

A
TRUE HISTORY
OF A LATE SHORT ADMINISTRATION

By
Charles Lloyd

London /
1766



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[Charles LLOYD]

a True History of a late
short Administration.

J. Almon,

London 1766

Sabin 41681

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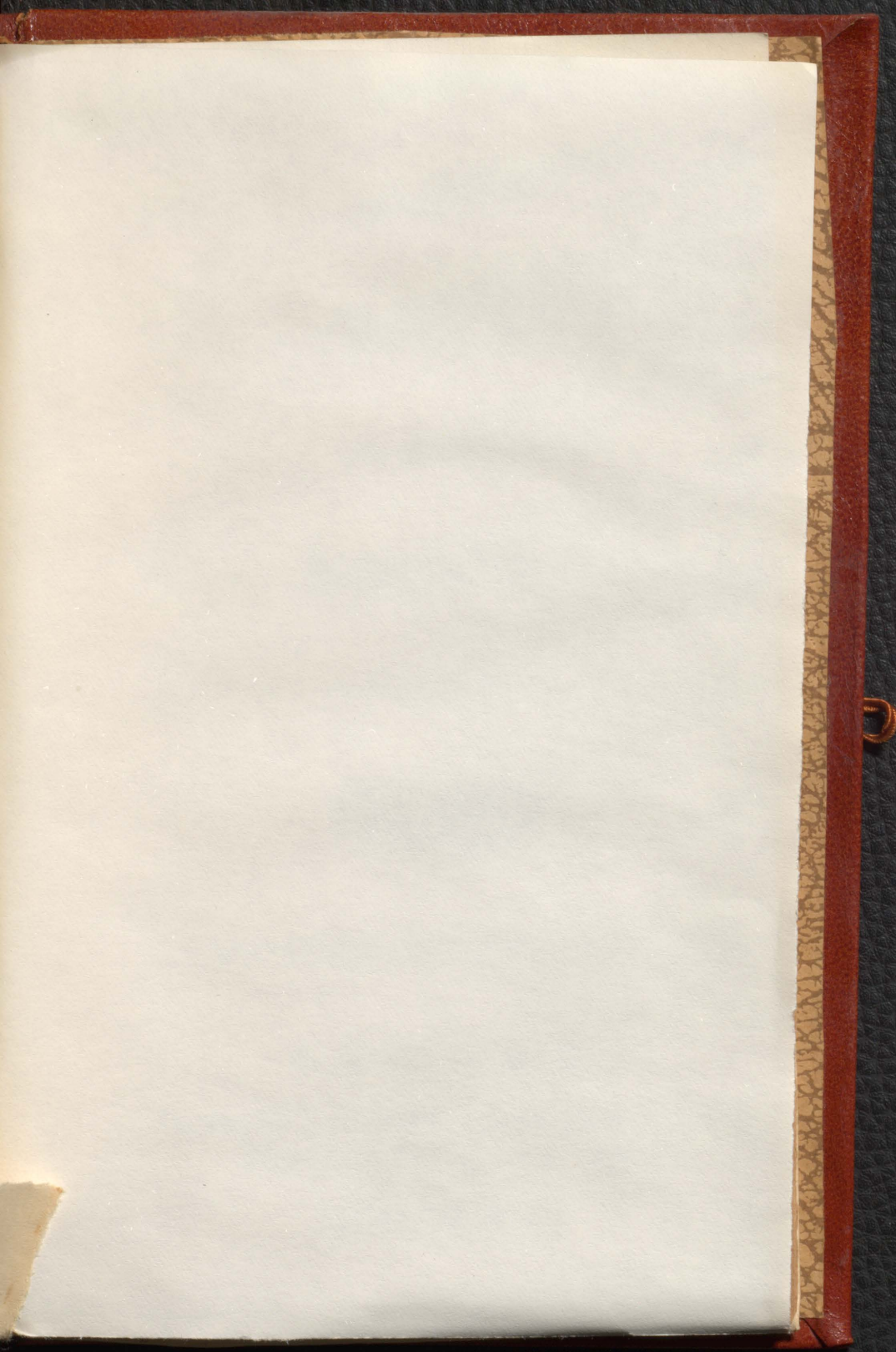
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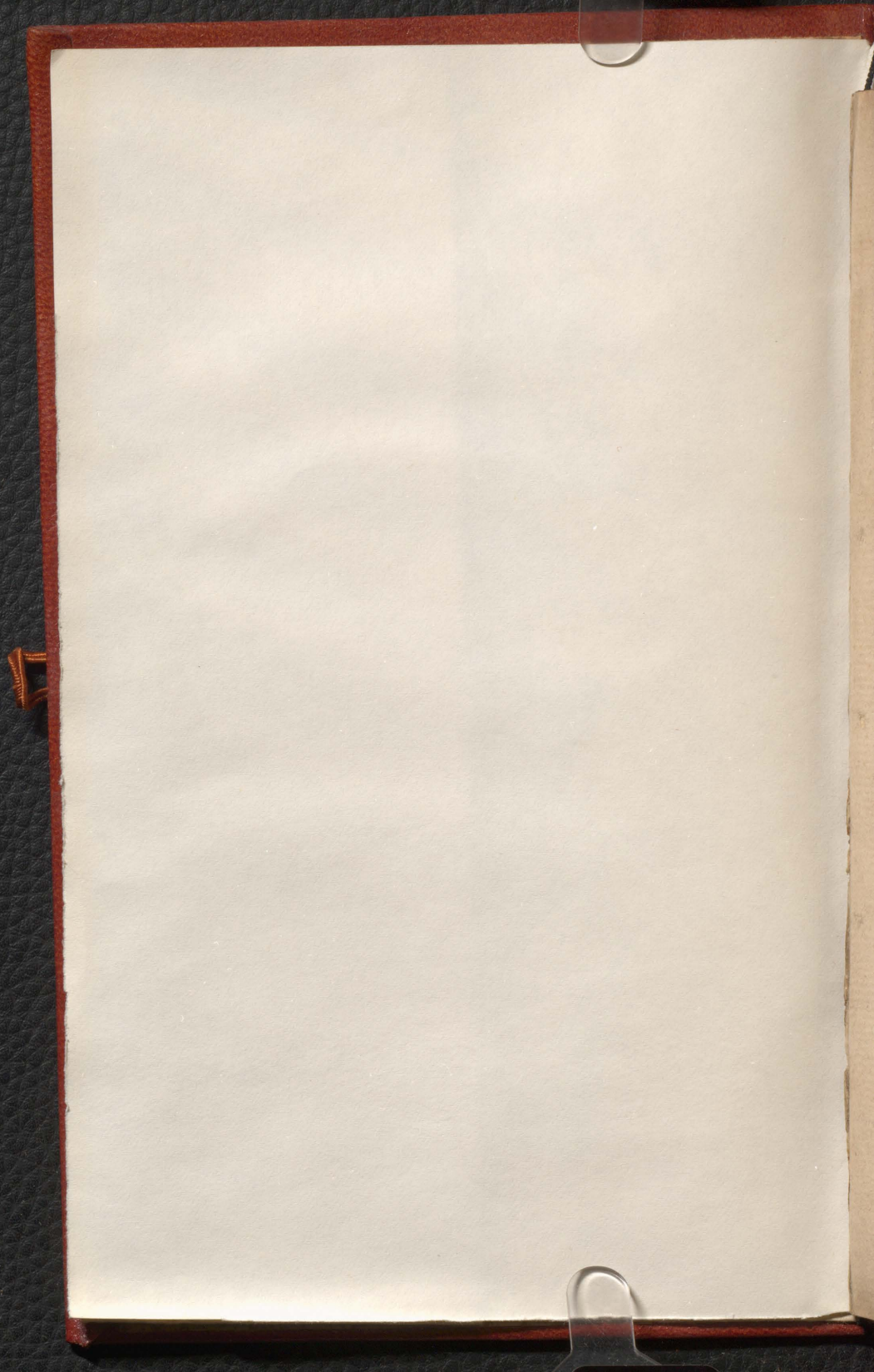
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A TRUE

*Almon's Hist
Anec. II, 110*

H I S T O R Y

OF A LATE

Short ADMINISTRATION.

(Word, Class)



L O N D O N :

Printed for J. ALMON, opposite BURLINGTON
House, in PICCADILLY. 1766.

[Price Six-pence.]

540 Lloyd .

A TRUE

HISTORY

OF A LATE

SHORT ADMINISTRATION.



L O N D O N :

Printed by J. ALMON, opposite the Theatre Royal

House, in Pall-mall, 1765.

[Price six-pence.]

A Short

A True

ACCOUNT

HISTORY

Of A Late

Of A Late

Short Administration.

Short Administration.

I.

THE late Administration came into Employment, under the Mediation of the Duke of *Cumberland*, on the Tenth Day of *July* 1765; and was removed, upon a Plan settled by the Earl of

I.

AFTER a Suspension of all Government for near two Months, and when the Cause, Manner, and Mediator of the intended Change had induced every one, who had been conversant

of *Chatbam* on the Thirtieth Day of *July* 1766, having lasted One Year and Twenty Days.

fant in Business, to decline accepting them, the Great Offices of Administration were given upon a Plan, *not settled* by the Earl of *Chatbam*, to the Marquis of *Rockingham*, who had borne the Office of a Lord; to Mr. *Conway*, who had been a Groom of the Bed-chamber, and to the Duke of *Grafton* and Mr. *Dowdeswell*, who had never been in Office at all.

II.

In that Space of Time

III.

The Distractions of the *British* Empire were composed, by *The* *Repeal* of the *American Stamp Act*;

IV.

II.

In that Space of Time

III.

The Subject Colonies of *Great Britain* were excited to Rebellion and Independence by the Connivance and Encouragement

agement given to their Resistance to the Stamp Act, and the Constitutional Superiority of *Great Britain* surrendered to their Claims by the Repeal of it.

IV.

But the Constitutional Superiority of *Great Britain* was preserved, by *The Act for securing the Dependance of the Colonies*.

Private Houses were relieved from the Jurisdiction of the Excise, by *The Repeal of the Cyder Tax*.

V.

IV.

By the Alteration in the Cyder Act, the Cyder Counties received the Reward of their Tumult and Sedition, by a partial Exemption from any Tax on their Beverage; and their Proportion of the Burthens of the State, together with the Addition of the new Duties on Cyder, was transferred to the other Counties of *England*, whose Beverage was already and had so lately been severely taxed.

IV B 2

V.

V.

The personal Liberty of the Subject was confirmed, by *The Resolution against General Warrants.*

V.

The Resolution against General Warrants, which was rendered unnecessary by the Decisions of the Courts of Law, and which those who had before opposed now concurred in, because the personal Liberty of the Subject was already provided for and secured, was proposed from Motives of Spleen, Resentment, and the Pride of superior Strength.

VI.

The lawful Secrets of Business and Friendship were rendered inviolable by *The Resolution for condemning the Seizure of Papers.*

VI.

The Security of the lawful Secrets of Business and Friendship, which a late Minister proposed to render inviolable by the constitutional

VII.

tutional Method of a Bill, was, as soon as their Fears of Mr. *Pitt* were removed by his Absence, rejected, and a Resolution of one House of Parliament, which cannot have the same legal Authority, substituted in its Place.

VII.

The Trade of *America* was set free from injudicious and ruinous Impositions—Its Revenue was improved, and settled upon a rational Foundation—Its Commerce extended with foreign Countries; while all the Advantages were secured to Great Britain, by *The Act for repealing certain Duties, and encouraging, regulating, and securing the Trade*

VII.

The Trade of *America* was set free from those Ties which had ever been thought necessary to make it advantageous to *Great Britain*, and the Taxes reduced below even their Requests. Its Revenue was improved and settled on the Foundation of Tumult and Seditious. Its Commerce with foreign Countries extended, and
Part

*Trade of this Kingdom,
and the British Domi-
nions in America.*

Part of the Advantages
to Great Britain sur-
rendered, while the
whole was put to Ha-
zard by the Measure
of repealing certain Du-
ties, and encouraging,
regulating, and secur-
ing the Trade of this
Kingdom, and the *Bri-
tish* Dominions in *A-
merica.*

VIII.

Materials were pro-
vided and insured to
our Manufactures—
The Sale of these Ma-
nufactures was encreas-
ed—The *African* Trade
preserved and extend-
ed—The Principles of
the Act of Navigation
pursued, and the Plan
improved—And the
Trade for Bullion ren-
dered free, secure, and
permanent,

VIII.

To provide a tem-
porary Supply for our
Manufactures, a per-
manent Support and
extended Sale of them
was retarded and pre-
vented. The Princi-
ples of the Act of Na-
vigation were sapped,
and that Plan which
had been the Foun-
dation of our Naval
Strength, abandoned
and

permanent, by *The Act for opening certain Ports in Dominica and Jamaica.*

and counteracted. The *Spanish* Court alarmed, and the Trade for Bullion, which the preceding Administration had facilitated, was checked, and the Sentiments of the Ministry itself contradicted, by opening certain Ports in *Dominica and Jamaica.*

IX.

That Administration was the first which proposed, and encouraged public Meetings, and free Consultations of Merchants from all Parts of the Kingdom; by which Means the truest Lights have been received; great Benefits have been already derived to Manufacture and Commerce; and the

IX.

That Administration was indeed the first which intrusted the legislative Power to a Committee of Merchants, by which Means the most partial Informations were received and attended to, the Public Interests sacrificed to those of a few Individuals, and the extensive Resources of

Great

the most extensive Prospects are opened for further Improvement.

Great Britain almost cut off.

X.

Under them, the Interests of our Northern and Southern Colonies, before that Time jarring and dissonant, were understood, compared, adjusted, and perfectly reconciled. The Passions and Animosities of the Colonies, by judicious and lenient Measures, were allayed and composed, and the Foundation laid for a lasting Agreement amongst them.

X.

Under them the Interests of our Northern and Southern Colonies were mistaken, and preferred to those of *Great Britain*, while their Passions and Animosities were suspended only by the Union, formed to reject their Dependency, and disclaim the Authority of *Great Britain*; and if their Interests were reconciled, it was by the Sacrifice of those of the Mother Country.

XI.

XI.

XI.

Whilst that Administration provided for the Liberty and Commerce of their Country, as the true Basis of its Power, they consulted its Interests, they asserted its Honour Abroad, with Temper and with Firmness; by making an advantageous Treaty of Commerce with *Russia*; by obtaining a Liquidation of the *Canada* Bills, to the Satisfaction of the Proprietors; by reviving and raising from its Ashes the Negotiation for the *Manilla* Ransom, which had been extinguished and abandoned by their Predecessors.

XII.

XI.

The Treaty of Commerce with *Russia* had been projected, by their Predecessors, on Terms more advantageous to *England*; and the late Administration departed only from that Firmness, which had consulted its Interests and Honour, by *Concessions* to the Court of *Petersburgh*. The *Canada* Bills were liquidated on Stipulations, which, tho' accepted by the weary'd and despairing Proprietors, were less beneficial than those which had been refused in the preceding Year. That Phoenix, the Negotiation for the *Manilla* Ransom, did not, under them, appear brighter than

than it had done in the Time of their Predecessors, by whom it was never abandoned; and the Public has *hitherto* seen nothing arise from its Ashes but Smoke.

XII.

They treated their Sovereign with Decency; with Reverence. They discountenanced, and, it is hoped, for ever abolished the dangerous and unconstitutional Practice of removing military Officers for their Votes in Parliament. They firmly adhered to those Friends of Liberty, who had run all Hazards in its Cause, and provided for them in Preference to every other Claim.

XIII.

XII.

They treated their Sovereign with all the *Reverence* which is consistent with their declaring, that they came into Office upon his Faith, and insinuating, even in this their Manifesto, that they go out of Office by his Breach of it. They treated their Sovereign with *Decency*, by pledging his Name falsely to their Measures, and requiring his Opinion, in Writing, as to a Bill then

then under the Consideration of the Legislature. Though too timid to *remove*, they were not afraid to *prefer*, for their Votes in P—t, the young and interested Officers, who were attached to them, to those of much superior military Pretensions. They revived, extended and exercised, with partial Severity, those *Civil* Proscriptions which the preceding Minister had endeavoured to abolish; and filled every Department with such of their own Adherents, as had followed them in their *Desertion* of the most respectable Part of the Opposition.

XIII.

With the Earl of *Bute* they had no personal Connection; no Correspondence of Councils. They neither courted him nor persecuted him. They practised no Corruption; nor were they even suspected of it. They sold no Offices. They obtained no Reversions or Pensions, either coming in or going out, for themselves, their Families, or their Dependants.

XIII.

If they had, with Lord *Bute*, no Correspondence of Councils, it was not for want of Inclination, but of Ability; for many among them endeavoured to avail themselves of the least Circumstance of former Intercourse, to conciliate his present Favour. They became Ministers from being thought less hostile to his Lordship than those to whom they succeeded; and they *did not venture* to remove the least of his Dependants. In the two preceding Years, no Election had been made, in which the Influence of ministerial Corruption could even be suspected.—

XIV.

The

The last Administration opened the Winter Campaign with the *Election at Rochester*.—In the former Period, no Pension was granted, except to a Lady, who was the Object of *Public*, as well as of *Royal* Compassion, and to a Gentleman, who had amply merited it by forty Years faithful and laborious Service. In the latter Period, Five Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, for Life, was given to a Gentleman who had never served at all, and whose Diffidence did not suffer him to accept an Office of 3000*l. per Ann.* without this insuring Consideration. A Reversionary Lease of a very beneficial Grant was bestowed on a Gentleman in very affluent Circumstances,

Circumstances, extending his Term thirty-five Years, while Two Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* given to another, purchased a Vacancy in a respectable Assembly. A noble Lord likewise is indebted to M——l Indulgence, for a Grant of Timber in a certain Forest, worth at least 13000l. These are some of the Services of the first three Months; and I doubt not, but the subsequent Part of their Administration produced many of a similar Nature.

XIV.

In the Prosecution of their Measures they were traversed by an Opposition of a new and singular Character; an

XIV.

In the Prosecution of their Measures, they were indeed traversed by an Opposition of a new and singular Character;

an Opposition of Place-
men and Pensioners.
They were supported
by the Confidence of
the Nation. And hav-
ing held their Offices
under many Difficulties
and Discouragements,
they left them at the
express Command, as
they had accepted them
at the earnest Request
of their Royal Master.

racter; an Opposition
of Placemen and Pen-
sioners, *for they opposed
themselves.* The Public
therefore refused their
Confidence to a Ministry
which was irresolute,
divided and overawed to
a Degree of Ridicule,
which was timid and
presumptuous by Turns,
and whose Proceedings
were stained with the
various Hues of each
Faction which com-
posed it.—They hung,
however, with the most
interested Perseverance
on those Offices, to the
Difficulties of which
they were so apparently
unequal, till they were
removed *upon a Plan set-
tled by that Minister* whom
they had courted, for-
faken, and endeavoured
to ruin.

XV.

These are plain Facts; of a clear and public Nature; neither extended by elaborate Reasoning, or heightened by the Colouring of Eloquence. They are the Services of a single Year.

XV.

These are plain Facts; of a clear and public Nature; neither extended by elaborate Reasoning, or heightened by the Colouring of Eloquence. They are the Services of a single Year.

XVI.

The Removal of that Administration from Power, is not to them premature; since they were in Office long enough to accomplish many Plans of public Utility; and by their Perseverance and Resolution, rendered the Way smooth and easy to their Successors; having left their King
and

XVI.

The Removal of the late Administration from Power was to them premature, since it was in that Hour of Security in which they had boasted with equal Confidence and Falsehood of their Victory over Lord *Bute*, Mr. *Grenville*, and Lord *Chatham*; *but to the Public, it was too late*, for they were in Office
long

and their Country in long enough to destroy a much better Condition than they found those many Plans of them. By the Temper they manifest, they Public Utility, which seem to have now no their Predecessors had other Wish, than that formed; and, by their Incapacity, Irresolution and Profusion, to render the Way rough and difficult to any Successors; their Successors may do the Public as real and Difficulties, which they as faithful Service as wish to increase, if we they have done. we may judge of their Temper by the Conduct of such of them as could not find Favour in the Eyes of Lord *Chatbam*; and particularly by the courteous Reception given, in *Grosvenor Square*, to that Noble Lord.

It would be unfair to determine, whether they left their King and Country *in a much better Condition than they found them*, upon the scanty Materials produced by their short Historian. The other Measures pursued by them, and which his Modesty hath omitted, must contribute to the Decision of this Point. They are therefore added to *assist* the Judgment of the Reader.

They *increased* the Establishment, in a Time of profound Peace, 94,000*l. per annum*; 77,300*l.* of which was proposed to be expended in repairing and rebuilding Ships, (while there were already more Ships than could be manned) and was demanded by those who had opposed the Establishment of the former Year, as too large, merely because when Great Lords say *Aye*, a poor C——r of the Ex——r must not say *No*. The rest of the Increase is the Effect of Profusion in every Article which could admit of being enlarged.

The Savings made by the former Ministry had amounted to 230,000*l.* The last Administration neglected the Improvement of the Revenue, by stopping short in those Tracts which had been pointed out to them: When by the Acquisition of the *Isle of Man*, an illicit Trade, amounting to 300,000*l. per annum*, was prevented, it was intended to perfect and extend that Measure by similar Regulations with regard to *Guernsey* and *Jersey*. This Intention was made known, the Means considered, the Measure called for and omitted: Their Predecessors in Office had obtained from *France*, for the Maintenance of their Prisoners, the only Sum ever brought into the Exchequer upon that Account. The Demands
for

for the Prisoners taken in *Germany* and the *East-Indies*, though equally founded in Justice, not being supported with equal Vigour, have in their Hands produced nothing.

The former Ministry had increased the Public Revenue by their *American* Bills, the Duty on Gum Seneca, and the Post-Office Regulations, 234,000*l. per annum*, exclusive of the judicious Alterations which had been made in many Parts of the Revenue, and of that Reduction of Interest which amounted to 130,585*l.* in the Space of two Years. In Fact, the total Debt provided for in that Period, amounted to 6462,946*l.* while the Funds for the Discharge of this were laid principally upon Foreigners, and rather promoted than impeded our Commerce. The last Administration *diminished* the Public Revenue by the Acts respecting *America*, 130,000*l.* by the Alteration of the Cyder Tax, 20,000*l. per annum*. They raised the Supplies in the only Year in which that Province was entrusted to them, at the Expence of near 15000*l.* above that of the former, though the Public was now in a more advantageous Situation, and the Tax imposed for Payment of the Interest of their Loan (that on Windows) must be either oppressive or ineffectual. The same Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had stated the disposeable Money of the Sinking Fund,

as considerably under one Million, took Credit for 2,150,000 *l.* on that Fund, deteriorated as it was by his System of Finance.

The Improvements which the former Administration had made in the Revenue, would have enabled them to give that Relief to the landed Interest, to which their steady Acquiescence, under the necessary Burthens of the State, had so well entitled them. By the last Administration, the Hopes of this Relief were entirely cut off, and the landed Gentlemen were partially sacrificed to the Interests of Traders and Colonists.

Upon the whole, the Nation, which in the preceding two Years had been benefited 200,000 *l. per annum*, was impoverished by the last Administration, (if we add their Increase of Expence to their Diminution of the Income) in the Space of one Year, 240,000 *l.* which is the Interest of EIGHT MILLIONS! The Public, which had beheld them advanced to Office with Surprize, felt a warm Indignation at the Oppressions which it had suffered from their Measures, and saw with the justest Pleasure, a Part of them, at least, deprived of the Power of augmenting the Distresses of the State. The Nation has too severely felt the Effects of their Incapacity and Profusion, either to wish for, or to support Successors of similar Principles and Abilities.

F I N I S.

I observe, that the advocates for the new created Earl of Chatham, endeavour to palliate his conduct by imploring the publick confidence, now expiring, to wait for some future proofs of his supereminent virtue, of his devotion to his country, and exertion of his unparallel'd talents. Alas! is there a fifth of the inhabitants of this kingdom, so uninform'd, so undiscerning, as not to see at once, that this celebrated character, now translated to another region, can no longer render his country the same important services, she hath received from him, in his former station? Can we expect to

see him, in this new sphere, the scourge of corrupt ministers; the terror of rapacious courtiers? Shall we here find him with a senate at his heels? Can he now support our petitions, enforce our grievances, and protect our rights, in that body which he hath so emphatically described, *but as a drop in the ocean?* Alas, Sir! I speak from the heart of an honest citizen. We have, indeed, lost the Great Commoner, the patron and protector of our rights, our leading star, our superintending planet; and yet, methinks, I could have wish'd to have seen his glory set in a more placid hemisphere; what tempests may we not expect, in this infatuated, but much abused country, when we shall see every act of our much-beloved Commoner mark'd with some indecent jobb, some mercenary contract, in favour of his
pliant

pliant subalterns? This free country, which hath, for some years, from his professions, been taught to look up to him as a detester of jobbs, the firm opponent of court practices, and one who was singularly intent upon applying the national powers to national ends. What are we to say, if it shall appear that the illustrious, modest, benign, elegant, consistent Lord N—h—n, holds the president of the council with an additional 1000l. annexed to the usual salary of his post; and that the said amiable Earl of N---h-----n hath moreover a conditional pension of 4000l. for life, if he be removed, besides a reversion of the Hanaper for two lives? *His Lordship was undoubtedly right to provide against the events of a future day ---no one can have better grounds to distrust the good faith of a court.*

Still more will every admirer of the late *Lord Chief Justice Pratt* grieve, and every friend to permanent liberty shudder, when he shall find it register'd in office, *however delay'd in the Gazette*, that this much-honour'd patriot could not undertake his Majesty's and his Country's service, without grasping the revenue of a Tellership in the Exchequer, and at the same time stipulating for an annual floating pension of 1500*l.* should he be remov'd before the Tellership falls.

But here, my countrymen, prepare to weep, and learn how cruelly the honest feelings of you all, and the publick confidence, is ever doom'd to be the instrument of ambitious individuals! Know you then, that the late Mr. P--tt, he who gain'd so much reputation, by refusing the Sardinian
present,

present, and whom you have all been told, annually left his salary at the Treasury, and meant some new example of commiseration to the publick, if he should ever return to office. This very man, *being once pension'd and earl-created*, does, in this hour of national distress, embrace a *lucrative and sine-cure office*, to which no responsibility is annexed, and which, in fact, is therefore a *second pension*.

Let me now ask the few remaining advocates, or rather idolaters, of this Great Man, was there ever a set of men, whether really call'd upon by their Sovereign, by motives of choice, or a factious combination, forcing themselves into the cabinet, that have presumed to make demands so injurious to the honour of the crown, and so cruel to the distress'd state of their country?

country? I say, injurious to the honour of the crown, because no men, who placed an honest confidence in the rectitude of their own intentions, and in the amiable disposition of their Prince to reward their services, would have so daringly anticipated what their predecessors have alone hop'd for from long services: they have sat out with what the labours of a *Burleigh*, and the uniform integrity of a *Godolphin*, would have been thankful for.—The real constitutional statesmen of a former age, God knows, had a more happy moderation. Even the days of *Sir Robert Walpole*, which have been so hostilely contrasted with these periods, by *the youthful eloquence of our late admired patriot*, presented nothing of this anticipating rapaciousness, driven as he was to the wall, by the captivating harangues of this man, and urg'd to a
mode

mode of defence, which, however far from his choice, he never had recourse, in all his shifts, to such unprecedented misapplications of the civil list: such outrageous mortgages of the royal revenue stood totally without precedent, until the present reign of the Great Commoner, unless they please to draw one from the impertinent demand of a Mr. Secretary C---p---r; which was, indeed, the offspring of the distress, *not the triumph* of the late infantine administration.---This gentleman maturely comparing the instability of all administrations with his prospects in his own profession, himself drew the balance between his two situations, and demanded 800l. a year for life e'er he would venture to be made a secretary: one would have imagined, by such a provision, this gentleman intended

intended handsomely to have abided by his friends; it seems, however, he hath found out some fashionable distinctions of the day, and still holds his place, together with his provisional pension; an example which many more doubtless will follow with the same facility, as they have his eventual provision. The rank of the person may, in some degree, excuse such indecent encroachments upon the crown, and the nation; but what apology can be made for Lord C---d---n? Nay, for the credit of human nature, when we see a person of his illustrious, and establish'd character, seeking the same security as a Mr. C---p---r?---Can his Lordship suppose, in case he should be dismiss'd for any noble resistance in favour of the liberties or interests of his country, that he would want a provision for himself

himself and his family, as well as a Mr. C---p---r? That he should sink into oblivion, by being consistent? I will call therefore this pension *mere avarice, a want of confidence in the crown, and as great a diffidence of the sentiments of the people* he has no cause to suspect.

The late Great Commoner is said to be building an administration, by selecting the men of the first abilities in this country.---His brother-in-law (*whom he hath in full senate publicly vowed to live and die with*) hath certainly neither capacity nor subordination to intitle him to a share of it: his other brother is too incompatible and odious to be tolerated by him. The tory Duke of the Russell family (it is somewhat paradoxical surely) is not considered, nor yet *perhaps fully proscribed*: and,
C therefore,

therefore, this production, from which both practicability and stability are expected, equally by prince and people (*for they both pant for repose*) must be something of the late Great Commoner's own absolute creation: would to God it were a system! I fear it may be no more than his former professions, *a mere Arrangement of men.* For instance, the northern seals continue in the hands of a remnant of the last administration, declared by the modest and faithful Lord N-----n, to be *the most childish* that ever existed. The others are consign'd, *with a vast extended dominion,* to a young nobleman, celebrated for his attempts to convince others, when he never held an opinion of his own; equally renown'd for his intuitive military knowledge, so happily display'd on the coast of France.

Had

Had any man, possess'd with the gift of second sight, assur'd me, in the year 1758, that those expeditions on the coast of France were in reality the schools for ministers of state, I had not believed him; and yet I imagine I can now discover some publick benefit from those ill-fated croisades. *Youth is the season made for credulity; by comparing events with each other, reasoning from effects to causes, methinks I plainly discover the tracts of an over-ruling influence.*

How are we to account for the mechanism of this wonderful new-invented state-machine? If it be true, that the late Great Commoner, convinced that his declining health disabled him from taking any active part, (and therefore not a responsible one) that for this reason he could no longer

bear the fatigue and heat of the House of Commons, but was obliged to recline on the more soft, and lulling wool-sack; henceforth his views extended only to the possession of those seals which he hath wrenched out of the hands of the poor old, unsteady Duke, merely that he might do no more harm with them; yet, when the impatient, and disappointed people cry out, Forsake us not and our cause! Art thou false, or art thou fascinated! straight this great man's advocates assure you---Be patient, gentlemen, he doth not mean to retire; *he is not captivated with a title! or bent upon aggrandizing his family!* but totally intent upon great and impenetrable matters of state: nay, he will appear presently more vigorous and irresistible than ever.—My gentle masters, you all have heard him promise to come out of a
quart

quart bottle—be patient---he is now considering how he shall go into a pint. There is nothing he will not do for your sakes, and that of his country; but you must give him a little time, and a little confidence, no man can do without them, and you know this man can do with as little of either as any body.

You all must have observed, how ably he hath chosen his cabinet: it is impossible there can be a difference in opinion, where no one has any but himself: those who were likely to hold any, have very prudentially left it. And, you may be assured, he will admit none who bring any with them. Indeed it will be a little unlucky for such a cabinet, if the sole mover should be detain'd by any violent distemper; for instance,
a severe

a severe fit of the gout.—In this case, they must be somewhat puzzled; but this seldom happens, whilst affairs go prosperously: and Great Britain will ever have the gratitude to think so, while such a man sits at the helm.

I cannot but allow there is great weight to these arguments, in favour of your lately-admired Great Commoner. The construction and order of this administration, as far as we yet know it, is certainly very singular, but yet extremely judicious; for what can be less liable to intrigue and cabal, than a cabinet composed of gentlemen who meet upon the most important measures, totally uninform'd and unprepar'd—all in responsible offices, pledged to the publick in life, estate, and honour; when suddenly an irresponsible, invisible, and over-ruling influence,

influence, shall, as it were, inspire, guide, and direct the heads, hearts, and hands, of this able, spirited, and unexampled council of men, to the true interest and glory of this great country?

I fear that the proposals to Earl G---r, and the overtures made to that party, might possibly have interrupted that blessed harmony and subordination, which must be the basis of our great man's success; "for what can war, but endless war still breed?" But be there a negative, or a correction in that plan, we have the satisfaction to see the very man, who disdain'd three days before to sit as a Lord of that Board, for reasons best known to himself, now suddenly become, in the round of the political wheel, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

For

For the same incomprehensible, but accommodating faculties, we must admire the Earl of H-----gh, who presided at the Board of Trade when the measures and administration of Mr. Grenville were executed---He is now a subaltern in office, devoted to another man's principles, and, for his honour, I will suppose regenerated.

No less, consequently, is Lord N---th transform'd. He hath certainly ably defended the measures of his late friends; and, should his new patrons not change their system, I marvel how his Lordship will be able to overturn his own. I always lament to see men of ability hurt by inconsistencies, betray'd into variations, and narrowing the noble ground, upon which they should manifest themselves to the public; but it is whisper'd that

his Lordship had private motives, and so had his colleague. It is melancholy to see the young and the old descend into the same grave of oblivion.

What tho' twenty more seductions should follow the allurements of a court, yet, Heaven be prais'd, there is in the spirit, freedom, and constitution of this country, both principle and energy left, to develop occasional characters, and to pursue its permanent interests, in spite of all disappointments.

The British constitution is the object of every man of a liberal education; it is as dear to him as his honour, and he is equally the natural guardian of both. It is neither a lawyer, nor an orator, that a free-born man will consult, upon these occasions,

fions, nor will he even invoke the protection of any political deity. Nor is it in the power of any party, or coalition of parties, to oppress the publick, and long to defile the constitution with impunity; and, however the sense of the people may, for a time, be deceived by factious professors of publick virtue out of office, into a temporary confidence, the same men in power will never prevail upon us to support measures which contradict the whole tenor of their former conduct.

The city of London hath often taken the lead, upon many very important occasions, and conveyed to the nation in general, its earliest sentiments upon interesting events. There are, doubtless, very able, honest, and dispassionate men, in that body corporate

porate---It is not to be found, in the history of this country, that either the premiums of a court, or the menaces of power, could, at any period, subjugate that body of men to the purposes of a court. None ever possessed their confidence more than the late Mr. P--tt, and his friend the Lord Chief Justice. But these gentlemen have, at least for some time, suspended their confidence; penetrated, undoubtedly, with the striking facts, which at this instant stare every man of common sense in the face. He must have but a faint idea of a patriot, who does not at once see how little these gentlemen now support that character: nay, how impossible it is, for either the crown, or the people, to subsist long, under their unlimited gratifications. Is not the Civil List already 285,000l. in debt? Is it just

then, or decent to their S-ver--gn, thus to beggar him for their own purposes? If, after this exploit, becoming all powerful at his expence, they are to gratify their poor distres'd master, by some lumping vote upon the publick, are they not then rioting in the vitals of that country, at a time when all orders of men, from the highest to the lowest, are distres'd? When the wages of the manufacturer, oppress'd by taxes, defeats with success the manufacture, and the pinch'd day-labourer, thro' necessity, raises the price of his own subsistence? Yet it seems, that in all this national distraction, the harvest of patriotism is alone to make a tenfold return! Every hourly variation of this unsettled, tottering country, produces only some fresh apostacy, some new state subterfuge, to increase
the

the national burthen, and hasten the general calamity.

Prostitutes in politicks, like those of another profession, have the same miserable itch to extend to others the vice they groan withal; and, therefore, we must not wonder, when we hear that the present all-ruling statesman sought earnestly, in his uncertain state, to engage Earl G-w-r, however opposite that noble Lord was in every publick sentiment, during the two last sessions of parliament.---He would have left it to the chance of a future day, to have reconciled their jarring principles; for at this hour there is nothing the good man cannot forgive, but the transgressions of his own blood. But as facts will ever speak stronger to the sense of mankind, than any colouring that eloquence

quence or artifice can convey: it is therefore to the advocates of the present omnipotent statesman, that the following estimate is more particularly addressed.---Every impartial man will be able to judge, how far it corresponds with the hopes he had entertained of the late Mr. P--t's accession to power.

Mr. Pitt's

	£.	£.
Mr. Pitt's first pension of 3000 <i>l. per annum</i> , for his own, Lady Chatham's, and his son's lives, at 20 years purchase	} 60,000	84,000
Place of Privy-Seal, 3000 <i>l.</i> at 8 years	} 24,000	
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
Lord N————n's salary of 5000 <i>l. per annum</i> , at 8 years purchase	} 40,000	(27)
The reversion of the Hanaper, for two young lives, after the demise of the D. of Chandos, computed at 12 years purchase, upon 1350 <i>l.</i> a year	} 16,200	
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
	} 56,200	
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
Carried over	} 140,200	

	£.	£.	£.
Brought over	-	-	140,200
Lord Camden's pension, for his own, and his son's life, 1500l. a year, if in possession, would be worth 20 years purchase	}	30,000	
Deduct for the probability of his continuing Chancellor one year	}	1,500	
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
		28,500	

His Lordship having also obtained the reversion of a
Teller in the Exchequer for his son, estimated at
4500l. *per annum*, out of which the above pension
is to be deducted when the vacancy happens, the
remaining 3000l. at 8 years purchase, is

	}	24,000	
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
		52,500	

	-	-	192,700
--	---	---	---------

	£.
Brought over - - -	192,700
Col. Ligonier's pension, for his own life, at 1500l. a year, or 15 years purchase	} 22,500
<hr/>	
Total of the expence of the present ministerial fa- brick, as far as the ground-floor * - -	} 215,200

* Among the number of *rewards* which have been lately held out, for past and *future* services, ought not to be forgot those which have been so liberally bestowed on the C—— family. I will, therefore, mention a *part* of them; not for the *enormity* of the sums (which are indeed *enormous*) but for the *honour* of the *distinguished* merit which has obtain'd them.

For the time he was L——t of a neighbouring kingdom - - -	} £. 20,000
His son, S——y, same time - - -	} 6,500
Constable of D— C—, for life, under- valued at - - - - -	} 12,000
A reversion for another son, under-va- lued at - - - - -	} 5,000
The b—— of O——, as given up, would sell for - - - - -	} 30,000

73,500

and he himself continues in high employment;
as does also his brother.

E

Great

Great Commoner, illustrious Peer, incomprehensible Patriot, forgive me if I cannot, at this moment, add to the enormous load you have already laid upon your country; the further great expence attending your appointments to embassies and vice-royalties hereafter to be thought of; the presents of plate; the salaries and appointments which serve only to amuse the publick, and to remove respectable men, to make room for your own creatures.---Still more difficult would it be, to describe the confusion which your sudden changes create in all offices, by new patents, new charges, which must all fall ultimately upon the publick. It seems a maxim of yours, that no man should remain long enough in office to acquire the least knowledge of it. Upon a plan of absolute usurpation, you are certainly
in

in the right: upon a principle of justice to the service of your Royal Master and your Country, you are certainly in the wrong. But I will reserve the description of your fluctuating opinions of men, and time-serving courtship of individuals, for another occasion; my intent being, at present, only to lay impartially before the publick, the dawnings of your new accession to office, that from your *economy, moderation, and disinterestedness*, they may judge what the crown and the people are to expect from you, when you shall open the session of parliament in the plenitude of your power.

Broad-Street,
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I am, SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

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