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A N S W E R

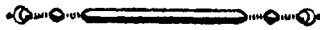
T O T H E

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S LETTER

T O A

*MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.*

[ PRICE TWO SHILLINGS. ]



Entered at Stationers Hall.



A N  
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T O T H E  
*COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S LETTER*  
T O A  
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT,  
W I T H  
A REVIEW OF THE CHARACTERS OF THE  
Dukes of NORFOLK, PORTLAND, and NORTHUM-  
BERLAND ;  
The Houses of DEVONSHIRE and RUSSEL ;  
Lords THURLOW, CAMDEN, LOUGHBOROUGH, KENYON,  
and NORTH ;  
To which are added those of  
Mr. PITT, Mr. FOX, Mr. BURKE, Mr. SHERIDAN ;  
Dukes of RICHMOND and LEEDS, and the Marquis  
of BUCKINGHAM ;  
Lords CHATHAM, SYDNEY, and HAWKESBURY ;  
Sir GEORGE YONGE, and Mr. DUNDAS.  
W I T H A N  
ADDRESS TO THE KING.

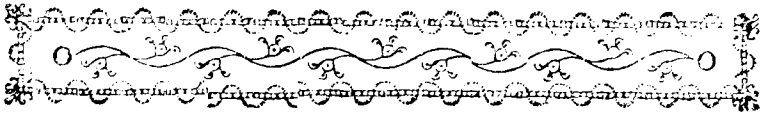
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*“ Chiefs out of War, and Statesmen out of Place.”* POPE.

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A

## Candid Examination, &c.

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THE late rapid succession of interesting events has been productive of two pamphlets, one entitled, “ *Four Pleasant Epistles, to a very exalted Subject in his Majesty’s Dominions; the most unpatriotic Man alive; the most artful Man alive; and, Second Childhood;*” but as the nature of this publication has not hitherto attracted the notice of the public, I shall resign it to its fate.

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The other, “ *A Letter from a Country Gentleman to a Member of Parliament,*” has attained a greater degree of reputation. The style of it is superior, and the author affects to conceal the partial tendency of his arguments beneath the thin veil of pretended candour; yet, when stripped of style and affected moderation, the estimation of it will be but small, and the credit of it will diminish in proportion to the time and attention bestowed in the perusal. It is a piece of goods of flimsy texture, which, though pleasing to the eye, in the wear will be found unsubstantial and unserviceable. After the author has, by way of prefatory address, avowed his distance from the scene of action, after declaring how unqualified he is to judge on the present moment, after indulging in the parade of disinterestedness,

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ness, in preferring native woods to power never proffered, and wealth unattainable, he proceeds to inform and enlighten that confidential Friend, to whose communications he owns himself indebted for all the knowledge he possesses: generously grateful, he endeavours to cancel the obligation; he restores to the parent river, the stream too scanty to fertilize the sterile region of his brain, and thence diverted into a new channel, we find its dimpling current devoted to the amusement and advantage of the public. In these opinions (which he is pleased, with a happiness rarely found in his composition, to term curious effusions) with equal facility and celerity, he diminishes the national debt, and increases the income of the revenues. Alliances he forms, and extends the limits of commerce; relieves the distresses

of the people, and pleasantly describes the satisfaction they enjoy under what he himself calls, “ a most burthenfome and unparalleled weight of taxes.”— Awakened from this idle dream of fanciful political prosperity, by the late calamitous situation of his Majesty, with the rapidity of Lunardi, after a transient glance at the Marine Pavilion, and Carleton House, he pursues Mr. Fox across the seas, to pilfer, a phrase from Junius, and amuse his readers with scenes of ancient magnificence, beneath Italian skies. Thence he returns with equal celerity, to express his surprise that the second desire of his heart is not equally general with the first wish of his mind, to vent his indignation that the administration of Government was not to proceed without some change in the persons who composed it: that the proposed

Regent,



Regent, animated with generous and just resentment, grateful for former attentions, satisfied of the ability, and convinced of the integrity of those with whom he has long lived in the habits of confidential intercourse, thought proper to prefer them to persons who, in the hour of distress, were deaf to his repeated applications ; who willingly administered no relief to his unpleasant situation ; who did step beyond the bounds of all decency and common sense, and placed themselves in wanton opposition to the reasonable wishes of the Heir Apparent ; who ever have been prompt and ready to cherish and foment every difference between the Father and Son ; and who, wrapt up in a fastidious contemplation of their own importance, are callous to domestic misery, and dead to the gentler impulse of a feeling heart.

If

If such is the description, if such has been the respective conduct of either Party, then this unbiaſſed candidate for literary fame, acknowledges the intentions of the Prince ſufficiently juſtified. Diſtant and ſequeſtered indeed muſt be his boated woods, if no whiſper has pervaded the ſtillneſs of their ſhade of ungraceful acquieſcence, of cold and tardy compliance, of the Miniſter conſenting to relieve, when he could no longer effectually oppoſe !——But it is not the leaſt curious part of theſe curious effuſions, that the author has thought proper to dedicate a portion of his performance to the ſuggeſting of what he never has heard, and what he never means to aſſert. If the affluence of that ſituation he is ſo backward in inſinuating, if the diſintereſtedneſs of that diſpoſition he is ſo diffident in deſcribing, did not  
ſcreen,

screen him sufficiently from the imputation, one would be apt to imagine this the necessitous manœuvre of some garret pamphleteer, desirous of spinning out his pamphlet to a few more pages, especially since it is accompanied by a rude and undigested mass of inconsistency and incongruity, which, if possible to lick into any shape, may not improperly be termed, *Training for an Heir Apparent*. One moment he is advised to a state of tranquil dignity; the next he is called from behind the curtain, as a situation unworthy of his rank, and inadequate to his elevated prospects. He is told somewhat more is expected of him than the negative qualification of insipid virtue; and he is dragged upon the stage, for the important purpose of listening in tooth-pick indolence, and unimpassioned silence, to the rhetorical harangues of debating senators,

nators, whilst the provinces of his destined empire, whilst the happiness of his future subjects, become a sacrifice to the rash spirit of speculative youth, and the petulant obstinacy of dogmatical age. This happy mixture of pro and con, this alternate recommendation of placid retirement and active interference, reminds me so strongly of a noble Marquis's speech on the Commercial Treaty, that I should be inclined to attribute the present performance to his versatile pen, were there not instances to be found in it of praise without alloy, a weakness never to be ascribed to his impartial disposition; indeed, the mention of Lord Melcombe's diary would of itself be sufficient to destroy such a surmise: the deceased writer of that diary and the noble Marquis seem to have been framed of such congenial mould, that I am convinced  
the

the warmth of the Duke of Richmond would as soon betray him into an invective against Lord Rawdon, as the Marquis of Lansdown be prevailed upon to remind us of the character of Lord Melcombe. The same manly contempt of public opinion, the same prudent regard to solid emolument, the same ready barter of principle for profit, of parliamentary influence for ministerial situation: but Lord Melcombe had only subservient members and rotten boroughs to bring to market. The Marquis ruled at a more auspicious period, and possessed that opportunity which the other could only wish for; his rapid accumulation of fortune proves how steadily and dexterously he availed himself of it. That therefore this quoted diary should be obnoxious to the political Mentor of our ministerial Telemachus, that even some

pages should prove offensive to the eye of royalty, will not be a matter of surprize to those who recollect what they contain. But in what instance can the history of Frederic be repugnant to the feelings of George Prince of Wales? That he has read it, is more than probable; and it is equally probable, thence he determined how to shape his conduct on a late glorious, though trying occasion. In that history, he found filial concern for parental honour but a weak counterpoise to the suggestions of avarice. In that history he learnt that his royal grandfire, having embarrassed himself by princely magnificence, left behind him a load of debts and a crowd of creditors; and the petitions of the survivors too plainly informed him what little attention had been paid to their distress, or the reputation of the royal debtor. His  
 own

own expenditure had already exceeded his income, and his mind was alarmed with the dread of posthumous disgrace, no longer trusting to delusive negotiation, or ministerial finesse, he resolved, if the nation would not relieve him, the individual should not suffer. The designs of the architect, the pencil of the painter, and the chissel of the statuary, were instantly discontinued. He appropriated the major part of his income to the discharge of his incumbrances, and retired to the establishment of a private man. A generous public beheld with applause and indignation; and the united voice of the nation, in despite of paternal indifference, and official opposition, recalled him to the display of former splendour, and the exercise of princely munificence! The history of Frederic may indeed therefore tinge his cheek with

crimson, but it will be the suffusion of animated virtue, the glow of conscious superiority. The blush of shame belongs to those who have long since ceased to feel for the practice of every mean acquisition, for the indulgence of every fordid passion.

I will now follow the writer to his review of characters, in which he has scattered censure with the prudence and propriety of Messrs. Yorke and Brandling, and bestowed praise with that depth of discrimination which marks the ministerial panegyrics of Messrs. Drake and Rolle, which of these four gentlemen is the considerate friend honoured with his correspondence, is hard to determine. The position of each, in the great world, is nearly equal; and they are equally possessed of rare qualifications



fications to form a right judgment of what they see and hear.

Congenial to the disposition of this quadruple alliance, and with a proper attention to female delicacy, the peculiar characteristic of his party, the author, in the front of his picture, has placed an amiable woman. “ Of Mrs. F———  
 “ I can venture to write with some  
 “ knowledge ; I have property not far  
 “ distant from Acton Burnell.” Why this repeated obtrusion of property ?— Does the author suppose it will add weight to his pen ; or is he so distrustful of the intrinsic merit of his literary bantling, that he endeavours to secure it a favourable reception, as the suppositious offspring of a wealthy parent ?

But if my lord should own the happy lines,  
 How the thought brightens, and the wit refines !

Or

Or was it the observation of the son of Sirach, “ When a rich man speaketh, every  
 “ man holdeth his tongue, and look ;  
 “ what he saith they extol to the clouds :  
 “ but if the poor man speaks, they  
 “ say, What fellow is this ?” That  
 produced the ostentatious assertion, “ I  
 have property not far distant from Acton  
 Burnell ?” Yet, notwithstanding this  
 boasted vicinity of Property, notwith-  
 standing the habits of communication  
 with her family, what does the promis-  
 ed information amount to ? That Mrs.  
 F—— is of illustrious ancestry :  
 that she has been twice married : that  
 her husbands resided at Lulworth Castle,  
 and Swinnerton : that her income is  
 affluent, and her character is and ever  
 has been respectable.

*Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatus.*

The

The regard, and esteem, which the Prince entertains for this lady's many amiable qualities, are well known to the nation in general ; but I deny this connexion is any longer considered as a political object of no trivial consequence, except in the pages of the author, the Bœotian brain of Mr. Rolle, and the incoherent ravings of Horne Took.

Exclusive even of the declaration of Mr. Fox, the laws of the country have placed an insuperable barrier to any engagement which ought to affect the minds of the people ; and whilst the reputation of this object of party rancour is shielded by the visits and attention of the Dutcheffes of Portland and Devonshire, whilst she partakes the respect and admiration of the most amiable of her own sex, she may look with calm contempt on the pointed arrows of malignant

nant envy, and the poisoned dagger of anonymous assassination. It is indeed not unworthy of observation, to mark with what alacrity the writer before us assumes the arms he has declaimed against, and with what dexterity he wields them. The calumny of the Morning Herald excited the astonishment and grief of every person in the kingdom, yet the language of the World and Times, pass, if not applauded, at least unnoticed.—To suspect impropriety of conduct in the Consort of the Sovereign, is the superlative degree of factious profligacy; but to assert it, without foundation, in the Son, is laudable and meritorious!—That the Queen, in a moment of affliction, which language is inadequate to describe, and which the consolation of an empire (for such is the happy expression of this Country

Country Gentleman) could not mitigate, should be menaced, or vilified, is the completion of infamy; but the Prince partaking of this domestic affliction, and embarrassed with the added cares of approaching empire, is a proper butt for the inflammatory shafts of subsidized hirelings, and official scurrility; nor is there a page of this arraigner of Opposition licentiousness, which does not teem with malevolent innuendoes, which does not hint a falsehood, or hesitate a libel.

“ *Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?* ”

In answer, however, to his dark insinuations, I do deny that any engagements subsist between the Prince and Opposition which have not their foundation in the general advantage of the empire; nor do I believe the Prince has set his heart upon any future measure

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which

which does not tend to the apparent welfare of the people, and the increasing lustre of his own character ; and I can truly affirm, that any gratification inconsistent with these (if such gratification can be surmised to exist) would be received not only by the Duke of Portland and Mr. Fox, but Mr. Sheridan also, with constitutional coyness and steady opposition ; nor is the preference of his Royal Highness to these gentlemen, and many others who have acted with them, founded in servile compliance, and ready subservience, but has its source in similitude of political opinion, a belief of superior talents and integrity, a sense of constitutional attachment, and a hope of future public service ; nor will the people, I trust, conceive that hope ill-founded, when they review the characters of those men who are graced with

with

with the Prince's confidence, not in the insipid caricatures of the Country Gentleman, but in lines, though less calculated to serve the purposes of party, yet more expressive to convey their genuine lineaments to impartial posterity.

The Duke of Portland has so long persevered uninterruptedly in the paths of probity and honour, as to have secured the respect and veneration of his country. Whilst his rank adds dignity to the party he espouses, his unblemished integrity is a sufficient assurance of the rectitude of their intentions. Though possessed of no eminent qualities as a parliamentary speaker, he is endowed with a very considerable portion of understanding, and sound judgment. These qualifications, as they must annihilate all attempts to practise imposition, will ever render him agreeable as a leader, to men whose sole

views are the public benefit, whose designs require no disguise, and affect no concealment. The Country Gentleman, indeed, suspects his firmness, yet in those ridiculous rumours he endeavours to disseminate, describes him as resisting the weight of royal solicitation, and the insinuating influence of engaging eloquence. But it is a more solid proof of this quality that the embarrassments of his private fortune, originating in manly opposition to purse-proud oppression, supported by ministerial power, has never induced him to give a momentary preference to his own interest over that of the public.

Mr. Fox has indeed, for some years past, been the topic of political criticism, and party declamation; every species of attack that inveterate hatred could suggest, or malice invent, has been levelled  
against



againſt him ; every little failing of private life, every weakneſs, inſeparable from human nature, has been dragged into public with triumph and exultation, and the inadvertencies they could not find in the miniſter, they have endeavoured to fix on the man ; but as the ſuperior luſtre of his abilities will diſſipate the clouds of envy, ſo will the whole tenor of his political conduct, when examined with candour, ſufficiently refute the accusations of his imbecile calumniators. The coalition may ſtill prove a ſubject for perſevering repetition to Mr. Martin, the Eaſt India Bill may ſtill be uſed as a ready engine for ſecret influence by the Marquis of Buckingham, but ſound policy will ever juſtify the firſt, and ardent ſpirit, with deciſive regulation, characterize the laſt. It was no ſcheme of the day to poſt-pone the hour of danger, it was no crude  
and

and undigested plan, but the strength of the child spoke the vigour of the parent's mind; not like the puny offspring of his impotent successor, imploring the doubtful assistance of explanatory bills, and declaratory acts. The most pointed objection ever urged against it, was, that it in some measure separated the executive power from the crown, an objection, since the late proposed Restrictions, which the advocates of administration will scarce be desirous of pushing forward into public observation.

The coalition has given birth to a greater degree of party illiberality, and undiscerning clamour; and as those who more generally have recourse to it are incapable to speak on any other topic, it is a pity to deprive them of their little all, and reduce them to mortifying silence, and primitive insignificance. The administration

stration of Lord North had been marked with every description of national distress and calamity, and the unbounded profusion that characterized the public expenditure, the improvident loans of that period, bore fatally too strong an appearance of wanton and intentional dissipation; that such an appearance should suggest suspicion, and that that suspicion should be accompanied with a warmth of expression, is the great the inexpiable crime imputed to Mr. Fox. But when the noble lord retired from his splendid situation, the limited state of his fortune proved the cleanness of his hands; the strictest scrutiny led to no trace of imputed corruption, and the grand objection, the idea of peculation, was totally and finally eradicated from the mind of his political competitor. When the duplicity of the Marquis of Lansdown “ gave the lie  
“ to

“ to his Sovereign’s proclamation ;  
 “ when he recorded as infamous the  
 “ ruling principle of the British govern-  
 “ ment,” Mr. Fox retired from a situa-  
 tion he could no longer retain with ho-  
 nour ; he quitted it with avowed reluc-  
 tance, to use his own words ; he was  
 not insensible to those distinctions  
 which it gave him ; he was neither in-  
 capable of vanity nor of ambition : he  
 had the vanity to be pleased with the  
 applause of the good ; he had the am-  
 bition to be serviceable to his country ;  
 but there were considerations superior to  
 his vanity and ambition, the considera-  
 tions of duty and of conscience. These  
 had supported him against the resent-  
 ment of the mean, the aversion of the  
 great, the rancour of the vindictive, and  
 the subtilty of the base, the dereliction  
 of friends, and the efforts of enemies.

These

These considerations he was determined should support him still ; and in his retreat he was accompanied by Mr. Burke, Mr. Montague, and Lord John Cavendish. Mr. Pitt accepted the relinquished situation of the latter ; but when, in despite of secret influence, efficiency could no longer be attached to Lord Lansdown, and the household troops, the subsidiary bands who still fought under his banner, the partizans of Lord North, the disinterested volunteers of Mr. Fox, were equally balanced ; a stagnation of government must have ensued, without a junction of two of the contending parties ; the insidious artifices of the first, had been too recently experienced ; and I defy the Country Gentleman to point out any line, consistent with true wisdom, but that which was adopted by Mr. Fox. He coalesced

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with

with Lord North: he placed him fingle in the cabinet, and gave him a fituation where his ready eloquence and accurate pen might contribute to the advantage of his country, and the facility of his difpofition could no longer prejudice her interefts.—With the writer before us, I agree there is very little apprehenfion of Mr. Fox becoming a dangerous character to Great Britain; but I deny the representative of Weftminfter to be either unpopular or fufpected; or that he is not endowed with the love of right, and determined to practife it throughout his exiftence; nor will I fubfcribe to the doctrine, that one purfuit of dangerous private tendency, like Aaron's rod, muft fwallow up every public virtue. Should I be the incautious convert of fuch tenets, the memory of Lord Godolphin would infult my credulity: whilft  
 history

history is just to the worth of that nobleman, whilst the laurels flourish round his tomb, Mr. Fox need not dread becoming the object of universal distrust, though not insensible to the charms of beauty, and sometimes guilty of playing at cards. In short, we must all lament that a man so highly gifted, should by royal prejudice be rendered useless to his country; that his splendid talents should be debarred of their proper exertion; that they should be confined to the cultivation of private friendship, instead of being called to public life, where they might save a sinking state, and render a falling people once more great and glorious. For whether we review his unremitting opposition to the American war, his indefatigable application during the short period of his administration, his wresting from the Dutch our only trophy of a

bloody and unsuccessful conflict, or the alacrity with which he quitted what it was dishonourable to retain, we may impartially pronounce, Mr. Fox ought to possess the esteem of a patriotic sovereign, and that he is justly entitled to the confidence of a discerning people.

Lord North was not only an unfortunate, but an unequal minister; and with propriety, perhaps, may be added some share of criminality in submitting to secret influence, and permitting his name to be used to measures he no longer approved. As a statesman, his penetrating judgment was frequently borne down by the specious suggestions of a Dundas or a Jenkinson. As a financier, he was the dupe of the interested representations of a Harley or a Drummond. His credulity has been properly rewarded by the subsequent gratitude of those gentlemen ;  
but



but that easiness of disposition was incompatible with the character of a great minister; yet his unceasing good-humour, his lively repartee, and pointed eloquence, will ever be remembered in the Commons with unabated pleasure; and the poverty with which he retired from twelve years ministerial opportunity, will sufficiently attest the integrity of his heart; nor do I think, in the annals of history it will be imputed to him as a crime, that, in the mild spirit of Christianity, he reconciled himself to a parliamentary opponent.

The Duke of Norfolk possesses rank, fortune, manly understanding, and parliamentary influence; to these might have been added, extensive beneficence, and unbounded liberality. No bigot to any religion, he is conscientiously attached to the one he professes, though  
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in withdrawing from his former persuasion, he withdrew not his countenance from those of his connections who thought proper to continue in it. His active mind allows him not to moulder in ease, or vegetate in indolence; and his patriotic disposition would not suffer him to remain a calm spectator, whilst the interests of his country were devoted to ruin, and the sacred barriers of her constitution were wantonly trampled upon: yet his peculiar moderation in political pursuits, his temperate language in debate, have even extorted from churlish authority, and legal pre-eminence, an unqualified acknowledgement of high respectability and undeviating candour. That in various parts of the kingdom his property should be employed in striking off the fetters of freeholders, and emancipating subjected boroughs; that

that at Carlisle and Hereford it has been  
fuccesfully opposed to the menaced  
wealth of a Harley, and the overween-  
ing arrogance of a Lowther, will never  
be considered as partaking of that weak-  
ness which annexes consequence to a  
stud of horses, or kennel of hounds, un-  
til the conciliating address of his Grace,  
the firmness of his principles, are con-  
founded with the equestrian skill of a  
jockey, and the rustic resolution of a  
fox-hunter. When the presumptive heir  
to the Norfolk estates and title is de-  
scribed in his pretensions to an Hereford-  
shire heiress, as bartering with a popish  
conveyancer, and antiquated governess,  
the charge becomes too ludicrous for se-  
rious refutation ; but it was reserved  
for this discerning writer to mark with  
opprobrium, to instance as a depravity,  
the exercise of ancient hospitality, the  
enviable

enviable accompaniment of social qualities, with the persevering practice of private virtue. On the demise of his Grace's former wife, his ready renunciation of certain claims was no insignificant proof of his private integrity ; and his public may be found in his steady attention to parliamentary reform, and his repeated efforts to purify that fountain of political corruption.

In the House of Cavendish, hereditary dignity and acknowledged virtue are endeavoured to be counteracted by the imputation of political weakness ; and this imputation is solely sustained by an anonymous writer having withdrawn from it his respect, whilst the name of Ruffel, dear to the annals of this country, becomes the object of his assiduous calumny and unwearied slander. An inconsiderate corporation bargain, an in-  
judicious

judicious motion in the House of Peers may amuse for a moment, but will be lost in the recollection that the ancestors of the Duke of Bedford, with their fortunes, supported the sinking liberties of their country, and sealed their principles with their blood. Nor can the known independence of the Duke of Northumberland be shaken by the surmise of indisposition never before heard of, or the insinuation of promotion never yet aspired to.

But if this combination of sound judgment, unblemished reputation, and opulent dignity, is not sufficient to insure national confidence, and communicate popular importance, let us follow the author to those who possess the more intrinsic qualifications of profound knowledge, and elevated genius, though

denied the lustre of ancestry, and the less enviable gifts of fortune.

Edmund Burke's transcendent abilities, and erudition, will ever claim respect and attention; and though they have added but little to his fortune, have extended the limits of his fame. Instead of wasting his talents in idle theory, he brought them into practice; whatever is beautiful may be found in the mild purity of his private life; whatever is sublime in his public disinterestedness, and contempt of wealth; superior to the airy reputation of an elegant essayist, he absented himself from the paths of science and the researches of philosophy, to establish the happiness of millions, and assert the general rights of mankind. Whilst Great Britain acknowledges the blessings of a prudent and œconomical reform; whilst she exults in the national character vindicated

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cated by bringing to the tribunal of justice the reputed persecutor of princes, the ravager of provinces, and exterminator of a people; whilst these survive in her records, the name of Burke cannot be consigned to oblivion:

*Semper bonos, nomenque tuum, laudesq; manebunt.*

Lord Loughborough's ready eloquence, and legal knowledge, will always give weight to his political approbation; how far his animated reprobation of the conduct of ministers respecting the Middlesex election is remembered with gratitude by Mr. Wilkes, the subsequent conduct of that gentleman allows us to doubt; but it will never be forgotten or disregarded by the great body of his constituents. As a pleader, the practice of Lord Loughborough at the bar was of

the most extensive kind; and, as a judge, his decisions have been received with general satisfaction and deference.

Mr. Sheridan has indeed risen to importance by an unprecedented combination of abilities; every obstacle paternal situation could oppose, every shackle contracted circumstances could rivet, have dissolved before the resistless blaze of his capacity, the inexhaustible fire of his genius. To possess clear comprehension, with lively wit; sound judgment, with brilliant fancy; historical information, with classical erudition; to blend constitutional knowledge with dramatic composition; to excel as an author, and an orator; to have acquired the palm of eloquence, and wreath of poetry, establishes such an exalted pre-eminence of situation, that the aching eye of admiration



ration with difficulty looks up to. On that auspicious night when the groans of Asiatic misery awakened his compassion, when the perversion of delegated authority aroused his indignation, what eye but was alternately melted into tears, or inflamed with honest resentment! The dictates of interest for a moment were forgotten, the supercilious voice of authority was mute, even the hardened front of Major Scott confessed the impression, and shrunk abashed from the piercing ray of conviction.—That to indulge in sportive pleasantries, to beguile the House from tedious wranglings into a cheerful smile, should appear highly criminal in the Country Gentleman, we can readily believe, and as readily his readers will acquit him of exciting such sensations; but when he asserts that an  
ironical

ironical figure, or farcaſtic retort, would have been conſidered by the late Speaker, Onflow, as degradatory to the proceedings of Parliament, he violates the ſacred memory of the dead, and tramples on the ſpeeches of a Cheſterfield, and a Pulteney ;

How can I Pulteney, Cheſterfield, forget !

Whiſt Roman ſpirit charms, or Attic wit ?

But if the tranſmitted repartees of thoſe ſtateſmen, if the lines of Pope exceed the narrow limits of his reading, I will not inſult his ignorance with the Philippics of Demoſthenes, or the orations of Cicero ; ſhould he think the peruſal of theſe would contribute to adorn future political correſpondence, the applicable quotations of that Greekling, Lord Belgrave, prove how capable he is to inſtruct  
him

him in the former, and the blooming Lords of the Treafury ftill tingle under the difcipline which imprinted on their memories the latter.—That the income of Mr. Sheridan is not adequate to his merit, will always be as freely confefsed as fincerely lamented ; but in his abilities he has a ftake in this country fuperior to fhady woods, and Acton Burnell acres. If the apoftacy of the insignificant Mornington was rewarded with a feat at the Treafury Board, if the fuperficial talents of the venal Eden were not thought too dear at 6000l. per annum, and the fubfequent embaffy to Spain, what doubt is there but Mr. Sheridan might readily break the bands of private enthralment ? But his integrity will be found to correpond with his ability ; nor can it leffen his reputation that he prefers the clamours of importunate creditors to the reproaches

proaches and execrations of a deserted and indignant people; and I reject, with contempt, the malevolent aspersion, that his Grace of Portland should have hesitated at an efficient situation for this gentleman, and in the moment of his country's distress, have endeavoured to divide from her side the abilities best calculated to restore her declining vigour, and re-irradiate her waning splendor.

Thus, when Mr. Fox reviews his political phalanx, in which are enrolled the names of Howard, Bentinck Cavendish, Ruffel, and Percy; in which are to be found the eloquence, the legal knowledge, the genius of a Burke, a Loughborough, and a Sheridan; when he adds the titles and hereditary possessions of Fitzwilliam, Carlisle, Derby, Hertford, and Spencer; the independent

dent minds, and extensive property of a Coke, Crewe, Wyndham, Pelham, and Powys, he must feel his bosom glow with conscious exultation, and await with confidence the attack of Prætorian bands, and hireling legions, tho' marshalled by Sir George Howard, and led to battle by a rhetorical Minister, a stubborn Chancellor, a silent Chief Justice, and Lord Camden, in rusty and "marvellous ill-favour'd armour :"

*Quamvis, Pontica pinus,*

*Factes et genus, et nomen inutile;*

*Nil pictis timidus navita puppis*

*Fidit.*

That nobleman was once indeed followed by confidence, and looked up to by admiration; it was in the cause of Liberty alone he took the field, and he raised his buckler to shield her from in-

fult: but certain late weakneſſes incline us to ſuſpect the heart or head; and when he promoted an arbitrary ſuſpenſion of the laws, as only a tyranny of forty days, he ſtained the fair reputation of his former deeds, and contracted the gratitude of a ſucceeding generation, who will think his ſervices already amply repaid, ſince we find him Preſident of the Council, and his ſon a Lord of the Admiralty, and a Teller of the Exchequer.

Lord Kenyon's profundity of legal knowledge and determined integrity, I ſhall ſuffer to paſs without investigation; but I ſhould have as ſoon expected a panegyric on his dreſs, as an eulogium on his patience; and I am ſtill at a loſs to diſcern why this active adminiſtrator of juſtice was introduced, to lengthen a letter already too long, and the Secretaries  
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of state, and of war, the first Lord of the Admiralty, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Treasurer of the Navy, passed over in uninterrupted silence. Did the ludicrous recollection of Tommy Townshend, deter from hazard the title of Lord Sydney, when in opposition he was considered as having some personal merit, and as not insensible to the charms of displaying it ?

“ It is a good leg, Master Tommy,  
 “ but I cannot now stay to praise it.”

The Duke of Leeds must not pass unpraised. He dresses well, understands music, and gives good dinners ; and these are the utmost qualifications I ever heard assigned to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Sir George Yonge possesses also some share of musical reputation ; but as this gentleman is supposed to hold his place

by a very uncertain tenure, since the recovery of his Majesty's health he has prudently relinquished every idea of Sunday concerts. Lord Chatham is certainly First Lord of the Admiralty, and as certainly brother to the Minister ; but I leave these feeble exotics, who can exist only in the warmth of a court, for plants of more vigorous growth, and hardier extraction.——The Duke of Richmond was long a member of Opposition ; and, with an intemperance of zeal, an exuberance of rage, directed the shafts of his invectives, not against the heads of Ministers, but the heart of his Sovereign !—That his violence has of late subsided, is not entirely to be ascribed to official gratification, but partly may be accounted for from the record of private occurrences ; and it is supposed the shade of the late General Sir  
 John



John Clavering would be scarce less appalling to his sight, than the remonstrance of Lord Rawdon proved to his ear. If inadvertence hurries him into offence, no man is more ready to apologize; his strength of judgment, his attachment to public œconomy, are sufficiently attested in his wise and parsimonious Fortification scheme.

Harry Dundas entered life with a prudent determination, which he has adhered to invariably. Inconsistency and hypocrisy are the only political crimes I firmly believe his character unstained with. He accused Sir Thomas Rumbold, and facilitated his escape. He arraigned Mr. Hastings, and endeavoured to defend him. He acted with Lord North to the last moment of his power, and was the first to traduce him; and all this he has done with so perfect  
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an attention to his own advantage, that I never heard the most distant insinuation against his consistency ; whilst his open contempt of public opinion, his avowed disregard to even the shadow of reputation, has equally delivered him from the imputation of hypocrisy.

*Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem  
Imposuit, fixit leges pretio atque refixit.*

With these I shall serve up two more characters, which, though omitted in the banquet of the Country Gentleman, will not, I hope, be unacceptable to the palates of political guests. The Marquis of Buckingham and Lord Hawkebury. The first abroad, the acknowledged representative of our gracious Sovereign ; the last at home, the reputed representative of his ungracious favourite.

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An easy fortune, powerful connections, and some reputation for ability, accompanied the Marquis into public life : the death of Lord Temple increased the first, and added dignity to the second ; but the strength of the last has gradually declined, and at length given way to less honourable substitutes, crafty machination, and intriguing cunning. Could secret influence be held a matter of indifference in this country, the Marquis might be considered as *minimus in maximis, et maximus in minimis* ; the just odium which attended his unconstitutional interference, drove him from ministerial importance in Great Britain ; nor has a greater degree of popularity awaited his administration in Ireland. It is not by an indefatigable inspection amongst cinders, by the petty retrenchment of a few superfluous faggots, that the public expen-

expenditure ought to be circumscribed, or national character degraded. The Irish are a generous, a hospitable, and a discerning people, and could not fail to trace in the littleness of public conduct, the weakness which sullies private. On the late death of his father-in-law, ere the funeral obsequies could well be solemnized; ere the corpse was cold in the grave, with indecent haste the Marquis exposed to sale the house in town, the materials of the seat in the country, the paling of the park; and, it is reported, even the fish in the canals did not escape the searching eye of rapacious avidity.

*Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo,*

*Domi ac nummos contemtor in arcâ.*

Hence every species of contempt has attended his steps without doors, and  
every

every stigma of invective has marked his character within ; and we are yet to learn how long it will be deemed prudent to continue in office a Lord-Lieutenant whom the debates of the House have attested to be a man of supercilious demeanor, narrow capacity, and fordid disposition.

Lord Hawkesbury's modest virtues have ever shunned the public eye ; Lord Bute first drew him from obscurity, and promoted him from critical essays to political disquisitions ; his attachment is acknowledged to have been invariable, from the very moment of his emerging into favour, to the present hour of his superintending the Duchy court of Lancaster, and adding dignity to the peerage. As a steady friend, and an active agent, he has justified the choice of his discerning Mæcenas. Should their correspondence,

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by any accident, hereafter be subjected to the perusal of the public, it will doubtless eclipse the ungarbled letters of Lord Chesterfield, and the celebrated Diary of Bubb Doddington.—As a Financier, public report is in favour of him; but the loans and pecuniary negotiations of Lord North, whose Sully he was ever supposed to be, are but an indifferent corroboration of it. His consequence is believed to flow from a higher source. To possess the second place in the royal bosom, to be the channel of communication with him who still retains the first, are circumstances which must render Lord Hawkesbury a character of no small importance in the government of this country, and give him a greater degree of consideration than what arises from his knowledge of foreign treaties, or his reputed skill in  
 finance.

finance. As a speaker, he is cautious and unassuming ; as a statesman intelligent and indefatigable ; and though better qualified for official situation, than any of those with whom he acts ; yet that particular recommendation which first diverted to him the rays of regal bounty, will constantly preclude him from the confidence of the people.

Lord Thurlow has for a long time been the general subject of ministerial panegyric ; and it is fortunate these accumulated praises have been heaped on a modest mind, which might have rendered a less diffident disposition assuming and supercilious. *Comprehensive understanding, strong systematic judgment, commanding eloquence, and stubborn integrity,* form no despicable prologue to *unqualified dignity, and consummate wisdom.* Yet it would not have been unacceptable if

some few moments had been employed in substantiating his pretensions to these aggregated qualifications. Is his consummate wisdom to be found in the injudicious origin of the Dutch war ; or his systematic judgment and comprehensive understanding in the approbation of Lord Lansdown's subsequent peace ? Even his boasted stubbornness yielded to the appointment of Pepper Arden ; and his commanding eloquence, during his long continuance in the Commons, was heard without envy or admiration. On his accession to the Lords, I confess myself at a loss to account for his sudden acquisition of this qualification ;—was it granted him in his patent for the peerage, or annexed to the possession of the great seal ? Or is not the reputation of it rather founded on the more decent demeanor and polished language of those noble personages,



personages, ill calculated to contend with illiberal invective and assuming declamation ?

“ This is some fellow

“ Who, being prais'd for bluntness, doth affect

“ A faucy roughness.”

When the ever to be lamented indisposition of his Majesty awakened the appearance of Lord Thurlow's long dormant feelings ; when he called forth tears, long strangers to his cheeks, I sympathized with his concern, and acknowledged the ARDUOUSNESS of the effort ! but when to Lord Rawdon's constitutional doubt, he replied, “ What lord dares invade the rights of the King ? ” I despised the evasive orator, and laughed at the impassioned exclamation. No man attempted, no lord dared to invade the rights of the King ; but it was the duty

duty of every peer, boldly and dispassionately to have examined what rights remained attached to him during the melancholy hour of his insanity. With Lord Thurlow's unqualified dignity I own myself unacquainted ; but I am not entirely a stranger to his unqualified arrogance. And to his integrity I subscribe, if it implies nothing more than that he religiously keeps the eighth commandment of the Decalogue, whilst he glories in despising the third, and WANTONLY invades the tenth. His neighbour's wife, or maid-servant, may indeed prove temptations, but of the ox and the ass I readily acquit, and believe him as incapable of coveting the Abelard characteristic of the first, as the patient resignation of the last.

From this dreary desert of his public virtue, I now turn to the more limited  
walks

walks of private life ; and it is with regret I obtrude on paths which ought in general to be sacred from the scrutinizing eye of prying curiosity. The dissipation of a Secretary of State, the conviviality of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, provided the public business suffer not, will never long engage the national attention ; but some decency of exterior, some sense of moral duty, ought surely to accompany the keeper of the King's conscience ; yet where are these to be found ? in blasphemous execrations, or insidious seduction ? His temperance is inscribed on the Bacchanalian board of Lord Weymouth, and his chastity is engraved on the recording monument of Miss Lynch. That youth should be the votary of pleasure, that manhood should acknowledge the dominion of the passions, may perhaps

haps excite our CONCERN ; but it is with *disgust* we view the palsied limbs of hoary age, tottering from the licentious table of excess to the vulgar embraces of sensual prostitution. Even our vices frequently admit of some palliation. Festive wit may delude into intemperance, and female elegance fan the expiring flame of declining life ; but here,

“ Luxuriam autem in isto hanc nolite cogitare : est enim quædam, quanquam  
 “ omnis est vitiosa atque turpis, tamen  
 “ ingenuo ac libero dignior. Nihil apud  
 “ hunc lautum, nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum (laudabo inimicum) ne magis  
 “ nopere quidem quidquam, præter libidines, sumptuosum.—But believe  
 “ him not capable of this species of luxury ; for though every description of  
 “ it is base and vicious, yet there is one  
 “ kind

“ kind more becoming the gentleman,  
 “ and more fuitable to a liberal mind ;  
 “ but with him nothing is genteel, no-  
 “ thing elegant, nothing polished (I  
 “ will praise my enemy), nor is he indeed  
 “ extravagant in any thing but his lusts.”

Mr. Pitt commenced his official career under the auspices of Lord Lansdown, and accepted a situation relinquished by Lord John Cavendish, and a connection renounced and reprobated by Messrs. Fox, Burke, and Montagu. He employed the powers of his rhetoric to varnish over the measures of his new friend, who opposed American independence here, at the very moment it was announced there by the King's proclamation, and a letter from himself—when this ground was abandoned as untenable, when that independence was not only granted, but

an immense tract of country annexed to it, Mr. Pitt was found amongst the minority who supported a peace, voted by the House inadequate and dishonourable; after an ineffectual struggle, he was compelled, with his patron, to retire from ministerial importance, to be restored again by the unconstitutional interference of the Marquis of Buckingham. The integrity of the Commons was, however, inflexible; they resolved “ That his continuance in trusts of the  
 “ highest responsibility was contrary to  
 “ the principles of the constitution, and  
 “ injurious to the interests of the King  
 “ and his Country;” and this resolution was followed by a speedy and premature dissolution. The candid, the open manner in which this measure was executed, is sufficiently attested by the veracity of  
 Mr.

Mr. Bankes's declarations, and the sincerity of the Speech from the Throne ; nor was it on this occasion considered as too great a sacrifice to immolate the reputation of his friend, or expose the dignity of his sovereign. On the resumption of business, the affairs of the East India Company first demanded attention ; against the claims of that Company Mr. Fox had proceeded by storm. These Mr. Pitt was content secretly and clandestinely to sap, whilst the Trial by Jury, that bulwark of British Freedom, was shaken by his crafty and baneful machinations. His Bill was full of dark design and secret influence ; it menaced the delinquents of Asia, and virtually screened them ; every accusation was to be preferred by the Company, or the Attorney General, and peculation was ad-

monished to court the connections of the great, and gratify the expectations of the fordid.

Is it necessary, in his unprecedented and unconstitutional support of the Westminster scrutiny, to recall his vain and ungenerous attempt to embarrass his political antagonist? or expedient to enquire how steadily or resolutely he promoted a Parliamentary Reform? on that occasion the Ministers of the State, and the Servants of the Crown, were suffered with impunity to follow their own inclinations; even the confidential cousin, and newly created peer, Lord Camelford, was heard without reproof, and received without indignation; but an opposition to the late Restrictions was attended by the dismissal of a military officer; and as the first proof of his recovery of reason, his Majesty was induced



duced to discard from his favour, and divide from his side, an old and faithful servant.

I will not enter into a discussion of the Fortification scheme, that chimera of a heated imagination and Quixote brain; the Minister's judgment in defending it, can only be justified at the expence of his sincerity. Still less am I inclined to waste a moment on the ridiculous fate of his Irish Propositions, contrived with such happy ingenuity, as to be equally repugnant to the inclinations, and prejudicial to the interests of both kingdoms. And could an acquiescence in them have been obtained, I fear the mischiefs arising from them would scarcely have been compensated by the advantages of the Commercial Treaty, recorded as they are in the distresses of  
Birmingham,

Birmingham, and the unparalleled bankruptcies of Manchester.

That our Funds have acquired a degree of stability, and an increase of value during six years peace, cannot, I think, be fairly ascribed to the ability of Mr. Pitt, but the discernment with which he embraced the fleeting opportunity to restore unanimity to the Dutch, and re-establish the rights of the Prince of Orange; his prompt resolution to cooperate with Prussia, is a monument of his vigor and sagacity, which envy ought not to approach, or party invade. This praise shall be his pure and undiminished, nor will I suffer the reputed councils of a Chancellor, the whispered influence of a Hawkesbury, to blast the solitary laurel which, as a Minister, adorns his unprolific brow. As a speaker

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er his merit is obvious ; and may doubtless rank amongst the first with those whose superficial understandings are more easily captivated by the specious blandishments of the rhetorician, than impressed by the energetic language of the orator. But I cannot consider this single quality, accompanied with one proof of a vigorous or discerning mind, sufficient to counterbalance a long train of successive errors and reputed failures ; nor can I review his fallacious support of the Parliamentary Reform, his avowed countenance of the Fortification scheme, without questioning the purity of his heart ; or the inefficient clauses of his East India Bill, the rude mass of his Irish Propositions, without arraigning the soundness of his head : and when to these is added that intriguing spirit which marked his accession, I must exclaim

claim in words applied to his Prototype Augustus :

*Adolescentem, laudandum, ornandum, tollendum.*

Thus far, with no inconsiderable degree of weariness, have I followed the footsteps of the Country Gentleman. I now leave him to the cultivation of his fictitious fields, and the enjoyment of his ideal woods. I leave him in full possession of the satisfaction arising from the King's PERFECT recovery, and of the triumph that Doctor Willis or his son STILL remain at Kew. Though I may regret that some moments, which might have been appropriated to pleasure or improvement, have been devoted to the contemptible effusions of a writer whose knowledge of language is instanced when he asserts, " Conso-  
" lation

“ lation to be no mitigation of affliction ;” and whose morality decries Christian forgiveness in a statesman, and contemns insipid virtue in a Prince ; yet I shall not think myself entirely unrewarded, should this Pamphlet fall into the hands of any person weak enough (if any such weakness can exist) to have been impressed by his misrepresentations. To remove these impressions is perhaps the greatest advantage to be derived from the efforts of an obscure individual like myself ; but it would be the utmost extent of my ambition, the highest praise of my life, could I as readily dispel delusion, and eradicate error from the partial breast of the misguided monarch. This indeed cannot be hoped from anonymous publication ; but I will give way to the vision of the moment ; I will yield to the transient

dream of imaginary greatness, I will fancy myself elevated to the observation of the Sovereign, and called upon to deliver my sentiments, and contribute my advice.

If, amidst the tumult of exultation ; if, amidst popular acclamations, and congratulatory compliments, the small voice of truth can be heard, may I presume that it will be equally acceptable to the feelings of your Majesty, as it necessarily must conduce to the happiness of your subjects. The language of sincerity is not to be read in luminous inscriptions ; nor is the approbation of a people to be found in fulsome addresses ; even the shouts of a giddy and applauding populace, are often as insincere as the protestations of a Minister, or the panegyrics of a parasite. Innumerable addresses accompanied the baneful and  
destruc-

destructive measures of James II. ; and his return to the capital was hailed by an unthinking multitude, ready to adopt the hopes, and embrace the fortunes of his more prosperous competitor : but it is on the actions of a king, or the records of his reign, that permanent popularity is founded.—If he has consulted the true interests of the country ; if he has extended the limits, and exalted the glory of the empire ; he may depend on the loyal exertions of his people ; he may rely on their affections, and confide in their attachments. Nor will this rule be less applicable to his Ministers. How far therefore your Majesty ought to be satisfied with the present plaudits of the crowd, it will be painful to me hereafter to examine ; but I shall not hesitate to pronounce they afford but small matter of triumph to your Ministers,

and lend them but a casual, instable, and artificial support. The whole tenor of their conduct, during the continuance of your indisposition, was subversive of the principles of the constitution, inimical to the interests of the people, derogatory to the character of the Prince, and dangerous to your Majesty's future prospects of happiness ; and these assertions are established by a hasty review of the proposed limitations. In weakening and dividing the executive power, they destroyed the boasted balance of the Three Estates ; and in virtually creating a Fourth, they ensured dissension, and razed the very foundations of government. Here then were subverted the principles of the constitution.—By a perseverance in this system, they would have exposed the nation to every species of distress arising from an inefficient administration.



ministration.—In this they were inimical to the interests of the people.—Exclusive of the suspicion they endeavoured to attach to the conduct of the Heir Apparent, they placed him in a responsible situation, without powers sufficient for the maintenance of his dignity, or the support of his ministers. They allowed him the pomp of regency, but denied the essential requisites. Every shackle was imposed on his manly capacity, every gratification of a royal disposition, every exertion of munificence was prohibited, and he was to behold the courage of the soldier, the sagacity of the statesman, pass away without ornament or reward!—By the imbecillity which must have attended such a government, they strove to cloud with doubts the auspicious expectations of a future reign; and thus their conduct

duct was derogatory to the character of the Prince.

But when they asserted that an efficient administration could be framed under these limitations ;—when they declared that powers still remained adequate to every purpose of government, they impressed the minds of your subjects with just and general consternation !—If a Regent (whose duration is uncertain) thus limited, thus restricted, can give weight and stability to his designs, what is not to be apprehended from the Monarch himself possessed of the dignity of the peerage, the patronage of the household, and the persuasive emoluments of patent places and pensions? Your Majesty's Ministers have not hesitated to describe the influence of the crown as fearfully enormous. They have alarmed the minds, and excited the suspicions of  
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your people, and have annexed a degree of terror to the exercise of your royal prerogative, which cannot fail at least of endangering your future prospects of happiness.

And what in return are the advantages they bring to the foot of the throne?—Hollow professions of attachment to your person, and an injudicious and interested zeal for the honour of your Consort.—Why, Sir, will you thus suffer them to insult your understanding? No powers could have been granted to the Prince but what must have ceased on the proof of your recovery.—When you approve these reproachful limitations;—these unnecessary precautions, you wound not the reputation of your Son, but proclaim the weakness of your own judgment. This is no Eastern court; here is no Turkish seraglio; your person

son could not have been immured by confidential mutes, or subservient eunuchs ; and it would have been equally difficult to have concealed from his subjects, the restoration of the Sovereign's reason, as to have secluded from them the chearful rays of the sun, or to have denied them the re-animating warmth of his beams.

Nor have these men been less inattentive to the real honour of your Consort, than regardless of your Majesty's true welfare. Why was the name of this illustrious Person dragged into debate, but to strengthen the battle of inordinate ambition, or secure a fortress for its retreat ! Hence has this amiable pattern for her sex been represented in the hour of domestic affliction, as seeking consolation in stipulations for patronage, and pretensions to power.—From my heart,  
I believe

I believe the Queen incapable of intentionally injuring the interests of the country;—but we well know the infamous arts of a Minister;—we are not unacquainted with the weakness of a woman.

Even the short period since your providential recovery has not escaped the blasting breath of unwholesome councils; and the first acknowledgment of the clemency of the Almighty, is found in the instance of a vindictive spirit, and implacable disposition. But insensible to your reputation, the First Lord of the Treasury maintains a fastidious silence, and the dismissal of Lord Lothian is left to the newly discovered responsibility of Sir George Yonge, and the prattling promptitude of Colonel Phipps;—reflect, Sir, how far such characters can command the approbation of considerate

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and discerning minds. Be not buoyed up with the vain idea that you are the idol of your people; trust not implicitly in illusive protestations and intemperate acclamations. When the inflexible Aurelian became the victim of deluded conspiracy; when the virtuous Probus fell a martyr to momentary rage; the tears of a people, the lamentations of an empire, attended them to the tomb. But when the inane and stupid Claudius sunk beneath the artifices of his daring consort, his fate was received with cold indifference, or undisguised exultation. The magnificence of his aqueduct, the importance of his haven, were lost in the weakness of his disposition, the imbecility of his character; and Rome rejoiced that the dignity of the empire had escaped the degrading authority of a contemptible idiot.

Review,

Review, Sir, in the melancholy annals of national calamity, the invariable features of your own government; compare the state of Britain at the moment of your accession, to the late hour of defeat; her people impoverished, her resources exhausted, her armies captured, and her provinces dismembered; and then listen to the ready flattery of Sir Joseph Banks, and the obsequious suggestions of a Saturnian reign.

But should your Majesty condescend to inquire what course can be steered, what system can now be adopted? I would boldly reply; cease to tread the winding and thorny paths of secret influence, confide no longer in specious professions of personal attachment, divide not from your councils men of unquestionable capacity, estrange not your countenance from the ancient nobility  
of

of your realm; but above all, restore to your confidence and affections a Son, whose unexampled moderation has secured to him the admiration of the people, and *hereafter* may you reign FELICIOR AUGUSTO, MELIOR TRAJANO.

F I N I S.