

tion of Lord Shelburne; and after much and evident reluctance on the part of the crown, it became necessary to admit them to the objects of their ambition on the second of April, 1783. The period of their government was short, but it was sufficient to give the public some insight into their system. Their extravagant loan, their attempt to double the income of the P. of W. and finally, their project of vesting in certain individuals of their own body, by Mr. Fox's Bill, a degree of power and patronage, which would exceed, and might bid defiance to, that of the crown, were the expedients to which they resorted, under a consciousness that they did not possess the confidence of their country. This last measure, while it alarmed the Sovereign for the safety of his rights in the keeping of such servants, roused the indignation of the people against the House of Commons, who had assisted them with their support. The bill failed in the House of Lords,—and in its failure involved the disgrace of its authors, who instead of obtaining the permanency of power they sought for, were dismissed from office; and, notwithstanding their repeated attempts to force themselves back into office, they struggled in vain. The Parliament, which had supported them as well in this as in the other violent measures of their  
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