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## LETTER

To HIS GRACE the

D— of N———E,

ON

The Duty he owes himself, his King, his Country and his God,

AT THIS

IMPORTANT MOMENT.

Ut honesta in virtute ponantur, in vitiis turpia. CIC.

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A

## LETTER

To His Grace the

D— of N——E, &c.

My Lord,

this People; the Treaties concluded in it have shewn neither Knowledge in the Interests of England, of Europe, nor of Human Kind; it has been attended with endless Expence, and incredible Increase of Debts, during unsuccessful Wars, unretrieved in Times of perfect Tranquility: In Domestic Transactions Affairs have been equally unhappy; former P\_\_\_\_ts have been bought by Money, and fold for the fame Commodity; Trade has declined, Religion decayed, universal Corruption, and Profligacy of Manners, prevailed over almost all Ranks of People; Men, a Scandal to Religion, have been exalted to the Mitre; Men, a Curse to Human Nature, have held the highest Seats in the Law; the Natives are become Prostitutes, and have lost their former Spirit; Merit has been depressed, and Virtue unrewarded; the Nation has been exhausted, almost enflaved, and a general Contempt for England, her Politics, and Powers, has taken Place of Esteem in the Minds of all the Kings and Potentates of Europe. This

This even your Friends are obliged to acknowledge; and the whole Argument which they offer, to palliate the coming of those Evils at this peculiar Time is, that they took their Rise from the singular Nature of Affairs which then existed, inevitable Circumstances of the Times strangely concurring to produce fuch Events, when Your Grace entered upon the Ad-n; and that the present calamitous Views of Things is nothing more than the Confequence of that Rottenness and Dissolution which have naturally attended all political as well as material Bodies, unaccompanied with any Inclination in you to induce or hasten the Approach of that Ruin which now stares us in the Face, and haunts the public Apprehension.

My Sentiments, my Lord, though they by no Means tally with those of your Abettors just mentioned, I mean not, at this Time, to bring before you, nor the Pecple, nor assign any Reasons for this Diffe-

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rence in Opinion from your Friends, but haften to explain the true Cause of presenting Your Grace with this Epistle.

Whether it be true, or false, that the Conditions of the Times, and Laws of Nature, unassisted by your Grace, have brought us to our present depressed and contemptible Situation; certain it is, they now offer You an Occasion of reinstating, in a great Measure, the Advantages we have lost, and of regaining by a proper Intervention, a Reputation and Character which have been too long declining in the popular Opinion of this Realm, and all others; a Happiness which seldom attends the Retirement or Dismission of M——rs, whose Conduct has forbidden their being Favourites of their Fellow Subjects.

This Opportunity of regaining and establishing Applause, and even Esteem, is attended with no Difficulty in carrying into Action, it relates not to making new Trea-

ties

ties, diffolving old; fitting out, or destining Expeditions by Land or Sea; it is not to recover Minorca, or even preserve America, much less to persuade you once more to become the Atlas of the State, and return to the Conduct of National Transactions: It is a Business to which you are equal; and if you are of upright Heart, which you cannot refuse, it must confer Honour on - Yourself, and Success to Your Country, if rightly put in Execution, and may bring Ruin to both, if you decline appearing in the Cause. In short, it is Virtue which loudly fummons you to this Undertaking, and the Seduction of Vice can only fascinate and withhold you from it.

What I mean, My Lord, is the preferving the Constitution of the Realm, an Object of more Importance to this People and your Successors than the Acquisition or Loss of any Territories upon the Globe. The Abrogation of our Rights and Privileges contained in the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement, by the enacting fubsequent Laws is too manifest to be denied, and is a shameful Reproach on all who declare themselves the Friends of the Revolution, because by those abrogating Acts they have undone what they approve, and whilst they pretend to be Lovers of Liberty restored, are fixing that arbitrary Power which James was exiled for attempting to bring upon us.

If Your Grace, in the Sunbeams of Power, has been heated on to contribute to the ripening those Evils: In the Shade of cooler Hours and grey Hairs, it is your Duty to remove them, and reinstate the Constitution. This the honest Part of England expects from your Hands.

It would be unpardonable in me to sufpect Your Grace is not convinced that this this exhausted Nation has already done too much for ungrateful Germans. During Half a Century we have been fighting the Battles of H—r and paying the Troops of that Ele—te for combating in Defence of their and their Prince's Dominions; an Instance which no Time nor Hiftory has yet afforded to the World. The Ele--r during these Seasons of War, against and in Defence of his Dominions, has been growing immenfely rich, even by Means of Hostilities, which in general impoverish all other States: He has faved his El—al Revenues by not paying his Armies, which in Time of Peace he was obliged to, and this Nation has been almost beggar'd by finding Money to maintain and pay not only the El-al Troops, which were waging War for their own Territories, but endless other Mercenary G-ns, and our own Soldiery to the Bargain. Thus War has been the Harvest-Home of all those Princes Hirelings in their own Defence

fence and Prefervation, and the Source of Dearth and Poverty to England only.

Thus H—r enrich'd has faved Twenty Millions Sterling, in fighting for herfelf, whilft we have incurred a Debt of Fifty Millions, perhaps even the whole Ninety-four, to fustain her Cause and undo ourselves. Such are the Effects of our Alliances, such have been our Auxiliaries, who indeed in one Sense have greatly affisted us, in getting rid of our Treasure and wasting E—l—lb Blood in G—n Service.

My Lord, however extensive you may conceive your Duty to be towards your Prince, permit me to say it is infinitely more towards your Country, let your Defire to support him be ever so ardent and intense, it ought still to be inserior to that of supporting the Constitution which contains his Majesty and the whole People. The most august Casar on the Globe, when

when King of those Realms, makes but a third Part of the Government of this Lands

No King can justly claim an Obligation on the Servants of the Public to act in Favour of him and against the Interests of the People, nor can a M—r comply with such Requests without violating the Public Trust and deserving condign Punishment; should an E—sh M—r then at any Time in Complaisance to an Elector of H—r bring Ruin upon this People, would he not merit every Degree of Torture practised on Damien the Assassing of those once respected Realms, and his Subjects to the Intrigues and Interests of a petty P—e of Germany.

My Lord, I would gladly know if it is not the Duty of every M—r in England to have eternally before his Eyes, that the King of G—t B—n and Elector of H—r are still as separate C

Powers as if they were not united under one individual Man? Is he not indifpenfibly obliged forever to consider them in that Light in conducting all national Tranfactions? Can Union of Person make an Union of Power according to this Constitution, can it ever make a Union of Interests? Much less can it oblige this Kingdom to be subverted in Defence of that Electorate, and in this Way I am warranted to think, from the very Act of Settlement which positively pronounces: "That " in Case the Crown and Imperial Dig-" nity of this Realm shall hereafter come " to any Person, not being a Native of "this Kingdom of England, this Nation " be not obliged to engage in any War " for the Defence of any Dominions or " Territories which do not belong to the " Crown of England without the Con-" fent of P——t." Which P——t, by the Bill of Rights ought to be free.

My Lord, I apprehend enriching a Prince by engaging in a War which impoverishes the Subjects of this Kingdom is what comes within the Interdiction of this Clause. If Complaisance then may at any Time have actuated a M-r of E-d to support the Welfare of one to the Neglect and Ruin of the other, if Human Frailty and the Love of preserving Power, foster'd by evil Counsellors have prevailed upon him in this Way, is it not Time to correct the Error? If the fatal Effects of fuch Conduct, and the same criminal Pursuits are still even in a more pernicious Degree carrying on, is it not an Obligation, indispensible on Your Grace, to retrieve your Country, which you have lived to fee reduced to Poverty and Contempt, to recall its ancient Splendor and Prosperity with as much Alacrity as its Enemies are now acting to complete its Destruction, to restore the Constitution which you have fworn to defend, and derived from your Ancestors, and to preserve the Advantages which God and Nature have bestowed bestowed on this Kingdom by dividing it from Germany and the Continent.

Your Grace, I presume will not deny your Assent to those Questions. I hope you are not divested of those Feelings which attend the Hearts of all Men who are true Lovers of their Country, over whose dying Condition I am inform'd you are much subject to weep. Extend your Hand and save that which Tears cannot assist. You cannot be insensible to the Applause which the Approbation of a whole Nation bestows on an Individual, of whatever Rank, nor inattentive to the singular Felicity which you now possess of serveing, perhaps saving, your Country.

Men, My Lord, have been induced to compare your Grace, with those who have been your Fellow-Labourers in the Nation's Vineyard, and believe that their Wine - Presses have soamed with more Juice then your's, that their Caves are better stock'd with Wine than those which belong

belong to Your Grace, and that the publick Comfort has been transferred to their priate Emolument.

If they are inclined to think that the Lust of Power and Attempts of preserving it may have led you into fatal Mistakes, they are inclined to acquit you also of the Lust of Wealth, and being wickedly influenced by Avarice to undo your Country. If they think Your Grace has liften'd to the ruinous Advice of defigning Men, given to forward their Interests, unregarding what might be the Event of it to your Fame and Welfare: They are inclined in like Manner to believe you neither penetrated their Intentions, nor forefaw the Ruin which they were hastening on: And that Affairs have proceeded to this fatal Extremity, in Confequence of Caufes difguised from your Comprehension. In Fact, My Lord, the World is strangely inclined to think well of your Heart whatever it may of your Understanding.

To be the least Criminal is no small degree of Merit, and tho' Errors in Judgement may be a painful Reflection to Men once occupied in public Affairs, and deadly if imagined in the Conduct of an Admiral, yet the Desire of defeating Wrong by the Re-establishment of Right, can greatly extenuate the Censure which attends every Mif-carriage, and footh a Bofom to a fweet Tranquility. Where that Rectitude prefides which Heaven has forbidden to be tafted by Men of wicked Intentions, however fuperior they may be in Intellect. Hence, my Lord, it becomes your Interest, nay a Proof of Wisdom to believe you have been formerly mifguided, and by indulging this prevailing Inclination of the People in Favour of your Heart to exert every Power to fave this Land from that Perdition which, within and without, threatens its total Destruction.

It is the Remark, My Lord, of a Man who tho' by Fortune limited to the low Condition of a Player might have shone in the exalted Situation of a Statesman, who perhaps has exceeded all Men in the Knowledge of Mankind and the various Vicissitudes which attend our Existence. He says,

There is a Tide in the Affairs of Men, Which taken at the Flood, leads on to Fortune. Omitted, all the Voyage of their Life Is bound in Shallows and in Miseries: On such a sull Sea are you now assoat. And you must take the Current when it serves, Or close your Ventures.

In this Situation it appears to me Your Grace is placed at Present, and much it behoves you to derive true Honor to yourself, and distribute real Service to your Country from it. You who have presided at the Helm whilst Calamities, like gathering Night on all Sides, have blackened the fair Face of this once splendid Kingdom.

Permit

Permit me, my Lord, to lay before You in what the Power of preferving this People farther confifts, it is doing boneftly. The Duty of Man to Man in private Life, and infinitely more so from an Individual to the whole Community.

Your Grace can now no longer be unconvinced that the late unfortunate Admiral has fallen a Victim to malicious and popular Outrage, and the Security of his Enemies; the Nation is affured You cannot be unacquainted with the very Men who were the fole Cause of losing Minorca; they are, however, inclined to acquit You from shareing in the Purchase which gave it to the French, betrayed the Cause of our King and Country, and ruined the Commerce of the Mediterranean.

Whoever they are, my Lord, the Nation demands them to Justice; they perceive too late, that they were deluded to facrifice

fice Mr. Byng, by popular Clamour: They have added this Resentment to that which was due to their domestic Enemies, for the betraying their Country; and that Storm of popular Discontent and Commotion, which overset the Admiral with its Violence, is again gathering to blow with greater Fury on those who have plann'd and accomplished his, and almost the Nation's Ruin.

A Compact to support such Men, My Lord, would be fatally to listen once more to those who have already led you into Error: Will it not expose you to the Essects of that Mischief which they have perpetrated, and to that Fate which every honest Englishman implores the Heavens to shower down upon them? Will it not preclude you forever from that Good will which your Fellow Subjects are inclined to afford You, and link you to Crimes of which you may not be guilty? these, my Lord, are Objects worthy the most serious Consideration.

My Lord, permit me to fay, no Vow to protect such Men, before the Eyes of the All-righteous, can be obligatory; your Duty to your King, your Country, and your God oppose it. Even Oaths, which are taken to preserve such Compacts, are broken by the very Nature of the Obligation. Contrary to the Oath of Allegiance, which you have fo often fworn, and all the first Principles of Society and public Tuffice, though you should inadvertently have fworn to protect a Man in every Action, , would you prefume it by concealing him, should he turn Assassin, and stab your Sovereign? Will you then offer an Afylum to those who have driven their Poniard to the Heart of this Constitution, and a whole People; and added the Blood of Innocence to the Sacrilege of ruining their Country? My Lord, fuch Actions would be too criminal to be pardoned, and above all Obligation of Word or Oath.

My Lord, the Nation now calls for an undifguifed Examination into the Actions of these Men, and may the God of all, in Compassion to our Miseries, and in Justice to the Iniquitous, grant this Voice may never more be stilled, 'till the Demand is heard and complied with.

There is a fingular Circumstance which attends Your Lordship's Resignation, which seldom accompanies the M——r of the Public. A Set of Men, sashionably distinguished by the Name of your Friends, who, advanced by your Interest to Place, Prosit, Power, and Titles, have too long, and too shamefully conceived that they owe a Duty to You, superior to that which is due to their Country; these Men, your Grace must know it, You have Power to influence, though, without You, Justice and Truth may not. By Means of their Assistance, a satisfactory Enquiry may be accomplished on all who are now suspected

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to have chiefly conspired their Country's Ruin. These Men, subject to your Direction, the Nation thinks it is your Duty to engage, once in their Lives at least, to serve their Country, and exert every Faculty to discover and extirpate the Enemies of England.

Your Grace will be pleased to reflect alfo, that should those Men, whom the Nation is convinced are her Enemies, be, in your Opinion, if not the Friends, not guilty of destroying their Country, it then becomes an Obligation on you, for their Sakes, and for the exculpating them, to bring their Transactions to a fair Enquiry. You must otherwise compleat the History of your Life with the Imputation of being equally criminal, and consciously guilty; Disquietude and Woe will be the inseparable Companions of your Days. Under fuch Conditions, the Woods of C--tcan afford no Shade, the Lawns no Verdure, the Water shall lose its liquid Lustre,

the Flowers and Shrubs bloom in vain, and yield no Perfume; each Object of each Sense be divested of all Power of pleasing; Retirement shall be haunted by Remorfe, and Company infect you with Discontent and Anxietude; every cafual Word in Difcourse, Guilt, England, Ruin, and others of fimilar Signification, shall be indued with Powers of conjuring up Horrors to your Soul, from which You cannot fly; and all Nature be converted into one Conspiracy against you. Such are the Moments you must expect to pass, unless you affist in bringing those to Justice, who have undone your Country. For, certain it is, that the Man who prevents, or opposes a Nation from fearthing into the Causes of their Ruin, will, in the Eye of Heaven and Earth, be deemed an Accomplice with those who have committed that Crime, and precluded that Heart-felt Quiet which is always, sooner or later, bartered with fincere Affliction for the Power of ruling, betraying, enriching, and ennobling themselves and their Posterity. With-

Without promoting a full Examination into the Causes of the Miseries brought upon us by those Men who have likewise seduced you, and well nigh subverted the Kingdom. Without promoting the Effects of Justice, the World will conclude you alike the Enemy of your Country by Inclination, as by Error in Judgement; but in adding your Influence to the People's Paffion after Truth and Equity, you have it in your Power to live with Applause and Happiness, and meet Death without Dread and Consternation; a Circumstance to be envied by Kings, whose Lives, in public and in private Transactions, have been attended with Fraud and Rapine; Will you then decline this Felicity, and complete your Days in Detestation, which have hitherto been past in Contempt?

In thus endeavouring to animate Your Grace to permit the Breath of Justice to unfold

unfold the Blossoms of Iniquity, I mean not to incite an officious Forwardness to reveal all the Secrets with which you are acquainted, relative to our Undoing, much less to refuse, when asked, whatever may tend to the Discovery of Truth, and the Restoration of National Felicity.

The first will impart the Air of an Informer, detested by Heaven and Mankind, the other, of concealing Truth to the Prejudice of Justice. Stand aloof then, give your Friends and the Public, the Inquifitive and Honest, full Scope to operate and difentangle the Perplexities in which we are involved, that a Path may be fairly opened which may lead to punish the Guilty, who have lost Minorca, and funk the Glory of the Crown and Nation. All that is required is full Power to unravel Falsehood, put Justice in Execution, and not deny the Means to fave the Nation. This every Englishman has a Right to demand, this you have the Power and Opportunity

portunity of granting, and from it you cannot be excused, without forfeiting the most delectable of all States, living and dying esteemed by your Fellow-Subjects.

Equitable as it must appear to Your Grace, to call to Justice, those who have involved their Country in almost insupportable Calamities. Necessary as it is to warn the rising Ambition of the Forward, from daring to postpone the Nation's Welfare to their private Advantages. There are, My, Lord, besides these, Affairs of the utmost Importance, which demand the Assistance of all Men not dead to the Prosperity of England, and who think the Liberties which they have derived from Heaven and their Ancestors, worth Preservation.

The Dismission of the last M—r, and the Apprehensions of him who is to succeed him, engage the Sentiments of all Hearts,

Hearts, the Thoughts of all Understandings and Conversation of all Tongues, the different Designs and Dispositions of him who has been dismissed and of him who has been received, cannot be unknown to Your Grace, and ought to animate you with the strongest Dread of approaching Dissolution to this Constitution. The Taint which has long infected this Government seems now becoming a general Mortification, and Freedom seems expiring on her Death-bed.

The true Causes of this Change, in like Manner you can be no Stranger to: You know that one is resolved to put nothing in Execution, which does not tend to promote the Interest and Honor of the Nation, and re-establish her Credit and Constitution. He has nobly opposed the raising Money and sending Troops to defend H——r, to pillage and leave this kingdom undefended from her Enemies: He has begun to eradicate the Pest

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of Placemen, disappoint the Tricks of Change-Alley Jews and Money-Brokers: He has preferred the Good of England to all Considerations of obtaining Power by depressing his Fellow-Subjects. The Friend of Mercy and of Truth.

The other, resolute in mischief, determined to exert every Faculty and try every Effort however pernicious to the State, to aggrandize himself and Family: To raise Millions to be spent, and Armies to be flaughtered in Defence of H - r: To leave this Land naked and exposed, to risque every desperate Attempt which can bear him in Triumph, through the Blood and over the Spoils and Ruins of his Country, without remorfe or Feeling. Sanguinary and rapacious. Those are the true Distinctions which characterise those Men: Who then when fuch is the Choice can delay a Moment from attempting the Removal of the latter? What is deferting the Cause of the last M-r but renouncing

nouncing the Welfare of this Land, by leaving unfustained all that is honest and valuable in the Man determined to save or sink with his Country's Freedom? What is supporting the Interest of the latter but uniting with every Inclination to undo and prevent the Power of restoreing this Kingdom to its wonted Felicity, what is it but giving up the People to the Hands of their Destroyer?

If Your Grace supports the first you establish the growing Opinion of a good Heart: If you decline to interfere in the Cause of either, you manifest an Indisserence to the Good of that Country which has given you Being, and to which you are indebted for all that is dear to Man: If you combine with the latter you attempt to rivet the Chains of Englishmen. The People will behold themselves mistaken in their Opinion, and hold your Head and Heart in one utter Abhorrence.

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Added

Added to these Considerations of a public Nature, the Manner in which he has not long fince treated Your Grace must naturally excite an Aversion to support him. My Lord, the Motives in this Man to supplant Your Grace, are of a Nature totally distinct from those in Mr. Pitt: The latter opposed your Ad——n because he was convinced it was destructive to the Nation, and not from personal Ill-will. The former from Hate to you, who impeded his precipitate Flight to fuccour H—r and ruin E—d. The Motives of the last Secretary are such, though your Grace should differ in Opinion with him respecting your own Conduct, as must appear honest and amiable even in your Eyes, those of the new Man odious in the last Degree, because equally designed against you and the publick Good. You must be perfectly convinced that the true Caufe of this Man's once refigning the Seals, proceeded from the Malice of supplanting you and re-establishing himself: He had conceived that during the popular Out-cry on the Lofs of M--ca, and being deferted by him, that your natural Timidity would shake you from the Conduct of the Helm: He believed in Confequence of this and the pernicious Connexions which he had made, that he must return to Power unchecked in his Defigns of Mischief. He concluded also that Mr. Pitt, the Friend of England, whose Power of Eloquence had truly stated the miserable Dependence which this Nation was under to the Views of H—r, and the Ruin which had and must ensue, could never be near the Person of His M\_\_\_\_y, and at the Head of public Ad\_\_\_\_\_n. But he concluded amifs. Virtue, Integrity and Understanding were then deemed necessary to affist a deluded and mistaken -, and save a finking Nation: And in this Manner the Honest and Intelligent still persist to think, firmly convinced that infinite Sufferings and Affliction must follow his Dismission. Restore, restore the Friend of Liberty and England is the universal Cry of all true Englishmen, and will, My Lord, at no long Distance, should this Demand be uncomplied with, be their universal Endeavour. Does Your Grace believe this People is more degenerate, more sunk in Sloth and Esseminacy than the Genoese, who by one immortal Resolution to live or die their own Masters, shake off the Yoke of German Slavery.

Thus, My Lord, the Sense of private Injury, added to the Conviction you must be under, of this new Man's Designs against this Country, equally unite to animate your Soul to oppose him, and save your native Land; and, in accomplishing his Downsal, your Friends become the Friends of Liberty and England.

There is a Phrase, My Lord, which seems to have gained upon the Understand-

ing of the World, and obtained the Weight of a felf-evident Truth, that Government must not be obstructed. And thence it has, for a long Series of Years, too generally enfued, that every Thing has been done for every Ad-n, 'till the last, whose Power did not extend to the making a Member of Parliament, for they were virtuous. Should this fallacious Phrase prevail; upon Your Grace, induce you to believe that the Word Government means the carrying on the National Affairs wrong as well as right, and that this is ferving His M-fty, will you not be mistaken in this Opinion? Can Government confistently mean any Thing but the Nation's Welfare? And can this be repugnant to the Interest of an English King? Should you and your Friends contribute to raise Money under this deceitful and destructive Notion, will it not be combineing with the Enemies of this Constitution, supporting them, and ruining the People? or how shall Iniquity be removed from before our S----n,

S—n, if accedeing to the levying immense Taxes, you place them in Security, by putting it out of your Power to distress them, and save a Nation?

Let me intreat Your Grace to reflect one Moment, that granting Money, is difarming yourself and Fellow Subjects, no Duty can require it, because, contrary to the public Weal, in this Instance it tends to enslave and ruin you and the Community.

There is a Man, My Lord, of Fiend-like Face, whose meagre Body contains a Soul most horrid; Conscience forbids his growing sat, or tasting Rest; busy to bring the like Horrors on the Minds of others, which are inseparable from his own; Seduction is his great Delight; an Orator without Argument, an Advocate that betrays, a Representative who loves not England, a Man divested of Humanity; in eternal Warsare against Truth and Integrity; the Honest he seduces; he pimps ministerially

nisterially for the Iniquitous, and seeks the Ruin of England, and his own Exaltation; alike in private as in public Life detested; without one Virtue to countervail his Vices; an Aggregate of Iniquity, which Heaven has only permitted to exist, to make Vice thoroughly detested; whose Tongue, that slagrant Rag of Scurrility, can alone truly describe the infernal Qualifications of its Owner, because only acquainted with the proper Language to express his Demerits, if but one whole Hour it could refrain from lying, to speak Truth.

This Man's long Nose Your Grace will do extremely well to keep from coming near your Wig, otherwise, like Satan at the Ear of Eve, he may tempt you to taste forbidden Fruit, and be expelled the Paradice of public Approbation, from which you are, at present, not forbidden to enter.

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My Lord, the visible Connexions of that Man, against whom it is necessary you appear, is another Cause of Terror, and Reason for exerting every Effort to oppose him and his Measures.

I need not tell Your Grace, that it is manifestly your Duty to preserve the Throne in the Lineal Succession of the present Family, and seclude, with every Power, all Pretenders to the Crown.

We have now a Prince born in England, whose indisputed Right it is to succeed his Grandfather, when Heaven, in Reward of his parental Affection to his English Subjects, shall take him to the Mansions of Eternal Bliss. His Succession to these Realms it is the indispensible Obligation of every Englishman to preserve; the Duty you owe your S——n at present, is due, in an inferior Degree to the Heir Apparent; and though a War with France and foreign

foreign Enemies could not have been prevented, you will certainly refift all Probability of creating Intestine and Civil Wars, and deluging this Land with its native Blood, which has already been too much lavished on such unnatural Occasions. Let me then ask Your Grace, what can so effectually promote Civil Commotions as the dreaded Proceedings of this new Man? Will the People see a Subject born of the meanest Parentage, nurtured in the most luxuriant Vice, enterprizing and iniquitous, unattended with every Faculty to fave, and only daring to destroy the State, called to the Head of publick Ad--n? Will he be permitted Pillageing to support, and Slaughtering to defend the Properties of German Princes, in the Loss of whose Dominions this Nation can only have an Interest? My Lord, you deceive yourself, if you think in that Way.

Discontent is already the Consequence, and Opposition must follow; Englishmen F 2 will

will not be enflaved by the Audacity of a Man below them in Birth, Integrity, Understanding, and Good-will to his Country, which alone ought to prefer one Individual to another, in this Constitution, and in Nature.

My Lord, May not the Pursuits which he has already entered upon, if they are not defeated, prove fatal to the Lineal Successor of His present most gracious M—y? May it not fill the Land with Devastation and Mourning? Is he not convinced, that daring suddenly to effect his Purposes, can only secure him in Power and Possessions; that Delay must bring Ruin on him, and on his Connexions? What have not you, and this Country, Cause to apprehend from such a turbulent and audacious Spirit?

My Lord, I pretend not to have penetrated the Motives to his Actions fo clearly, as to fwear he intends promoting the Intedread that his effervescent Passions, and arrogant Nature, may terminate in producing such Evils to this Land: Nor can I believe, though it is universally reported, that he conceives the Army will support him in his Attempts.

The Military of this Realm is composed of Men who have much to lose, and who love their Country. My Lord, will an English Soldier bear Arms in Defence of a Man who is abhorred by the Heir apparent to the Crown of those Realms? whose Designs are considered as tending to alienete the Hearts of those who hope better Times from the Acces sion of the Prince of Wales to the Throne; and is therefore believed averse to the Honor of the Crown and Prosperity of the Community? Will Englishmen, because inlifted in a Millitary Service, paid by their Country, drench their Swords in English Blood, to make their Fellow-Subjects jects Slaves. Though the City be furrounded with Thousands of armed Men. and filled with Barracks of Soldiers, the Confidence of that new Man that they will support a Military Government is without Foundation: The Army knows that enflaving England they enflave themfelves: That all Choice of enlifting, or not, will be then taken away and added to the hard Condition which they now undergo of being bound to ferve, till rendered useless by Age, they are discharged to starve: Each will be commanded to take up Arms and dare not hefitate to obey. They must then quit Country, Family and Friends, to fight the Battles of Foreign Princes, be fold like hireling Germans, and die to enrich the Soil by their Blood, which has already exhausted them of their Treasure. They know the Value of Liberty, and that it is the Duty of every Englishman to defend His M --- y, this Island and the Territories which belong thereto, till they have wasted their last

last Drop of Blood in that Service. But they think that neither Honor nor Allegiance oblige them to protect the Dominions of Foreign Princes, which by having so long been the Sepulchre of their Lives and Fortunes, are in reality the most implacable and insatiate of all the Enemies of this Land.

are resolved the Crown shall descend on the Head of the Prince of Wales, and abominate all who may think to prevent it as well as resolved to frustrate the Intent of those who design Iniquity against this Kingdom.

Should then a Man furrounded by the most impious, profligate, and bloodyminded Men that any Agg has produced fince the Conspiracy of Cataline against his Country, supported by the Necessitous, whose sole Reliance for Bread, is living on the Spoils and Plunder of the Nation, whose only Merit is daring Mischief animated by Vice despising the God of our Religion, fearing nothing but the Loss of Power and the Nation's Welfare, be unknowing of his Enormities entrufted with the public A-m-n, and Your Grace and your Friends be the filent and unactive Beholders of fuch Tranfactions, what would be your Crimes and the Peoples Miferies? Shall Millions

be levied on a People wanting Bread, and fent to that Realm, from whose Bourn no Guinea e'er returns, in Support of H-nSlaves, at a Moment when Famine wrings the Hearts of the unhappy Natives of this Country; when Sustenance is too dear to be the Purchase of their Labour, and even Employment wanting, which may give them that scanty Support, when Sheep and Cattle dying daily by Difease, threaten every humane Heart with much approaching Misery? Is it then a Time to waste our Millions in Defence of H—r, and deny ourselves Bread? My Lord, exert yourself and your Friends; be the Patron of England and Englishmen in Distres; let fome Part of those immense Sums which are raised on the Labour of the Peasant and Manufacturer, be returned to their Support; let them not want that Bread which their Industry gives this Country; refuse the Hanoverians our Treasure, and preserve a starving People from the Fangs of Famine, and yourfelf from the Invoca-

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tion of Curses in the Mouths of those who perish through Want of Sustenance, to the Justice of which Heaven is not inclined to turn a deaf Ear.

Is it not Time that H-r open her hidden Treasure in her own Desence; saved whilst this Land was exhausting in her Service. Is there not some selected Curse in Heaven for that Man who, unrelenting to the Miseries of his Fellow-Subjects, and inattentive to their Sufferings, denies them Bread, whilst his whole Soul is fixed on supporting G-n Princes, whose Avarice will not permit them to open their Treasures, in Protection of their own Dominions, and savourite Subjects.

My Lord, let the City of London be your example, they are thoroughly convinced of the Good done and defigned to this Nation by those who were truly honourable and active in the Preservation of their Country, and lately dismissed from public Ad—n; they

they mean to convince the World of this Truth, and distinguish Merit by public Approbation. This the Nation in general will follow.

They are convinced of those Dangers which attend the Realm from the A—n of the new Man; and though they dread his dareing, are determined to oppose and preserve themselves. In both those Instances is it not the Duty of Your Grace to join, and to support them?

My Lord, this Manner of delivering my Sentiments to Your Grace, may probably appear extremely blunt and difgusting to you, whose Ears have been long accustomed to the Salutation of more pleasing and delusive Accents. But will not Your Grace reflect if they are hard Truths, they are necessary and useful; that it would be unbecoming in me, and might be mischievous to you, to palliate by an ill-timed Delicacy or deal in Apology for speaking in Plain-

Plainness and Sincerity what may be the Means of saving mine, Your Grace's, and the Nation's Liberties and Properties; Delicacy at such Moments is like Flattery to the Prodigal, which only hastens his undoing. Nay, I am led to believe had something Analogous to this been offered to your View when M——r; and few dared to speak the Sentiments of their Souls, when Men born Free, more abject than the Slave of Philip King of Mace. on, dared not whisper you were a Man, that such Sounds though ungrateful, would still have administered Utility and Honor to yourself, and to the Common Weal.

Things, My Lord, are brought to this Point Your Grace must either live to be favoured by your fellow Subjects, or must be considered the Object of their Aversion, Esteem, or Detestation you must chuse, for Indifference and Unconcern at such Junctures, are really detestable, and deserve to be received in that Light. My Motives to this

this public Manner of conveying you the Thoughts of Men of Understanding and Integrity, are to tell you what they think Necessary; the Nation what it has a Right to expect; that no public Encouragement may be wanting, if Your Grace shall act becoming an Englishman; and no Contempt be unattending your proceeding to the Ruin of your Country; that neither you may have it to say you saw not what was needfull to be done, nor my Country be unknowing what to ask on this important Occasion.

It is of small avail from what Hand these Sheets may come, if they ask but what is right and reasonable Your Grace ought to be pleased with the Reception of them, though they proceeded from the meanest Labourer of the Land; if they require unreasonable Things no Title nor Exaltation in the Writer can fanctify their Appearance to the World: from good Will to you, the Royal Family, and my Country they have certainly

certainly taken their Rife, and I think I am not mistaken in the Rectitude of that Advice which they contain; to you, My Lord, it remains to chuse whether you and your Days shall be miserable, and your Grey Hairs go down in Sorrow to their Grave, or your Country lift her drooping Head, and be once more rescued from Perdition. You are now diffinguished with the Power of being more infinitely important to the State than ever you have hitherto been. Your Prince, your King, your Country, and your God call upon you at this Moment of Importance; will you then flight this favourable Occasion of serving yourself and the Community? Snatch the Rewards of this World and the next. Embrace the Inclination of your Fellow Subjects, and confirm their Opinion of your good Heart. Embrace the Promise of Salvation from the God of our Religion, which is offered to the Sinner that repenteth. Fly from the Paths which lead to that Region, where there is Weeping and Wailing, and Gnashing of Teeth. And thus living respected and esteemed in your latter Days the greatest Blessing this Earth can bestow, leave this World with sure and certain Hope of a joyful Resurrection, and happy Immortality.

## FINIS.



## FIFT









