



Therefore, that the House would not, from a desire to expel a Member whose character might be had, establish a precedent which 20 or 30 years hence, when Mr. Walsh and his history would be utterly forgotten, might be of mischievous tendency to posterity.

Mr. BATHURST thought the legal knowledge displayed by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman very much misplaced. With respect to the conduct of Mr. Walsh, he could distinctly state it as his opinion, that it was marked with a degree of moral turpitude, which ought not to be passed over without the signal displeasure of that House.

Mr. HUME differed altogether from an Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Banks), in supposing the private letter of Mr. Walsh an aggravation of his offence; he rather thought it to be a proof that after all that unfortunate person had not a bad heart. He should vote against the motion.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, the Honourable Gentleman with whom the present question had originated had talked of that House as a high Court, and yet he gave rather a singular description of this Court, which had no rules, no regulations of its own, no principles, nothing but the then will and pleasure of the fluctuating body, of which that House might be at any time composed. Such was, in his mind, a most extraordinary Court of Justice! But as to the right of that Assembly to expel one of its own Members, he thought there could be little doubt of the right of every body to try to purify itself—he understood that, in 1809, the Members of the Stock Exchange had expelled Mr. Walsh for what they termed to be gross and nefarious conduct; now, certainly, if the feelings of the Gentlemen upon Change were so sore at the idea of associating with Mr. Walsh, he did not see why that House, even constituted as it then was (a laugh), should not be allowed the privilege of removing from themselves, in a similar way, an annoyance of the same kind. There was no doubt, he believed, that Mr. Walsh had purchased the seat he then held in that House. It appeared, in the investigation of his books and accounts before the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, that there was an item of £5000 charged on the assets of Mr. Walsh, on account of his seat in that House, and such odd and whimsical confusion did it produce amongst the Commissioners, that after ineffectual efforts to meet the difficulty, they were obliged to resort to a deed of violence, and to expel Mr. Walsh's debts were paid, the bankruptcy proceeded, and the matter heard no more of. With respect to the proceedings against Mr. Walsh, they appeared to him to be of a nature the most inconsistent, incongruous, and absurd. There had been a trial, an offence and no offence, a pardon and no pardon. Mr. Walsh had been indicted for felony, tried and convicted, but the verdict was a false one. How came this? It was found subject to the opinion of the Judges hereafter—a mode of finding, of which, by the by, the fewer instances that occurred, the better; but what sort of law must that be? In what state must those laws be, of which the great law expounders themselves are ignorant? If the Judges themselves do not know the law, is it not that law a mere snare for men, instead of being what it ought to be, a safeguard? As to the intention of Mr. Walsh, his letter left no room for doubt, though he (Sir F.) knew not how that letter got into public circulation, or by what management at the Post Office it was, in the first instance, secured; however, he thought there had been full enough made out to convict Mr. Walsh of an abominable fraud, and, as guilty of such fraud, he should certainly vote for his expulsion from that House. Precedents, however, would often justify any proceedings, founded, as they frequently were, on the proceedings of times of violent party hostility and animosity; and here he would not refrain from calling to the recollection of the House some precedents of a recent date, instead of those more ancient ones which some chose to cite. How was the case some time back with Mr. Steele? That gentleman's offence was the taking at two several times the sum altogether of £12,000 of the public money, of which no notice was taken, till something occurred on a change of the Ministry, when it was taken notice of by the Finance Committee. This, however, was quiet by the dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Steele, it was true, paid back the money; but that was not done for some time afterward; and it might be supposed possible, he never had intended to pay it back at all. It was the duty of the House to have looked at the matter immediately; but no question was brought before the House. The Hon. Baronet then observed, that he understood that the same Mr. Steele was still in the receipt of £1600 a year.—Then came the case of Mr. Hunt, who, to be sure, was expelled; but sufficient time was allowed him to get out of the way, and go to Portugal; where, he (Sir Francis Burdett) should have thought, we having every thing at our own command there, it was no difficult thing to get at him. From Portugal, as he understood, he went to the Brazils, where, also, we had power enough, perhaps, for that purpose. Yet this Mr. Hunt had two pensions remaining to him, as he understood, granted to him in 1802 and 1804, and amounting to more than a thousand a year! After these came a very gross case—that of a Mr. Mills, who had been arrested for a very large sum, and was prisoner in the King's Bench at the very time when he contracted to be returned a Member of the House of Commons. His creditors petitioned the House, and stated all the circumstances of his case; but the House thought it fitting to refuse their prayer; and they granted their high privileges to that Member, and gave him the opportunity of cheating his creditors of £20,000, and of arranging matters relative to his seat in the House, and then setting off. [Hear.]—There was another case of a very extraordinary and of the grossest nature of all that he had mentioned. From

the greatness of the individual, the long duration of his power, and the number of persons who had long been receiving benefits at his hands, it might excite some alarm when he mentioned that it was the act of Mr. Pitt, who advanced no less than £100,000 of the public money to two of his voters.—[Hear.]—The time was, when a Member of that House would have been called to order for the bare mention of such a thing; for it could not have been endured that such a transaction should have occurred; but now times were strangely altered, and they were told that such practices were perfectly justifiable, and that they were in the spirit of the Constitution. The present case, compared to that, was as a mole-hill to a mountain, in the view that Parliament should take of it. This was simply the case of a man rendered unfit for society, by becoming a private cheat; whereas the other was the case of a monstrous misapplication of the public money to Mr. Boyd and Mr. Beaufield, for the purpose of Parliamentary influence. [Hear.] To justify this, was set up the shameful pretence of supporting public credit.—[Hear, hear, from the opposite side.]—He understood what was meant by the cry of Gentlemen opposing. He would say, however, that if that act did support the credit of that Government, the Parliament did not, in passing it over, support its credit with the public. [Hear.] He thought it extraordinary to hear from an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Hume), that if Parliament voted to expel Mr. Walsh, on the circumstances before them, they might go on to inquire into the moral conduct of three-fourths of the country. If that was true, they were living in a very extraordinary state of society indeed. If that was really the state of society in general, he should think that it became tenfold more necessary for Parliament to keep the contamination from itself, though it would be a work of some hazard to undertake the punishment of these offenders, if they amounted to three-fourths of the country. It put him in mind of the dialogue in the play, between Lady Mardoff and her son. The child inquires "Must they all be hanged that swear and lie?" "Every one," says the mother. "Who must hang them?" asks the child. "Why, the honest men," says the lady. "Then the liars and swearers are fools," rejoins the boy. "For these are liars and swearers ought to beat the honest men, and hang them up!"—[A laugh.] If the House had any power of expulsion, they had a right to exercise it in getting rid of one, who, in public esteem, was evidently and totally unworthy to remain in their society. This was his opinion, which he could not be supposed to entertain very high notions on the subject of their power and privileges.

Mr. HERBERT could not see how the House could punish a man merely for moral guilt, unless they were on a broader scale, and visited the higher crimes; otherwise they might act severely to the poor and mildly towards the rich.

Mr. ABERCROMBY opposed the motion. He thought that the House should attend as much to the danger of setting a bad precedent, as to their feelings of indignation at the immorality of the action of which Mr. Walsh was guilty.

Mr. WILLIAMS WYNN said, that the House had sufficient evidence of the moral guilt of Mr. Walsh, by his letter, which he himself professed to write, not to justify, but to palliate his conduct. But what palliation did it contain? Not that he was sorry for having committed the offence, but that he could not get Mr. Oldham's money, instead of Sir Thomas Pomeroy's.—[A laugh.]—His excuse was a perfect case of sentimental morality, set up against the dictates of true religion, which he conceived to be the prevailing fault of the present age.

Mr. CHARLES ADAM said, that if ever there was a case in which the House should make a precedent, it was then before them—the case of a Member of the House, who, with his family, had been long patronised by a respectable Gentleman, whose friendship he requited by robbing him of his property.—[Hear, hear.]

Mr. LAMBE trusted that the House was not to occupy itself in making precedents for posterity, but to decide upon the individual case before it.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, nothing should be more practised or inculcated into the minds of the rising generation, than a strict observance of a trust. Upon the case before them, he believed there was but one opinion; but if the House meant to proceed vindictively against Mr. Walsh, it could not do so more effectually than by rejecting the present Motion, and compelling the Hon. Gentleman to attend daily in his place.—[A laugh.] That would be found a sufficient punishment for him, and therefore he would oppose the motion. Supposing all the circumstances to be as they were, and that through the newspapers the public were acquainted with them, but that Sir Thomas Pomeroy declined to prosecute, was there a man in the House who would bring forward any charge upon it? Would the Hon. Gentleman himself, with all his Parliamentary experience, venture to make the motion which he had to-night? He believed not. Mr. Walsh had been already expelled the Stock Exchange for nefarious practices; but many who might join in this vote might be as guilty as himself. Had his name been even raised from the list of Privy Counsellors, that would not be a sufficient reason for the House to expel him. He concluded by stating, that he should not give his concurrence to so arbitrary a measure, as the expulsion of a Member without evidence of his guilt.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said the offence and crime of Mr. Walsh went beyond that of a trustee who through poverty was compelled to appropriate to his own use the property of others. In this case the offence was the result of a settled and deliberate plan; it was an instance of a man looking round him for an opportunity to plunder, who, falling in one attempt, had recourse to his benefactor, and had

robbed him of a large sum, because he thought that he (Sir Thomas Pomeroy) could do without it; a more cold and deliberate case of villainy never before existed. He was convinced that the House, in the vote which it would give to-night, would not be actuated by any fear of popular clamour or hostility; it should never be deterred from doing its duty. He gave his decided vote for the Motion.

Mr. ELLIOT said he would vote against the motion, on the ground that it was not sustained by the verdict of the Jury.

Mr. HAWKINS BROWNE, conceiving that the House was governed by the laws of immutable justice, would concur with the Motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the only question was, whether the person, after the commission of such offences, was fit to be a Member of that House? There were many cases of breach of trust, which it would be unwise for them to take into consideration; in this case, however, he saw no danger in establishing the precedent, that such a breach of trust as this, which put out of the common faith, was sufficient ground for removing the guilty person from the House. With respect to the observation made by the Hon. Baronet, regarding Mr. Hunt's pension, he begged leave to state, that it did appear on the estimates, but there was a note to that item, which declared that the sum was not applied to the individual, but to the public service. The reason of the sum not being totally withdrawn was, that, at the time of making out the estimates, there was some difficulty in procuring an Order in Council for its appropriation; that Order, however, was since procured, and accordingly the pension was discontinued. [Hear, hear.] He concluded with expressing his intention of voting for the motion.

Mr. BANKS, in reply, observed, that the moral guilt of Mr. Walsh, and not his legal crime, was the ground which he had urged for his motion. The House then divided.—For the Motion 101—Against it 175—Majority 85.

RETURNS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

Mr. WHITBREAD, seeing the Right Hon. Secretary of State in his place, repeated the question which he put yesterday evening to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the petition which had been alluded to by a Noble Lord (Lord G. L. Gower) in a former debate.

Mr. RYDER stated, that having received a letter from the Noble Lord, informing him that he had a Petition to present from certain Manufacturers to the Prince Regent; he answered, that the usual and regular mode of presenting a Petition was at the Lords; but that he could not inform him when the next Letter would take place. If, however, the Noble Lord was anxious that the Petition should be immediately presented, he requested that he would transmit it to him, and said that he would place it in the Prince Regent's hands as soon as possible.

Mr. WHITBREAD wished to know, whether the Noble Lord had communicated to the Right Hon. Gentleman that it was the wish of the persons who signed the Petition, that it should be presented by him (Lord Gower)?

Mr. RYDER said, that he had received no such communication.—Adjourned till Eleven o'clock.

### LONDON.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

Mr. Haas read this morning, at the Stock Exchange, the following proposal from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for raising £3,789,625 by Navy 5 per Cent. Annuities, in addition to the sum of £5,431,700 subscribed in Exchequer Bills, to be funded in the month of February last, making together £12,221,325, which is the whole sum proposed to be funded in 5 per Cent. Stock during the present year.—

Every Subscriber of the Exchequer Bills, funded as above mentioned, is to be entitled to contribute a further sum, at the rate of £125 for every £100 contributed, £108 in 5 per Cent. Stock, to be added to the Stock created by the above Subscription, and to bear interest from the 5th Jan. 1812.

Payments on each £100 subscribed to be made as follows:—

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 1812, March 18, payment of | £10 |
| April 21, ditto            | 10  |
| May 15, ditto              | 10  |
| June 26, ditto             | 10  |
| July 24, ditto             | 10  |
| Aug. 21, ditto             | 10  |
| Sept. 25, ditto            | 10  |
| Oct. 16, ditto             | 10  |
| Nov. 27, ditto             | 10  |
| Dec. 31, ditto             | 10  |

£110

A discount to be allowed of 4 per cent. on the whole money advanced beyond the instalments in the usual manner.

Exchequer Bills dated between the 1st March, 1811, and 1st February, 1812, both inclusive, with the interest due thereon, will be received in payment of the contribution.

A book will be opened at the Bank for receiving the subscriptions of those who may choose to avail themselves of the option; and it will remain open for that purpose from Monday, the 9th March, to Monday, 16th of the present month, both inclusive.

If the parties to whom the offer is hereby given do not subscribe the whole sum of £3,789,625, it is to be understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be at liberty to come to the public at large, or to raise such sum as may be wanting to complete the said sum of £3,789,625 in any other manner.

The discount on payment in full is £2 17s.—5 per cents. were done at 9 1/4.—New Subscriptions at 1 1/2 per cent. premium.

In consequence of the Minister's Message by Haas, the 5 per cents. to which the Message referred, fell 2 per cents. The daily purchases of the late Commissioners have kept the market for a time in a steady and unfluctuating state, nothing but the Minister's unexpected commission could shock so violently. About six or seven more of Mr. Percival's Administration, sides the Walcheren War Minister, will produce strange and awful nothings. At the close of the Stock Market, the prices were as follow:—

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Five per Cent.    | 102 1/2 |
| Reduced Annuities | 102 1/2 |
| Consols           | 102 1/2 |
| Ditto for Spring  | 102 1/2 |

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

An Anhalt Mail arrived this morning.

ASSEMBLY, FEB. 27.—The German Papers still stopped, but we have intelligence from that source, that it is generally believed there that it will immediately be declared by Francis's death.

Accounts from the Continent.

150,000 men, organized some time since, has been ordered out for organization.

There is a report that Bonaparte is on the point of setting out for the North, and that Ney is already arrived at Warsaw. This report is said to have been brought by a Cartel which arrived at Portsmouth from Moulins, with an American Message on board.

A packet is arrived at Falmouth with dispatches from Mr. Foster. It has brought New York Papers to the 9th inclusive; but they do not all refer to the intelligence we were before in possession of.

Yesterday, about two o'clock, the Earl of Comondley had an audience of the Prince Regent at Carlton House, when his Royal Highness was pleased to appoint him Lord Steward of the Household. The Noble Earl at the same time received a staff of office.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

Just before our paper was put to press, we received Lisbon papers to the 21st ult. They state, relative to General Hill.

Extract of an official dispatch from Lord Wellington to Don Miguel Pizarro, dated Evora, Feb. 15.

I have received no details of the movements which Gen. Alvidas has made from Galicia. He has been intended attacking Astorga, but retired to Villa Franca in the beginning of the present month, and Gen. Canavia, who had advanced to Binza, retired upon Puebla de Sanabria in consequence of being the enemy were in force in Bonavente. I conclude that the right of the Army of Portugal is marched from Zamora to Bonavente.

The detachment of the Comde de Amaranth troops, which occupied Puebla de Sanabria, marched upon Banesa, has returned to Portugal in consequence of the Spanish troops having arrived there. Lord Melville is to succeed Mr. Yorke as First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Buckinghamshire will probably replace Lord Melville at the Board of Control.

Yesterday the Marquis of Hertford was appointed to the office of Lord Chamberlain, and receiving the staff of office accordingly from the Prince Regent.

The Marquis of Hertford has appointed his nephew, Col. Seymour, to be Sergeant at Arms.

The Earl of Darley has been offered the place of Groom of the Stole, and has refused it. Earl Comondley remains the solitary Recruit that the Regent's Minister has been able to draw from the ranks of Opposition to his Standard.

It was reported last night, that an immediate dissolution of Parliament is in contemplation. The object of Ministers in this measure is supposed to be, to get rid of the Catholic Question. Mr. Percival, last night in the Commons, gave notice of a motion, for Monday, for a call of the House on the 12th of April, the day fixed by Mr. Grant for the Catholic Question. Lord Donoughmore, last night, gave notice of his intention to bring forward the Catholic Question, in the Lords, on the 10th of April.

A petition for the removal of all restraints on religious liberty has been prepared at Hull, and sent up to Mr. Whitbread for presentation to Parliament. Upwards of 600 names were procured in three days; amongst them are those of several Clergymen of the Church.

We are desired to contradict from authority the statement respecting the resignation of Mr. R. Wellesley, which we copied from *The Pilot*, and which we find was totally erroneous. No application was made to Mr. Wellesley regarding the Catholic Question; and he, in fact, resigned his seat at the Treasury and in Parliament on the same day, the 10th of February, on which the Marquis Wellesley delivered the seals of the Foreign Office to the Prince Regent.

### Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The arrival of various articles of interesting intelligence has presented a full detail of the speeches of these Members of the House of Commons who followed Mr. Donoughmore on the subject of the Order in Council. The substance of them will be found in our last page, and, if an opportunity should specially present itself, they shall be given at greater length. There are some other Parliamentary proceedings to which, not having room to insert them in their regular form, we shall here advert as briefly as possible, but without omitting any thing that is material. The *Nottingham Frame-breaking Bill* has, after several discussions, received the concurrence of the Lords. In these discussions, precisely the same

course of reasoning was adopted, which had been previously employed in the Commons. The objection arising from this new augmentation of a Penal Code, already almost without limits, was forcibly but feebly argued, and here we cannot help remarking on the striking and irresistible evidence which the increase of crime affords to show, that they are not to be restrained by extending the penalties of death. General MARTIN, an independent and patriotic Representative of the People, has, after a long silence, once more made his public appearance, and he has given the *Waterford* Minister, as he calls him, to understand, that he will by and bye toll a little more of his mind. The General has sometimes been mistaken for Mr. MARTIN MONTEAGUE, the Gentleman who, on Sir T. Tevor's motion on the State of the Nation, said, "single-handed," and who had the classical taste to quote poetry by way of argument. General MARTIN, not liking that he should in any case be identified with Mr. MATTHEW MONTEAGUE, some time ago laid down a criterion which stipulated itself cannot misnomer. "I am no more like Mr. Matthew Montague," said he, "than a horse chesnut is like a chesnut horse." Hereafter, we shall be happy to attend to the liberal and manly sentiments of General in preference to Mr. MARTIN MONTEAGUE, or even to Mr. FILLAN himself, although we have long lamented his silence. On General MARTIN we look as one of the firmest supporters of his country's rights, and to whom, if we are not mistaken, that country is deeply indebted for an integrity, which interest has not been able to undermine. On the occasion to which we have alluded, he introduced the Petition of the Catholics of the County of Tipperary, and accompanied that introduction with declarations which ought to excite to indignation on the hearts of the Catholics and of all countenances at large. "I have," said he, "withheld this petition for some time, because I thought it imprudent to present it until the cessation of the persecutions, and because the Catholics themselves had resolved, that they would not press their Claims until that period. The Catholics did hope, and that hope was founded on grounds which it would have been needless to question, that a change of men and measures would at that period take place. The Catholics have unfortunately been disappointed. The new era has arrived, but their wishes, as well as the wishes of all good men, have not been realized. The peace and safety of Ireland are still without an anchor; the hopes of the Catholics have been frustrated, and the Empire is in danger. It is now my incumbent duty to present this petition, because the change, which the Irish People expected, has taken place. I say, the Irish People, for, thank God, there is now no difference between Irishmen on account of religious opinions. The House has favoured the intemperate Minister that, whenever a favourable disposition to the Catholics might arise in the Royal's mind, he would make his bow, and retire from the guidance of his Councils. The history of the World furnishes no instance of a declaration such as this, addressed to an enlightened Prince, and levelled against a liberal and high-minded People. Still, in the midst of all these hostile declarations and appearances, I hope my countrymen will be firm but temperate in the assertion of rights, in behalf of which policy and justice are advocates that must triumph in the end. The wisdom of the Prince Regent will finally triumph over the bigotry and political folly of the aroused adversary of the Catholics, and better things will ensue. My feelings towards the Minister are little short of detestation, and I pledge myself to exert what little influence I possess, to accelerate the downfall of him and his opinions. From him I have nothing to fear, and nothing to hope. I look only to the approbation of my country, and to my own duty, and I say, that that country cannot be happy, that England cannot be secure, that Europe can indulge no hope of redemption, that the World cannot be at peace, so long as the Chancellor of the Exchequer remains in office! In the general petition of the Catholics shall be brought forward, I will then more fully speak my sentiments on that important subject."

Mr. MATTHEW concluded by moving, that the petition be now read, which was accordingly done, and it was ordered to lie on the table.—In a short conversation, on the Local Militia Bill, which took place in the Commons, Sir JOHN NEWCOMB expressed a wish to know, whether Ministers had any objection to exempt the Officers of the Irish Militia, serving in ENGLAND, from the Income Tax, to which they were not liable in their own Country? Mr. RYDER replied, that it was their intention to establish that exemption, and that the measure was delayed merely to give time to consider the best way of removing the difficulties which presented it being carried into effect. This, so far as it goes, is a measure that merits unreserved approbation. Why the same plan should not be extended to every Officer without distinction, it is not easy to discover. The augmentation of the Revenue may be a strong reason, but it is far overbalanced by the services and by the unavoidable expenditure of those we have in view. A little more frugality in the use of the public money, or the throwing into the Treasury a few unimproved pensions, would remove entirely the objection, whilst the Country would rejoice to see new comforts bestowed on men who constitute her defence and exert her reputation. The proceedings in the Commons, on the evening of Friday, related chiefly to the Mutiny Bill. They shall appear in our next publication.—No mail due.

The following statement, which, unhappily, rests upon an authority that precludes the slightest suspicion of partiality, exhibits no ordinary features of folly; although unattended by any fatal consequences, it is adopted, which had been previously employed in the Commons. The objection arising from this new augmentation of a Penal Code, already almost without limits, was forcibly but feebly argued, and here we cannot help remarking on the striking and irresistible evidence which the increase of crime affords to show, that they are not to be restrained by extending the penalties of death. General MARTIN, an independent and patriotic Representative of the People, has, after a long silence, once more made his public appearance, and he has given the *Waterford* Minister, as he calls him, to understand, that he will by and bye toll a little more of his mind. The General has sometimes been mistaken for Mr. MARTIN MONTEAGUE, the Gentleman who, on Sir T. Tevor's motion on the State of the Nation, said, "single-handed," and who had the classical taste to quote poetry by way of argument. General MARTIN, not liking that he should in any case be identified with Mr. MATTHEW MONTEAGUE, some time ago laid down a criterion which stipulated itself cannot misnomer. "I am no more like Mr. Matthew Montague," said he, "than a horse chesnut is like a chesnut horse." Hereafter, we shall be happy to attend to the liberal and manly sentiments of General in preference to Mr. MARTIN MONTEAGUE, or even to Mr. FILLAN himself, although we have long lamented his silence. On General MARTIN we look as one of the firmest supporters of his country's rights, and to whom, if we are not mistaken, that country is deeply indebted for an integrity, which interest has not been able to undermine. On the occasion to which we have alluded, he introduced the Petition of the Catholics of the County of Tipperary, and accompanied that introduction with declarations which ought to excite to indignation on the hearts of the Catholics and of all countenances at large. "I have," said he, "withheld this petition for some time, because I thought it imprudent to present it until the cessation of the persecutions, and because the Catholics themselves had resolved, that they would not press their Claims until that period. The Catholics did hope, and that hope was founded on grounds which it would have been needless to question, that a change of men and measures would at that period take place. The Catholics have unfortunately been disappointed. The new era has arrived, but their wishes, as well as the wishes of all good men, have not been realized. The peace and safety of Ireland are still without an anchor; the hopes of the Catholics have been frustrated, and the Empire is in danger. It is now my incumbent duty to present this petition, because the change, which the Irish People expected, has taken place. I say, the Irish People, for, thank God, there is now no difference between Irishmen on account of religious opinions. The House has favoured the intemperate Minister that, whenever a favourable disposition to the Catholics might arise in the Royal's mind, he would make his bow, and retire from the guidance of his Councils. The history of the World furnishes no instance of a declaration such as this, addressed to an enlightened Prince, and levelled against a liberal and high-minded People. Still, in the midst of all these hostile declarations and appearances, I hope my countrymen will be firm but temperate in the assertion of rights, in behalf of which policy and justice are advocates that must triumph in the end. The wisdom of the Prince Regent will finally triumph over the bigotry and political folly of the aroused adversary of the Catholics, and better things will ensue. My feelings towards the Minister are little short of detestation, and I pledge myself to exert what little influence I possess, to accelerate the downfall of him and his opinions. From him I have nothing to fear, and nothing to hope. I look only to the approbation of my country, and to my own duty, and I say, that that country cannot be happy, that England cannot be secure, that Europe can indulge no hope of redemption, that the World cannot be at peace, so long as the Chancellor of the Exchequer remains in office! In the general petition of the Catholics shall be brought forward, I will then more fully speak my sentiments on that important subject."

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