I adopt, myself to any number of minutes, or even to one who thinks with me, I know not; but it there be those who cannot, with me, dissent from their minds, and dissatisfaction at some particulars in the papers before the house such persons, I say, will judge what part it concerns them to take. They cannot wave responsible negative to the present resolution, because that would be tantamount to approbation of their conduct. Much less will gentlemen vote for the severe charges brought against his majesty's ministers; it they do not think that their charges have been influenced and proved to their full and complete extent. With respect to those who entertain the same opinions as myself, they will vote with the minority of the affirmative without such difficulties. My vote will be given, I trust, in support of the present question, all discussion, and therefore it is that I avoid entering into any detailed view of the evidence, or any of the other reflections that have been made, I wish it may be such that can be obtained by dividing them, but cannot be compatible to the method that my mind prefers, that for an hour, a moment may be left in making good that which we have made, which has left a the fect of his majesty's and I confess, with a view to an opinion a proof of our spirit and vigour, I should for you Sir, with much more satisfaction, tendering my vote to the House, I should prefer to the great struggle in which we are engaged, to have left the first of my wishes more pleasure, entreating his Majesty's advisers to some great measure of finance, and to some plan of defence, I feel, I am plaited, and capable of enabling us to carry on the war with vigour. Sir, I have decided, than I should view a measure, which, instead of accomplishing this object, would be a proof of the difficulty a vote for the difficulty of the present ministers, which I have, Sir, in conscience, and deliberation, I should conclude by moving you that the other orders of the day be now read.

Mr. Canning—Sir, I shall not forget, in form as Mr. Pitt had done. After a long speech, I shall, Sir, I hope, be very brief.

Lord HAWKESBURY, who rose with considerable marks of great agitation. Never, Sir, in the whole course of my life, I felt so much the force of my feelings as I do upon the present occasion. Never, Sir, have my feelings been so much upon honorable friend, who has just let down, I should, I say, than I do at this moment. Nothing, Sir, is my duty, (hear, hear.) If I could accept of the resolution which has just been read (loud cries of hear, hear, hear.) Sir I feel no doubt to confine what has been truly and faithfully stated, that has been, I depied. His majesty's government have brought to their aid, Sir, I feel, that I have all the information they deemed necessary. Many gentlemen called for information, and I am sure, Sir, no ministerial deputation was evinced on the part of his majesty's government, which a very gentleman perfectly acquainted with the subjects. Under their circumstances, Sir, I feel, I should be forward several relutations criminating my conduct, and my conduct, I should, I therefore defy any person to dare to see an instance, where, when such a case, Sir, has been brought forward, and the house has not met it with a decided negative, I should not be greater. And Sir, where the evidence has been positive, and more fully, here degree, affirmed, I would ask vote either for previous question, or the adjournment, I should, I should, Sir, I feel, I degree, affirmed to the principle of enforce that has been moved against his majesty's ministers. I will do the right honorable gentleman the justice to say, Sir, that he has not acted unfairly. He seems to think there is ground for inquiry, I have, Sir, no hesitate to say, let me know what it is, and if I cannot repel it, it will then be for me to try for my conduct. Sir, I feel, Sir, I ought, I might indeed, allude to a transaction of a very different and good format to connect with my right honorable friend: I mean upon the Russian armament, when distinct from his majesty's ministers, I felt, Sir, his majesty's government, which were not by the house by a dubious majority. The right hon. gentleman says, he is not anxious, but upon a case of urgency, I have, Sir, never seen the unanimed perceptive of the crown, to appoint his majesty's ministers. Sir, I hold it as high as any man, but though I do hold that the parliament has no right of interference in the appointment of the ministry; for, in Mr. Lilian's adjutation of the Duke of Bedford, Sir, I feel, I felt, that the French troops which had let off profitably to evacuate Holland but afterwards behind Sir John Moore, the fate of Berda and other former towns. With regard to Malta, it had been found by ministers in the declaration, that the 10th article of the treaty had been found incapable of being carried into execution. But so long ago as on the 27th of Jan. 1802, the king of Spain had confiscated the revenues of the order of Malta in that country, and had assumed the priories of the order to the crown; yet his majesty ministers knew this fact, and also that the circumstances of the two countries had undergone such an alteration since the treaty, as to require an alteration in the treaty itself, they had afterwards applied to almost every court in Europe to guarantee the independence of Malta, which independence could not in fact be guaranteed when the revenues of the order had been confiscated.

The next charge brought against France in the declaration, was an interference in the affairs of Switzerland; but every circumstance which indicated that interference had occurred subsequent to the 23d November last. At that moment Mr. Moore was negotiating a treaty, which, if it had been carried to the extent intended, would have terminated in hostilities. The next charge against France was, that of demanding a breach of faith on the part of Holland towards the French emigrants in this country. The alliance was prior to the 23d November before it was after known of ministers before that period, that it was not the intention of the French government to demand the Stadtholder back. Long to the Republicans of the crown, of Holland. On the 23d February last the minister had declared that we were in a state of profound peace, and that no hostile collision existed between the two countries, but now that the infidelity of his majesty's declaration offered to this country before that time? With regard to Switzerland, a report had arrived on the 6th of February, and Whitworth had been instructed to remonstrate at that point; and, on the 21st of Feb. his lordship had the conference with Bonaparte, in which he fairly laid his whole views on Egypt, &c. However, on the 23d of Feb. the French troops had been down and informed the hooley, that the country must prepare for war. Sir, I ask you, his lordship, he invited the country was prepared, and that every bodom was high with indignation against the perfidious enemy. Ministers had received a letter of complaint from Bonaparte, which in no influence had they replied any in the house. The next question which the house was called upon to consider was, whether ministers had done this mind to inform the country of the calamities of the present moment? Whether they had done that which ought to have given the country notice? Whether, when intelligence, which, if it had remained, would have prevented interference had been well times, and the measures they had taken were fair, to render their conduct unexceptionable? And here he must observe that notwithstanding the confidence of his majesty, his lordship had he could find no remedy, he had been made, and had even at the time of the inter first by the Army on that subject. In the next estimate, he should be convinced that ministers no remonstrance appeared from ministers than that subject. Sir, I ask, if they ever taken the means of removing these men? With the exception of the negotiation for Guadaloupe, which occurred of late months, altho' ministers had the power, and had been in the habit with such influentials as in time of war would have subjected them to be confiscated and deals with them. Sir, I ask, if these men might not be inferred to go to the place of their birth, and, if they were inferred to remain in London, and other parts of the country? The next ground of war was the occupation of Holland by the French troops. But Sir, I ask, if the Dutch letter on that subject, ministers had ordered the Cape to be given up, not did in fact appoint that they had made any remonstrance on this conduct of France, which was far contrary to the letter of the treaty?

Then with respect to Switzerland, ministers considered the circumstances of the country, as to be a fair ground of their interference; but did they do it in such a manner as to confirm that interference reputable; or did they remonstrate so as to render their remonstrance effectual? As for instance, on the 1st of July last, the Swiss had complained with respect to the confiscation, which had been imposed on them; on the 12th of September they were actually in arms; the Swiss appeal had been made to English ministers, and to other foreign ministers, and yet, Sir, on the 12th of September following, our minister gave in their remonstrance to M. Otto, to which no answer appeared to have been given—(But had his lordship, report says that an answer was given, and one offensive to this country, telling it that the treaty of Amiens had ceased and dissolved for every thing, and that it had nothing to do with the affairs of the continent; an answer like to offend, Sir, I, in my opinion, it would have afforded sufficient justification for sending out of the country the offer out of this country.) Whilst this remonstrance was given to M. Otto, Mr. Moore was sent to Switzerland, and afterwards ordered to return home, to that from July to November 13th, nothing trifled in the business, until a time when no troops could sit in Switzerland, and no official influence could be afforded to the Swiss. The Irish trade of war was that which respected Malta. The difficulties on this subject had continued to increase. At last lord Whitworth was commissioned to tell the French government that nothing but Malta in perpetuity would satisfy us. M. Talleyrand, on the other hand, declare that the maintenance of Malta would be confirmed to the commencement of hostilities. In spite of this, ministers had continued offering obstinate after ultimatum, and at last they took their resolution to the retention of Malta for ten years, and the sovereignty of Lampedusa, (a place without population, where the expences of removing a bay, and forming a harbour, &c.) were to be incurred. Sir, this could not, Lampedusa be confirmed for a moment as any thing like a complete compensation for the immediate retention of the power of France in Italy, and elsewhere? The Mr. Moore was appointed to the attack made by the government of France upon the freedom of the British press. An information issued on the part of France? But though letters from Paris, Sir, from Paris, they, he would ask, one information first to lord Whitworth, authorising him to demand, he must, upon Paris, the right of the British press, and the emigrants in this country. Our ministers had been accused, which, Sir, the Bonaparte was but as the French nobles, bearing the badge of their profession, and the other publications on the advice of ministers?

We are long for peace, Sir, we are, but we cannot help it?" And was attachment of the unbelieved following opinion, that ministers had given sufficient intimation to be thus rewarded, and that the conduct of ministers was of the following Bonaparte? The next demand made by France, was, that we should remove the emigrants from Sir. And what was the answer returned to this? Why, Sir, ministers had contemplation to do so, and that measures were taken for the removal of the emigrants of the country—I really, Sir, but Lord Hobart was ashamed of such timid and pusillanimous conduct, and of the great previous which he had taken of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and Temple said, that he inferred—Full, that Ministers had been from the first, and that the conduct of the Court of Vienna, the time Spain calling in the aid of the Russian, and the other fascinative periods of the Revolution. Secondly, that which under the circumstances, Sir, ministers had acted by holding out any phantom that will delude the people of the hope of enjoying any permanent peace; and thirdly (and which his Lordship had be confidence to the House) that the conduct (of conduct) that Ministers, during the variations of the negotiation, Sir, that they either not made remonstrances, or had not taken measures to render them effective, or that they had conducted in a manner worthy of the dignity of a great and powerful nation. His Lordship concluded by trying that such gentlemen, Sir, should, in the conduct of Ministers had been little, for the two last years, as to strengthen their confidence in the Administration country, would vote accordingly; but, to his part, he could decide for himself and others, that they were prepared to decide every thing in this serious contest; but that ministers had been unable and to sacrifice at the Shrine of Ministers in whom they could have no confidence.

Mr. T. Grenville rose involuntarily, having long wasted to the hope of hearing something from their noble friend in the question.—He had expected that the honorable gentleman, Sir, of an answer to the charges that had been urged so powerfully by the hon. gentleman, Sir, which had been so unjust and so ably supported by others. As the great support of what had been urged in the course of the debate was all on one side, reluctant as he was to rise, he should be unworthy of the trust, if he did not relieve it from that unwarned repetition of what which had been urged against the difficulties. So many arguments had been urged which required some answer, that he was not unwilling to rise, lest what view should not concerned confidence in the Administration, Sir, he delay longer, he rose to submit a few remarks, though they should be only a repetition of what had been urged, and only been to ship urged. An argument of the nature urged by some honorable gentlemen upon the impropriety of bringing forward such resolutions at a period like the present, of public calamity, which the only also the investigation could force, would be to give information to the enemy. What information, he would ask, could the resolutions now moved give to the enemy? That information which he, for one, would with them to politics, Sir, we were determined to support, and fall day to our country, before entering into any thing dishonorable, and, Sir, I convinced that we were entirely unconcerned to men who would be that our country, and that we would be ready to sacrifice everything in this serious contest; but that we had a right to be satisfied that in the sacrifice at the Shrine of Ministers in whom they could have no confidence.

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