gin with the former; but in order to make a proper Judgment of it, it will first be neceffary to look back for a Moment to the Situation of Public Affairs, when the prefent *Prime Minister* took the Management of them entirely into his own Hands.

At the Acceffion of his prefent Majefty to the Throne, Great Britain was engaged in the most extensive War it had ever waged. That War was carried on, in all its Extent, with a Success fcarce to be paralleled in the Hiftory of any Nation. The Government and the People were united by a mutual Confidence, which (humanly fpeaking) enfured the Continuance of that Succefs. The former planned the greatest Enterprizes, fecure of the Support of the latter; as these poured out their Wealth for that Support, in a Manner not conceived to have been poffible, till it was proved fo, equally fecure of it's being applied to the beft Purpofes. The Naval Power of the Enemy was deftroyed; their Trade ruined; their Colonies all conquered; and the Spirit of the People broken, by the Weight of an unfortunate War: All which Succeffes were obtained

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