

**SPEECHES BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
SIR ROBERT PEEL DURING HIS
ADMINISTRATION; ALSO HIS
ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF
BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH**

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Speeches by the Right Honorable Sir Robert Peel During His Administration; Also His Address to the Electors of Borough of Tamworth by Robert Peel

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SPEECHES
OF THE
RIGHT HONORABLE
SIR ROBERT PEEL,
BART., &c. &c.



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AN ADDRESS
TO
THE ELECTORS
OF THE
BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.

December, 1834.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

2. The second section covers the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's internal records. It highlights the need to identify and resolve any discrepancies as soon as they are discovered. Regular reconciliation helps prevent errors from accumulating and ensures that the financial statements are accurate.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of budgeting and cost control. It suggests that setting a clear budget at the beginning of each period can help management track expenses and identify areas where costs are exceeding expectations. This proactive approach is essential for maintaining profitability.

4. The fourth section discusses the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and mismanagement. It outlines key control points such as segregation of duties, approval processes, and regular audits. These measures are critical for protecting the organization's assets and ensuring the integrity of its financial reporting.

5. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key takeaways and offers recommendations for further improvement. It encourages management to stay updated on the latest financial management practices and to foster a culture of accountability and transparency throughout the organization.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.

GENTLEMEN,

ON the 26th of November last, being then at Rome, I received from his Majesty a summons, wholly unforeseen and unexpected by me, to return to England without delay, for the purpose of assisting his Majesty in the formation of a new Government. I instantly obeyed the command for my return, and, on my arrival, I did not hesitate, after an anxious review of the position of public affairs, to place at the disposal of my Sovereign any services which I might be thought capable of rendering.

My acceptance of the first office in the Government, terminates for the present my political

connexion with you. In seeking the renewal of it, whenever you shall be called upon to perform the duty of electing a representative in parliament, I feel it incumbent upon me to enter into a declaration of my views of public policy—as full and unreserved as I can make it, consistently with my duty as a Minister of the Crown.

You are entitled to this from the nature of the trust which I again solicit—from the long habits of friendly intercourse in which we have lived—and from your tried adherence to me in times of difficulty, when the demonstration of unabated confidence was of peculiar value. I gladly avail myself also of this, a legitimate opportunity, of making a more public appeal—of addressing, through you, to that great and intelligent class of society, of which you are a portion, and a fair and unexceptionable representative—to that class which is much less interested in the contentions of party than in the maintenance of order, and the cause of good government—that frank exposition of general principles and views, which appears to be anxiously expected, and which it ought not to be the inclination, and cannot be the interest, of a minister of this country to withhold.

Gentlemen, the arduous duties in which I am engaged, have been imposed on me through no act of mine. Whether they were an object of

ambition coveted by me--whether I regard the power and distinction they confer, as any sufficient compensation for the heavy sacrifices they involve, are matters of mere personal concern, on which I will not waste a word. The King, in a crisis of great difficulty, required my services. The question I had to decide was this: Shall I obey the call; or shall I shrink from the responsibility, alleging as the reason, that I consider myself, in consequence of the Reform Bill, as labouring under a sort of moral disqualification which must preclude me, and all who think with me, both now and for ever, from entering into the official service of the Crown? Would it, I ask, be becoming in any public man to act upon such a principle? Was it fit that I should assume that either the object or the effect of the Reform Bill has been to preclude all hope of a successful appeal to the good sense and calm judgment of the people, and so to fetter the prerogative of the Crown that the King has no free choice among his subjects, but must select his Ministers from one section, and one section only, of public men.

I have taken another course; but I have not taken it without deep and anxious consideration as to the probability that my opinions are so far in unison with those of the constituent body of the united kingdom, as to enable me, and those