

their expedition to St. Domingo. With regard to the views of Bonaparte, he saw no reason why, having gained great military glory, his ambition might not now induce him to turn his attention to the improvement of the commerce of his country. There was nothing improbable nothing unnatural in this. Years of Peace would enable this country to renew the War with increased means, but would not add, in the same proportion, to the resources of France.

Mr. WYNDHAM said, that if other Gentlemen had thought themselves under difficulties at so late an hour, he must feel a difficulty still greater at a period of three hours later. He felt it his duty to make some observations on the speeches of some Gentlemen who delivered themselves early in the debate. But some parts of the speech of an Hon. Gent. (Mr. Fox) first deserved animadversion. That Gentleman was certainly, in one respect, true to his principle. He always had entertained the same earnest desire for a Peace with the French Republic. He was now the apologist for their ambition and guilt. His language ever since the commencement of that Revolution had been that of an apologist, often of an eulogist. He had exhausted volumes of encomiums on "this wonderful and stupendous fabric of human wisdom;" and up to this day he continues to look on it with affection! All the French enormities he keeps out of sight. Now and then, perhaps, they are lamented, but not, surely, censured and exposed. At all times, as on this night, he endeavours to lead away the feelings of his Countrymen from their abhorrence of French conduct and French principles. He treats the New System as an Old Government; and seeks out similar instances of perfidy and oppression in the old Government. Look at old times, says he—meaning that the morals of

the Republic had not been worse than those of the Monarchy. But those who had seen them would best judge.—These things had operated a wonderful change on *his* mind! They had operated that surprising love of Peace which he did not feel before. On former occasions particularly in 1787, what was his language? Did he not say, that the treaty would stand in the way of future wars, and that was one among other reasons for his opposing it? And what wars? Why, to interfere with the balance of power in Europe! But what was that but to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries? Now the whole colour of his mind was changed by the Revolution.—Before that, his sentiments were *English*. He was *English* to the backbone. Now the Honourable Gentleman wishes to make out that we are in no danger. He finds out by this diminution of the navy, France had much less power to hurt us; but the extent of the sea coast, from the Texel to the Mediterranean, with all her other means, made a very different appearance. Reasons as good might have been advanced against her successes in other countries. We know something of her activity—that was the case, with the battle of Marengo. Had General Melas not listened to the idea of the impracticability of passing the Alps, he might have stopped the Consular march. When the news came here, that the Austrian General felt himself quite safe and sound, there was reason to fear for his real state. The Hon. Gentleman may know, that in general in the last War, those in military stations were generally the least afraid of a bold and daring enterprise of the enemy, who had the least means of resisting them in such cases. They were most desirous of guarding every point, who knew by their own experience what talents and boldness might accomplish. The