

ry interval General Le Clerc had succeeded in restoring order in St. Domingo, and that island was in the possession of France.—Such was the period when Ministers thought it necessary to disband the troops, and at a moment when a Gentleman (Mr. Moore) of the Secretary of State's Office, was sent to Constance with a strong remonstrance against the measures of France with regard to Switzerland. This remonstrance was backed with reducing the army.—This, no doubt, was considered as essential to the honour of the country. How then could Ministers call for a large force now, when, having one at their disposal, the only use they made of it was to disband it? On these grounds he would give his qualified assent to the motion. The Learned Gentleman (The Attorney General) had on a former evening observed, that himself and friends had come forward with marvellous good Government votes, but violent opposition: they did so; and he would again repeat, that they approved of the measures, but disapproved the men.—(Hear! Hear!)—This was no new discovery; he was sorry that the Executive Government was placed in the hands of men not capable of fulfilling the duties; he wished to see Ministers out of place. There was one person to whom the country looked with its eyes fixed, and felt that in him securely could be vested the wealth and welfare of the people, and in him could be placed an entire and unlimited confidence. He gave his vote this evening not to the merits of Ministers, but to their measures.

Mr. SHERIDAN was not able precisely to agree with any of the sentiments he had heard uttered, and yet he could not sit still and give a silent vote on this question, in one thing, however, he agreed with all who had spoken. He was convinced that this was a most important crisis to the

country, and that it was the duty of all persons who were in the habit of stating their sentiments in that House to take a part in this discussion, in order that their Constituents might be enabled to judge of the principles on which they acted. An allusion had been made by a Noble Lord (Temple) to the person he thought most proper to manage the affairs of the country at the present moment. He was sorry his Hon. Friend (Mr. Whitbread) had imitated this example, though he was sensible that it was done from the best motives, and though the application was made to a man whom he honoured and revered (Mr. Fox.) But if ever there was a time when the Members of that House ought to shew themselves to the People of England, above all appearance of acting from any mean, interested motive, above all suspicion of a scramble for power, that moment was the present. A good deal had been said as to the impropriety of using irritating language towards the First Consul of France. One Hon. Friend of his (Gen. Maitland) had adopted this opinion with respect to Switzerland, but had immediately followed it with a censure of the conduct of the French Government towards that country. Another Hon. Friend of his (Mr. Whitbread) had stated, that there was but one opinion on that subject, which he would not express. If there was but one opinion, his must be the same as that of the Honourable General. His Honourable Friend (Mr. Whitbread) contended, that the question was considered entirely with respect to the power of France; but the Hon. General had shewn that the main point was the disposition of France. Switzerland had been invaded since June last, when it was proposed to maintain a lower Peace Establishment, and that transaction was a proof of the designs of the French Government against the independence