

established at the Revolution against the incroachments of future tyrants, if any such should ever attempt to raise their snaky heads in this country. In doing this, he has clearly evinced, that the same patriotic spirit warms his heart and animates his mind, as so amply filled those of his glorious and immortal forefather. His Grace stands in need of no praise of mine, but I owe him a large debt of gratitude, which I have endeavoured in part to repay by this acknowledgment of my sense of his eminent services to his country in that virtuous struggle; and by this public promise I now make, that I shall always be proud in bestowing my feeble aid to defend his character from such base and pitiful attacks as have lately been made on it.

I hope I shall be excused for entreating, in as few words as possible, that awful Tribunal to which I now address myself, to make allowance for any incorrectness, or even more weighty defect, they may perceive in the style and manner in which this epistle is written.—It is literally and truly a work of six days; and I shall be just able to rest from my labours on the seventh.

Before I finally close, I shall beg leave to state my humble opinion of the intrinsic merit of your Letter, to which this is a Reply. Your former work, "*Reflections on the French Revolution*," is generally