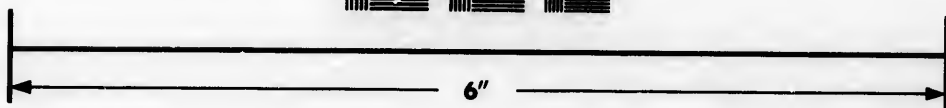
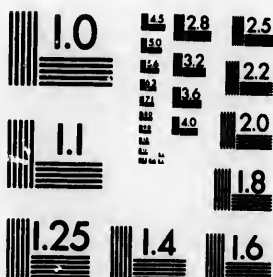


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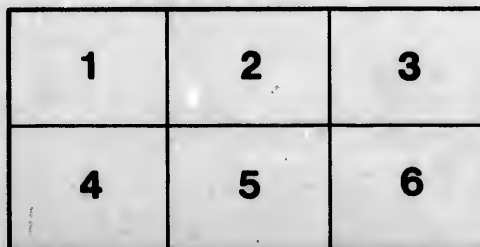
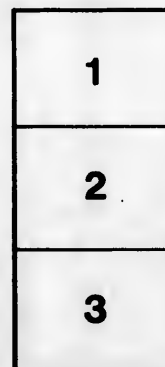
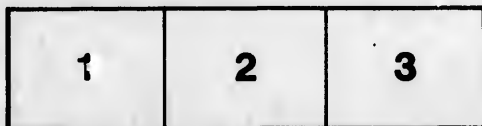
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S

T H E

PATRIOTIC MIRROR,

O R T H E

SALVATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

IN EMBRYO.

A strong Pull, a long Pull, and a Pull all together.

L O N D O N :

Printed for R. FAULDER, *New Bond Street.*

M D C C L X X X I .

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R E A D E R.

CUSTOM demands a prefatory
discourse---not to deviate from
this all-powerful custom---a love of
truth, an affectionate warmth for my
country; an innate aversion to base
ness, and treachery, induced me to
dip my pen in the fountain of justice,
to depict the innocent and the guilty,
and to give each their just colouring;
and if in the course of these lucubra-
tions,

tions, any gentleman thinks himself hardly dealt by, he will be pleased to reflect, that *with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.* That the least restraint on the liberty of the press, would as has been fully proved by our pillars of liberty, infallibly reduce us to *slavery, ignominy, and disgrace*---And by how much the more conspicuous any character is, by so much the more is it responsible for mal-administration, and I doubt not I shall stand excused---As to the merits of the Book, with respect to argument, perspicuity, and elegance of style, such as it is; it is yours gentle reader, for the paultry consideration

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tion of half a crown, or less, as the
Printer and I shall hereafter agree,

Your's,

CINCINNATUS,

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CINCINNATUS.

THE

PATRIOTIC MIRROR.

AFTER a residence of near forty years in the Metropolis, studious at length of ease and a purer air, I withdrew to a remote corner of the isle, where, for these two years past, I have uninterruptedly enjoyed the sweets of peace and retirement: But as such a change of situation might be expected to operate strongly on the mind of one so lately involved in all the several inquietudes attendant on a public character, it may not be improper to observe that in my opinion, the former is not to be put in competition with the latter, the one producing but ideal and imaginary happiness, and the other what is real, solid, and substantial. This daily experience renders indubitable. However, I must confess, I have not yet so much of the recluse, as to have totally excluded myself from the political world, having as it were a natural propensity for this

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my once favourite idol. I therefore, as an amusement, take in several different newspapers, pamphlets, and other political materials. But the majority of opinions seem, to decide in favour of the measures pursued by the minority. Great and immeasurable encomiums have with profusion been bestowed on some of our late Commanders in Chief, witness the cautious, inactive and mercenary General in America. Long-Island and New York, I grant you, were conquered; great was the conquest! because the enemy made little or no resistance. King's Bridge being then the enemy's post, *the distance was so great, and Report said,* that the post was impregnable; and considering the great fatigues the few thousands had sustained by the stubborn conquests just mentioned, the cautious General, out of pure tenderness and affection to his Majesty's troops, did not choose to pursue conquest, and expose the ardour of his men to a cruel and unmerciful enemy, who consequently were left to themselves, and nourished with just ideas, that the British troops were afraid to face them!

A very natural conjecture!

But

But to proceed, give me leave to refer to the examination of Mr. Galloway, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania, before the House of Commons in a Committee on the American papers: This gentleman proves in the clearest light, that if the Commander in Chief had pursued the victories gained on Long Island and New York, the rebels would soon have been brought to a proper sense of their duty, and peace and harmony long since have subsisted between the Mother Country and her ungrateful children. According to Mr. Galloway the people throughout the whole of the provinces were so panic-struck with the defeat of their troops, that when Mr. Washington crossed the Delaware, and Sir W—— H—— marched to Trenton, Mr. Washington's army did not consist of more than 3300 men (a very rapid decrease from 20,000) and that the disposition of the people in general at Pennsylvania inclined to peace—that numbers even of those who had been the first promoters, and foremost in the rebellion, began now to relent—that those of desperate fortunes, who still remained obstinate, endeavoured to get the militia out, but to little purpose. In short, to enumerate the whole of this gentleman's evidence

But

evidence would lead me too far, yet I could wish to recommend the perusal of it to all those who are diffident of the conduct of the Minister, and wish to discover on whom the blame should lie, I flatter myself the cheat would out, and every impartial man readily allow, that had Sir W——— H——— but properly cultivated the great advantages put into his hands, the voice of opposition had long since been humbled to the dust, and sunk in oblivion—*Ne tanti facinoris immanitas aut exitisse, aut non vindicata fuisse, videatur.*

The General's noble and near relation is acknowledged in France as well as in America, to be a good-natured, peaceable man, and not less humane than the General himself, who pursued the enemy's fleet, under the command of M. D'Estaing, two days after they set sail: but, alas! he too had the mortification to be outrun!

Another popular character, in the marine department, Commander in Chief on the ever to be regretted *glorious* day of the 27th of July, justly merits our attention. The flag of Britain never appeared

peared since the establishment of the marine, at any period of time, to have suffered such disgrace as on that day. Alas! when I look back, and search the annals of Britain; when I read of the achievements performed by Englishmen, and with inferiour force, and compare these modern chiefs before me, with those of our ancestors, I cannot help blushing for their conduct, and startle at the idea, that men, in my opinion the most contemptible, where the interest of their country is concerned, should be thus extolled and idolized!—and for what?—Because the one was afraid of Washington's imagined superiority, while the other pleaded the dangers they were exposed to, *on a lee shore*—hence the former is stiled, the saviour of his Majesty's troops, and the latter the *saviour* not only of *his Majesty's* fleet, but of the nation in general; * though I presume they were

* As it is considered as no part of a general's business in an enemy's country to secure a retreat, I shall pass over the *Saratoga Convention* unobserved; it was but an error in judgment, and the brave Cornwallis has made a very proper apology, and convinced Mr. Gates, that where Dame Judgment is not at her afternoon's nap, much mischief may accrue to the American cause, and the doctrine of independency.

so called, by our modern phraseologers, in opposition and party enthusiasm. These false appellations, the inconsistency of such mad wanton applause, have, I confess, been the chief cause of my venturing forth from my retirement, to give my opinion on so important a subject.—Having frequently read in newspapers and pamphlets, the most fulsome praise on these great *but modern* chiefs—Letters out of number, sufficiently stuf with the word *saviour*, and many other similar and equally presumptuous titles, I am not a little astonished that the partizans of this favourite Admiral, should suffer their zeal to misguide and carry them so far, as to give him so unmerited an appellation, which cannot possibly be taken in any other light, than as a forgery and a downright insult on the public—and must inevitably entail on themselves the censure and ridicule of the sensible and unprejudiced part of mankind, and justly, since they would assume to themselves the sacred name of *saviour*, where the opposite stigma had, with much more propriety, emblazoned their names.—If therefore an expression of charity may be allowed in an age like this, of dissipation and envy, I must beg leave to reverse the allusion,

sion, and correct the almost unpardonable mistake, by insisting, as is but too plain, that he had an eye to his own safety, and that of an expiring party, rather than that of either his Majesty's ships, or the inconsiderable spot, commonly and justly stiled, Great Britain, by *handsomely* * and *humanely* postponing the conflict to the *next morning*.— If he must be a saviour, let it be of a most diabolical and unreasonable party! a party, the most unnatural and outrageous in its proceedings; a party that was insensibly mouldering away with the massy load of its own infirmities, until the gloomy and inglorious 27th of July brought forth a trial for neglect of duty. The accused, beyond doubt, was honourably acquitted; but by whom and in what manner? by an inflamed and partial jury, and the most prejudiced evidence that ever appeared in the annals of history. However, this acquittal, such as it was, added lustre, animated and re-

* The first instance that ever was known of a Commander in Chief of England, to give credit to, and rely on the honor of a Commander in Chief of France, to renew a fight, and particularly, if there was a possibility of a retreat left—so it handsomely came to pass.

vived

vived the drooping and consumptive party, and gave them a farther opportunity of fabricating falsehoods, and publishing accounts, that administration sought his blood as a sacrifice to their resentment; though the contrary has since been cleared up in the fullest manner, to wit, that administration was perfectly innocent of having preferred any charge against him. The acquittal of our modern hero, naturally produced every species of enthusiastic joy to his formidable party, which so intoxicated them, that it produced the unparalleled *procession at Portsmouth*, where justice, good sense, and decency were banished, and folly and riotous disorder warmly embraced in their stead. Now faction was all alive, and those concerned marched triumphant all over the kingdom, so decorated with ribbands, the ensigns of disloyalty, that every vagabond they past, admired their harlequin appearance with astonished awe and admiration. But to business. The *worthies* that composed this extraordinary procession, were, as I mean to prove, indefatigable in the interest, peace, and good government of the whole kingdom; and no sooner was this procession dissolved, than they

they formed themselves into different squadrons, and by different routs marched with wonderful speed to the metropolis, and there without loss of time, entered into a treaty offensive and defensive with the mobility at large.

These squadrons being ranged under men of various descriptions and extensive knowledge in domestic wars and nightly broils, their extraordinary caution is not so much to be wondered at, in that they arrived under cover of the night, and very judiciously dividing themselves, took their respective commands accordingly, with a determined resolution to bear down before them, every obstacle that should dare impede their progress, and in this they were punctual; they made good and supported their stations with great vigour, and all that unremitting fury, peculiar alone to a disaffected party. However, before the different attacks were made, it was necessary to call a council of war, the result of which was, that reinforcements were expedient, recruits not joining the standard so fast as had been expected: it was, therefore resolved, that a voluntary subscription be made for the better recruiting the service, and that during

this just and necessary war; the supplies being granted, proper officers should be appointed and dispatched to every quarter of the town, for the distribution thereof, and the support of their several stations, on pain of incurring the displeasure of their general officers, and other dignified agents in this glorious expedition.

From this wonderful stroke of policy, the squadrons were soon compleat, as the subscription-money had produced such torrents of the never-failing balsamics, porter, gin, &c. that not a Billingsgate could resist the service.

All on a sudden, a profound silence ensued at the *lee shore standard*. to make room for a sensible and pathetic speech, which had the desired effect, in words of this fort:——“Injured Britons! we have called you together to serve yourselves and your injured country; you are unreasonably taxed, chained and fettered, by administration, and this is the grand season pregnant with your relief, and the means of making you free, that you may hurl these damnable chains from you, that you may

may breathe the air of liberty, and enjoy all the necessaries of life in more abundance, and that free from taxation, like the undesigning Americans. Now, my lads, is the season to exert your strength! A *strong pull, a long pull, and a pull all together*, can alone prove the salvation of your bleeding country." This rebellious potion was well received, and soon had the desired effect, as the young recruits highly approved of this excellent mode of recovering what they had often heard lamented as totally lost; they much commended both the speech and the ingenious spokesman, and unanimously determined to attack the enemy wherever they could find him, if properly supplied with the *liquid element*.

The plan of operation being settled, and the signal given, the engagement became general in every quarter of the town, and was supported with warlike spirit, to the great astonishment of the affrighted thousands; some of the nobles, and others of inferior rank distinguished themselves beyond example. The troops were led on with such fury, that whole lanes gave way
to

to their superior bravery, and such a terrible havock ensued, as is generally allowed to have surpassed every thing recorded in the annals of mobility. The tallow-chandlers and glaziers, their best friends, distinguished themselves, in a particular manner, seldom having such extensive opportunities of extending their commerce, the one party crushing the windows to atoms, with showers of well-directed shot,* while the other commanded an immediate exhibition of lights; and every window that did not shew an ensign of applause, and comply with this *burning shame*, became a victim to the enemy, and fell a melancholy sacrifice to their unrelenting fury,

The majority of the people were forced into these enormous absurdities of illuminations for their personal security, and the safety of their dwellings; the aged, the infirm, nay, such as were breathing their

* The master scavengers of the different wards, in amaze and distress, bewailed their several losses, their gleanings thus violated, but on looking around, and seeing the houses so profusely set forth, they consoled themselves under the idea, that it must again return from whence it came, were peace but once restored.

last

last, even in their expiring moments, and at the eve of eternity, could obtain no respite, no relaxation, but were hurried away in a whirlwind of distraction; numberless pregnant women frightened to abortion, yielded up themselves and infant hopes, a miserable sacrifice to the boisterous rabble; others of the tender frame were seen to sink down in fell despair, at the horrid outcries and ill-treatment of these modern Reformers; numbers forced from their warm and peaceable beds to obey the shameful summons of illumination, falling in their fright over whatever chanced to obstruct their way, either broke their limbs, or were otherwise maimed, or exposed to the cold and chilling air, contracted disorders of various kinds, the which they never recovered till snatched away by the rigid unrelenting hands of death.

Can we point out to view a more striking picture of the meanness and wickedness of those men, that dare act thus disorderly, in contempt of all good government!—men, too, who have a right to assume the first consequence and respect, agreeable to their honorary titles, fortunes, and families.

But

But what avails! when they become mere *Hallasbores* to the meanest of human nature, banishing the gentleman for the poltron; when they can demean themselves so far as to enter into a league offensive and defensive with the outcasts of mankind, squeezing, with raptures, the most filthy hands with overtures of brotherly love, friendship and protection, if they would but support their standard! Hence came it to pass that Jews, Turks, infidels and villains of every description, were the leading men in the kingdom at this juncture.

In such an association it was necessary the porter puncheons and powder barrels should be dealt out profusely, in order to keep up and nourish the rebellious fire:— A motly scene this! when the duke, the lord, the squire, the link boy, and scavenger of St. Giles's, were all upon equal footing! Hence a coalition of tribes, that on the subsiding of rebellion, mutually avoid and detest each other. How disgraceful and contemptible must such outrages appear to the cool, sensible, and dispassionate part of mankind, to require, nay, even force the peaceable, in-

offensive

offensive inhabitants, to the ridiculous project of illuminations: And, for what? to commemorate a phantom, the mere shadow of victory. I am of opinion, that these public spirited acknowledgments served rather to depreciate than commend, because they were but involuntary and imaginary exultations to the people at large*: Therefore, the dye became so much the blacker, and the stain had penetrated so deep into the minds of those who are capable of distinguishing right from wrong, that had it so happened the blaze had continued even twenty nights longer—the rebellious flame could not possibly have discharged the foul cast of shame incurred by the inglorious 27th of July.

But ere we quit the commander in chief, it may not be improper to our present subject, to make an observation or two, on the vice admiral's conduct. To say he is not an injured man, and most cruelly persecuted, would be down right detraction: The im-

* The city of London excepted, who, as a token of esteem, presented him for approved services—for his mighty exploits, the freedom of their distinguished city, in a tobacco box of sterling oak.

partial and unbiassed say to this moment, that had the Vice Admiral not fired a single gun on the 27th, there could have been no excuse, no plea in support of the Commander in Chief's not destroying the enemy's fleet, as he had one hundred guns more, better manned, and heavier mettle than the French. However, that was not the case—Palliser is allowed to have fought bravely, nay, that his conduct on the 27th and 28th, of July, instead of being reprehensible, was, in many parts thereof, *exemplarly* and *highly meritorious*; and if Mr. K——I had distinguished on the day of battle as clearly as he seemed to do on the day of trial, why not put him under an arrest immediately, and give the command to some other officer? or, why did he not give orders to shift his flag on board some other ship, as the Formidable could then but barely float? But the Vice Admiral, notwithstanding his shattered situation, was preparing with all possible dispatch, to repair the damages received, and take a part in the line a second time, had not the signal for renewing the fight been ordered down in a very short time, and in as *handsome a manner*.

Much

Much has been urged by opposition, in favour of the cautious and peaceable General, touched upon in a preceding page, whose conduct has re-echoed from every coffee-house in the kingdom, as well as in the great council of the nation, with encomiums of praise for his care and humanity: but as for his œconomy of military stores, there never existed his equal, for during his reign in America, the savings were great to government in the article of powder, which as a Commander in Chief, does him the highest honour. But what avails to be concerned for an ungenerous, ungrateful nation! when the people presume to say, that his successor has done more for his country, and in half the time, than he chose to do, though it is proved by experience, that Clinton, by a certain cast of conduct, has suffered the article of powder to encrease to the enormous and shameful price of three-fourths more than when the œconomist had the management of the affairs in that quarter; besides, the expenditure too, of his Majesty's loving subjects, has been considerably more. But it is fair, to argue in support of the absentee, that as more of this fiery element has been used, and more business

D

done

done since he had the honour of the chief command, the mere difference as to price is but a cowardly evasion. But enough of œconomy, let us return to that object of terror, *King's Bridge*, and you shall have my advice gratis.

Every man that is blessed with sense enough to know that 2 and 2 make 4, must be convinced, that had the œconomical General pursued the victory the Great Omnipotent put into his hands, the world would have been just enough to have attributed more useful œconomy and real humanity to every poor soldier he had thereby been the means of saving, than to 100 barrels of gunpowder *imprudently*, or *maliciously* spared. Which saving of men had certainly taken place, if he had cultivated the advantages offered him in the early dawn of the war; the rebellious flame would long since have been extinguished, and the blessings of peace restored between the mother and her revolted children. The moment to crush a rebel is to attack him vigorously when in his infant state, when green, undisciplin'd, and ignorant of the use of arms: but this rational mode the commercial general did not choose

choose to adopt, for mercenary reasons; and not having the interest and the welfare of England equally at heart with that of his own private coffers, he suffered his country to be shamefully trampled on, and despoiled of her best blood and treasure. But no doubt he acted as much in compliance to party measures as in obedience to the dictates of Mammon.

Accursed opposition! Inhuman faction! thou bane of society, and sole destruction of Britain!

Whence come these inflammatory and delusive speeches, day after day, in the grand council of the nation? Whence this perpetual stating of questions, and starting the most inconsistent motions, but from opposition? Motions that are pregnant with rebellion, tumult, and disorder, motions as foreign to the business for which they claim a seat in parliament, and the welfare of the nation, as east from west. Such are our flaming patriots, that have the insolence to stile themselves the supporters of the rights of the people, whereas on the contrary they strain every

nerve, and that with success, to render themselves her most corroding enemies, under the jesuitical masque of real patriots. Can there appear a clearer proof, a more striking evidence of their villainous designs than their unparalleled exultations on the pretended victory of the unfortunate 27th of July. Again, where was their public spirit and vigour, their ensigns of joy, when the important news of the conquest of Pondicherry arrived, and that of St. Lucia, Savannah, fort Omoa, Charles Town, the gallant Rodney's achievements, and the distinguished conduct of the heroic * Cornwallis; all these actions were considered as trivial, and of no consequence when compared with Mr. K—pp—l's *handsome* manoeuvres and *decent retreat*.

The ranting contemptible republicans had lost their vigor and public acknowle-

* The minority in loud tempestuous declamations exclaimed against the rash, inconsiderate, and presumptuous fool-hardy Wallace, for laying his ship on the mud and silencing a French fort, and taking withal and destroying several of the enemies frigates. Indeed such men should not be trusted, they have no opposition blood in them, they can by no means prove themselves the genuine offspring of the *leeshore standard*.

ments

ments in the lee-shore flame ; and such a total relaxation ensued, that they were glad to sink away under covert of the night, and bury themselves in the gulf of darkness and oblivion. Gratitude so poor was grown, she could not spare a farthing candle, nor a pot of beer, not even a charge of powder, nor a shout of joy was heard to disturb the now silent stupidity of the late clamorous rabble ; a happy circumstance indeed for the peaceful inhabitants, since rebellion alone can tickle them to *mirth*. But the honourable commanders they had served so faithfully, had now forsaken them ; their purses were not now to be penetrated as in support of the 27th of July, when shadows were turned into substances, and even the very ladies themselves were seen to take an active part in fomenting rebellion, by distributing from their fair hands the destructive means of riot and disorder.

Alas this was the day that offered the fairest opportunity of revenging an injured country's wrongs ! This was the day to have hurl'd a nation's vengeance on the foe ! But terrified with the idea of a *lee-shore,*

Shore, and some other *peculiar fears*, he preferred a blind submission to his party to the commands and favour of his sovereign, and the interest and welfare of a distressed nation. This conduct of his has since appeared a most fatal stab to Old England, and will ever entitle him to assume this ignoble motto, *England's impostor*, which will ever remain unfac'd, and handed down to the latest posterity.

Here we cannot conclude without a natural reflection on the wariness, or presumption of human nature; when we consider that this same Admiral had the assurance to wait on his Sovereign, with a demand either of his own dismissal, or of an entire change of the ministry. What a pretty modest way this of rating his own services? Could his Majesty be supposed to do less in return for the *glorious 27th* than banish his presence all that were deemed faithful to their king and country? However, it goes for current at the west end of the town, that this was not so much the effect of presumption as of *foresight* and *anticipation*.

Another

Another bone to pick,—The factious cry out aloud, and even *protest* against a Dutch war; they would have these gorging insatiate leeches sleep in a whole skin, since they are kind enough to suck out and drain the blood of their best friends and allies, through the mean and greedy channel of secretly aiding and assisting our avowed enemies, the perfidious house of Bourbon, and the rebellious Congress; an unprovok'd and infernal combination! that meditates our total ruin, merely for the sake of pelf, commercial jealousy, and a strong malicious propensity to evil. However its to be hoped, notwithstanding all their villainous concerted plots of base ingratitude, that thro' the blessings of Divine Providence, the spirited conduct of Britain will not only stem the present impetuous torrent, but reduce them to the poor distressed states we formerly found them when Britain generously saved them from perdition, soon as her blood shall be fermented* to its usual warmth, and her spirits animated to their

* Indeed we advance but by slow and frigid gradations, though it's generally allowed, that our men never fought better at any period of time.

wanted

wanted greatness, that we shall convince the numerous foe, that Britannia must ever be the empress of the main; and will not only recover her possessions, but even enlarge her territories; and all this, sooner or later, at their expence.

And that the danger they seem so apprehensive of, and the justice, prudence, and necessity of the spirited manifesto, will now at length awaken and rouse up opposition, and the nation in general, to a sense of their duty, if not from motives of regard, at least from those of self preservation. As our present situation, when considered as the effect of disunion at home, must melt the most obdurate, and cause tears of revenge to flow from every individual that deserves the name of Briton; let therefore unanimity drive forth her hot thunderbolts of vengeance on these insulting bloodhounds. It is such a conduct and spirited exertion alone that can prove the salvation of Britain. Hence the well-affected highly approve of the spirited manifesto as the most likely means of producing this wished-for unanimity; but should it not, yet it is generally allowed, that the force the Dutch may bring out against

us, cannot be equally detrimental with the secret assistance they have given the enemy ever since the commencement of this just and necessary war.

As a secret enemy is by so much the more dangerous and destructive than an open one, by how much the more we are less on our guard and liable to make reprisals; by the same mode of reasoning it is natural to conclude, that should the opposition in future act as they have done heretofore, and openly and publicly declare in favour of the common enemy, it is impossible that all the efforts of their malice should be productive of such mischiefs to this country as this their persevering indirect obedience to the dictates of secret assassination. Hence flow the numberless difficulties we now labour under; hence ruin must ensue, unless spirited exertion intervene, and dangers like these, to bring us to our senses.

Good God, that we cannot exist on this tottering theatre without possessing these corroding monsters, envy, jealousy, and private pique. But these gentlemen should consider, that by these false steps they are

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blasting

blasting and plucking up by the roots, and cutting assunder the very sinews that keep together and uphold the nation's prosperity, and consequently their own; but alas they are jealous of men that fill those places the Sovereign thinks just and prudent to confer on them. They, at the risque of annihilation, are determined rather to subvert all good government than tamely submit to be stiled, *out of place*; here lies the mystery, the great evil, the fountain head whence party rage and disaffection spring.

O shame to man! devil with devil damn'd
 Firm concord holds, men only disagree
 Of creatures rational!

May I ask the nation at large what I deem a pertinent question? Do the ministers receive more pay, or enjoy more honours in office than their predecessors have heretofore done? I may boldly answer no, nor more than is peculiar to their respective employments. I am firmly of opinion, that if the disappointed gentlemen in opposition held the same honourable posts the present ministers occupy, they would naturally expect the same privileges, the same advantages they enjoy; and if overtures were made

to the majority of them, at least, I verily believe, the chance of reversion would be very inconsiderable, like the fox of old, *the grapes are sour.*

But men in desperate circumstances, as the rebellious Congress, will have recourse to desperate remedies; having nothing to lose, nothing to hope for, they angle for chances, and scruple obedience to authority. Anxious for the subversion of the state, they falsely, and unjustly endeavour, by artful misrepresentations, to criminate and vilify the minister's conduct, in order to render him obnoxious to his king and country, and make their boasted innocence the more conspicuous; yet notwithstanding their most infamous fallacies, their unconnected explosions of oratory, and their impious combinations against him, they cannot make good or realize a single charge to impeach his character.

— Easily the proud attempt
Of spirits apostate, and their counsels vain,
He hath repelled, while impiously they thought
Him to diminish, and from *him* withdraw
His numberless adherents.

Can there appear in nature a greater weakness, a more convincing proof, a livelier portraiture of the abjectness, cowardise, and wickedness of these fiends of opposition, than those their frequent fits of despair, giving up themselves and country for lost, upon the least shadow of a defeat, and praying in tumultuous frights for peace on any terms, in a language more becoming the female sex than the P--rs and C-----ns of old England * ?

What

* *Withdraw your troops from America and attack the French.*—Such is the language of the despairing Croakers ; which, at a season like this, is as highly impolitic as it is inhuman.—How can we leave behind us thousands of loyal American subjects, once the most opulent amongst them, exposed to all the several cruelties that would consequently be practised on them by order of the infernal Congress.—Or is it to be supposed the Americans, by being left to themselves, will become inactive.—On the contrary, every port in America would swarm with ships of force, and every possible assistance be given the perfidious house of Bourbon.—The Newfoundland fisheries too would inevitably be lost, whence flows such commercial wealth, and which is justly reputed our first and grand nursery for seamen.—Another important object, our West-India trade must of course be sensibly affected by this grand scheme of politics, as they would thereby be enabled to fit out such fleets to the annoyance of our numerous merchantmen,

What a hue and cry at the commencement of hostilities, against the rashness and severity of the parent country ! What palliatives were advanced in behalf of American disobedience ! though it was obvious to all, that long before they had, by committees of associations, similar to those lately set on foot in Yorkshire †, been collecting and laying

men, that few could possibly escape being taken—nay were but this frantic plan of opposition adopted, all who have any concerns in that quarter of the globe must inevitably be undone.—Next, the Islands themselves would fall, as it is generally allowed they cannot subsist any longer than whilst they can have free access to the ports of America.

† A word or two with the *peaceable com—tee of the association for the county of Y—k*, with a slight observation on the *merits of that com—tee at their meeting held on the 3d and 4th of January 1781, and the instrument of instructions to their deputies*. I had no sooner set myself to read the address of these genuine sons of faction, than I discovered, as I had before conjectured, the old beaten tract and threadbare cant of bribery,——corrupt majority,——slavery,——vassalage,——taxation,——places,——pensions,——finecures,——economy,——the influence of the crown ought to be lopt, topt, cropt, and totally diminished,——triennial parliaments,——war,——peace,——America,——ruin,——disgrace,——liberty of the press,——Paul Jones no pirate,——Dutch War,——salvation of Great Britain,——powder diabolically

and laying up military stores of all kinds, and making other various preparations for an obstinate defence, which clearly evinces that

bolically adulterated, — contractors, — magistrates, prisons, — damp and gloomy cells, — poor Trumhull's fate. — But not a word of rebellion, — seeshore, — cowardice, — or the papist bill, — conflagrations deemed constitutional liberty, the rights of the people, &c. &c.

Next comes a venerable sire, the fell parent of despair, habited as a grave Divine looking dismay, and uttering hideous yells — poor wretch! if I thought it no disgrace to the religion I profess, I could shed a tear of compassion in behalf of this meagre spectre. — But hold! methinks, I see his reverence closely followed by a set of underling spirits, clad in the same drapery, who, from this centre, as the beams from a comet, shoot forth their baneful influence all around, — these with hungry maw and savage fangs, are ready to undertake the crushing of Britannia, and the hurling her into final perdition! — Pray, Reverend Sirs, what is to become of the flock, if the shepherds are suffered thus to run astray? why, as individuals, and travellers steering for *a better country*; they must e'en take care of themselves, for the gown, and modern patriotism, are surely incompatible. — But, who is here — poor D—d H—y, crack brain — is he yet useful? — how comes it then to pass, you suffer him to be the outcast of P—r—l—t—, I shall doubt your power, suspect your influence! what, not a county left uncorrupted — as for Burroughs — I know your worth too well, to think you would descend
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that they were meditating schemes against the parent country, whenever they should pursue measures contrary to their wishes— as to the public excuse, in support of their not paying taxes, that they would tax themselves, and in their own way; this was no more than a temporary evasion, in order to gain the more time to strengthen their designs; and no doubt had their scheme taken place, they had an answer ready for the tax-gatherers, *we are poor, and cannot pay, Anglice, we will not pay, do your worst, we are ready for you!* hence, it is clear, we are but now doing, what we should soon have been forced into, when less prepared; all we have to regret is, that we had not begun sooner, and *were not better served.*—A curse on the

so low as to plunge him in the gulph of corruption and disgrace! But take this with you, unless you exert all your faculties in his behalf, and that soon, we shall all, and every one of us, be ruined and undone! what will the people say, whom you so *modestly* address? why, they will answer; and with the strictest justice exclaim— “Your address is so impious and execrable, it is beneath contempt! for which, no punishment can be deemed too severe.”—As for your vain threats—

————— the towers of Heaven are fill'd
With armed watch, that render all access
impregnable.

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cowardice of repealing the stamp act—
 though our gallant sons of opposition, are
 such foes to danger, they would yield up
 every thing but their malice, for

—— Ignoble ease, and peaceful sloth,
 not peace.

Happy for us, the minister never carries
 about him, such womanish fears; but on
 the contrary, meets every storm in the teeth,
 with that unshaken firmness and philosophy
 that characterises the minister, and the man—
 and nothing but a consciousness of rectitude
 and innocence, could possibly save him from
 such various and vicious attacks.

Calm and serene, he drives the furious blast.

Examine impartially the man, and even
 with a microscope, probe his private cha-
 racter; the sure road to attain to the know-
 ledge of a man's honesty: Then, tell me,
 wherein one and the same bosom, I may
 find more virtue and less vice, than in this
 most injured character! But conscious of my
 own inability, to do sufficient justice to so
 illustrious a subject, I shall beg leave to re-
 fer

fer to the able, though partial pen, of a noble lord in the opposition*.

“ The Noble Lord at present, first C—r of the T—y, and C—r of the E—r, from his situation, naturally presents himself the first to our consideration. Tho’ his Lordship cannot lay claim to the character, of a great minister, he certainly is entitled to that of a good man, and viewed in a domestic light, it is not flattery to look upon him as equalled by few, excelled by none; and whether we consider him in the capacity of a father, son, husband, or friend. It would be detraction not to pronounce him an exemplary character. Few people can boast of a greater share of that pleasantry which sets the table in a roar, and serves to enliven conversation. Tho’ certainly, not to be reckoned among some of our first wits, he possesses an infinite fund of humour, which now, and then, indeed; shews itself in improper places; and during the most important deliberations. He certainly is a most excellent companion; and tho’ his sallies

* A letter to the Right Hon. Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of England, 1780.

are always lively, and sharp pointed, I never knew him accused of saying an illnatureed thing. The qualities of his heart have never been, I believe, called in question; and so long as good intentions joined to probity and integrity, remain respectable among mankind; his lordship never can want an advocate."

So fair and unspotted a character from the mouth of a foe; who under the disguise of impartiality wishes to wound his reputation as a minister; would naturally, one would think, bear down the mean malicious invectives, so profusely showered on him, by the leading vipers of opposition; for he

————— who seeks
To lessen *him*, against his purpose serves
To manifest the more his might.——

—But should we undertake a minute inspection into the conduct of a great majority of the present opposition, we should find it required no great depth of penetration to discover characters of the blackest hue, who might justly exclaim—

So farewell hope, and with hope, farewell fear,
Farewell remorse: all good to me is lost;
Evil, be thou my good; by thee at least
Divided empire with *ministers* I hold.

and

and this, even among those who take the lead in recommending what they never possessed themselves; that salve, as they term it, to heal the wounds of their bleeding country; but when this balsamic composition comes to be examined by the more skilful, it is found, on inspection, so corrupt, the materials so inflammatory, that if applied, it would but rend the wound, inflame the part, and facilitate corruption.—Such are the characters that hold honesty in contempt, and virtue in derision; that despise all those who do not immediately act in unison with their captious and invidious hearts—that detest and deprecate all who seem to enjoy the goods of this life in greater abundance than themselves; and it would but little avail, if, in order to do the strictest justice to opposition, we were to allow, there are some amongst them possessed of great talents; men, who want but the requisite of a good heart, to make a decent appearance in any station, since, if these talents are misapplied to unconstitutional practices, the more culpable and conspicuous must their guilt appear.

But as for those who have the misfortune to be misled by the over-rulling eloquence
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and delusive persuasions of our modern Catalines, who, as Belial, — seem

For dignity compos'd, and high exploit:
 But all is false and hollow; though their tongues
 Drop manna, and can make the worse appear
 The better reason, to perplex and dash
 Maturest counsels: for their thoughts are low;
 To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds
 Timorous and slothful: yet they please the ear,
 And with persuasive accent, oft ensnare.

It is to be hoped, they will discover their error, before it be too late, and viewing public affairs in their true light, will honestly acknowledge to all descriptions of men, that the giddy steps they were heretofore embarked in, were totally wide of the true interest of the nation.—Indeed it must be a very inconsistent cast of conduct to remain much longer in the dark, as to the real dangers they are exposed to, their properties at stake, and their common liberties and safety in such eminent peril, through the malicious jealousy of an insatiate party.—Hence, we may reasonably expect they will, in future act with the same spirit and vigour in support of government, they have hitherto
 done

done against it—this is no juncture for resenting imaginary evils—this is not the time for revenging private piques at home, when your country is threatened with blood and carnage from abroad:—this is the important season that loudly calls every moment for your assistance—your country in tears of distress, recommends and prays for unanimity, and spirited exertion in support of government, which is found by dear experience, the only true basis you can go upon to serve yourselves; and, instead of impeding the wheels of government, add strength, give it power to increase its velocity, as the poet observes,

Let *Union* lift the sword, direct the blow,
 And hurl a nation's vengeance on it's foe!
 One head, one hand, one arm, one people rise;
 Nor fall, *divided*, valour's sacrifice.

When this business is performed, I trust your country will not prove ungrateful, and that you may to the fullest extent of the word, justly assume the at present corrupted name of *Patriot*.

The

The longer the war continues, the more must the taxes you so bitterly enveigh against, necessarily encrease. How shocking, how cruel it is, to suffer Britain's superior charms, through disunion at home, to be thus shamefully obscured by a family compact, and her undutiful children. Rouze yourselves from your lethargic and vicious slumbers! fight England's battles with success, bannish the contemptible idea of a lee shore, fight the enemy *roughly*, wherever you find him, without *too much deference to ceremony* or *adjournment to after days*, and when this service is performed, and your country is in a state of security, then attack the minister, if you have any just cause of complaint against him.

When peace is restored, make your important discoveries, nor longer throw away your time in vain malicious endeavours, whilst by your delay, your country lies bleeding at every pore, under the inhuman hands of wanton assassins, and villanious patriots!

It is confessedly true, that public affairs have not been altogether as successful in the
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preceding part of the war as we had a right to expect ; but sure the reasons why are obvious ? Hence it follows, that if the commanders in chief had discharged that duty and trust reposed in them when the war was in its infancy, the rebellious flame would long since have been extinguished, and the commercial interest of Britain more flourishing at this hour under the present minister than ever known to have been at any period since the heptarchy.

No wonder, exclaim the discerning few, that opposition is so crazy and disorderly, when they see the present smiling prospect of our affairs in America, notwithstanding all our rebuffs,—peace restored ! the devil ! the minister not removed, nor likely to be ! Worse than hell itself !—Perverse fortune ! to be out of place for years, and likely so to remain !—Oh ! Job where art thou ! —After serving faithfully so many campaigns ! stubborn conflicts ! and no reprisals !—our tribes exposed to horrible dangers, from dreadful shoals, rocks and lee-shores —our rigging in tatters—our credit sunk—and no other consolation left than the tipstaff's damn'd authority ! What a miserable

miserable situation is this for the mighty demagogues, these scorpions of falsehood, who, in their wanton hours, have enjoyed the nobility's mad applause the sole reward of all their labours past !

The thing which I greatly fear'd is come upon me, and that which I was afraid of is come unto me.

Again, the poor deluded multitude, who have been possessed of no other will than that of these beguiling serpents, repeatedly assembling together, huzzaing in a tumultuous and disorderly manner, bidding defiance to every species of peace and good order, for the miserable reward of inebriation ! the tainted and putred baits of opposition ! their daily occupations laid aside, and their thoughts diverted from honest and useful pursuits, to the most daring outrages, to catch at a shadow, and lose the substance, in support of they know not what or wherefore : their families left unfurnished with the common necessaries of life, and exposed to all the miseries of want and shame ! These, I say, were they not sunk into the lowest abyss of sensual torpidity, how justly might they not exclaim against such terrible

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consequences of an idle prepossession, an implicit faith in those who stile themselves patriots; misleading the blind and ignorant part of the nation, that at their expence they may compass their wicked ends, and wrest the whole into anarchy and confusion, by a *strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether*.——But for explanation sake, by a *strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether*, nothing more is meant with respect to the minister and his honourable employments, than total perdition; with regard to taxes, they wish only to remind them of the glorious achievements of *Jack Straw* and *Wat Tyler*; with some few insinuations of their own importance, that they have brav'd storms and leeshores in the service of their drooping country, from the high latitude of St. James's Street to that of Charing Cross, and not a port has escaped their observation in that vast gulf of immensity, at the no small hazard of their constitutions and fortunes, by turning day into night, and night into day, over the dice box, chess board, and other various implements of a simular nature, but all and every one of them *pro bono publico*.

E'en then some *patriot* souls by glory fir'd,
 By love of justice, and of truth inspir'd,
 Step'd forth the willing champions of distress,
Their only aim the injur'd to redress.

But though these mighty manœuvres are naturally accompanied with toils and fatigues, and too frequently with perverse and stubborn fortune, yet if considered as the price of *baneful preeminence*, as the conditions on which they are placed in distinguished stations, the opposers of ministers, the bullwark and main pillars of the rights of the people, who is it can grudge the too easy purchase of such *rare rewards*!

How laudable! how essentially necessary it is to exert all the faculties of the human capacity to form divisions at home at this so dangerous a crisis!—A crisis history cannot furnish us with, when we are exposed to, and threatened with powerful invasions from abroad, and every species of ruin and destruction from a jealous and ambitious faction at home.—The disadvantages too the enemy must necessarily labour under from these our internal and domestic broils are too obvious to need explanation.

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We will now quit the grand scene of action in either of the upper houses, and descending to the lowest abyss of association, detach proper officers to reconnoitre all tap houses, gin shops, &c. of all denominations, with a flag of truce from under our banner, and strict orders to harangue the blind and thoughtless at these theatres of dissipation, to foment rebellion, encourage faction, dissolve union, peace, and loyalty; as our safety, and that of the house of Bourbon, and American independance wholly and solely depend on their success in this particular. They therefore must remind them that an unremitting perseverance, a regular and uniform conduct answerable to our most sanguinary and flaming speeches in parliament, are the only means now left us of saving our dearly beloved friends, and faithful allies in America!—And that notwithstanding the county petitions and associations did not altogether answer our most fervent wishes; there are still hopes, while the brave Americans can protract the war that we shall still effect our darling purpose of being sole masters of what they vulgarly call the *the loaves and fishes*, for every labourer is worthy of his hire;—if I mistake

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not there is a phrase in the sacred volume to this purpose, *open thy mouth wide and I will fill it.*

The prior part of this mandate has indeed been complied with by opposition, and that to the fullest extent of its meaning. But as this ready compliance of theirs has unfortunately turned out to very little purpose, it is morally impossible they should make good their promises to the courageous heroes that have so bravely fought their battles, and defended their liberties in every alley, lane, and passage, at the siege of the metropolis, and whose arms have carried terror with them whithersoever they went, and roused the most lethargic and indolent in the remotest corners of the kingdom. As a testimony of this assertion witness the triumphant *lee shore*, when the whole British atmosphere was in one continued blaze. But this, by the by, to evince our own impartiality, and as far as may be, acquit them of any intentional neglect towards their firm but unfortunate allies, the *mobility at large*.

A later period too, can furnish us with another example that highly reflects on human

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man nature, under the old thread-bare cloak of religion—shocking dissimulation! when all the friendly tribes of felonious performers, both in and out of prison, the fetter'd and unfetter'd, both those who were confined by the *rigid hands of justice in damp and gloomy cells*, perhaps for only making a little too free with what did not belong to them, or depriving others of that existence themselves employ to such useful purposes; and those who, though equally meritorious, had hitherto been fortunate enough to escape notice. In short, both the *ins and outs* joined in the glorious cause of destroying prisons, amending the laws, and reforming religion.

The mighty stroke was given! the massy doors flew open! and emitted forth to view a miserable wretched set, the soul of faction, who, soon as unfettered, join'd the rebel rout, and all became anarchy and confusion! a general conflagration next ensued, and horror and dismay were read on every brow.

Hence we may learn how far a well directed love of liberty might prevail, when
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a few of the ill-provided rabble could not so instantaneously level to the ground, one of the most commodious and strongest prisons in the known world..

The burning of Newgate was with us in the country for a long time looked upon but as a mere fiction, and the country people in general would as soon have believed the Thames was set on fire, as that it had been possible to reduce a Newgate to ashes. However by this time they are, I believe, pretty well convinced as to the possibility of such an undertaking.

Religion it is true has heretofore been productive of the most bloody outrages, with this only difference, that those were the effect of sentiment, this of hypocrisy, a down right mockery of religion, which no age, or nation can parallel; we hardly find insurrections caused by a *religious zeal* appeased in so short a *time as this*. This enthusiastic zeal was the more dangerous, as a great majority of the city of London, as well as its environs, thought these exertions laudable and as necessary, *as they were orderly*, the papist bill being supposed to
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be the sole object of their resentment. But alas they were soon convinced that all this was levelled at administration only, which they were endeavouring to destroy *by a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether.*

But this grand premeditated scene of villainy neither did, nor ever will succeed, as long as good intentions, and an upright conduct are prevalent in the minister, which have hitherto been his chief characteristics, notwithstanding all the hellish cant and diabolical misrepresentations of his malicious and most inveterate enemies.

“Laughs at the sneer of envy and of pride,
And scorns all foes while honour is his guide.

Happily for us the papist bill was brought forth by a member of the House of Commons a strenuous stickler for the opposition; had it proceeded from any branch of the other side of the question, a civil war would most certainly have been the consequence in spite of every effort to the contrary; and notwithstanding it was truly a minority production, had it not been for the affectionate care of our most gra-
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cious Sovereign, in ordering out the military to protect the lives and properties of his subjects, the cities of London and Westminster would have suffered a total annihilation. But what is still more extraordinary, there were seen in disguised habits among the rabble several gentlemen of distinction, until they became undistinguishable by disorder, and their ceasing to throw handfuls of silver, &c. among these daring fellows, wretches of all denominations! dangerous instruments! Which liberality of theirs none sure will be hardy enough to ascribe to any other purpose than that of prolonging the tragic scene.

Again, tho' the chapels, prisons, and private dwellings, exhibited such a picture of horror and distress, there were but few that acknowledged the impending storm, until the Bank of England was attacked*; which, tho' shocking in itself, proved in the end a most happy event, as it was productive of unanimity and spirited defence, and in those too that a very little before had taken an active part in working up the minds of the people, to this pitch of madness, who were now become so for-

* Touch my property, you rouse recollection and I breathe revenge.

midable that had it not been for the cool and manly behaviour of the gentleman who commanded the guard at that critical juncture *, the great Bank of England had undergone the like devastation with those buildings that were already reduced to ashes, which must have proved so terrible a blow to this nation as time itself could never have retrieved.

The bank of England, the greatest commercial channel, and of the first credit in the world, to be sack'd, and every record of it consumed---most daring outrage! savage proceedings! Had this been the case, opposition might well have laid claim to the true spirit of prophecy, since they have so frequently boasted they should live to see poor old England reduced to the cruel necessity of becoming a province to America, and subject to the tyrannical yoke of the inhuman Congress, filling our streets with rapines and murder, and enhancing our distresses still more, by an allowance of the most extensive advantages to the tormenting racks and awful engines of the house of Bourbon.—An excellent reformation! a

* Colonel Twisleton.

charming model this! struck by our modern puritans, our church stricken patriots!

Another species of reformation was deemed necessary, which, after notice given, was delivered before the House of C—m—s, in a very solemn and awful manner, and allowed to be a most elegant and brilliant sketch of oratory *. But having so many branches, and every branch an innumerable quantity of fibres; it was so complex and tedious, that had every branch and every fibre been specially attended to, it was the received opinion, that there was more work dealt out than could have been dispatch'd in two or three sessions, regardless of France, Spain, and America, as objects too inconsiderable to discuss upon, and where œconomy was not necessary.

But down with place-men—down with pensioners, or else we are a people ruined and undone!—*for the influence of the Crown hath encreased, is encreasing, and ought to be diminished.*—But, what did this magnificent speech of œconomy avail! what was it productive of?—It served only as a prelude to expose the most secret designs

* I would here be understood to mean Mr. B—ke's ambidextrous bill of œconomy.

signs of this *weighty* party, and betray their malevolent intentions; because, on enquiry, it was discovered that all those enormous and unnecessary places and pensions, were chiefly held by the *opposition*--those reformers that seemed so sanguine in their pretended abolition: and when the minority, became the majority, as it did in a stage or two of this important bill, they found, on a more mature deliberation, it affected themselves so nearly, that in their private cabals, they soon leveled the cannon of resentment at the fabricator of this d---n'd piece of œconomy—and exclaimed with their usual vehemence, against such sort of reformation, heartily condemning every sentence it contained.

For the destructive axe, that threatned places and pensions, was not only alarming to the present possessors, but likewise to those who either wished, or hoped hereafter to possess, whenever a change should offer, as the residue in that case would be too inconsiderable for the craving wants of the needy multitude. It was therefore unanimously agreed to, that the bill of œconomy was totally erroneous, wide of their real sentiments

ments, and extremely impolitic and dangerous to their welfare.

Accordingly a bill of censure was moved for, and carried *nem con*—thus, the fabricator of this contemptible bill, as a reward for all his labours past, found he had rendered himself, not only extremely unpopular, but exceedingly obnoxious to his colleagues, particularly to those who were place-men and pensioners, whom it most concerned, and who, one and all, publicly avowed their dislike—and a few of the most ingenious, held forth in a language suitable to the tottering verge of their present situation.

Now to a more noble scene of action in the upper regions.

A noble duke lamented the awful and dangerous crisis, that called him thus early to deliver, and without reserve, his weak sentiments on the bill of œconomy then before the house!—he dared any man to say, he had the interest and prosperity of his country, more at heart than himself, or wished more for œconomy at this expensive, dangerous and perilous season *. But, he confessed,

* Query, whether he does not here mean to insinuate the importance of his unfinished town-house, raised in
the

ferred it would be extremely inconvenient to him, and attended with very serious consequences to his family, were he to part with his *little moiety*, either by a voluntary or involuntary resignation—nay, farther, the few thousands he received annually, would be but a very inconsiderable addition towards the present enormous expenditure of our several fleets and armies.

Another *graceful* member, arose with great eagerness, and, with his usual wrath and indignation, ran over much the same ground, in a very tremendous stile—— he wished, he prayed, he earnestly entreated the House, to hear him, at this threatening period—œconomy, he said, was one of his principal and darling passions; he defied any man to say that he was not an œconomist—he presumed, there was not a family in the kingdom, that was better regulated, or had more œconomy observed in it, than his own; as a proof of which, he could refer them to his *inspection of the wash-tub* †. At the very mention of this so necessary an utensil, to all who have a relish for clean
linen,

the midst of a morals, a wholesome spot! but, which gives name to a celebrated *imperfect* square, after the dukedom.

† Enquiry into the state of Greenwich Hospital.

linen, his grace's mettle received an encrease, and he expatiated warmly on the dangers he had incurred in attempting to fathom that wonderworking machine— he insisted he had no sooner immersed his fallow hands therein, than to use an expression of Falstaff's, there issued forth *such a composition of smells*, as, had he not been an œconomist, must infallibly have lain him prostrate to the ground!—But, that he stood immoveable!—Nay, that the fume wrought so powerfully on his pericranium, that he discovered——what?——the gnomian penumbra of guilt—that great as he was, he had not disdained to *become all to all*, and that during thirty days minute inspection, and tedious inquiry into the different departments of his malicious charge, to the great detriment of public business, he, through private pique, had ludicrously personated, though to little purpose,

The Snob, and the Taylor,
The Seamstress, and Weaver,
The Butcher, the Baker,
Brewer, Scullion and Waiter.

In short that nothing had escaped his researches, the *coal-hole* excepted, where he did not conceive œconomy so necessary, as
that

that was a salubrious commodity and tended very much to purify the air.—But, alas ! so selfish was man, so corrupted the times, that nothing of ill could possibly overtake the noble Earl at the head of the Admiralty, that all his endeavours instead of tending to his ruin as he had fondly hoped, unhappily served but to make him shine the more conspicuously approved of——

——— that spite
still serv'd his glory to augment !

and he was even obliged to leave his dusky sons of Neptune just as he found them, *wanting nothing*—here a sigh came seasonably to his relief, and he was enabled to return to what more immediately concerned him with tollerable composure.—He then observed, that though he was then pointed at and exposed in the public papers as one that received 16000 l. *sterling* per annum, on a certain inflammatory *mineral* commodity ; people did not consider how his family came by this grant, not like unto other common taxations, but a *particular grant*, and for *peculiar reasons*—and if his was considered as an object in the Bill of Oeconomy now depending, the other part
he

he said he should not care a straw for, according to *his usual manner of conclusion.*

Another blooming comely figure got up with a conscious dignity and grateful heart, and in a concise speech declared, as the House was called together on the grand scheme of œconomy, no man felt the consequences that might arise from this object, or more readily obeyed the summons than himself---he acknowledged that he received a sinecure of 4000 l. per annum under Government, and though he was in the opposition, he did not think it either prudent, or, grateful to give it up, as he received it not on account of his own merits, but as the *price of his father's services.*

Three or four were up in a moment, but the President gave the preference to a very brilliant speaker, perceiving from the muscles of his face, and the agitation of his mind that he was ready to burst.---Lest therefore he should forget his lesson, he suffered him to proceed to this effect.

“ I am a P—r of the British P—t, and the solemnity of the times demand my appearance as a pensioner on the British list, recommending œconomy to ministers—and
who

who in tears and broken accents uttered, "Oh! my country!"---He then recovered his vigour, and in a thundering tone of voice declared, that he always had, and uniformly would vote against ministers; not that he pretended to know which was in the wrong, but he had an undoubted right to oppose ministers, right or wrong, as a *measure of opposition*, having been taught to believe by that side of the House, that ministers were pursuing destructive measures: and as he did not understand state policy, he implicitly relied on, and was determined at all events to serve his country through that wise and politic Channel---and though he had heard great encomiums on the Bill of Oeconomy, he honestly declared he did not hear it delivered before the lower House, neither had he read it, having but little taste that way, but that what he had gathered was from common report, he therefore begged to refer it to the Committee of instruction---However he thought it very cruel, and highly indecent, that he who had always been a peaceable member, any farther than the extent of his proxy, should be expunged the lists, for he declared his pension to be a just and necessary

I

one,

one, and of a peculiar cast ; and if he might be allowed an opinion independent of the Committee of Instruction, it was a dangerous Bill, and ought to be withdrawn.

There were several other speakers upon their legs equally interested in this important business, and who with their usual vigor and fire of argument, declared for the legality of their present possessions, and that they only meant to lop off the unnecessary and enormous branches of administration, *as the power of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished.*---But as the night was now so far advanced the business was necessarily postponed to the next day.

Soon as the dawn arose, the unlooked-for situation of their affairs made it necessary the mouldering party should consider of ways and means to prevent the impending storm, and stop up the port holes ere the match should be put to the destructive cannon, by laying open the *tragic farce*, and nipping in the bud all their future expectations---A private Committee of instruction, at the patriotic junto, was therefore pronounced expedient ; whereat, according to their usual custom, the pious and needy patriots were not less attentive to private
business

business than they had been to that of the public---as it all tended to the grand object of delivering themselves, and their dearly beloved country from slavery.

The question was then put; whether it was the real interest of the gentlemen present to act up to the tenor of the Bill, and resign calmly for example sake, and to shew as it were the road to others.---But the contrary was agreed to without one dissenting voice, alledging that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.—It was next moved—that the projector of the said Bill be for ever expelled the cabal, and unanimously agreed to.—This precipitate judgment did not a little startle the original Oeconomist. If he understood them right, he had drawn up the mal-treated bill, and delivered it to the House with such ornamented strokes of oratory, that it could not possibly prove inadmissible.—But looking around him, and discovering to his great mortification, the gloomy and imbittered countenances of his colleagues, he recollected himself sufficiently to cheer their drooping spirits with assurances of such amendments, as should not only cover their retreat on the dreaded day of battle, but even secure them the laurel-

led honours of a seeming victory.---This ingenious contrivance had the desired effect---he was immediately restored to favour, and received with open arms by all who now consoled themselves with the hopes of a speedy and happy deliverance.---Every man now became an orator, and gave his opinion freely and cheerfully ; all agreeing to allow the bill was in itself a wonderful production, but ill timed---because it struck at the vitals of domestic felicity, by abolishing the sweet comforts arising from their several employments, and blasting the hopes of those who felt a just ambition of being enrolled among the fortunate---and with smiles of approbation and glowing wit, they conceived it just and proper, if revelation might be credited, that sacred text---that self-preservation should be nature's law.

After various opinions had been separately canvassed, and brotherly love restored, it was agreed to that in future an appearance only of supporting the bill should be the prevailing motive, if such unnecessary places were found, and that by artful, slow, and regular steps they should retreat in the same
 proportion

proportion as they had advanced, but by slower gradations and less warm; and that the weightier substance of it be so mysteriously enveloped, and insensibly lost, that nothing but the skeleton may remain, which would prove but a tottering pillar of evidence against them on any future occasion.

However, a dilemma of situation like this, did not a little puzzle a few of the most enlightened amongst them; but having recourse to that excellent old proverb, *hope for the best*, they were unanimously of opinion, that as they had for years together bravely and resolutely stood the test of such frequent disappointments, that but for the great share they possessed of the epicurean philosophy, Bedlam must have been enlarged, or private dwellings converted into mad-houses, it would be deemed the highest pitch of pusillanimous fear, were they now at length to think of listening in any degree to the dictates of fell Despair.

Perseverance therefore in the present measures, and vigour in support of Congress, and in contempt of the rights of Great Britain over their beloved Americans,

was

was the universal cry---The stygian council thus dissolved from grief to joy.

Americans who have the modesty to assert and maintain a new doctrine, that the mother has no authority over her children! a mother too of all mothers the most tender, affectionate, and humane--- A mother whose conduct and demeanour ever since her existence has been one continued line of justice, honour, and integrity, and not only to her revolted undutiful children, but her moderation and goodness hath even extended itself to her natural and most inveterate enemies, and to the most distant and remote corners of the known world. But Britannia's virtue, her mild and gentle government, her wholesome laws, have rendered her an object of envy, and the admiration of all who know her name.

But, that those who stile themselves christians and protestants too, should dispute the authority of so tender a parent, is a disgrace to the religion they profess, and a downright mockery of the sacred name of christian; such are the men, if worthy of the name,
 who

who not only claim equal advantages with the mother country, but demand such a superiority as may put it in their power to crush to atoms their once friendly nurse and protector; and who would even now, notwithstanding all their treachery, receive them to mercy, who has stood armed in the gap, exposed to the most imminent dangers, and bravely defended them against the treacherous designs of gallic perfidy; the very people they now blindly embrace, and that in preference to their mother country!——Alas human nature! why so perverse! to what meanness and perfidy does pride unhappily subject us? to trample on, and forsake an indulgent parent, and embrace in her stead a natural and delusive enemy!---An enemy the most artful and delusive of the race of man! and of the most absolute, cruel, and despotic principles we know of, the wretched Congress excepted, which is composed indeed of men of the most profligate and abandoned principles, who the longer they continue their tragic scenes of iniquity, by so much the more desperate will their situation become; and in proportion as the distressed of their poor deluded plebeians multiply, so will

will their cruelties greatly encrease, since none of the baneful herd can be insensible of their danger if involuntarily taken ; and consequently to what difficulties the conviction, remorse, or impatience of the people might probably expose them.---As the wanton cruelties and barbarities exercised by their order even on their own people, (as well as on those of the royal standard) and some of them who were heretofore ranked as leading men among them, merely because they could not but disapprove of their declaration for independency, and the unnatural alliance with France, hang on their guilty consciences as so much in arrears,

The unfortunate who could not escape these blood hounds, either suffered death by the hands of the common hangman, or were exposed to other lingering tortures, shocking and disgraceful to human nature.

Nay, the greatest part that composed the rebel army, were forced into the service, and dragged away from the embraces of their parents, wives, children, or friends, to embark in a service they mortally hated ---and if any of these poor creatures attempted

tempted to return to *filial duty*, the only consolation left, if taken, was shooting or hanging for *examples sake*.---Thus were the several poor families exposed, unprovided with even the most common necessaries of life, and cruelly plundered of all they could possibly hold dear either by the severity of the impress, the chance of war, or an ignominious exit, and all this merely to satisfy the boundless ambition of a few individuals who have artfully intruded themselves into notice, and now basely arrogate the arbitrary priviledges of lawless sway!---Those they could not force into the congress service, or who saved themselves by flight, had their Houses plundered and reduced to ashes, and their lands laid waste and desolate!-----Nay, even where they deigned to purchase, the vender could hope for no other returns, than the infamous and invaluable congress-currency, which is next to nothing.---Such are the comforts, such the advantages, they have to their regret and sorrow dearly experienced, for presuming to advance the child above the mother, and waging war against an indulgent parent.-- Most daring and impious outrage! and all such unnatural crimes, rapines and murder-

ous practices, will sooner or later bring on the miserable perpetrators, and *malicious abettors*, the most dreadful punishments of divine vengeance.

The pursuit of truth and the necessity of the times, have imperceptibly drawn me into this digression; I shall now resume my former important scheme of œconomy.

Two or three days being elapsed since the laborious projector had learnt the true sense of his colleagues at the junto*---he determined to step forth in their defence as far as the force of argument, decent chicanery, and well concerted strokes of sophistry could possibly assist him, this of all others appearing to him the most alarming, and dangerous crisis, as the private property and public character of so many worthies depended on this awful trial.

The door of the senate house being opened rather before the usual time, the galleries were soon filled, and the Gladiators below were uncommonly numerous;---at length the champion of opposition made

* Not a hundred miles from Grosvenor square.

his

his appearance, and the House being properly adjusted, He rose in his place—A general silence next ensued---having addressed the chair with more than common respect, and like the toad in the fable, ready to burst with matter suitable to the cause of his affrighted party, after conceiving several times, not a little embarrassed at his awkward situation ; he at length plucked up sufficient spirits to proceed in words to this effect.

MR. SP---A---R, ——— SIR,

“ I am not a little astonished at the cruel and shameful attacks the bill now under consideration, hath met with, both from within and without doors, by wantonly and wilfully misconstruing the genuine purport of it---Much hath been urged by the malicious malapert springs in power, tending to prove that it was a dangerous and unconstitutional bill ; an infringement of rights invested in the crown, from time immemorial ;---he dared any man to prove this assertion---he never meant, nor had he the most distant intentions of lopping off from the power of the crown---On the con-

trary, he stood forth its champion, to save and preserve its authority--- He only meant as far as sound logic could convey an explanation; to abolish all unnecessary places, pensions and sinecures, to the end that the gem of power might receive an additional degree of lustre, and the glory of the diadem shine forth in the eyes of all---much heated---neither did he mean, as had been falsely and shamefully insinuated, to take away any pension, or sinecure place, during the life of the present incumbent, but only that they might cease as the lives should drop off---*A laugh*---He concluded, with saying, these ever had been his intentions, were his intentions, and would be his intentions---*a loud laugh*---indecent enough at so solemn and ambiguous a season!---But who could help it!---This honest unrivalled speech had the desired good effect, it healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, and youth to the aged*---Here ceased! here fell the great and consequential, the much boasted scale of œconomy, from the once high pinnacle of glory, to the meanest pit

* Oh! ungrateful Bristol!

of derision and contempt! kicked out of doors, and deemed unfit for service †.

What has the world said? what will it say, to these glaring and impious imposters, but that their names ought to be struck out of every list of society, as enemies to the real interests and common safety of Englishmen---Nay, those among them who receive enormous sums under government, and yet strain every nerve against her real interest, are more contemptibly base in the opinion of the honest part of mankind, than the

† The feeble and trivial excuses that were made by several of the patriotic pensioners, for not resigning when the *Bill of Oeconomy* was first introduced, entailed on themselves, and justly, the general censure of the people, and the steady, firm and disinterested conduct of the minister, gained him an increase of friends. Mr. B—ke being fully convinced of this assertion, thought proper to give his favourite bill another hearing; and for these three capital reasons; the first, knowing himself in disgrace as well as his numerous and needy adherents, it would be again rejected; and secondly, it might serve as a masque, in order to diminish the censure and contempt they laboured under, and lastly, it would thwart and impede public business: indeed he may be justly stiled a true prophet; all his conjectures are come to pass, except in the diminution of public censure and contempt, which are still afloat, and will ever appear in evidence against their unnatural, wicked and malicious designs.

poor

poor wretch who plunders his neighbour for a day's sustenance.

I consider every man in the opposition, who receives any emolument from under the crown, to be as much bound to the crown, as any servant who covenants to serve a master for a certain sum per annum.

Now, if the latter doth not serve his master with integrity, he is dismissed,---*would this were always the case!*---Again, if the servant dislikes his service, or is otherwise prejudiced against his master, if an honest man, he entreats his dismissal, and disdains to eat the bread he cannot approve of.

If therefore, the pensioners in the opposition, observed and practised this virtuous rule, it would reflect upon themselves, and every body of men so acting, immortal Honor.---But what a base ungrateful wretch must that man appear, who should receive by petition, or solicitation, the wished for favour, either of a public or private nature, in money or otherwise, and in return contrary to all laws human and divine, should
endeavour

endeavour to proscribe, or assassinate his friend and benefactor.

In short the opposition shall as soon persuade me, a shadow can be converted into a real substance, as that they are not meditating the subversion of the state, and the ruin of old England.

A further instance to corroborate this assertion, and that of so flagrant a nature, it would be a crime to be silent. When the supplies are moved for, the House on the side of opposition is generally thin, and when the day arrives to put them to the vote, there is likewise a very thin house; there naturally follows indeed an opposition, because its a professed occupation, to withstand any point whatsoever that proceeds from that side of the House; but their altercations are of no consequence, and the business is suffered to pass in tolerable good humour; but no sooner do the supplies meet with the royal assent, than the business to which the money to be applied, must be term'd unnecessary, or extravagantly burdensome, and the wheels of Government impeded with the utmost fury, by those our good friends in opposition, and in a language rather

rather calculated for the meridian of Billingsgate, than suited to the dignity of the P-----s and C-----s of Great Britain.

I shall therefore take the liberty of comparing this inconsistent frantic conduct of theirs, to a certain œconomical architect that would build a large House, but before it was finished He found a paper 200 years old importing, that the spot of ground on which the house stood, laboured under the dominion of spirits and apparitions; and the poor architect's head being full of vapours, from hard and laborious study, he thought proper for the above most weighty reason, and out of pure regard to himself and family, to take down the building, and remove it elsewhere: this he called œconomy—but before he advanced to the first story, he unhappily found he had no resources, no credit, nor even where to put his frantic brainless head. Thus fell this great œconomist, and as he was not yet a parliament man, his creditors secured his person, and a dividend must have ensued of 6d in the pound. But what makes the fall of this prodigy of genius so great and amazing to all who knew him, he was perpetually boasting of his œconomy, and recommending it to others

others ; and as he had a superior knowledge in all manner of business where œconomy was requisite, he never visited *play houses* and such idle tromperies, but dedicated his leisure time to public company, at Arthur's, and such places, where he never was at a loss for manly amusements, and suitable connections.

However, the sudden and unexpected catastrophe of his affairs, happening near a general election, he procured a sufficient quantity of the golden unction, which soon as applied to the tipstaff's callous heart, dissolved it immediately, and rendered it sufficiently pliable for him to make his escape.

He next thro' the interest of his friends, and a seasonable subscription, gained a modern qualification, and being proposed for a Borough, was chose with little or no opposition, and returned impregnable, and consequently unexposed to the cruel fangs of *greedy mechanics*.

Having made happy the œconomical Architect, shall leave him in full power to serve his country, at the sag end of opposition,

tion, and take a transient view of a well-known Fraternity, and a very useful one to opposition. It is known by the name of the Almonian Fraternity, so called from a great man in the pamphleteering way, who employs a large tribe of incendiaries, having various occupations in the service of their country, which I shall faithfully describe, and from the best authority.

The first upon the list are the character scratchers, men of the utmost importance, and who are closely attended by a numerous train of inferior beings, under the following heads. coiners of false wit, paragraph mongers, tap house orators, opposers of truth, fabricators of bad news from abroad, pamphlet venders, and distributors of hand bills; these and many that I cannot at present recollect are employed with great success, and equal industry, in the several departments allotted them. But unfortunately for this vast body of useful members to the community at large, they labour under the worst of grievancies, little wages, and that badly paid; unless therefore a very material and advantageous change in their affairs should take place, they are determined to
 throw

throw up their respective commissions and recant, nor longer profess the jesuit, by endeavouring to convince the world that black is white, and traducing the first and noblest characters in the kingdom, merely to oblige a party, and all this to such little purpose with respect to themselves.

Since therefore their employments are of such a dirty and malicious nature, that nothing but hell itself could be supposed to take pleasure in them as mere employments, they must insist on their dismissal, unless their arrears are paid up, their salaries greatly increased, and to be paid monthly, as they cannot otherwise go on with any degree of comfort to themselves, or *credit* to their *employers*.

Publick houses are expensive, and the more so as they are frequently under the necessity of rubbing off the old scores of some of the most stubborn and perverse, before they can make them yield to conviction. In short, there is so much filth and mire to wade through, that unless the above conditions are strictly attended to,

they will no longer undertake to rave against the ministry.

The characature detractors murmur exceedingly, and declare they will lay down their arms, as they cannot subsist on the small pittance allowed them. That the profits arising from the sale of the satirical prints, or, the antiministerial pamphlets, are merely ideal and imaginary, and will not clear themselves, as they are now become a mere dreg, though they flattered themselves they have brought this *good natured art* to such a pitch of perfection as no age or nation can parallel; as a proof of this assertion it is obvious, that all the windows where they suffer the exhibition of these *humorous sallies*, are so crowded by all denominations of people, that there is not even a drayman, link boy, or chimney sweeper, that is not attracted by these magnets of disloyalty; they gaze at them with astonished admiration, and in consequence thereof become the most strenuous politicians, and the most sanguine advocates for liberty; nay so interested are they in their country's welfare as to scruple obedience to authority; and devoid of thought, they cry out with extatic joy

joy and intoxicated fury, "America for ever! we her supporters, the genuine sons of patriotism, will undergo every difficulty, face every danger in defence of our worthy and grateful Yankees.—America for ever! Fortunes we have none, therefore what is England to us—no possessions, nothing to loose, but every thing to hope for from just and *lawful plunder*; the pulling down, the gutting and burning of Houses, forcing open prisons, destroying churches, and burying in ruins the enemies of the American cause—America and plunder for ever, under the bright and promising standard of modern patriotism."

And in luxurious cities where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
And injury and outrage; and when night
Darkens the street, there wanders forth

————— the sons of Belial.

These lawless and destructive proceedings may justly be said to have originated in opposition alone, who have not only sown the seeds of rebellion abroad before the commencement of hostilities in America, but since that memorable period, cultivated, nourished, and cherished faction at home, by false and cruel misrepresentations, all tending

tending to the annihilation of the mother country ; and why? the reasons are obvious? they dislike the present distribution of places, and power, they cannot brook neglect, and envy the minister ; hence proceeds their corrosive measures, hence jealousies and revengeful piques so formidable and destructive to friendship, order, and good government, and their terrible consequences, anarchy and confusion.

To seek either for friendship or justice in opposition, is but seeking the philosophers stone.—Friendship, justice, or genuine patriotism are, with respect to this party, but as an empty name ; the terms are grown obsolete——and like *the baseless fabric of a vision, have left not a wreck behind*, unless it be that of a distempered brain, taking down the minister with *a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether* ; yet notwithstanding all the pulling of these diabolical machines, firmness and integrity smile on his face and are engraven on his Heart, which will ever buoy him up on the troubled ocean, and Neptune's self shall pilot and convey him into port.

While

While patriots exclaim,

O hell ! what do our eyes with grief behold !

I am further induced, in order to throw still more light on the conduct of this great man, to animadvert a little on a very extraordinary monster now in being, known by various appellations, but more particularly by that of Sir Bullface Double Fee.

This mirror of Justice distinguished himself in a very conspicuous manner, to his immortal honour be it spoken, and brought forth a charge of so weighty and serious a nature against his friend and protector, the minister, that in his own opinion nothing but ruin could possibly ensue, as the plot was laid so deep, and he had raised heaven and earth together in support of his threatened storm.---However, the charge being fully, and with much acrimony, laid open and left to the sense of the House—They had no sooner investigated the affair, than the minister was pronounced innocent, even by opposition itself, as knowing nothing of Double Fee's, wicked and malicious charge.-----But the designs of this Bull are obvious and glaring-----

He

He thought his friend was going down the hill of adversity, and as he had been once or twice in the minority, he was determined, if possible, to keep him there--- Honest creature!---he was resolved to be vicar of Bray, and at the expence of Friendship and gratitude even side with the strongest--- But lo! he found his avaricious calculations very wide of the mark, and not even productive of a *single fee*.---And seeing his friend was still likely to maintain his ground, and reverberate the poisoned dart he had so ingeniously levelled against him, it luckily occurred to his mind, that *promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor yet from the south*.---This forcible little passage conveyed to his mind so obvious a conclusion, that the disinterested gentleman was fain to comfort himself with the idea of his friend's continuance at the helm: and wonderful to tell, though he had the rattles in his throat, an alarming crisis to sinners, it operated so powerfully on his whole frame, that his wounds were healed, his health restored, and his constitution so well fortified, as to attempt another campaign.---But alas! this was but once more exposing his double dealings!---

he

he was detected, trampled on, and a period put to his taking the lead in that theatre of politics, (and by a large majority) wherein he had so bravely fought the fight, for his king and country---however, notwithstanding the exploits of this excentric, it is to be hoped they never will be imitated under that learned roof by any of his successors!---

May Truth and grateful Virtue be their guide!

But him thus intent Ithuriel with his spear
 Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure,
 Touch of *celestial temper*, but returns
 Of Force to its own likeness: up he starts
 Discover'd and surpris'd.
 So started up in his own shape, the fiend!

It was the opinion of the House, that a mercenary like him would very improperly fill the chair a third time, nor could all the declamatory and masterly strokes of a young Renard, the chattering discord of a Tom Tit, nor even the *brilliancy* of a M----by, keep their then bosom friend afloat, from sinking into the vortex of disappointment and despair.

M

This

This unexpected defeat, however excited the compassion of some of the factious in his support.---A vote of thanks was moved for---which, though but a slight recompence to the greedy maw of avarice, was not granted him till after an obstinate debate of some hours.---What makes this debate the more singular, is, that numbers of his new party saw so clear into the inconsistency of the business, that, through a conscientious *delicacy*, they were induced to remain neuter.---However, a majority was carried, and a vote of thanks granted; but of that cool, frigid and icy indifference, that to a man of sentiment must necessarily have been the highest mortification.

Here it may not be improper to observe, that though a man may have been hurried away into irregularities and misdemeanours himself, he is not apt to admire the same line of conduct in others. This, I conceive, was the sole reason there were then so many silent and useless votes in the opposition; for who could find in his heart to vote for one who *openly* avowed, that self-interest alone was his darling passion; and reputation and
 integrity

integrity no otherwise valuable than merely from the fees they brought.

Another premeditated charge was preferred against the minister, and that of no less importance than bribery and corruption.

I would here be understood to mean the charge of Milburn Port---But pray Sir, who was the accuser?—why-----Sir, “ *the Phœnicians*——

It was a custom also among the Chaldeans and the Nazareens——

recollect Sir, when news was brought to the Persians——

so the Macedonians——

in like manner the Lacedemonians and the Athenians——

Thus too the Carthaginians, &c. &c. &c.”

Yet this buzzing fly, this solemn knave, this sonorous detractor, had couched his accusation in such terms, and conveyed it to the public with such plausibility and venom, that the minister's ruin and disgrace seemed inevitable—But,

Why trouble all mankind with shews instead—
Mere shews of seeming guilt.

The innocent accused stood the test invulnerable, and received the latter as he had done the former, with that serenity of mind, and manly fortitude which always accompany conscious innocence.

Thus the pit that has been so often and so long preparing for the minister, with the unremitting industry of *a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether*, serves only for a retort, and is, I think, not inapplicable to those sacred passages—*While mine enemies are driven back, they shall fall and perish at thy presence—The Heathens are sunk down in the pit that they made; in the same net which they hidprively is their foot taken—The Lord is known to execute judgment, the ungodly is trapped in the work of his own hands.*

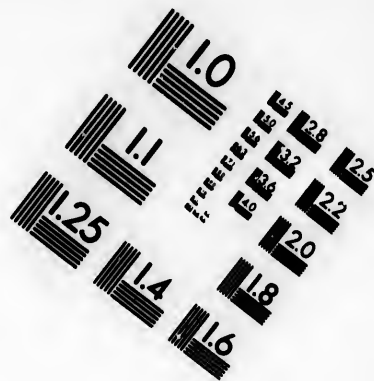
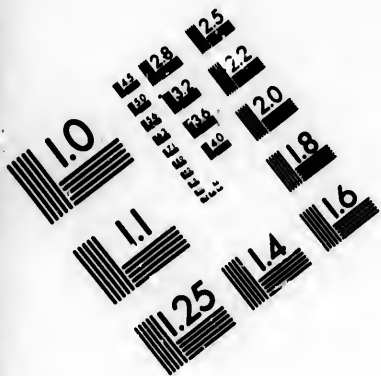
For

For my part, I profess myself one of those unfashionable creatures that wish to see innocence acquitted, and the guilty punished--- Nor can I help exulting, and with emotions of joy, that these ill founded charges were brought forward, because no event could possibly be productive of a more favourable opportunity for the minister to tread on the necks of these salamanders of detraction--- for the more indefatigable they are to deprecate and throw an odium on his character, both as a minister and a man; the more conspicuous must certainly appear his worth, his conduct and unblemished fame.

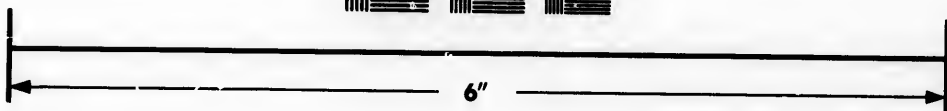
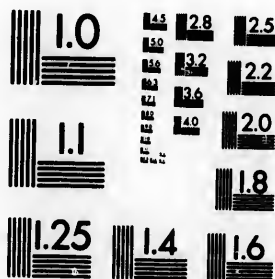
Take him for all in all-----
We shall not see his like again.

Nay, the dispassionate part of mankind have said, do say, and will say, that the opposition but brighten the rusty steel, and reserving the dross and cankered part for themselves, a reward proper for their services, present the minister with the bright uncorrupted part, as it best suits him, and better becomes his unshaken conduct--And may he live to see those domestic enemies of Great Britain, Mr. T---bull's noble friends,
and





**IMAGE EVALUATION
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and their several political adherents, brought as it's fitting, to public justice, and dragged headlong to the block of vengeance.*.

But

• (C O P Y.)

London, 8. September, 1780.

Hon. Sir,

“ In two letters which I have written you lately, from this place, I have said as much as was fitting on political news, I write this at the request of Mr. Temple, who means to follow soon to America; who wishes to be received as a deserving friend to his country. While he expects that weak and wicked men may attempt to injure his reputation, I feel myself happy in having it in my power, from my situation, to obviate every insinuation which may be made to you, and to say that his residence in this country; since he last left Boston, has been essentially serviceable to the cause of America, by giving such ideas of her temper, and resources, as have preserved steady to her interests, the few noble friends she has in both Houses of Parliament, had staggered her numerous enemies. The Duke of R---d, Mr. D. H---y, Dr. P----e, and names of similar dignity and principles are Mr. Temple's acquaintances here; and among such names, his own principles or integrity cannot be doubted. His desire is to return to Europe, in some public character, as he formerly talked to you; I cannot but most heartily wish him success in his pursuit, and the particular favour and attention of my friends to his interests. With sincere affection to all my friends,

I subscribe myself, honoured Sir,

Your most dutiful Son,

JOHN TRUMBULL.”

Gov. Trumbull.

But from this affection of theirs, we may reasonably conclude, that not only by their public orations, but also by some more active and clandestine measures; they have assisted, and still are assisting the diabolical Congress, and invigorating the House of Bourbon at the expence of Great Britain; and that this mutual union and friendly perseverance of theirs, is but throwing open the destructive flood-gates that their country may be deluged in her own blood.

Time has been, and I believe, our laws at this hour, are not less forcible if put to the proof, when justice would have demanded of the traitor an immediate payment of that debt the impiety of his life had shamefully incurred-----Who should dare attempt to plunge and reduce his country to a state of indigence and poverty, and their miserable consequences, rapines and murder---Where, I again repeat it, may *they* be dragged headlong to the block of vengeance, or otherwise, conveyed on a hurdle to that tree that entails a ~~large~~ portion of ignominy and disgrace on the guilty Pendants, there to hang till dead, suspended under this favourite device,

Just

*vice, a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull at-
together.*

And may we still such traitors firm withstand,
And from a pest so fatal purge our land,
That free from blasts so baneful and so dire,
Britannia may with joy once more respire ;
Confide in safety, as her friends arise,
Laugh at her foes, and tower above the skies.

F I N I S.

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