

the heads communicated by Mr. Pitt, and it is with deep regret the Prince makes the observation, that he sees, in the contents of that paper, a project for producing weakness, disorder, and insecurity in every branch of the Administration of affairs. — A project for dividing the Royal Family from each other; for separating the Court from the State, and thereby disjoining Government from its natural and accustomed support. A scheme disconnecting the authority to command service from the power of animating it by reward; and for allotting to the Prince all the invidious duties of Government, without the means of softening them to the public, by any one act of grace, favour or benignity.

The Prince's feelings on contemplating this plan, are also rendered still more painful to him, by observing that it is not founded on any general principle, but it is calculated to infuse jealousies and distrust (wholly groundless he trusts) in that quarter, whose confidence it will ever be the first pride of his life to merit and obtain. With regard to the motive and object of the limitations and restrictions proposed, the Prince can have but little to observe. No light or information is afforded him by his Majesty's Ministers on those points. They have informed him what the powers are which they mean to refuse him, not why they are withheld.

The Prince, however, holding as he does, that it is an undoubted and fundamental principle of this constitution, that the powers and prerogatives of the Crown are vested there, as a trust for the benefit of the people, and that they are sacred only as they are necessary to the preservation of that power, and balance of the constitution, which experience has proved to be the true security of the liberty of the subject, must be allowed to observe, that the plea of public utility ought to be strong, manifest and urgent, which calls for the extinction or suspension of any one of those essential rights in the supreme power or its representative; or which can justify the Prince in consenting, that in his person, an experiment shall be made to ascertain with how small a portion of the Kingly power, the executive government of this country may be carried on.

The Prince has only to add, that if security for his Majesty's re-possessing his rightful government, whenever it shall please Providence in bounty to this country, to remove the calamity with which he is afflicted, be any part of the object of this plan, the Prince has only to be convinced, that any measure is necessary, or even conducive to that end, to be the first to urge it as the preliminary and prima-

ry consideration of any settlement in which he could consent to share.

If attention to what it is presumed must be his Majesty's feelings and wishes on the happy day of his recovery, be the object, the Prince expresses his firm conviction, that no event would be more repugnant to the feelings of his Royal Father, than the knowledge that the government of his Son and representative had exhibited the Sovereign power of the realm in a state of degradation, of curtailed authority and diminished energy—a state, harmful in practice to the prosperity and good government of his people, and injurious in its precedent to the society of the monarch, and the rights of his family.

Upon that part of the plan which regards the King's real and personal property, the Prince feels himself compelled to remark, that it was not necessary for Mr. Pitt, nor yet proper, to suggest to the Prince the restraint he proposes against the Prince's granting away the King's real or personal property.

The Prince does not conceive, that, during the King's life, he is, by law, entitled to make any such grant; and he is sure that he has never shown the smallest inclination to possess any such power. But it remains with Mr. Pitt to consider the eventual interests of the Royal Family, and to provide a proper and natural security against the mismanagement of them in others.

The Prince has discharged an indispensable duty in thus giving his free opinion on the plan submitted to his consideration.

This conviction of the evils which may arise to the King's interests, to the peace and happiness of the Royal Family, and to the safety and welfare of the nation, from the government of the country remaining longer in its present maimed and debilitated state, outweighs, in the Prince's mind, every other consideration, and will determine him to undertake the painful trust imposed upon him by the present melancholy necessity (which of all the King's subjects he deprecates the most) in full confidence, that the affection and loyalty to the King, the experienced attachment to the House of Brunswick, and the generosity which has always distinguished this nation, will carry him through the many difficulties, inseparable from this most critical situation, with comfort to himself, with honour to the King, and with advantage to the public.