

which I gave notice at an early period of
 I am afraid I shall have to say by its
 did not feel that I could make it shorter
 is the necessary result of the vast magni-
 tudes and views which it develops upon an
 infinite public peril, and of the
 it suggests, on which, by reasonable con-
 sideration, the good and honest of all parties
 on common ground, and for the common
 ear, hear? With this great object in view,
 I have ventured into a statement of the principles
 for the greater part of your time, and I
 was to entertain; nor have I suggested the
 any specific measure, in compliance with
 as a party are desired to terminate; and
 is, indeed, so similar to that which I
 so to be comprehended. Mr. Cargill has
 ly to the Lords and Commons, although not
 ly expanded; and for the rest, it takes a
 view to that which he has taken, of the
 foreign policy of the Government, and
 charges both to be the common progeny of
 corrupt misgovernment and vicious legislation.
 I am, Sir, Chairman, these internal and ex-
 ternal, as you have said, I declare that
 made the country, at length, too weak to con-
 tend against her foreign enemies. It
 tempted to meet with ridicule the charges
 been made that much or all of this danger
 were designed to be put in money, he
 not prepared to go the length of affirming
 foreign Minister has been proved a traitor, I
 to say, that, as regards the effects of the
 and the policy he has pursued, I don't
 a little better than a fool. I am, Sir,
 come to that conclusion upon light or hasty
 did my friend Mr. Cargill can testify, and
 I may call him so, Major Cadogan, is also
 free able to bear witness, how reluctantly
 he has yielded to the temptation, and how
 to indicate any approach to dila-
 tion. They can state with what repugnance
 his mind to the reception of conviction
 so terrible, with that pertinacity I ad-
 mitted, that the delicacies in which he
 themselves involved, as the natural fruits of
 fundamentally false and fatal policy, had
 us, and so far as intention is concerned,
 of the Government, for those unwear-
 ingly, unmercifully, and diplomatically
 unmercifully as they had thus threatened
 might very easily, Sir, and yet I felt, very
 be construed as intentional, be mistakenly
 But, Sir, I have said a few things, I
 sideration of the matter, and myself com-
 mitted to this broad conclusion. I charge the
 Government that they have betrayed the
 the honour, and the safety of the country;
 upon Lord Palmerston, and that they have
 he has connived at, and elaborately com-
 progress of the public danger; and that
 not have sold the crown and country, he
 has, in fact, equivalent to it; that at
 got sold them, for the sake of money, he
 to make smooth the way—to make secure
 the occupation of office by himself, his
 faction; and I care not much, whether
 policy, under such circumstances, be crimi-
 nal or not, but that it is the worst of
 I see before me. (Loud shouts of applause.)
 can I pass over in silence the audacious
 that have been made, as to the pretensions
 and prosperous condition, and that they
 have appeared as the defenders of the Ad-
 ministration; you, indeed, Mr. Chairman,
 sufficiently exploded that miserable pre-
 tence, and showed, as I have said, that
 is absolutely an outrage upon the patience of
 g, upon the common sense and feelings of
 community, to dare to tell us that Eng-
 land, your country, that Britain is, in fact, ought
 us to be in a state of alarm, and that there
 infinite distress and discontent at home?
 by way of luring your attention from the
 the meeting, about the glories of the British
 flag, to ask in what battle the Whigs have
 been vanquished. In what battle, Sir, have
 it that battle ever did they, or ever will they
 their way to escape defeat is to settle the
 surrender without a battle; and thus do
 of the honour of the British flag. But how
 can it be in the face of a case? I have
 some peculiar knowledge on the history
 of the war; and I am able to give some evidence
 of the Whigs for submitting to the seizure of the
 of the second pretence, of the seizure of the
 had been abandoned, was—that the harbour
 of Soulojok Kale, off which the ship was
 in the actual possession and occupation of
 the Russian. I say that this was an utter false-
 hood, and I believe that the Russian Govern-
 ment, Mr. Yeames, the British Consul at Odessa,
 some sort of equivocal statement to the
 some manoeuvre of Russo-Whig diplomacy,
 purposely procured. The Whigs have made
 up the case, Sir, after the manner of
 this meeting; and though I little esteem
 any, I cannot help a little regretting that
 to here to receive the castigation I had in-
 tended upon them. I must not on that
 subject, however, let all their faults be
 concealed. They claim for their faction the ac-
 quiescence of the British flag, and they
 all the difficulties of the country are of Tory
 r, I am no friend to the Tories, but I know
 the truth; and I say that it required Whigs
 —no other impediment is equal to it—to make
 of the Tories claim, and I claim for them
 honour of a long series of triumphs and
 of the British flag, by the Whigs, and
 and despite Whig hindrance; and be it so,
 t, that they did plunge the country into
 entirely unjust and unnecessary, they did at any
 rate that war with ability and courage, to
 and successful final result, and that what
 helplessly become—whatever it were at its com-
 mence—a conflict for the safety of the country, at
 the moment did the Whigs, in order solely to
 progress and the issue of those triumphs, by
 the Russian, and the Russian Government, by
 of the State, set up a cry for peace—
 where did they inscribe upon their party
 cry for "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform,"
 thereby a mutiny amongst the tribes of cant
 of the Government, who of course, I repeat,
 But I ask these miserable and sordid-mind-
 ed how few years of peace have they contrived
 to sell all the power, the influence, and
 which I cost the nation so many years of war
 to obtain? or at least to obtain? or at least
 they listen to the call of honour, and do some-
 phold that flag which was unsullied till they
 it? (Applause.) Never, my friends; no,
 a sense of incapacity for war;—
 there to be no more wars, and the Whigs
 will always keep them at peace. (Applause.)
 as, as to the honour of the English flag; how
 support that honour when the great Whig
 Lord Durham, as Ambassador to him we used
 to call him, the Russian Ambassador, said that
 so Russia by way of Constantinople, sailing in
 frigates; and when he got there, the Turkish
 admiral, acting at the instigation and positive
 of Russia, hindered her escape from the Straits
 de Dardanelles into the Black Sea, by virtue
 of a treaty which the latter had extorted from
 which the key of the Dardanelles had been
 to her; a treaty which Great Britain had
 but which she was bound to observe, and she
 to its operations, confirmed and admitted!
 they transhipped him like a bale of
 goods, they compelled him to disembark from
 his frigates and his glorious flag, and pursue his
 his enemy's steamers! That is the result
 of our insult and dishonour, the *Barkham*,
 frigate, I believe, Sir, in the British Navy,
 named by a Grey, another of the great Whig
 Ministers. I think, of him, I think, of him,
 Father of Reform. But from the proud d-
 ck Earl, Sir, the prince of Whiggery, that radical
 of Earl of Durham, as representative of the
 of England, was insulted required—and he
 —to be humiliated and to be humiliated, and
 resulting salute upon those waters on which the
 was forbidden to sail, he set his foot upon that
 manner, which had been previously compelled to
 the one only gun she ever carried! Aye, and
 a Russian boat, the *Cherub*, the Russian
 conqueror, a spectacle of the degradation of
 flag, and seen, in those narrow seas, without a
 in both the shores of Europe and Asia, did the
 Lord Durham pursue his voyage to a port of his
 his friends, and he was met by the Russian
 the insulted naval guns of his country had been
 to unleash her thunder! (Loud and continued
 applause.) Such is the manner in which
 they uphold the honour of their flag—and of their
 too—when trusted to the hands of the Whigs,
 few of the most cunning and crafty of the world!
 betrayed by one of those intelligent and candid
 a few tribes of barbarous mountaineers, from
 some successes in resistance of the Russian
 an influence, and that Russia has yet
 to extend her power, since here is a proof of
 her utter insignificance! This oracle has yet to learn
 fly through the almost impregnable strength
 rocks and fastnesses, this brave and glorious
 whose influence in the East of Europe, and
 to his blind guides to appreciate and understand,
 and maintained a constant war of twenty years
 against Russia; and that Russia has, from
 sacrificed in the attempt to conquer them.
 in twice the number which Napoleon lost in all
 his wars, and that Russia has, in the hands
 the arms of England to contend with as well
 own. (Applause.) Yes, Sir, Russia has lost
 ordered thousand men in her long attempts to sub-
 duce Russia. (Applause.) And not one man too
 it, thereby she could obtain possession of that
 who would be the key of the Black Sea, and
 a new and certain conquest of the world!
 and continued applause.) Dr. Lynch ob-
 jects, I think, on Whig philosophy, and told

