

had not offered one title of advice to that effect. His Lordship's serenity was such as left him no...

Mr. TIERNEY contended that, with respect to the proposition made by the Marquis Wellesley, it was merely asking the Noble Lords (Grey and Grenville) and their friends, to join an Administration...

Mr. MARTIN (of Galway) spoke against the Amendment. Lord CASTLEREAGH said, as to the wording of the original motion, he thought it every way unexceptionable...

Mr. WORTLEY said, that, as his motion was not likely to be supported by either side, he certainly should not press it to a division; but after that had been disposed of, he should feel it his duty to vote for the Amendment of the Noble Lord; for he...

Mr. BROUGHAM contended that Members would favour him with their attendance to-morrow, in consequence of the notice given by Mr. Rose, of an unprecedented attempt to postpone the discussion of the Orders in Council, which he had fixed for Tuesday next.

The Constitution and the Coronation Oath would be risked by a coersion of the Catholic claims. There might, to be sure, be questions where this liberty of discretion might give rise to some slight...

Mr. FULLER said, that it was now evident what Gentlemen of the other side had been hunting after—places, pensions, and power were all they aimed at. So much for their patriotism!

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The House then adjourned at three o'clock.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

All the details of the late unprecedented and abortive proceedings, undertaken, as the Nation has been given to understand, for the purpose of forming an Administration competent to oppose the projects of the times, are now before our readers, with the exception of the remaining parts of what may be denominated the Official correspondence, and which shall appear with the first opportunity.

The following article is extracted from the Globe of the 13th:—We are sorry to say, that our private accounts from the western part of Yorkshire, upon which we can rely, are of a very alarming nature. They state, that the malcontents hold nightly watches on the tops of the hills, lighting beacons, or making other sorts of signals; and, when the cavalry are proceeding to surprise them, rockets are thrown up, to give notice of their approach, and the assemblage is, of course, dispersed, before the troops can reach it.

THE ASSIGNEES OF ATKINSON have implored the Court to order the DEBTS due to the Government to be paid, and as they are anxious to be satisfied by such a solution, to discharge the Bills due to the Establishment, he would request to take legal proceedings immediately against such Persons as decline Payment after application.

Waterford: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

A LONDON Journalist has amused his readers by the following illustration of the transaction of the Household. A parent is represented as addressing his untoward child to obedience. "The table is punished for some occasional waywardness, by being deprived of his play-things. At first, he clamours, then whimpers and sobs, and at last ends by acquiescing in the dispensations of his superior."

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TO BE LET, For any Term of Years that may be agreed on, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARD, AND OFFICES, situated in the Main Street of the Town of WATERFORD, lately occupied by MESSRS. SAUNDERS, Esq. deceased. On this House and its Offices no Expense was spared to have them rendered convenient and comfortable.

TO BE LET, THE CORN STORES, CELLARS, KILN, IRON STORES, AND YARD, next adjoining the above. ALSO TO BE LET, THE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, AND COACH-HOUSE, situated in the Main Street of the Town of WATERFORD, lately occupied by MESSRS. SAUNDERS, Esq. deceased.

TO BE LET, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, THE DWELLING HOUSE in COLLIER STREET, Waterford, lately occupied by Mrs. VICE, with a large garden, and a well, and a good water supply.

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THE LATE NEGOTIATIONS. My dear Lord—A just Anxiety not to leave any thing subject to misunderstanding, must excuse me if I am troublesome to you. Since I quitted you, the necessity of being precise in terms has occurred to me; and, although I think I cannot have mistaken you, I wish to know if I am accurate in what I apprehend you to have said. I understood the position, stated by you as having been what you advanced in the House of Lords, to be this—That pledges had been given to the Catholics, a departure from which rendered their present disappointment more galling; and that you said this in the hearing of persons who could contradict you if you were inaccurate. Just say whether I have taken your expression correctly or not.

THE HOUSE and DEMISE of MOUNT VERNON, as formerly advertised. Application to be made to Mrs. WALKER, Ballinacorney, or to Mr. JAMES AYLWARD, Waterford, March 28, 1812.

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to form an Administration (Lord Moira) had, when he gave up the commission with which he had been honoured, on Monday last, advised his Royal Highness to call upon his old advisers to form an Administration, he ought not to be surprised at the result. He wished to see an Administration raised, stronger than the present; one to which the country might look up with confidence. Such an Administration, he thought, might be raised, if his Royal Highness were fairly enabled to avail himself of the talents in the country. With this feeling, he had drawn up an Address, in which he hoped the House would concur. If, however, he was disappointed in this respect, he should at all events have the satisfaction of reflecting, that he had zealously endeavoured to gain for his country the best Administration that could be obtained. He concluded by moving:

"That a humble and dutiful Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, humbly thanking him for his most gracious answer to the Address of the House of the 21st of May, lamenting the failure of his endeavours to form an Administration on a more extended basis, and at the same time expressing an earnest hope that he would avail himself of any opportunity that may occur, of acquiring additional strength to his Majesty's Government."

Mr. GARTWRIGHT objected to the proposed address, as he thought it went to attach something like blame to the illustrious Personage, whose duty it was to exercise the executive power. In his opinion, no blame whatever appeared to attach itself to the executive branch of the Government, with which the House did not support the Government of Lord Liverpool, under circumstances like the present, he thought their conduct would throw the executive back on that party by whom his overtures had been rejected. This he was most anxious to avert, and would therefore give the motion his most decided negative.

Lord FOLKSTONE thought the Address inadequate to the purpose for which it was moved. A crisis, too, alarming as the present, he thought it necessary to express their sense of the present situation of the country. On this ground he thought the House ought to have rested his motion, and not to do the Cabinet negotiations, with which they had nothing to do. It was their business to consider the present lamentable state of the country, and the hands entrusted with the administration of its affairs, without concerning themselves with the Cabinet negotiations pending out of doors. If there were one part of the Constitution more sacred than another, it was that which left the appointment of Ministers wholly to the Chief Magistrate of this country. [Hear, hear.]—Any interference with the Crown in this respect, he considered an extremely improper and unconstitutional. [Hear.] He also thought the Hon. Gentleman wrong in censuring the Noble Lords for refusing to take office, as he (Lord Folkestone) considered that it was the duty of every one to accept or refuse a proposition to place himself in a responsible situation; and that every man was at liberty to refuse without subjecting himself fairly to censure. He thought the Hon. Gentleman had proceeded too far when he censured the Noble Lords, as there might have been a something latent, a something concealed, which influenced their conduct, of which he could know nothing, but which might make it impossible for them to close with the overtures made to them, with honour to themselves or with advantage to the country. The House ought to take into their consideration the state of the finances of the country, her relations with foreign powers, and her situation at home, in order to frame a suitable address in the present state of things. It was almost impossible to look at the papers lately presented to the House, and not to be alarmed at the idea of the country remaining in the hands of the same men who had brought it into its present situation. From those it appeared, that the total official value of British manufactures, exported within the last twelve months, fell short of the amount of those of the preceding year by £10,000,000. The sum raised by taxes within the same period had fallen off by three million pounds, while the expenditure of the country was increased by five million pounds. On this subject he would not dwell; but it was a subject of reasonable alarm to see the Government of the country entrusted to the same persons who, at the beginning of the present war, had been declared by a vote of that House to be incompetent to carry on the Administration. He concluded by moving, as an amendment to the original motion, to take from it all the words but the word "that," for the purpose of stating:

"That the deep regret of that House, that his Royal Highness's endeavours to carry into effect the Address of that House of the 21st of May last, praying for a strong Administration, had ultimately failed. [That that House saw with the greatest sorrow, after his Royal Highness's most gracious answer to their former Address, that he would immediately attend to it, and after the anxious expectations of the country excited in consequence, that he had again entrusted the Government of the country to the same men, against whom the former opinion of that House appeared recorded. That under these circumstances, it was the bounden duty of that House again to address his Royal Highness on the perilous and alarming state of the realm, and to inform him, that after all the sacrifices made in the long and trying contest in which the country is engaged, nothing but danger appeared before it, as it appeared from papers laid before that House, that the commerce and trade of the country were in a state of the most rapid decay, and the taxes less productive than formerly. That while the resources of the country were thus impaired, the public expenditure had increased by several millions. In negotiation of all these evils, the current coin of the

realm had altogether disappeared, and a paper currency, intrinsically of no value, was now made the legal tender; that that House could not but think the present system most lead to a national bankruptcy, with all the fatal consequences of such a calamity. Thus situated, they felt it to be their duty to implore his Royal Highness, as he valued the prosperity of the People and the honour of the Crown, to summon to his Councils such men alone who would pledge themselves to endeavour to reform all existing abuses, and who, by their wisdom, firmness, and prudence, might extricate the country from its present difficulties, and preserve it from the dangers by which it was menaced."

Lord MILTON rose also to move an Amendment, but not one so voluminous, or embracing so many topics, as that of his Noble Friend. He thought, on so short a notice, and without an opportunity of going into the details, they ought not to rush into the presence of the Sovereign with an Address like that which had just been proposed. He agreed with the last Speaker, that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. S. Wortley) had put the question upon a wrong footing, as he had not founded it on the situation of the country. He strongly objected to the Government of the country being entrusted to men who had been voted incompetent, and particularly to the Right Hon. Gentleman now at the head of the finances of the country (Mr. N. Vansittart), whose appointment, by the bye, had been the occasion of the Hon. Gentleman giving his notice for that Address, which had been carried up to the Prince Regent. He objected to him, as being the great advocate of the present currency of the country. He could not reconcile himself to the idea of seeing the Government of the country entrusted to the man who, eight years ago, were declared to be unfit to carry it on, when Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox laid aside their rivalry to put them down. These, however, were the men, to whom now, under more trying circumstances, their deteriorated country was to be entrusted. After some farther observations, the Noble Lord proposed an Address, expressing regret, that the expectations held out by the Prince Regent's answer to the Address of that House had not yet been realized, assuring him of a continuance of their zealous support to such measures as they considered to be most conducive to its interests at home and abroad, and imploring him no longer to defer forming such an Administration as would be at once entitled to the support of Parliament and the country.

The SPEAKER observed, the Noble Lord could not move his Address at present. The sense of the House could not be taken on it till that already before it was over. He could, therefore, only be considered as having given notice, that he would move an Address when the proper time came. Mr. M. MONTEGUE thought he could not think the present Administration as good as might be wished, thought it equal to any that could be formed by the opposite party. He alluded to the conduct of the Prince on the present occasion; he lamented the disposition which appeared in the Administration to depart in some measure from that wise system, on which they had so long acted, and which respect to the Roman Catholics, but stated it to be his intention to give them his assistance and support, uninfluenced by any private motives.

Mr. G. VANSITTART alluded to the conduct of the Sovereign on a former occasion, when the House of Commons interfered with his right to appoint his Ministers, by resolving that they had a right to advise his Majesty on all occasions. This Resolution was come to on the 21st March, and on the 24th the King dissolved the Parliament, to take the sense of the People on the subject, a resolution which was fully justified by the event. Such attempts, if encouraged, would convert the Government of this country from the best to the worst of all Governments—as it would take from us a limited Monarchy, and give us in place a turbulent Democracy.

Sir T. TURTON lamented those circumstances which had withheld from the service of the country the great talents of the Right Honourable Lords Grey and Grenville. The Hon. Baronet maintained, that the prerogative of the Crown would be surrendered into the hands of an oligarchy, if the Household Officers were to be placed entirely at the disposal of the Ministers.

Mr. D. GIDDY observed, it had been said that this House had come to a vote upon the necessity for forming an efficient Administration upon an extended scale. Undoubtedly they had so done, but under what circumstances? A notice of the Motion had been given the preceding day. At that time an opinion was entertained, that the delay of a few minutes in coming to the vote would have given a majority against the Motion. If Gentlemen adverted to what passed on the same evening, shortly after the division, they must be satisfied that such would have been the fact. But the House would recollect, that though one branch of the Legislature had expressed an opinion upon the subject, the other branch had not expressed any opinion at all; they had not stated their disapprobation of the Ministry. Was this House then to adopt the language of constraint? He deprecated the conduct which brought before the public the proceedings in the negotiations for forming an extended Administration, as highly impudent, and on other occasions as tending to embarrass the Government. [Hear, hear.] Nor was he aware how those discussions could have been pushed forth without infringing the oath which some of the parties had taken, as Privy Counsellors, which oath of course precluded them from divulging anything which passed between their Royal Master and themselves. [Hear, hear.]—The simple question now under consideration was, whether the present Ministers could be safely trusted to manage the affairs of the State? And in deciding upon that

question, the Noble Lord had contended, that a vote of this House had driven them from office in 1803, and therefore they were not competent to manage the resources of the country, to carry on the war, and wield the energies of the State in this moment of peril and of difficulty. But he would ask the Noble Lord whether it was not fair to compare this country with other countries, which, ever since the time alluded to, had been wretched from the domination of the lawful Sovereign. England had, under the Administration devised by the Noble Lord, descended the cause of the Peninsula with credit to herself; and if it was proper to defend that cause, of necessity great expenses must have been incurred, for great exertions were called for. The Honourable Gentleman declared that he should not vote either for the Address of the Honourable Gentleman, nor the Amendment of the two Noble Lords, thinking the interference of Parliament incompatible with the principles on which he had generally acted.

Mr. S. TIGHE thought that a Ministry without the confidence of the People, but supported by the King, must run into a noxious oligarchy; and he could not believe that the present Ministry had any title to, or share of public confidence. There was an influence behind the Throne—there had been so before—there was an influence, not constitutional, but historical. The greatest Statesmen of England had been forced to feel it in their turn. What was the scheme now proposed?—to have a double Cabinet, a Cabinet within a Cabinet. But the House had a right, in the dangers of the country, to interfere. It was their bounden duty to take care, *ne quid detrimenti respublica caperet*. Let there be fairness in the offers for forming a Government, and there is talent enough in the country for its formation.

Mr. G. JOHNSTONE wondered to hear the old story of secret influence being brought up again. He had thought that it was now so exploded that none but the vulgar believed it. There was no doubt we could make a good Administration. In his schemes for the purpose, he had sometimes indulged in these speculations, he had sometimes thought of Lord Moira as Prime Minister, and the Member for Bedford as Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Hear, hear, and laughing.] But Lord Sidmouth brought a great accession to the executive strength of the Administration. [Hear, and laughing.] That Noble Lord, whatever might have been said of him on both sides, had been courted on both sides.

Mr. GRATTAN observed that, so far as the question before the House was connected with the conduct of the Noble Lords who were parties to the late negotiation, there could exist no doubt that it was their province to prosecute their public principles with an utter disregard to all objects merely of a private or personal nature. [Hear, hear.] The House would remember, before they proceeded farther, that the crime of refusing place was not one of which there was any danger of finding too many examples, and that the annals of history did not abound in instances of power rejected upon conscientious scruples. It was, however, to be considered, whether a Minister would have done well, either for his own or for the public interests, who should have accepted office, without having previously ensured to himself the confidence, not only of Parliament, but of his Sovereign. [Hear, hear.] Whether he could have acted wisely to have undertaken the Government, if he suspected that his measures would be controlled by another influence, was one question, but that in declining so to do upon the question, he would not be deemed to have acted unwisely or dishonourably and disinterestedly. [Hear, hear.] It was impossible for a Minister to stand, if possessing the confidence of Parliament, or if enjoying the confidence of the King, he enjoyed not the confidence of the House. If any Noble Lord, Grey and Grenville had acted on the persuasion that the Household, if left unalarmed, was likely to prove another cabinet, they had acted conditionally in refusing such an arrangement, and if this persuasion was well founded, they had acted wisely at the same time. He regretted much that those Noble Lords had not acceded to power, both from feelings of attachment to them, and a conviction of the beneficial measures which might have been expected from them. An Hon. Gentleman had alluded to Lord Sidmouth. Without intending any disrespect to him, he must remark, that although the Catholic Question was now to be laid open, yet the settlement of their claims must now be made through him as the House's Ministry, he being avowedly adverse to the admission of these claims altogether. He did not mean to say, that this circumstance would necessarily impede that settlement, although it could not be supposed likely to facilitate it. From all that had passed in the course of these negotiations, he considered the conduct of all parties, of my Lords Grey and Wellesley, and the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning), so clear as to deserve any thing but censure.

Mr. W. ELLIOT assured the House it was his intention to offer a very few observations. It was indubitably the prerogative of the Crown to select and appoint its own Ministers, but it was the no less unquestionable privilege of the House of Commons to exercise a negative control over that prerogative, whenever it shall be exerted in opposition to the public interests. [Hear, hear.]—The House then had lately voted the present Ministers to be incompetent, this was the natural and necessary interpretation of their vote; Ministers themselves had confessed it, by stating that they held office merely during the interim employed in procuring able successors. [Hear, hear.]—They now saw that the result of their own vote, after the lapse of three weeks, was, that the same persons whom that vote had stigmatised for incapacity, were returned to them enjoying the plenitude of power, and claiming

from the House the same confidence as if they were so recently pronounced unworthy. [Hear, hear.]—The first offer that had been made to Lord Grey and Grenville had necessarily failed; it was a scheme that betrayed too openly the spirit and character of a partition treaty. The second proposition had been met at once by the same Noble Lords, with an enquiry respecting the Household, which no answer could be given; and denied, as they were, any satisfactory explanation on this point, they would, by acquiescing in the offer made them, have sacrificed that legitimate influence, which, as Ministers, it was their duty to retain and exercise, directed themselves of their constitutional authority over the Department of the Household, and have recognized and sanctioned the principle of dividing the powers of Government, and of setting those powers against each other. [Hear, hear.] Upon the question of the Catholic Claims, it now appeared that the same persons who only two months ago declared it to be the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet, that these claims ought not to be considered, the same men who succeeded to power by the aid of a No-Tolery cry, the one who came forward to protect the State against the peril of allowing Catholic Colonies to become Generals, now proclaimed their intention of opposing to those claims no longer the influence and authority of Government. [Hear, hear.] What must be the feelings, at this transition, of their partisans, the friends and champions of the church? what said the Right Honourable the Judge of the Prerogative Court to this sudden change of policy? what was the impression which it made on the minds of the Right Honourable the Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Member for Oxford, and his Honourable colleague? Such were the circumstances under which these Ministers, after drinking to the dregs the cup of political humiliation, now came forward in defiance and contempt of the sentence of condemnation which had been passed upon them, as men the most fit and competent that could be found to conduct the country through its difficulties, and meet the awful exigencies of the present time. [Loud cries of hear!] He would trouble the House no farther than to remind them that they stood before a solemn tribunal, that they were called on to discharge a solemn duty, and that, in resisting the defeat and frustration of their former vote, they were exercising an authority which emanated from the people, on whose behalf alone, therefore, it could be justly exercised.

Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST said, that the only question was, whether the present Ministers should be permitted to go on, or the Prince Regent be compelled to revert to those persons with whom all attempts at negotiation had so recently failed. Lords Grey and Grenville had undoubtedly acted honourably in declining office as they had done; but he had himself, certainly, understood that the Household was to be left open for discussion and arrangement. If the change was positively insisted on, he did not see how the Service could escape degradation. [Hear, hear.] The House, he trusted, would not vote Ministers incompetent, without taking a comparative view of their merits, and considering what chance there was of obtaining a more efficient Cabinet. The Right Honourable Gentleman, after a variety of further observations, concluded by remarking, that applications for the purpose of acquiring additional strength, were not necessarily evidence of incapacity.

Lord YARMOUTH said, it was the intention of himself and his friends to resign the offices which they at present held, previous to the new Administration entering upon office. This intention of their's was well known; they took every means of stating it in quarters from whence it had not likelihood of reaching the ears of the parties interested, and, in particular, they communicated it to a Right Honourable Gentleman who took an active part in the negotiation. [Hear, hear.] From all sides of the House. In short, they took every means, short of official resignation, to state that they were willing to have any connection with them. [Hear, hear.] And their intention originated in a wish to save the Prince Regent from that humiliation which he must have experienced from their being turned out of office—a humiliation which could only serve to cury an unfavourable impression throughout the country against the Government. He did not speak in the name of one or two, but of all the Officers of the Household. We stated expressly to his Royal Highness, we wished to resign, and not to be turned out; and all that we requested was, that we might receive the seals, that such a circumstance was not to be taken into account in our power to make a timely resignation. He declared on his conscience, before God, that the only principle which he had stated, and that the only principle which they were actuated was, to save the Prince Regent from humiliation; for he could not but consider an attempt to make this change in the Household preliminary to entering upon the negotiation, as calculated to humiliate him in the eyes of the Country. [Hear.]

Mr. PONSONBY said, that he hoped the House would submit with patience to the length of time it was imperiously necessitated to employ, in the indication of his Noble Friends and of himself, several misconceptions under which it appeared to labour. The House laboured respecting that a dubious complexion, employed by the Noble Lord (Yarmouth) and which, he had assured the House, passed himself for the first time. Who the Right Hon. Gentleman mentioned by the Noble Lord was, who possessed such transcendent talents, who was such a delightful company, he could not conjecture, but he would affirm, in the names of Lords Grey and Grenville, that no conjecture or assertion was ever made so

early, as that those Noble Persons determined to leave the Household Officers dismissed for the sole purpose of humbling that person to whom all respect was due. Upon the 21st of last month, the Parliament came to a resolution to address his Royal Highness to form a more strong and efficient Administration, so that the great concerns of the nation might be dispatched with ability and confidence. The Hon. Gentleman who moved that address he now saw opposite to him; he had been accused of conceiving the motion mutually between them, and he called upon that Honourable Gentleman to declare, upon his unsullied and spotless honour, as a Gentleman, whether he had ever made any such communication, either with himself or with those in whom he lived in the intimacy of private and political friendship. The motion of the Address did not emanate from the side of the House on which he had the honour of sitting; neither did it find its strongest support from those persons usually denominated Members of the Opposition. It was not laboriously patronized by the Opposition; two Gentlemen, the same men who succeeded to power by the aid of a No-Tolery cry, the one who came forward to protect the State against the peril of allowing Catholic Colonies to become Generals, now proclaimed their intention of opposing to those claims no longer the influence and authority of Government. [Hear, hear.] What must be the feelings, at this transition, of their partisans, the friends and champions of the church? what said the Right Honourable the Judge of the Prerogative Court to this sudden change of policy? what was the impression which it made on the minds of the Right Honourable the Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Member for Oxford, and his Honourable colleague? Such were the circumstances under which these Ministers, after drinking to the dregs the cup of political humiliation, now came forward in defiance and contempt of the sentence of condemnation which had been passed upon them, as men the most fit and competent that could be found to conduct the country through its difficulties, and meet the awful exigencies of the present time. [Loud cries of hear!] He would trouble the House no farther than to remind them that they stood before a solemn tribunal, that they were called on to discharge a solemn duty, and that, in resisting the defeat and frustration of their former vote, they were exercising an authority which emanated from the people, on whose behalf alone, therefore, it could be justly exercised.

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Lord YARMOUTH said, it was the intention of himself and his friends to resign the offices which they at present held, previous to the new Administration entering upon office. This intention of their's was well known; they took every means of stating it in quarters from whence it had not likelihood of reaching the ears of the parties interested, and, in particular, they communicated it to a Right Honourable Gentleman who took an active part in the negotiation. [Hear, hear.] From all sides of the House. In short, they took every means, short of official resignation, to state that they were willing to have any connection with them. [Hear, hear.] And their intention originated in a wish to save the Prince Regent from that humiliation which he must have experienced from their being turned out of office—a humiliation which could only serve to cury an unfavourable impression throughout the country against the Government. He did not speak in the name of one or two, but of all the Officers of the Household. We stated expressly to his Royal Highness, we wished to resign, and not to be turned out; and all that we requested was, that we might receive the seals, that such a circumstance was not to be taken into account in our power to make a timely resignation. He declared on his conscience, before God, that the only principle which he had stated, and that the only principle which they were actuated was, to save the Prince Regent from humiliation; for he could not but consider an attempt to make this change in the Household preliminary to entering upon the negotiation, as calculated to humiliate him in the eyes of the Country. [Hear.]

Mr. PONSONBY said, that he hoped the House would submit with patience to the length of time it was imperiously necessitated to employ, in the indication of his Noble Friends and of himself, several misconceptions under which it appeared to labour. The House laboured respecting that a dubious complexion, employed by the Noble Lord (Yarmouth) and which, he had assured the House, passed himself for the first time. Who the Right Hon. Gentleman mentioned by the Noble Lord was, who possessed such transcendent talents, who was such a delightful company, he could not conjecture, but he would affirm, in the names of Lords Grey and Grenville, that no conjecture or assertion was ever made so early, as that those Noble Persons determined to leave the Household Officers dismissed for the sole purpose of humbling that person to whom all respect was due. Upon the 21st of last month, the Parliament came to a resolution to address his Royal Highness to form a more strong and efficient Administration, so that the great concerns of the nation might be dispatched with ability and confidence. The Hon. Gentleman who moved that address he now saw opposite to him; he had been accused of conceiving the motion mutually between them, and he called upon that Honourable Gentleman to declare, upon his unsullied and spotless honour, as a Gentleman, whether he had ever made any such communication, either with himself or with those in whom he lived in the intimacy of private and political friendship. The motion of the Address did not emanate from the side of the House on which he had the honour of sitting; neither did it find its strongest support from those persons usually denominated Members of the Opposition. It was not laboriously patronized by the Opposition; two Gentlemen, the same men who succeeded to power by the aid of a No-Tolery cry, the one who came forward to protect the State against the peril of allowing Catholic Colonies to become Generals, now proclaimed their intention of opposing to those claims no longer the influence and authority of Government. [Hear, hear.] What must be the feelings, at this transition, of their partisans, the friends and champions of the church? what said the Right Honourable the Judge of the Prerogative Court to this sudden change of policy? what was the impression which it made on the minds of the Right Honourable the Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Member for Oxford, and his Honourable colleague? Such were the circumstances under which these Ministers, after drinking to the dregs the cup of political humiliation, now came forward in defiance and contempt of the sentence of condemnation which had been passed upon them, as men the most fit and competent that could be found to conduct the country through its difficulties, and meet the awful exigencies of the present time. [Loud cries of hear!] He would trouble the House no farther than to remind them that they stood before a solemn tribunal, that they were called on to discharge a solemn duty, and that, in resisting the defeat and frustration of their former vote, they were exercising an authority which emanated from the people, on whose behalf alone, therefore, it could be justly exercised.

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