

“ ministers who so repeatedly and warmly have approv’d
 “ of the proprietors insisting on them, are still in
 “ power;” Our danger not only is, that these points
 will not be decided for us; but, if the proprietors, tired
 and incensed, should think proper to surrender the
 government and make their own terms with the crown,
 is it not highly probable, that they have interest enough
 to make the change in such a manner as will fix upon
 us *forever*, those demands which appear so extremely
 just to the present ministers? Add to this, the “ de-
 “ plorable misfortune under which we now labour, of
 “ having incurr’d the displeasure of his majesty and his
 “ ministers”. These reflections induc’d me to think
 and to say---that *this* is not the proper time to attempt
 a change of our government.

MR. Galloway, by way of prelude to his answer to
 these observations, endeavours to shew that I have con-
 tradicted myself: but this *supposed* contradiction is
 founded on a *supposed* concession, which I never made---
 “ of the necessity of a change”. My approbation of a change,
 if we can enjoy all the advantages we now do, is call’d,
 “ a confession that a change is necessary”. But certainly
 it would have been more natural to construe it as it was
 intended, and as the sense requires----“ that, if we are
 to lose nothing by the change, I am as willing to be under
 the immediate government of the crown, as of the
 proprietors.”

AFTER this unsuccessful attempt to raise a contradic-
 tion, Mr. Galloway takes the trouble of attacking the
 “ inapposite instance”, as he calls it, relating to the
 duke of Monmouth. This instance was mentioned to con-
 firm a preceding observation; and Mr. Galloway, in
 attempting to answer it, *unluckily for himself*, points out
 and enforces the very truth for which it was adduced.
 He says, “ the duke failed; and no wonder; for he
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