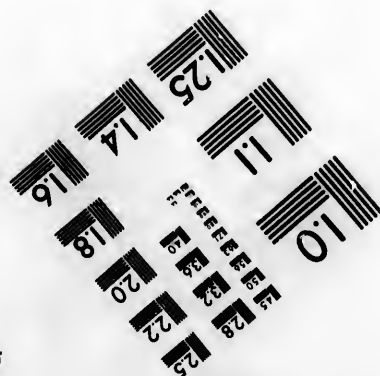
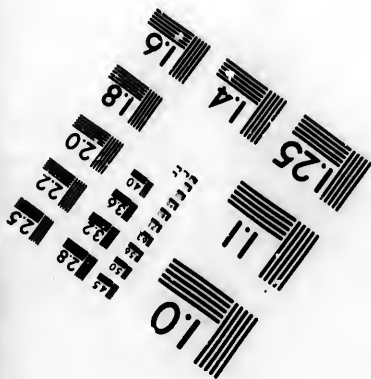
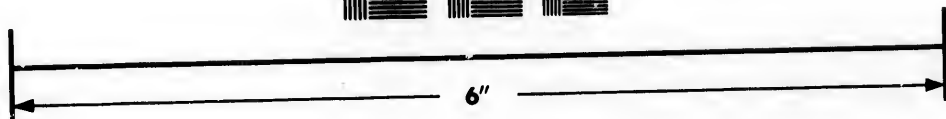
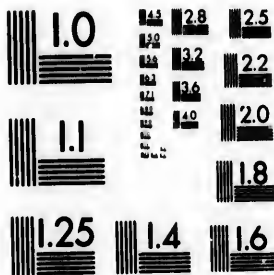


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1983

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité Inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

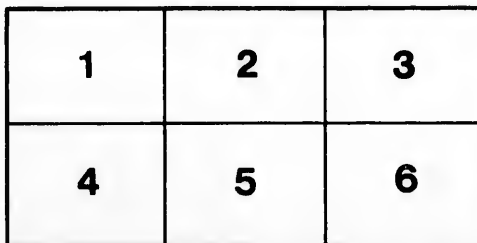
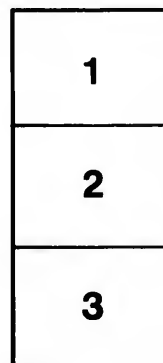
Library of the Public
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La bibliothèque des Archives
publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

T

F

Z

I

A
LETTER TO HIS MAJESTY.

THE BANDOGS :

OR,
REMARKS ON THE MANAGERS

AGAINST

W. Hastings, Esq. and Lord Melville ;

THE LATE MINISTERS, ON

THE CATHOLIC BILL AND MARQUIS WELLESLEY :

THE OFFICE OF

HIGH ADMIRAL,

AND

HIS MAJESTY'S RIGHT TO THE ADMIRALTY DROITS.

The Income and Services of the Royal Dukes.

SKETCH OF THE

DUKE OF KENT'S LIFE AND LOSSES.

*Causes of the Mutiny at Gibraltar, and Opposition to
any Inquiry thereon ;*

WITH REMARKS ON THE DUKE OF KENT'S RECENT

LETTER TO THE KING.

Public Services of the Dukes of York and Kent, with Reasons for
giving the Command in Spain to the latter.

HINTS TO

LORDS WELLESLEY, CHATHAM, CASTLEREAGH,

*To Sir Thomas Trigge, General Fox, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Mr. Canning, Mr. Cook,
Colonel Gordon, the West India Commissioners, D. Glassford,
and Mr. Greenwood.*

LONDON :

Printed and Published by WILLIAM HORSEMAN, at No. 8,
Hanway Yard, Oxford Street; and sold by all the Booksellers
in Town and Country.

1809.

Eng
deve
of p
try
any
Wh
of a
as l
he
utm
scie
clai
self
thr
giv
the
are
lov
are
mil
aw

SIR,

IT is the proud and lofty boast of an Englishman, that not only are the British temples of devotion and courts of law, open to all descriptions of persons, but that, by the constitution of his country he possesses, and may exercise the right of laying any public wrong at the foot of the throne itself.— While he is thus blessed with access to the fountain of all honour and mercy (and you are both by law, as both are conspicuously united in you by nature), he ought to use so invaluable a privilege with the utmost caution and delicacy. When judgment, conscience, and humanity shall call upon him to proclaim a wrong, which has been committed on himself, or on a fellow subject; when a stain has been thrown on the honour of a soldier, or a dark wound given by the intriguing influence of *one* brother to the feelings of another; when events occur which are like contrary to justice, repugnant to fraternal love, which violate truth, the dictates of humanity, are injurious to the country, and disgraceful to our military service, even under circumstances of such awe and provocation he is bound, by his allegiance

and by your protection, to address you with deference, yet with candour and firmness. While, with virtuous indignation, he shall expose negligence, oppression, or misdemeanor, in any servant of your Majesty's or in any branch of your family, connected with the welfare of the country, he will mingle with his zeal an animated affection for your person—he will consider you as a common parent, express his complaints, his opinions, with moderation, respect, and deport himself with the utmost duty and submission. I look up to you as the father and protector of your people.—May their gratitude and loyalty justify your affectionate anxiety for them—may they unanimously pray that *hic ames dici pater, atque princeps*. Thus impressed, I would, with all humility, declare my sentiments upon more than one subject of real importance. Whether it be applied to your bosom as a parent, to you as the head of your army, as a steady promoter of peace and good fellowship, or of public harmony; I am uninfluenced by prejudice and partiality, by any selfish views; unawed by the high rank, the power, tyranny, or malignity of any person or persons whom I may mention, whose claims to public esteem, or to public reprobation, I shall discuss in this letter; I know the dark evil persecuting spirit of *one* inflated self idolized deity, whom I shall invoke or rather provoke; the service of personal danger, which I volunteer; but public justice is, with me, paramount to every other consideration; and, as I am neither

his
as I
ciet
eve
duc
obs
ficia
the
dier
so b
I n
insu
the
ven
nes
(un
disp
we
con
rig
vid
mi
no
ne
wa
pri
an
yo
ser
ser

his *brother*, nor any way of consanguinity to him, as I do not hold military rank, nor a station in society to excite his envy, he can not pursue me by every art of circumvention—misrepresent my conduct, obscure my designs, impede my promotion, obstruct my duty, nor deny me, by virtue of an official situation, that open and fair investigation which the laws of the land provide equally for a royal soldier as for any other citizen. Whether *he* have done so by *another*, let his memory and conscience decide. I need not mention to you the subjugated, helpless, insulted, plundered, bound and fettered condition of the whole Continent. The power, terror, ambition, vengeance of Bonaparte—his vigilance, restlessness, and hatred, against this still independent, and (under your Government) happy Island. Here the dispensations of Divine Mercy have been seen; and we acknowledge them in the preservation of our constitution, our religion, our liberties and our rights. For these blessings we are indebted to Providence and your Majesty. The dread features of misrule, and anarchy, massacre, and democracy, have not *yet* appeared, to dissolve the bands of social kindness, and destroy confidence—to illumine the flames of war within our own walls—to open the land to an ill principled despoiler of all that is venerable, sacred, and holy. It must be obvious to a personage of your experience and wisdom, that we can be preserved from internal destruction and irreversible misery only by the firm *union* of *all* ranks of society—

of the higher orders of the state, with the Sovereign; by peace and fraternal concord among your sons. How far this obligation is felt by the Members of the *last* Administration, or the present, I must leave "All the Talents" to inquire. How long one brother shall work injustice against another, lay the plot, and find the *dramatis personæ* to perform it, must be determined by their own sense or compunction, by a consciousness of *common* danger, or by the wise and impartial decision of your Majesty. I confess that I rely more upon their apprehension of danger, of *unqualified political annihilation*, than I do upon their repentance or their moral regeneration. I would call upon the Commander in Chief, in particular, to bear eternally in his mind the awful example of the French Princes—their brute and disorderly appetites provoked the revolution of their country—their full-grown corruption and profligacy called down the vengeance of Heaven—it consigned their land to spoliation and plunder—their throne to usurpation—their tabernacles to blasphemy—their churches to sacrilege—their altars to destruction, and with the aggravating consciousness of their crimes, they were themselves expatriated. Weakness and wickedness marked the career of their prosperity; but I have too much charity to follow and represent them through the course of their adversity. I will not insult fallen greatness, which is generally miserable and helpless. I therefore draw a veil over their conduct in England. In their fugitation and

distress, they found the white cliffs of Albion smile upon them—the hospitable shores of Great-Britain received them. I will not mention the protection they obtained in the precincts of Holyrood House!—Sir, these observations may be tedious; but I cannot confer a more lasting or impressive proof of my regard to the house of Hanover, than by telling the Duke of York, and your younger sons, that, if they do not shun the vices of the French Princes, they may not escape their fate—that it is easy, by jealousy, oppression, and insidiousness towards each other—to hurry their countrymen into slavery—to devote their country to subjection, and themselves to exile; but will they find another England to receive them, or another Holyrood House to protect them; I am sure some of them will want the latter. The Count d'Artois, was a tennis player: I cannot say, whether he did, or not, pay his *honorable* losses. His Highness of York too, was a tennis player; I can and will give *one* instance of his honour, but, if I supply the fact, I cannot work a miracle, to enforce belief: he lost to Mr. Ogden*, and a gentleman, a *single bet* of L600

* I have collected the history, exploits, of all the Greeks—their birth, education, &c. I shall save them from confession, by publishing to the world, their names—residence—*shops*—and *manner of doing business*. Greekery ought to be made known—and the Duke of York, upon this subject, can furnish very general information. I know his talent at communication, and how readily he will oblige me.

at tennis ; (good company and cheap amusement for a Bishop, and a Prince,) the gentleman died, having left a memorandum of the bet in his pocket book ; it was claimed by his widow, but in vain ; Mr. Ogden either thought the demand on the Duke, an hopeless one, or that the amount was *too* small to divide : in short his memory became strangely impaired, but, was as strangely recovered, by a *peremptory* application from a man of sense and courage ; who indulged Mr. Ogden with seven days to recollect himself ; he *then* remembered the bet, the time, circumstances ; four years had expired, since the bet had been lost, but the money was not paid : the same gentleman, who had so astonishingly revived the memory of Mr. Ogden, went to an eminent barrister ; he wrote to the Duke of York's legal friend ; after much delay, a *little* special pleading, the debt was put in train, and has been since discharged ; I do not mention the *two* lawyers, because *they* might object to be named with Mr. Ogden ; the Duke is more condescending, and less tenacious of his character. Having thus exhibited the prudence, punctuality, dignified society, and *one* act of honour in the Duke of York, I recur to the imperious obligation there is, for unanimity among all Englishmen at this time ; yet sir, can we expect harmony among the people, when they behold discord among our princes ? But before I compare some of your royal sons, with each other, investigate and expose

the cause, of the late extraordinary publication by the Duke of Kent, his complaints, merits, national claims, it may not be improper to make some few remarks, on that illustrious band of patriots, stiled "All the Talents," more properly called Bandogs, which according to Caius, *De Canibus Britannicis*, means a dog, (or dogs) chained up as *they* are from the treasury benches, Cabinet *Dinners*, your Majesty's kitchen, &c. &c.

However, that the public may justly appreciate their merits, spirit, and be enabled to calculate on *their* unanimity, disinterested co-operation, to promote the cause of justice, and the welfare of the nation, let us look back to their wisdom and moderation, when they were called upon, to act as the national prosecutors of two persons, against whom their own yell, had first raised an hue and cry. Let us remember how they gave chase, and mouth against Mr. Hastings, and my Lord Melville. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Burke are no more. The oriental proverb says, "let no man pull a dead lion by the beard;" yet can I forget the speeches Mr. Fox, and Mr. Burke made, in the House of Commons, the exertions, eloquence, vehemence, passions which they displayed, to bring about the impeachment of Mr. Hastings; how frequently they were foiled in their views, and exposed in their ignorance, by the knowledge, arguments, and most manly—firm—persevering conduct of Major W2-

ring (then Major Scott,*); the question for an impeachment was at length before the house—*then*, for the first time, Mr. Pitt gave way, and voted with the opposition, “that one of the articles contained sufficient matter to ground an Impeachment.” The human heart is inscrutable to man, but I am not without an opinion, (if I do not offer one) upon Mr. Pitt’s motives. He is gone to answer for his justice, and sincerity towards Mr. Hastings, before that tribunal, where as “all hearts are open;” it cannot be concealed, whether he was influenced by a consideration, that, *unless* Mr. Hastings had been impeached, he could not have been impeded from possessing the places, profits, and honours, which have since employed, enriched and dignified Lord Melville. The impeachment commenced, and to the eternal disgrace of this country, lasted seven years, and three months, when Mr. Hastings was acquitted, with only six dissenting voices. Sir, a trial of such duration—protracted by every art of ingenious malice, at so ruinous an expense to the individual—carried on with progressive rancour, insult, and brutality—excited disgust, and abhorrence—humanity made common cause with Mr. Hastings; the mingled sensations of res-

* This gentleman, has left on record, a proof of friendship, affection, zeal, and unceasing industry for Mr. Hastings, which is altogether unexampled, and although I am inclined to believe that Mr. Hastings merited it, yet the fact is equally singular and honourable—I trust that Mr. H. has been grateful for it.

pect, pity, and sorrow took possession of all who beheld him, while reason called down, both shame and reproach on the heads and names, of his persecutors and slanderers; on the managers and actors in that solemn mockery of justice, and national dignity. In Mr. Burke's own words, "I would not unplumb the coffins of the dead, to make bullets to assassinate the living;" but neither shall my reverence for the astonishing abilities, and acquirements of Mr. Fox, and Mr. Burke, while they were living, nor that awe, and silence, which generally attend the urns and ashes of such illustrious men, dispose me to forget their orations—their inhumanity—severity; nay scurrility and personal invective against Mr. Hastings; nor prevent me from recurring to the trial, and bringing the fact and their conduct back to the memories and feelings of my fellow countrymen; that by a calm review of the past, they may know how to trust the bandogs in future. It would be very difficult (with the single exception of Mr. Sheridan), to name one manager upon that trial, who sustained with dignity, and candour the high and honourable duty imposed upon him by the country. Mr. Fox, and Mr. Burke, did betray an intemperance, a coarseness of speech, virulence, and violence, equally repugnant to justice, disgraceful to themselves—degrading to the nation, and cruelly insulting to the *fabled* delinquent:

The impression made on the public, towards the managers, may be learned by the *esteem, veneration,* and *confidence,* which the public has placed in them ever since.

Sir, the next opportunity the bandogs had of opening, was in the case of Lord Melville; here the records of memory are again painfully unfolded, Mr. Fox was indefatigable with all his party—Saint Stephens' walls shook to the foundation, with the thundering motions of the would be prosecutors—public meetings were convened—palace yard mobs were addressed, and the very worst passions of the lowest people, were roused by the most disingenuous, and inflammatory harangues—Lord Melville was at length stigmatised—his name branded on the journals of the House of Commons, and expunged from your Majesty's list of counsellors—if, all the crimes, which were even imputed to his lordship, had been true, could a more comprehensive punishment have been inflicted? I think not; but "All the Talents," for ready mischief, for malignant persecution, thought otherwise—and in the ebullition of their furious zeal, they sought an impeachment. Mr. Whitbread ran about, foaming like one of his own butts of porter, in high fermentation and he continued poor gentleman, in froth and spleen, effervescence and vanity, during the trial, but the acquittal of Lord Melville, calmed his troubled

senses, soothed his anger, cooled and allayed his long collected intestine motion, and cured him of all conceit about his dexterity as a manager; thus the inextinguishable thirst of the bandogs, for public honesty, and *economy*, or an insatiable appetite for vengeance, restored Lord Melville in honour, rank, and fame, to the opinion of the public, to your Majesty's list of privy counsellors; and at the same time, helped the world more *fully* to appreciate the views, and public feeling of the bandogs. I do not mean to censure Mr. Whitbread personally; on the contrary, I think respectfully of his understanding, and his principles; he is in circumstances above all necessity, so I consider his parliamentary conduct to have been generally dictated by a spirit of independence, and altogether divested of selfish or mercenary motives; in the affair of Lord Melville, I must, however, lament, that he submitted himself to become the leading hound of the bandogs,—when the tenth report was in every mouth and in every ear I was one of those hardy skeptics, who thought and said that Lord Melville was “more sinned against than sinning.” I admit that he descended from himself,—from the uniform, manly, and open deportment which has ever characterised him, when he was guilty of a prevarication; when he declared that he was not bound to criminate himself, he furnished stronger presumptions against his faith and honour, than would otherwise have entered into the

imagination of his enemies; but let us reflect on the long and various services of Lord Melville,—on the numerous vocations he had,—the complicated claims of his different official situations, and of the nation itself,—upon his time, attention, industry, and talents, great and comprehensive as they all were; when we have entertained these considerations, and made the common allowances for human pride and weakness, who will contend, that any man, however innocent, shall have sufficient command over himself, to answer, at all times, according to the cold dictates of reason and prudence,—particularly to questions, which, whether authorised by his conduct or not, went to brand him with never-dying infamy;—mark him before the whole world,—before your Majesty (whose attached, and I do say honest servant, he had been so long), to his family and to posterity, with perfidy, corruption, and deliberate plunder! Bring me the man,—place in my presence,—the *least* perverted bandog of the last administration! Let him (if possible) enjoy the high and proud consciousness of his own purity (as I do believe Lord Melville did); let him be so interrogated, and I mistake if indignation,—rage,—and resentment, would not disqualify him from answering, either satisfactorily to others, or advantageously for himself. When a human being is thus goaded beyond the limits of patience;—would a generous adversary,—would a lover of justice, after having applied torture to extort an un-

guarded expression, use it to defame, harass, and destroy? No,—a bandog might, for few of the kennel have shewn either mercy, moderation, humanity, or decency, in any situation, where, either feelings, errors, sufferings, or reputation, have been implicated. I do most sincerely rejoice that Lord Melville has been tried, acquitted, restored to his place in your council, and it is my most earnest wish that the zeal, attachment, consummate ability, application, and experience, which have always distinguished his Lordship, may be called forth again to help, guide, and direct the measures of the present ministry; for it cannot be denied that there is room for *all* his wisdom, and great occasion for his knowledge among them. I have selected the only two instances which occurred during a tedious and famishing opposition, wherein the bandogs chose their *own* ground and manner of exhibition; in both of which they failed in their attempt, but succeeded in confirming the opinion of the public against themselves. The death of Mr. Pitt roused the ambition and re-animated the expiring hopes of the bandogs; upon this loss we saw “The Commons, like an angry hive of bees that want their leader, scatter up and down,” and it was additionally *lamentable*, from the demeanor of the last administration, and still is melancholy from the disjointed, unconnected manner of the present; “the political battalion is clubbed,” where, how, or with whom, our renowned, *brotherly*, Commander-in-Chief, with the assist-

ance of the sagacious Cumberland, can proclaim,—for they are profound, and penetrating. The nation felt a real sorrow at the death of Mr. Pitt, and also mourned the man : an awful pause ensued :—If we looked to the Continent, we saw only subjugation, tyranny, spoliation, and despair.—At home, gloom, confusion, and alarm ; the wisest men were bewildered, and the bravest appalled ; then, at that hour of affliction and terror when the public mind was shrouded in darkness—when our political energies were suspended, and our physical existence as a nation was menaced,—it was at that awful and benumbing hour that your magnanimity, wisdom, firmness, generosity, and affection for your people, your attachment for our religion, ordinances, and institutions, burst from your Patriarchal soul, and, like the sun, gave light and heat,—joy and hope,—animation and elasticity to the country :—then, indeed your Majesty became really known to your people ; “ first in the east, the glorious lamp was seen, regent of day.” So you appeared :—as such the nation felt, and hailed you. Darkness, languor, grief, despondence, and apathy, had been “ dreadfully visible” throughout the land :—they had appeared ; but, as the lion shakes the dews of night from his mane, they were dispersed by your vigour, promptitude, fortitude, equanimity ; by towering high over every personal consideration, and not yielding to any one impulse, resentment, view or passion, except the safety of the nation, and the

glory, happiness and welfare of your people;—when I reflect that Great Britain is the *last* country that boasts her religion, laws, constitution, and her king;—when I think on the interval between Mr. Pitt's death, and the succeeding administration, and your conduct at that momentous period, can I shut my eyes and exclude from my senses, those marks of protection, mercy, and favour, with which providence has blessed us? If turbulence, irreligion, blasphemy, treason, rebellion, revolution, threaten our shores with invasion, our altars with demolition, our throne, and our laws with final destruction?—if crimes like these grow, and spread their baneful horrid course; I presume not to ask why such things are, but I thank Heaven for having endowed you with wisdom, virtue, and strength, to rouse yourself to the great call, and exalt yourself to the vast and complicated difficulties of your station:—I allude to that awful moment when you were graciously anxious to combine all the energies and faculties of the country, whether physical, political, or moral, and chose therefore an administration from all parties; when you permitted men to approach your person, and influence your government, who had for many years disturbed Europe with invectives against the former, and defamation against the latter; whose speeches in parliament had been most inflammatory,—whose principles and conduct had been calculated to clog the wheels of the state,—harass the ministers, debase and distress the spirit

and minds of the people; while they encouraged the hopes of, and excited the enemy to, new enterprise. The truths which I *now* utter, were not then *unknown* to you, yet you were christianly enough to pardon them, having philosophy to vanquish your own resentments; as a man, to bury memory, personal insult, and indignation, in one grave, under that throne, upon which you were to perform the arduous, solemn and sublime duties of a king; most faithfully and illustriously you have discharged your part of them; this act of forgiveness and generous confidence towards the bandogs, brought them into place, into profit. Did gratitude, public duty, justice, consistency, ability, or any one national benefit result from their ministry? I will not vex your ear with more than two instances of their deportment *while in office*;—I have already given two *while they were out*. The arrogant, specious, subtle Lord Grenville, whose presumption and opinion of himself are quite commensurate with his talents, met Mr. Fox—they gazed with sudden rapture on each other, and were astonished that any fate should have kept them so long asunder; they mingled the vows of lovers with the oaths of politicians; gave mutual pledges of their future fidelity, in the case of the Marquis Wellesley, and the person of Lord Lauderdale; it was soon understood, that a shield for the one in the Commons might cover the appointment of the other as Governor General to Bengal: This, Sir, was the virtuous compact of the two chiefs, and they marshalled and

drilled their parliamentary vassals accordingly; poor Mr. Sheridan's memory failed him too immediately after. The Carnatic was engulfed in the duties of Somerset-house, the Nabob of Arcot was too far off, Mr. Sheridan felt himself slumbering in the oblivious sweets of office—he could not quite rouse himself from his new dream of delight, and like a man who is between sleeping and waking, he spoke, somewhat disturbed by duty, memory, conscience; although overwhelmed with the fatigue of the fête he gave at Somerset-house, and the Narcotic of his Treasurership, he did say, “I retain my former opinion as to the Carnatic. I am friendly to inquires, but the *present* is not a time to risk a division of his Majesty's Ministers.” What insult to the House, inconsistency in himself, what an impudent mockery of the nation; If he retained his opinion, why did he not pursue it, after the expence he had put the country to in printing the papers he had moved for; If your Ministers were enlightened and honest, what division could follow a performance of their duty? I would ask him what he has done *since* on these questions; How far he has proved himself friendly to inquiry since his dismissal from his “bed of roses?” I think he cannot object to divide his Majesty's Ministers now. I wish these stains were taken out of his political character. An effectual lustration on these points, would leave him more pure than most of his contemporaries. Upon one of Mr. Paul's motions against the Marquis of Wellesley, Mr. Fox

made some observations still *more* unjustifiable;— he said, “ that when a bad system had prevailed, the “ *best* remedy, was *not* by impeachment of the individual, but by removing the person who had carried on such a system, and to take care that none “ should be carried on in future.”

Mr. Fox said this—the same person who had formerly exerted all his mighty powers for an impeachment of Mr. Hastings, and then recently of Lord Melville. I offer no comment, but I have never ceased to deplore that Mr. Fox came into Administration. Lord Grenville did all *legally* in his power to obtain the nomination of Lord Lauderdale—he coaxed, menaced, smiled, frowned but the East India Directors were all alike determined to resist. At length he hinted obliquely, that their charter might be in some danger—even this failed, the Leadenhall factors, (as the *decent*, soft, sensible Mr. Garrow one of your Majesty’s learned Counsel, called them) were not to be moved;—nay, the very Directors, who were Scotchmen, remained obstinately *impartial* to their countrymen, and refused to nominate him. the following lines were written by me on that occasion to a friend, and which I insert here :

Says Grenville to Wellesley, perplex’d as they sat,
 For things to their wishes had not run quite pat,
 “ Do you know that those Leadenhall dealers and factors,
 “ Have thought for themselves, and against us are actors.
 “ Shall I, shall Charles Fox, and poor Lauderdale too,
 “ (A strange coalition, but that is not *new*),

" Be baffled, defeated, by Indian Directors,
 " And shown to the public, as venal projectors ;
 " Opposed in our choice, orders, power, and sense,
 " By merchants, mere tellers of shillings and pence,
 " Be laugh'd at by *all*, and by *most* be condemned,
 " Because Fox and I would alike serve a friend—
 " Inquiry on you, I would silence at least,
 " And he would send Lauderdale out to the East.
 " Now each is defeated, so firm have they been,
 " I declare to my heart, I am sick of the spleen ;
 " How you and Lord Lauderdale feel, I can't tell,
 " Yet fear that you neither can be very well ?"
 " Be tranquil ?" cried Wellesley, "stick close to your place,
 " I see all the gloom—and despair of my case.
 " From Affection and Gratitude, both I confess,
 " No more tho' you serve, I will love you no less.
 " Take advice my dear Lord, and run within bounds,
 " With those steady hunters the mercantile hounds—
 " Their Int'rest they know, Commerce, Charter and Law,
 " Dare violate either, and dread their fell jaws ;
 " Their orders ne'er break by the minister's hack,
 " Or full cry against you expect the whole pack ;
 " Well broken, with mouth loud, deep, clear, full and strong,
 " Truth, justice and reason their chace, game and song,
 " Humanity, policy, law, sense and right,
 " Are objects these hounds keep for ever in sight.
 " No Governor Gen'ral, tho' *sharp* whipper-in,
 " Their scent can divert, or can stifle their din.
 " Reflect how I laboured, what schemes I pursued,
 " Their orders I scorn'd—took possession of Oude.
 " On the money I spent—the wars that I made,
 " The debts I incurred and the pomp I displayed ;
 " What journeys I took, in magnificent stile,
 " To strike them with awe, or their senses beguile.
 " What pensions I granted, and places form'd new,
 " Old Nick pray confound them, for all would not do.
 " My system they spurn'd, and my labours were vain,
 " They scented my plans, and began to complain.

- " Three letters not noticed, remonstrances brought,
 " From these bounds I believed, feel better than taught.
 " Still, yelping and growling, each dog on the catch,
 " Till they formed that cursed snarling and biting Despatch,
 " Which hunted me down from my honours and state, }
 " But death-bed repentance comes ever too late, }
 " So Grenville take warning in time by my fate. }

I do not in *this place assert* that Marquis Wellesley has been guilty of high crimes, corruption, avarice, or that there exists any or sufficient grounds for his impeachment; but I am "friendly to inquiry," and the Directors will do justice by ascertaining whether he has acted in obedience to instructions; with œconomy, with punctuality in replying to despatches? whether he has regulated his public conduct by, and in Council, or by his own mere will and personal authority; what *new* places he made without the consent of the Company? what persons he has continued in their service against positive orders? what new buildings he erected? what journies he made at what expense to the Company; how much he expended for fire works, &c.*? I wish also it were in my power to compel

* I have made some progress in these inquiries myself, which I shall have the honour of laying before the public, together with an interesting detail of his munificence, *platonick* attraction and *soft* charity to one of the ancient family of D—g—s, now L—h—y; but what are 4,000 guineas in gold or diamonds to a Nabob? does he regard the Italian proverb that "bella femina che ride, vuol dir bursa, che piange," how generous to relieve the brother too from drudgery; to convert him into a guard of his s—s—'s virtue.

Lord Castlereagh and the other virtuous members of the Board of Control, to assign to the world their reasons for not sending the despatch, which was drawn up by the Directors and laid before the Board; why they interpolated and garbled it; but Sir, let us suppose for a moment, that the Marquis had actually committed high crimes and misdemeanors, that he merited to be impeached; how then, shall I express myself of Lord Grenville's party,* or expose their infidelity, to you and to the country? their efforts were to suppress inquiry, to commute appointment for impunity—can they, could they rise with principle as men, or consistency as legislators, to promote investigation? they did not! could not, they stood committed to two noblemen, and dared not do their duty—thus, Sir, the bandogs were the firebrands of persecution out of office, and extinguishers of inquiry the moment they were in. I now behold them, in their own opinion, seated firmly on their saddle, "magnum aliquid spectant", and

"Oh! ye old fellows who feel that ye want young wives." But after all *which* sister is the favoured nymph? the Marquis will remember the trial of Major C—d—ll, and I will very shortly make it publicly known with his most extraordinary conduct upon it.

* I do not include Mr. Wyndham, nor Mr. Whitbread; I believe that honesty and manly independence are the general basis of their public conduct, although the latter was the manager against Lord Melville, and the military plans of the former were rather rickety and creeping, like the offspring of extreme age and decrepitude.

intending to accomplish their ends, *either* with or without your Majesty's means. Erost: tus set fire to the Temple and so perpetuated his name. Lords Howick and Grenville must also perpetuate theirs, and burning with holy ardour, swelled with philanthropy or ambition, *they* consulted whether **THEY** should emancipate the Catholics or not; **THEY** determined in the affirmative: I hesitate not, Sir, to declare, that I do think that nature, conscience, justice, reason, and policy, all support the claims of the Catholics; but, notwithstanding I give my opinion thus openly in their favour, yet I condemn the proceedings of "the talents." I disapprove the manner of introducing the subject, and of the miserable half-starved measure they did introduce. In the absurd belief of their superior sagacity or strength, they attempted to entrap your conscience, or awe your fears into acquiescence,—thus intending to make the peculiar circumstances of the country their own misconceived *power to dictate*, and the delicate and difficult situation of your Majesty, the foundation of that structure, which should have owed its rise to conscience, prudence, and judgment. Patriots would have been restrained by the love of their country: wise and steady men would not have been so soon drunk with authority, while dutiful and grateful servants would have consulted your wisdom and feelings,—remembering also that they were indebted to your generosity for their places, they should not have laboured to

reduce you to a cipher, who so recently had at once pardoned and elevated them; in the giddy joys of power, they forgot we had a throne, and a king—they were ignorant of your firmness, vigorous intellect, and courage, until they met a resistance which astonished, overwhelmed, and threatened to kick them out of the saddle; *then* consideration began, some respect, a little humiliation, unqualified recantation; “preserve us in our offices, salaries, emoluments, patronage, and we will not offend you; we will abandon the bill, the Catholics, any thing; all, all *but* our places: pray do not turn us out!” Such conduct placed the talents, like reptiles prostrate on the earth, and superinduced your Majesty to demand that pledge from them, which as it was altogether *new* in the history of our constitution, I am glad it was not given. It is generally believed that neither Lord Sidmouth, Ellenborough, nor Erskine, was summoned or consulted on the measure.—The other Bandogs upon their oaths thought the act necessary; if it were so, why give it up? If it were not, why introduce it? As the question stands, they have either sacrificed their conscience and judgment to their places, in having consented to withdraw a proceeding essential to the preservation of Ireland, or they have been guilty of gross folly and absurdity in endeavouring to introduce a law not dictated by necessity, nor previously approved by their sovereign; they urge their complaisance to your Majesty; their compliance with your conscientious

scruples as an excuse: but are the bandogs believed? If they be, the characters of knave and fool are exchanged, for those of projecting drivellers, and base mercenaries.

I do not, however, remember any particular evidence of their politeness and decency towards you, to authorise me to admit their apology,—but if it could gain credence, I am sure my fellow-countrymen would despise all the bandogs, somewhat less than they do at present. Sir, I fear it is not from *such* men, you can reasonably expect any example of that unanimity and exertion in the great common cause, which it is equally the interest and duty of your sons to follow, and my aim to point out. It is not my intention to speak of the present ministry, but, the conduct of Mr. Canning upon the two motions for the production of the documents and communications between England and Denmark, exhibits an invidiousness in the one, and an audacity in the other, which human envy and human presumption, have never reached before; even the ponderous, drowsy Tierney could not slumber through the scene; his heavy faculties were aroused, but he could not awaken, nor persuade the majority of the House: they are generally sleepy, or deaf, when he speaks.*

* Mr. T. is composing a prospectus for Lectures on the use of Soporifics, and Mr. Lowton is to obtain a patent to secure the right of making an audience drowsy. Mr. T. has discovered the art, and practiced it with wonderful success:—his very breath is somniferous.

The cry of "question, question," brought them to divide, but it has not been satisfactorily proved that they were awake when the division took place. The numbers manifested a *feeling* I will not name, and rather *too much* unanimity; however, *Je laisserai, tous les Jougleurs,—tous leurs Godenots,—toutes leurs Fourberies*, and proceed to make some observations on the Droits of the Admiralty, on the recent appropriation of them, on your bounty to your royal sons, and on the respective claims of those sons on your bounty. These droits have given rise to a parliamentary motion, which was made with more than becoming zeal; the forms of the House could not have been infringed, if some knowledge of the subject, a little more decency, and a greater portion of discretion, had been found in company with the mover; but this had been too much to expect, for the notice of the motion was followed the next day by the motion itself. Wimbledon and Piccadilly are at some distance,—the Mountain could not walk to Mahom. and Mahomet had not time to ride to the Mountain. An oracle and his priests are reciprocally necessary; Sir Francis Burdett made his motion before he had consulted his *oracle*; the pious, loyal, good citizen, John Horn Tooke; this may account for the fluctuating, now inclining, next receding opinions of Sir Francis on his own motion; he had caught a new ray of light, but where was the *great* conductor to his brain? Mr. Tooke could not, by intuition,

dart his beams of intelligence, through the misty, hazy atmosphere of Sir Francis's head. Thus removed from the bright influence of his oracular luminary, the motion was made in "darkness visible." If I were his enemy, I would counsel him to speak frequently in the House:—if his friend, to be silent, until he had a mob to address, or occasion to expose the government of the new prison; such an assembly and a subject,* are calculated for his eloquence, and powers of investigation. A little calm leisure and contemplation in *one* of the cells, might help his pursuit, furnish him with facts, and introduce him to *better* companions, than he has sometimes at Wimbledon. However, if he follow up the motion it may not be amiss to give a short account of the office of Lord High Admiral of England: it may prevent his blushes, much misrepresentation, and an unhal- lowed use of your Majesty's name. The Lord

* Mr Tooke has a considerable annuity secured on the estate of Sir Francis Burdett. Mr. Bosville (who is always generous, hospitable, and charitable) subscribed a large sum towards the purchase of the annuity—It has been reported, that Sir Francis has been more anxious to substantiate the complaints against Governor Aris, with a view to the nomination, and induction of his moral and political Governor, Mr. Tooke, as Governor of the Bastile. On the accomplishment of which appointment Sir Francis is said to expect that Mr. Tooke will cancel the deed of annuity. I admit that Mr. Tooke has just *sensibility* enough for a goaler, but I discredit the report—Sir Francis is too warmly devoted, and Mr. Tooke has too great pride and gratification in continuing to be obliged to Sir Francis, to think of taking any place for the annuity.

High Admiral is the ninth officer of the state; and was formerly of the highest trust and honour, —so much so, that he was generally one of the king's sons or relations. He had the controul of all maritime affairs, and governed the royal navy; with power to decide, civilly and criminally, in all maritime cases; to judge of all transgressions, on, or beyond the sea; on the coast, in the ports or havens, and in the rivers below the first bridge from the sea; he commissioned all officers, and was, by law and custom, entitled to all fines and forfeitures for transgressions on the sea, the sea-shore, and ports, rivers, &c. to the effects of pirates, and condemned felons, or those outlawed; to waifs, strays, wrecks, a share of all lawful prizes, to all great fishes, as sea-hogs, and other fishes of great size,* except only whales and sturgeons; of these I need not speak to your Majesty, and let Sir Francis find out to whom they belong. The antiquity of the office may be conceived, when I mention that King Alfred the Great, was the first who filled, and held it from 872, to the year 900, as the dignity and consequence may be, when it is remembered that many princes have been appointed, and that James the Second decriared him-

* Great size!—His Grace of Norfolk may go to sea without alarm. If he become a waif, stray or wreck, on the sea-shore he will not be claimed, notwithstanding our difficulty in obtaining *tallow* from Russia.

self in Council, Lord High Admiral, &c. Lord General of the Navy, and managed all the affairs of the Admiralty, during his reign, by Mr. Secretary Pepys. Down to the period of the Revolution, the office of Lord High Admiral was of unlimited power, influence, patronage and great profit. By the second William and Mary it was put into commission, and the King authorized to appoint Commissioners to execute it with the *same* powers and authorities which the Lord High Admiral had theretofore possessed. One of the first acts of those Commissioners was to appoint a Court Martial to try Lord (Admiral) Torrington for misconduct in the battle with the French Fleet off Beachy Head—for which he was dismissed from the service. It has struck our moderns with wonder, that those foolish men who brought about the Revolution, should have left such an alarming power in the hands of the Crown; such a mine of wealth at the King's disposal, as might render him independant of his subjects, and able to destroy their liberty—let those alarmists remember, that the King formerly paid both his own army and navy—that he was consequently, and justly entitled to all captures, prize money, &c. that he is by a statute of Edward II. expressly intituled to all wrecks of the Sea—that our ancestors in 1688, were as jealous of their liberties and rights as we can be, yet when the above office was put into commission they neither mentioned the perquisites of it, nor attempted to take them from

the office— They have therefore remained attached to the Crown at the King's disposal altogether, that in short, he has an unequivocal right to all captures made *before* a declaration of war in right of his crown, and *after* declaration as the Lord High Admiral—and to all proceeds therefrom subject to the statute which regulates the distribution of prize money.— Sir, such has been the undisputed title of former Kings in these respects—but, it has been said that the establishment of the Civil List settled your Majesty's revenue; I admit that it did, so far as the interest of the people was concerned, but it did not divest you of your right, as King, or Lord Admiral, nor restrain you from appropriating the Droits of the Admiralty as you might please—in claiming and receiving these Droits, there is no new demand advanced, nor any thing done that is either inconsistent with established custom, or the welfare of your subjects— It does not take from *their* purses, nor diminish their prosperity—But if it did, law and usage have sanctioned it. Mr. Burke employed himself in saving to the public the burthen of useless places and pensions. If these Droits had not been legally your Majesty's, I do not believe that they could have escaped his vigilance and attention: let the grudgers and grumblers recollect that *some* of the bandogs have evinced a tolerably strong disposition against Kings—that it has been asserted (where it ought not to have been) “that they might be cashiered for misconduct”—yet they did not at-

tempt to disturb a right which successive ages have confirmed ; to question the moderation, wisdom, and justice which have marked its action, or the appropriation of the funds which have arisen from it. I think these facts ought to put some restraint upon presumption and loquacity.

It is a duty to your Majesty, to sustain and vindicate you in the exercise of an established right ; in the uncontrollable application of those monies which spring from it, to prevent any unjust opinion from going abroad, and any insidious remark, assertion, or insinuation from being made ; you have not usurped any unjustifiable power, urged any new or unknown claim, or made any demand contrary to law, or to the interests of your subjects— If I have dwelt in appearance, Sir, too long on so clear a point, it has been to avoid an irreverent introduction of your name, if possible ; for the temper, and licence of the bandogs, are so violent and indecent, that in the next debate, I shall not be surprised at hearing your Majesty, like Sir Home Popham, charged with smuggling, and the Duke of York panegyrised as an *affectionate* brother, and a *just* Paymaster. I am now to speak of your Majesty's two most gracious grants, amounting to two millions sterling from the Admiralty Droits—in giving this sum to the public we behold you as the bountiful, considerate and munificent Father of your People, and I had hoped that such generosity would have been felt, and at least thankfully acknowledged.

I trust that you have experienced more gratitude from the royal objects who form the long list of your Royal Bounty.—I see that in the months of October and November 1805, you gave

To the Duke of Kent £10,000

Duke of Cumberland 15,000

Duke of Gloucester 19,000

Princess of Wales 20,000

Duke of Cambridge 20,000

And in April 1806,

To the Duke of Clarence 20,000

Duke of Sussex 20,000

Duke of Kent 10,000

Duke of Cumberland 5,000

And in January 1808,

To the Duke of York 20,000

Here you appear the parent of tenderness and liberality, distributing your purse and affection among your children.—On *such* an occasion, I am sure, they were obedient, grateful, and attached.—If, Sir, your pockets were overflowing every week, with the same sum, the *attention*, and *duty* of the Duke of York, would not wear out.—He would not *sink* under a golden shower; he is a great *underminer* and would contrive an infinite diversity of channels, drains, nay *common sewers*, to run *all* off—yes, Sir, to the very dregs—I know his nature too well to expect he would part with them; no, no, sympathies are strong things.—

When the last grants were made, the Duke of York paraded his independance, that his income was ample, and he would decline to receive your gracious present—yes, *he* would decline it; not because he did not actually want it, (for I *know* that he did, which I will shortly show) but general attention was directed to the advance. Had he then accepted your gift, he had *begun* to act openly; in *one* dealing of his life, the world would have seen him ingenuous*—was he restrained by pride, by shame, or that obliquity of conduct which shews the man? like a wary watchful cat, who steals on her prey, by a circuitous rout, in silence and darkness; he would not venture to claim your generous offer, until he believed it was forgotten, and the gaze over—till he could pocket the £20,000 in secrecy, behind the whole world, and avoid observation—why such contrivances? Will he assert that any change had taken place in his income to make the advance necessary? If he do, Sir, I can refer you to the Duke de Berri—he can acquaint you with an honourable claim on the Duke of York's purse; however, on

* If his necessities had not demanded the application of the money, an elegant and delicate opportunity offered, of attending to the little pecuniary wants of his sisters, with their charity, and tender solicitude for the poor, the sick, the distressed, aged, decrepit, and infirm, that sum, would have blessed the princesses, with the means of relieving, and all who wanted within their reach would have been blessed with relief.

this I shall not speak here. Your Majesty will remember that every grant, extended by your affection and liberality to your family, gratified a public feeling, except that to your frugal son the Duke of York; such is *his* popularity that the moment he received your gracious present, we saw discontent, heard remarks, grudges, inquiry—finally, a doubt about the appropriation, and the right itself. Can any cause appear more plainly? Can the Duke of York be so infatuated an egotist, so replete with *amour propre*, as still to view himself an idol high in public estimation; Englishmen have learned something of his dealings, his punctuality: and they hold that while the purity of his ethics and rigid honesty should exalt him to the senatorial chair in the College of justice; that his piety, *brotherly* love, holy zeal and exemplary life as a Bishop, might properly place him at the head of the sacred College of Cardinals. I have conversed with priests and soldiers concerning him; and they pronounce him *equally* qualified to adorn the mitre, or to wield the spear; such is his innocence, that he requires not lustration:—no, Sir, he *cannot* be purified, and therefore rejects water,* for he has already washed off all the spots of human weakness.

* It is a malicious story that the Duke has turned from water ever since he heard the Uptons read in the Morning Herald, Dr. Moseley's singular case of Hydrophobia; I refer to Mr. Keate and the Medical Board for further satisfaction: of which Gentleman and Board I will speak very plainly in my next letter to the Duke of York.

" * His better parts by lustral waves refin'd,
 " Are pure, and nearer to ætherial mind."

I think, Sir, Plutarch has observed that a jest or an apophthegm " may shew the man as much as a " battle ;" I know not the powers which the Commander in Chief has to cause laughter or mirth ; or for sarcasm, but I conclude he must be excellent, as a jester, for he supplied the French army with abundance of jests, though I do not remember that they ever found *him* a *standing* one.—As to an apophthegm, it is a *remarkable saying* a maxim of extreme worth, spoken without meditation upon some immediate occasion, " † *Otez de devant mes Yeux cette Armée infernale,*" does very well for the *remarkable expression* ; but, as I will not pretend to shew, that from the mouth of the Commander in Chief there came " a maxim of extreme worth," Mr. Greenwood must furnish the definition from the " extreme worth" of the accumulated agencies, with which the *disinterestedness* of the Commander in Chief has distinguished him. An immortal poet says

* The Duke of Richmond in a duel with the Duke of York, shot off his side curl ; an Irish hair-dresser picked it up :—" By J—s !" says Pat. " my fortune is made, for the *best* part of the Duke's head " is my own."—The Duke's *better* parts are not much complimented by Pat's misconception.

† His Royal Highness cannot forget *when*, where, and to what Army he used it.—The English soldiers seldom understand French.

that. "mercy is twice blessed—it blesseth him who giveth, and him who receiveth."

I am sure that the Duke and Mr. Greenwood, make a pretty picture of *double mercy*, of double dealing and double blessing—If, however, I be ignorant of the jests, wit, and wisdom of the Duke of York, and unable to exhibit him for judgment, "according to Plutarch," yet he has illustrated *himself* in two battles. All hail Dunkirk, glory to our Commander in Chief—Holland too, added laurels to his brow, and gave him everlasting fame. These memorable days, have superinduced the deepest sensations of regret, that our great and magnanimous hero, has not a numerous offspring* to lisp his exploits, and carry his name and renown to the latest posterity—be banished all unnecessary lamentations—all griefs which may be avoided; we have too many and just occasions for sorrow—The trumpet of his triumphs, cannot overwhelm the harmony of horrors, which we hear from Orphans, widows, aged fathers, and distracted mothers, whose parents, husbands, and sons, were led on to *immortality*, by our great commander; if we have no children, his unparalleled victories of Dunkirk, Holland, will perpetuate his memory, and establish

* I look up and down, to trifles and great things. The *length* of the Duke of York's head, and the *shortness* of his Duchess' foot. Quere, would these extremities operate upon their children boys, or girls; perhaps Pidcock at his Menagerie, can solve this compound question of mind and matter.

to future ages that he had, as Plutarch observes of Themistocles, "an eye which could penetrate into the womb of events," could he otherwise have seen the masked battery? Themistocles was of opinion, "that the greatest talent of a general, was to foresee the designs of the enemy." If, Sir, the design had been, as deep as Mr. Greenwood's pocket, the precience and dexterity of the Commander in Chief would have fathomed it. To the Observations of Themistocles, Aristides replied! "Yes, but it is likewise necessary, that he should have *clean hands*, and to be above any view of interest*." Sir, I will for the present leave the Commander in Chief, and *like* him pass over the Duke of Kent, as I intend to compare them together, when I have discussed the public services, unanimity, &c. of the other brothers. I find the Duke of Clarence, is an admiral on half pay. I have looked into the modern annals of our naval exploits for *his* name and achievements; they are not yet recorded, except in the Red Book, and the action at Langara. I would not offer any invidious remarks upon either of your sons, but, I cannot see any reason for giving his Highness the half pay of an Admiral; what are his services? where has he fought? half pay should

* Stand before the world, Mr. Greenwood,—creep, Mr. Kerke, creep into the face of day—speak of *clean hands* and *vic us of interest*.—your experience intitles you to be heard—neither will I object to *hear* the Duke of York.

reward veterans—disabled officers—is he one? no; is he so narrowly provided for, that his necessities impel him to exact this miserable pittance from the country? Sir of *all* your sons, except the Duke of York, (whom I should rejoice to see on *half pay*), the Duke of Clarence has been the most magnificently—bountifully treated, and has the least excuse in sensibility, and circumstances, for descending to accept it;—he had his Parliamentary Establishment in the 24th year of his age;—he has Bushy Park*, which yields to him 1,500l. per ann. and up to the year, 1806, he had a table at Saint James's for himself and suit, which, at the lowest calculation, was equivalent to 6,000l. per annum: he *contrived* to obtain an advance of 28,000l. in money from the Treasury, 2,500l. a-year from the Civil List, in augmentation of his income beyond either of his brothers, except the Duke of York;—2,500l. are the interest of 50,000l.—I be-

* Bushy Park—there is a melancholy and afflicting circumstance connected with this Park—which has ingrossed much of my time, and my most serious attention:—few men fail altogether of their object, who search it with unceasing industry—so have I made a progress, beyond my original expectations—when I can *establish* the fact, I will proclaim it *malgré*; any Duke, any Gun, any Ranger, and any Keeper—I am intelligible here, but to *very few* persons *Animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit*.—The timber from the Park has *lately* disappeared. I hope it had a *regular* leave of absence. I will, however, just enquire and make *my* report.

lieve he has had also another advance from the Treasury.—I cannot calculate *his* share of the prizes which *he* has taken at sea. Sir, when I refer to the springs of wealth, which have flowed into the purse of this prince, I am astonished.

Be it remembered, that in the simple single fact, of having a table found for himself and his whole Establishment, he has avoided an expenditure after the rate of 6,000*l.* per ann. for 15 years, which is adequate to 90,000*l.* an advantage which his brothers did not enjoy (except the Duke of Cambridge) any more than the happiness of living under the same roof with an indulgent and affectionate parent.

Such extended bounty, largesses to the Duke of Clarence, were worthy of your Majesty; and God forbid that either your comfort or satisfaction should be chilled, or interrupted by the intrusion of any thought connected with so opposite, so painful a subject, as it must be, when the whole system, which has been adopted towards the Duke of Kent, is considered.

However, Sir notwithstanding the privilege, allowance, and augmentation, the Duke of Clarence has had, yet he dared to claim and ventured to receive the 20,000*l.* out of the Admiralty Droits; if he did so from necessity, what has he done with his money?—How has he spent his income?—If he did so from avarice, *where* did he contract the passion?—What has become of the last 20,000*l.*? Has

he, could he have an occasion for it? I have before observed, that he had his parliamentary income in his 24th year.—Thus the Duke of Clarence has actually received 96,000*l.* in money,—has had an equivalent to 90,000*l.* in the table at Saint James's,—has obtained an advance of 28,000*l.* (*I believe another since*), and an addition to his allowance of 2,500 per annum; he has possessed all these enormous sums and advantages without any service, loss, or risk,—while the Duke of Kent, on the other hand, by not having his parliamentary establishment until he had reached the 32nd year of his age, has received 96,000*l.* less in money than the Duke of Clarence,—has never enjoyed a table at Saint James's, nor been favoured with an advance of 28,000*l.* nor an increased income of 2,500*l.* per annum,—although he has been employed in most quarters of the globe, and has absolutely lost by the enemy and the sea, six different equipments.—What claim, therefore, the Duke of Clarence could have had on your affections or your bounty, when compared with the Duke of Kent, I am too dutiful to inquire. I cannot think that he gained very strong credentials to your feelings, or worked much upon your understanding by his senatorial eloquence and wisdom; in favour of the slave-trade, although the West-India Planters and Liverpool Merchants praised his oratory; hallowed love of liberty, and steady patriotism.—The Blacks were not deficient in sagacity; they declared that *such an*

advocate *against* their cause, was an auspicious omen, and promised an happy success:—that the Duke of Clarence has not *some* command, must be a matter of regret to *him* and *great* privation to the country. We could calculate upon his incorruptible integrity: your munificence and his oeconomy have raised him above all *necessity* and temptation. The sentence of Horace is pointed, but, thank God, it cannot be applied to an officer, nor a common sailor, in all your Majesty's fleet.

Munera navium,

Sævos illaqueant Duces.

Sir, I will for the present take my leave of the Admiral of the Red:—may he be able to feast upon his half pay. I will not intrude upon his retirement at Bushy, nor pursue him to the *treasury* of Drury-lane: yet his lucubrations, and his *receivership*, shall not pass unnoticed. The Chancellor of the University of Dublin, the great Duke of Cumberland, next claims my attention. I presume that his learning and morality qualify him for so honourable a station, as the piety and Christianity of the Duke of York, fit him for a bishoprick. I perceive that the Duke of Cumberland had his establishment in his 28th year. Thus he will have received 48,000*l.* more than the Duke of Kent. I have read the debates in the House of Lords, and taken some pains to learn the achievements, virtues, and qualifications of His Royal Highness:—I am sure he was very busy and active upon the Ca-

tholic question; his celerity and industry between Windsor and the house of the *present* Chancellor, were wonderful; his regularity and despatch shewed him so be *quite equal* to the duties of a postman; if he were employed in the two-penny-post department, it would exercise his physical frame, while *all* his faculties would be called into action, to keep a correct account of the delivery. He is very fond of good and learned company; as he is often with your Majesty's Lord High Chancellor; I suppose his Lordship assists him in matters of conscience, while His Highness's morals are invigorated by the continence, innocence, humility, and *meek* wisdom of the Marquis of Abercorn. His Royal Highness entertains very hospitably, and, I can assure the officers of his regiment that he *can* use the *language*, and adopt the manners of a gentleman, when he is *properly* excited. I understand that he is indefatigable in his exertions, and unlimited in his expenses, to accomplish himself. He studies the graces of elocution, *ease* of delivery, and Algebra under Colonel Gordon*: stateliness from Alderman Shaw, position

* This gentleman is Secretary to the Duke of York—As an act of Supererogation out of official hours, he teaches His Highness to *drink water*.—I like Gordon's ingenuity; he takes merit for his sobriety,—when temperance is indispensable; he also explains the doctrine of *second sight*, and as he is supposed to understand the *Earse*; he will remember, that in that tongue, it is called *taisch*,—which also means a spectre or vision. The Colonel's treatise says, "that *second sight*, *properly* applied, is to enable a General to discover a masked battery; but, if his vision be so imperfect as not

from Sir William Curtis, modesty from Mr. Garrow, and reads Dr. Demainauduc's lectures incessantly.

"discern things which are near, and his mind so narrow that he cannot comprehend those distant, he ought to prefer Oatlands to Dunkirk, and the Stable-Yard at St. James's to Holland; such a General may be *himself* spared; yet as he may involve, by his rashness, conceit, and ignorance, the lives of thousands, and the wealth and honour of his country, he ought to be kept at home."—Perhaps this consideration will account for the minute of Council made by the last Administration; which was to express their sense of a certain Commander's second sight. I refer him to the entry of that minute, for a more particular information,—whether he could *if he would take any command on foreign service.*

The second signification of the word *Taisch*, is spectres or visions.—Oh, the slain at Dunkirk and Holland!—Their ghosts!—Oh, the second sight of the glorious Frederick! Colonel Gordon does not, however, speak contrary to his practice:—he has applied the lesson of *second sight* with as much benefit; as honour to himself, he was Secretary to the Duke of Kent; in that situation he gained his first sight,—The second sight among the Hebrides, was an involuntary affection,—uninfluenced by interest,—hope—or fear.—Gordon improved upon the system,—expecting large profits, and aspiring thoughts, he was contented to quit the service of a man of sound heart and understanding, to become the Secretary of the gallant, triumphant, just, Commander in Chief,

Gallant Fred'rick,—Chief,—Commander,

At Dunkirk gave the French a rout;
Stood fire like a salamander,

Then in the river put it out.

Grand the scene was to beholders,

The Hero swam from shore to shore,
Kept his head above his shoulders,

One proof he had an head before.

French jests,—sneers,—masked batt'ry mortar:

Could neither his intention baulk;

Sunk in heart, his head on water,

Still floated light, as any cork.

If such anxiety to distinguish himself have not entitled him to receive the 20,000*l.* out of the Droits, I am at loss to know what did; but, Sir, your Royal inclination was sufficient, and I do not mean to call the gift in question, although I must insist that his claims upon the public do not furnish a reason for bestowing 48,000 more upon him than the Duke of Kent. I admit that his claims on your affections, as a parent, may be equal. I should have been delighted to see our great Chief and His Highness of Cumberland in a room together,—each conscious that the *other* had 20,000*l.* in his pocket. Dr. Demainauduc says, that all animate “and inanimate substances are attached to each other by every similar part in their compositions.” It follows, therefore, that the Droits in the Duke of York’s pocket, would have been attached to those in the Duke of Cumberland’s.—In such a case,—would the sympathising benevolence of York, with his own *charitable* assistance, have extracted, or attracted, the money from his brother’s purse, into *his* own,—or would Cumberland, by his own conductors, have contrived to draw and receive the atoms

At Holland next he fought again,
 Increased his fame and Britains pride;
 Then would have swum away again,
 But found the *ocean* was too wide.
 Of glory tir’d,—wounds,—war,—and strife,
 He safely treads on Albion’s shore;
 The council kind to save *his* life,
 Declared he should go *out* no more.

to their similars. It is a difficulty of hard solution ; as the agents, or operators are of *one* body, of *one* sentiment, and, in the strictest sense brothers, so the Patients or Droits, are of one body or mass.—The Duke of York subscribes to the power of sympathetic powders and ointments, according to Paracelsus and Digby, with the use of the magnetic poles, as recommended by Fludd, Gaffarel, and Mesmur. The Duke of Cumberland relies implicitly upon the system of Manugesture, laid down by Dr. Demainauduc. I cannot determine between the genius and dexterity of such profound practitioners. If, however, the Duke of York *had* displayed the greater skill, and succeeded in attracting the 20,000l. His Royal Highness of Cumberland might have consulted Mr. Ogden, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Greenwood, upon the *chances* of getting it back again.

It has been generally reported, (I trust without foundation), that the Mews are to form the scite of a new Opera-house ; and I understand that the Duke of Sussex is indefatigable in his exertions to accomplish himself as a singer ; already he sings a delightful air in the most moving sounds.—Looking with rapture on his professional teacher, the words are—

“ Your thrilling strains
Awake my pains,
And kindle *new* desire

It is not necessary to mention, in *this* letter, *whose* pupil he is, but I am sorry any thing should awaken his pains, for there is a sort of careless jollity

Aug
dity
cont
Lad
tion
—I
His
the r
from
pride
in fl
His
of hi
have

about His Highness, an appearance of manly frankness, that ensure and solicit our kindness. Falstaff had some very odd qualities, yet we always meet him with pleasure, and regret his departure. We behold the mean shifts, dirty prevarications, and low necessities, which the follies, irregularities, and excesses of Falstaff, reduced him to,—but, we cannot dismiss him with contempt,—his good humour keeps possession of our good nature, and we *endure*, when we *cannot* esteem. The Duke of Sussex had his parliamentary allowance at 29 years old. Thus he will have received 36,000*l.* more than his brother of Kent. He has also received the 20,000*l.* from the Admiralty. God knows I do not wish to make even an unkind observation on the Duke of Sussex, to trace him, his pursuits, or companions, his menagerie, or aviary*. Yet, without the pretensions of

* His Highness was at the Palace of Necessity at Lisbon.—Lady Augusta Murray discovered his abode, and rushed with great rapidity towards his apartment, but, not before he had escaped by a contrary way, to the Marquis de Poupals.—Thus disappointed, her Ladyship gratified her humanity as a woman, and proved her affection for His Highness, by letting his monkies loose upon his birds.—I need not say that the innocent and delighting companions of His Royal Highness, were victims to the strength and cruelty of the monkies and Lady Murray.—This *excess* of feeling might spring from chagrin, at not meeting her husband, or from exasperated pride, but it fully justified his His Royal Highness for seeking safety in flight. I give this anecdote with regret. I cannot compliment His Highness on his taste for monkies—but I am sorry for the death of his birds; as he has lately obtained an old singing bird, it would have afforded a good opportunity of teaching the others to sing.

the Duke of Kent, without losses, or services, you will perceive how differently he has been treated. I am led now to speak of your Majesty's youngest son, the Duke of Cambridge: I find him to have received his allowance at the age of twenty-eight: thus he will have had 48,000*l.* more than his brother of Kent.—He has the Coldstream regiment, which brings him 2,000*l.*; is a General on the Staff, which gives him 2,000*l.* per ann. and as a Colonel of the German Legion, he is intitled to 472*l.* per ann.; he has had also 20,000 out of the Admiralty Droits, and the immense advantage of a table at Saint James's.

I believe His Highness could not help the affair at Hanover; it was however sufficiently precipitate: but, if it had been, too much so, you would not have justified it by presenting him with the plate he brought with him. Cannon and Booty give an accelerated motion. In his general conduct and character, I have not heard any thing to censure. I am assured he is charitable, and free from pride. I would not be understood to say that I think the income of your sons is extravagant,—I feel on the contrary, that it enables them to sustain their rank and station in the country, only with great frugality and management. I would rather subscribe to augment, than attempt to diminish their annuities. I say so upon mature consideration,—as I do when I declare that the Duke of Kent

appears to have been equally unfortunate and neglected, for in whatever way he is compared with the Royal Dukes, he rises as far above them in intellect, integrity, and morality, as he does in public claims, for foreign services, losses, and misfortunes. They have remained at home, enjoyed every indulgence, had éarly establishments, luxury, amusement; while he has really earned, merited all, yet has endured every species of privation.

I do not desire to expose to you the follies or extravagancies of either of your sons, to diminish the public confidence in them, or to misrepresent their actions or principles; I must however tell them plainly that the state of the country, policy, and their *own preservation*, all imperiously demand from them an example of frugality—of stability—of concord—these reflections have been excited by the publication of the Duke of Kent's letter to you; I applaud his application, the spirit and manner of it; but, I perceive "there is *more meant* than "meets the ear:" I have always considered the Duke to be most injuriously treated. I have taken great pains to furnish myself with an history of his life—to learn the reasons for his recent request to return to Gibraltar, and the motives which induced the negative to that request;—if any being can peruse the narration which I now lay before you and the public, without sorrow indignation and surprise, he will be more or less than human; I do believe that even the Duke of York will violate his *singular*

sensibility ; in despite of *manly* firmness, his royal bosom will *pump* up a sigh when he reflects on the miserable, small, dirty parsimony which has been systematically practised upon his brother, that in his early youth he was a victim to suspicion, illjudged oeconomy—that he has suffered since in every possible shape—as a man, as a soldier, as a brother, and I lament to say has been neglected as a son—however I will give the history.—In May 1785, when the Duke of Kent was in the 18th year of his age, he left England to reside in your Majesty's electoral dominions, and was accordingly lodged in one of your palaces at Luneburgh. His table, &c. were provided from the Harverian electoral establishment ; his pecuniary allowance was £1,000 per annum, which was intended to supply his Highness with cloaths, washing, and every expense that could arise, except for his table and equipage. This allowance was perhaps sufficiently liberal ; but unfortunately he had a governor, instead of a tutor : a rigid master, instead of a kind companion ; a morose, narrow-minded dictator, instead of an amiable and friendly adviser : this man received the whole money ; with a beggarly spirit and a niggardly hand, he gave the Duke £100 per annum, to appropriate in his own way ; if he thought "*Non intelligunt homines quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia,*" and that therefore he would teach the benefits of frugality ; he should not have confounded it for a sordid, stinting sys-

tem which enforces a state of dependance, brings on embarrassment, and may invite corruption; to inculcate the real use and application of money, is a salutary and most important art; to restrain extravagance is an imperious duty on all preceptors, but they should avoid the contrary extreme; they should remember that niggardliness is very bad husbandry; that avarice is in itself criminal, while profusion can only *lead* to crime, even in the worst effect of thoughtless expenditure; however there did not appear in the Duke, young as he was, any disposition to squander—there was no prodigality to repress;—his sentiments were generous, his spirit was ardent and free—as one could not be contracted, the other would not be debased; his mind was vigorous—he knew his rank, exalted station; and his faculties, dignity, honour, and moral rectitude were, if possible, superior to his elevation; otherwise, Sir, the education and treatment he received from his governor, might have duly qualified him for a Scotch pedlar, or the Compter of an Haberdasher's shop—for a Jew broker, or an Usurer's clerk.—Could a son, worthy of so illustrious a Sire, feel for *such* a governor any sensations but those of indignation, contempt and scorn? he could not—however the same close-fisted and unworthy system was persevered in. His Highness was ordered to Hanover*; in June, 1786, he changed his

* An infamous and false report was most maliciously and industriously circulated against the Duke of Kent, he was charged with

place of abode, and kept the Governor; but travelling had neither enlarged his views, nor the allowance to the Duke—that still continued to be £100 per annum. In October 1787, he was directed to go to Geneva, and your Majesty knows, as he *never disobeyed* you, he went; I feel a real pleasure in dwelling upon every action of your life, which can illustrate your munificence—your affections for your family; and I derive particular gratification in stating that you had provided him an adequate income on his arrival in Switzerland. The sum of £6,000 were annually allowed and paid from the Hanoverian Treasury, to meet all his expenses; a revenue of such an amount in Switzerland exceeded his expectations, and equalled every wish of the Duke—as *yet* he had not been master of an equipage, *not even an Horse*—he had experienced every species of privation, and was mortified that his countrymen were enjoying innocent pleasures and rational amusements, which his narrow stipend did not permit him to participate; however your Majesty's liberality animated his heart with new hope; he endeavoured to shew his gratitude, by increased submission to his governor, by dismissing

having pledged the plate at Hanover; in the first place it was impossible to do so, because it was always carefully locked up; if it had not been, I do not believe, that even the degrading necessities of the Duke, would have tempted him to commit such an act—There was such a report too, of another Royal Duke at Osnaburgh I hope *equally* unfounded.

the recollection of the past ; and studying for the future to conciliate his confidence and esteem.

The current of youth seldom stagnates ; under whatever restraint, oppression we are placed, external impulse, generally assists at that season of our lives, to prevent us from languishing in a dead calm, or sinking in hopeless despondency : thus the Duke discovered a quickness and capacity in learning the duties of his profession, a celerity of thought and steadiness of action, very unusual at his age ; and more so, under the chilling, grudging, humiliating circumstances he had been in ; but halcyon days were now in prospect ; an income suitable to his birth, had been granted, the appointments of course should follow ; horses, equipage and all the proper enjoyments of youth ; the miserable annuity would be increased from 100*l.* to 1000, as it might have been : Hope gilded the future scenes of his life, while fancy busied herself in forming schemes of felicity ; His Highness had forgotten what Cowly had written of Hope, with an acuteness and fertility of invention, unexampled :

“ Hope, whose weak being ruined is,
Alike if it succeed, and if it miss ;
Whom good, or ill does equally confound,
And both the horn of fate's dilemma wound,
Vain Shadow ! which dost vanquish quite,
Both at full noon and perfect night,
The Stars, have not a possibility,
Of blessing thee.
If things, then from their end we happy call,
’Tis hope is the most hopeless thing of all.

It was not from fruition that the Duke had reason to remember this description of hope,—for he continued under a man who still united the offices of Governor and Receiver, to whom the whole 6,000*l.* were paid, and whose curmudgeonly fingers could not, even at this time, count more than the sordid stipend of 100*l.* per annum.—It may be prudent to prescribe boundaries to a youth of eighteen, but they should be extended, or removed when he has advanced to the age of twenty-three. His Royal Highness was, however still in leading strings,—for his flinty-hearted Governor continued the same allowance, in the same degrading, insulting track; a liberal man would have been ashamed,—a wise one, afraid of such conduct, and the consequences of it. If he had been bribed by the Duke of York, or any other brother, to involve the Duke of Kent in difficulty, disgrace, ruin, and your Majesty's displeasure, could he have adopted better means, so far as depended on his forbearance, liberality, and sagacity? If his pupil had not been blessed with a firm erect spirit, and a strong understanding, he might have contracted principles and habits which would, by possibility, disgrace a Bishop of Osnaburgh, or the Chancellor of an Irish University. Sir the Duke's income was known in Switzerland; the taxes on his bounty were many:—those on his philanthropy more; he could neither gratify himself, nor relieve distress. His principles and feelings were easily confounded for his Governor's; he was

believed to be either niggardly or insensible ; or that his own vices and sensualities ingrossed his whole revenue :—either way, reproach or shame attended him. His inexorable, miserly Governor, did not proclaim the Duke's allowance, and, consequently, inability—pride, and the character of his family, would not let him disclose it himself, to excite an inquiry, which must prejudice him in the public esteem, shew, either that he was distrusted, that his Governor was narrow and unfeeling, or that his relations had chosen an unfit person.

Thus circumstanced, His Highness wrote to England, complaining of the severity and parsimony which had so long afflicted and degraded him.—He did not, could not, doubt of receiving an immediate answer, which should soothe his feelings, and place him more liberally at ease ; for he knew your generosity and affection ; he was conscious that you were neither the author, nor privy to the penurious policy he had so long languished under. With these convictions on his mind, he ordered from England an equipage and horses, and engaged such as were necessary in Switzerland, until the others should arrive ; he waited with impatience for an answer to his letter ; but as he was neither gratified with one, nor his application even officially noticed, he wrote again,—again,—again,—dutifully representing his painful humiliation, and urging an ardent desire to be actively employd in his profession ; whatever where the subjects of his letters, he failed

equally in obtaining replies, a redress of his grievance, or an acceptance of his offers. The French Revolution had just burst upon Europe; it was a season of enterprize, calculated to fire the martial spirit, and to excite the emulation of the Duke.—Weary of his situation abroad, and not hearing from home, his patience became exhausted, and in January 1790, he returned to England. I put it to the bosom and experience of any man, (except the Duke's Governor, and Governor Aris), whether it be possible, even for a common gentleman, to limit his expenses to 100l. per annum, where new modes of life, new habits, new scenes, are to be viewed and youthful curiosity to be appeased,—many of which must be attended with considerable charges. Does a country youth come to London without seeing the lions in the Tower?—Every sight within his power*; can he do so without money? can a private gentleman, who is travelling in his own country, view an English manufactory without paying for his gratification? Certainly he cannot. In how much greater a proportion, then, do these observations apply to a Prince. The son of a mighty monarch; was it, therefore, possible for the Duke of Kent to avoid,

* Eve. in Town, we indulge an inquisitiveness at some cost,—for I went to see the *only* crocodile in England, as the man had written on his door in Piccadilly.—I can scarcely believe the fact but, I met the *Duke of York* as I came out, and regret that I did not ask *him* if he knew of another.

incurring debts at Luneburgh, Hanover and Switzerland? He could not.* I trust however, that his Governor's accounts have been closely investigated, by any Board, except that in Leicester fields.—I mean the West-India Commissioners. † I turn (thank Heaven), from the miserable Governor.—If he be alive; I hope he will read this letter:—If he be dead, “as the snake winds harmless round the marble base,” so will his heart defy the worms,—for strings of wire, and substance of marble, are not of easy attack, or digestion.—However, if these small serpents *in* the earth, can make an impression, they will do more than suffering humanity *could* upon the earth. Sir, the Duke arrived in London; after so long an absence, nature and duty urged him to present himself to you, and his relations. Justice and necessity also

* The Duke had reached his 24th year in Switzerland.—His brother of York at his 21st year had received 360,000*l.*, being the accumulated revenue of Osnaburgh, and thence until he was 24, he enjoyed 12,000*l.* per annum,—the revenue of the same Bishoprick, and he, as well as the Duke of Clarence, had his parliamentary establishment in his 24th year.

† I have been at some pains to ascertain the *duties*, and the discharge of them:—the capacities,—characters,—and *connections*,—salaries,—industry,—of these Commissioners.—I know not, whether I shall confound Lord Henry Petty, or the Commissioners, or astonish the public most.—God keep us from Boards of Inquiry! But, I will in a short time be perfectly intelligible, particularly to Mr. Chapman, and also to Mr. D. Glassford.—His West-India career,—his departure,—the cause of it,—the *whole*,—with the subsequent *gentleness* of your Majesty's Government ought to be known.

required him to call your attention to his pecuniary wants. During a tedious and cruel space of thirteen days, he sought every opportunity to see you, but in vain.— On the thirteenth day, he received an official paper, sealed.—His heart now fluttered with the joy of meeting you, and his mother:—he opened it with the utmost impatience, and read, with sorrow, a peremptory order to embark for Gibraltar within twenty-four hours. On the night before his departure, he was admitted to your presence for five minutes, to say, “hail and farewell.” On the 1st. of February, 1790, he quitted England with the insufficient sum of 500l. which had been advanced to Brigadier-General (then Captain), Crawford. I cannot name the inhuman conspirators who then contrived to torture, and disgrace the Duke, who prevented him from seeing you, and precluded him from making known his circumstances, as it should seem that he might not receive any assistance towards paying his debts. I am sure that his submission and immediate compliance with orders received your approbation, and I can sympathise with you in the tender regret you experienced on reflecting that you had enjoyed *so little* of that happiness, which an indulgent and most affectionate father naturally feels in the presence of a dutiful son,—for such he has *ever* been, and such he is still.—Your own sensibility will also measure the chagrin, anxiety, and grief, which were consequently the

companions of his voyage to Gibraltar. I can conceive the affliction of a real son, who after an absence of nearly six years, could obtain but one interview with his parent, for five minutes, and then only as a prelude to another separation. These feelings were aggravated, with the reflections, that he had not had, either opportunity, or possibility of laying open those embarrassments, which had been *forced* upon him, or of supplicating you to grant him the necessary outfit, and establishment for his new station—he could derive no consolation from his present circumstances, and he was ignorant of the future. He did not receive with his orders, one sentence to sooth, cheer or satisfy him, as to his allowance when he should arrive; such were the reception and treatment of the Duke of Kent. In such anguish, uncertainty, and anxiety, he left England.—He was nevertheless to provide himself with an outfit: on his arrival, to purchase furniture and every necessary article for house-keeping.—All these were indispensable, yet he had no fund provided for the purpose, nor money of his own. He was, therefore, compelled to incur debts here for the one, and at Gibraltar for the other. I do not mean to cast a reproach upon tradesmen when I remark, that they charge a very high price for articles they furnish to any of your family; but, if the time of payment be uncertain, it follows that they must lay on an exorbitant profit. When the Duke arrived at Gibraltar, he was still ignorant of the income in-

tended for him, and with a consideration, as unusual at his age, as correct and prudent, he wrote home for information on the subject. He who could not obtain an audience in person, might have guessed that his letters would not produce answers; nor did they. In this state of uncertainty, he recollected that 6,000*l.* per annum had been allowed for his establishment—when he was several years younger, of course that a *less* sum would not be appropriated now. On this, he calculated, also that his outfit, &c. would be paid for, and he regulated his expenditure accordingly. Such caution and reflection should have exempted him from all miscarriage, and excited confidence, candour, and reward. “But as disaster always waits on early wit,” so it was with the early wisdom of the Duke, for he had been actually at Gibraltar eighteen months, before he learned that his allowance was fixed at 5000*l.* instead of 6000*l.* per annum. What motives could induce so inveterate a silence? Could any attempt to discredit and injure him have found a more effectual method? Sir, in 1791, when the transports arrived to take His Highness and regiment to Canada, he still owed the debts he had contracted in the way I have explained, at Luneburgh, Hanover, and Switzerland, he was indebted for his outfit to Gibraltar,—for his necessary furniture and effects there, as also 1500*l.* being the excess of his expenditure during eighteen months, from the difference between his then, and his former allowance. A rigid œconomist

and moralist (like the Duke of York) may inquire why did he spend 6,000l. per annum, until he knew that he should have a corresponding allowance? "How can we reason but from what we know?" He had before received it, and had therefore a reasonable and well-founded expectation of receiving it again.—He was next to go with his regiment to Quebec.—Convenience and necessity compelled him to dispose of his effects: they were in consequence sold at a very great loss. He paid the product away, as far as it went.—His servants were discharged, and he quitted Gibraltar, with an establishment less than that of a field-officer of a regiment. When he arrived at Quebec, he investigated his circumstances, and being cut off from all hope of supply or assistance, both honesty and policy dictated the propriety of making an arrangement to liquidate his debts, and he wrote to Brigadier-General Syms, in England, to ascertain their amount.—The General did so, when it appeared that he owed 20,000l. he entered immediately into an agreement with his creditors, to pay them at the end of seven years, with interest, *pro tempore*.—His income was 5000l. and the interest of 20,000l. is 1000l. a year. His punctuality was so great, that the interest was regularly paid. During his stay at Canada, he lived with such extreme frugality, that he did not contract any debt whatsoever.—He obtained even necessaries by degrees; and having at length furnished himself with some con-

veniences, his situation was becoming one of comfort.—But, as if His Royal Highness had been designed to give an idea of perpetual motion, or to personify patience, he was ordered to the West Indies, and another *sale* of his effects was unavoidable, at another heavy *loss*. His departure was very sudden, and he could take with him only his field-equipage, across the lakes and woods of America.

In January, 1794, he began his journey from Quebec, through the United States, to embark at Boston. The season was most inclement, the way tedious and perilous; his equipage was placed upon the Slays: Lake Champlain was frozen, the ice gave way, and the whole were engulfed; so that when his Royal Highness arrived at Martinico, he was destitute of all but the cloaths on his person. In the West Indies he served a campaign under the command of the late Lord Grey; of his spirit of enterprize and the glory he acquired, the despatches of Lord Grey speak in the highest possible terms. The Gazettes of the country mention his heroism and exploits, while the Records of Parliament exhibit the gratitude of his countrymen and their sense of his conduct; Can the Duke of York produce such testimonials? The Duke of Kent was now a Major General, and directed to take the command of Nova Scotia; with his accustomed alacrity he obeyed the direction: his attention was again bestowed upon fitting himself (in the West

Indies) for his new command ; what could be done there he accomplished—for the rest he sent to England, and particularly for a supply to replace his losses on the Lake, and in the West Indies. His Agents here readily complied with the order and diligently shipped it on board the Antelope packet ; but the Duke of Kent remained a victim to fate : this vessel and her whole burden were captured by the enemy. As one untruth begets another, so misfortune has a propagating power beyond calculation ; and the Duke was constrained to repeat the order he had before given, and a second shipment was made on board the Tankerville packet ; she and her cargo shared the fate of the Antelope, fell into the hands of the enemy, and the Duke was once more disappointed. His patience and fortitude, eminently qualified him to submit to all the inconveniences which such malignant strokes of fortune could inflict upon him, personally ; but Sir, his honour and generosity were tortured, in the apprehension that his means were too limited to meet the demands those losses would bring upon him ; his own comfort and accommodation were desirable, but justice was with him an immutable principle and his anxiety was great, lest the confidence and exertions of his tradesmen might injure, or perhaps ruin them. In this state of uneasiness and privation he remained until the year 1796, without complaint, or effort to obtain a supply of those articles which had been twice

captured ; he examined most scrupulously, and ascertained that he was more than 6,000*l.* out of pocket by those losses :—he knew that his means would not enable him to discharge a greater debt, therefore honestly and most conscientiously he refused to himself even necessaries rather than increase the obligations he had to his tradesmen, or add to the load he was so unfortunately compelled to bear, These frequent calamities did not depress the Duke to despair, nor freeze him into inactivity ; he kept in view what Seneca had said “that life is “a voyage, in the progress of which we are “perpetually changing our scenes ;” he had not yet sailed down that gentle stream which flows through flowery meads ; he had not reclined on “ Beds of roses,” tasted the sweets of office, or reposed at home in the sunshine of your countenance—enjoyed your protection—he had not been blessed with a friend or an adviser—he *would* not borrow money from an *Agent*—he did not derive profits from any illicit traffick with any Board or any Officer of a Board—he was never profligate, nor did he sell military commissions—offer promotion for money—patronage for a loan—any rank and influence for the accommodation of 16,000*l.* I say, Sir, although the Duke of Kent has been abroad, and so severely harassed, he is unstained in all these particulars (who is *not I will shew*) but because *he was* and is, your Majesty promoted him to be Lieutenant General upon the staff to take the command, and re-

n
“
e
m
ap
ra
fo
as
an
ve
tu
th
we
ear
ho
tin
to
los
be
rep
me
mig
and
lib
jor
gar
ref
Hig

—
*

their

main at Halifax ; “ of him to whom much is given, “ much shall be required ; ” the Dukes promotion called for an establishment becoming the appointment : he determined to make another effort to appear as the honour of the service and his new rank demanded, therefore, he wrote to England not for *all* that might be suitable, but for such things as were indispensable ; another shipment was made amounting in value to 4,000*l*. The vessel to convey it was the *Recovery* transport, she was captured in the chops of the Channel, and he lost all the effects he had on board. His difficulties now were exceedingly great, he saw himself from his earliest youth uniformly disastrous in every attempt however just or necessary ; he perceived very distinctly that he must make every exertion in his power to avoid sinking under the weight of these reiterated losses. So circumstanced he expressed a wish to be permitted to return to England, that he might represent his misfortunes to your Majesty’s government ; and, as he had reached his 29th year, that he might also claim his parliamentary establishment,* and be qualified to pay those creditors, who had so liberally consented in the year 1791, to wait 7 years for payment of their debts. In whatever way I regard this application, I cannot see a pretence for refusing it ; yet it was resisted, and his Royal Highness of course remained at Halifax.

* The Dukes of York and Clarence I have already said had theirs at 23 years old.

It has been observed, that human nature cannot present a more noble exhibition, than that of a man, who under every pressure of misfortune, and distress, struggles with his fate, and keeps dishonour at bay; next to him in rank and dignity he follows, who bears up against oppression, sustains himself under all manner of privations, does his duty in defiance of provoking severity, and however lashed and exasperated by the stings and cruelties of callous authority, is yet able to preserve his firmness and fortitude; while these qualities marked the conduct of his Royal Highness abroad, he paid due attention to his creditors at home; fortune would not weary, in persecuting him, and as he could not satisfy the bond he had given, he caused application to be made to his creditors and his circumstances known to them, whereupon they consented to extend the time of payment for seven years longer; this was liberal and just, for however difficult it had been to pay the interest according to the contract, yet his Royal Highness contrived to discharge it, as it became due; compound interest on any sum, will equal the principal in fourteen years; here the sum originally secured, was 20,000*l.* contracted through the causes I have most plainly shewn, the payment therefore may be calculated at 40,000*l.* In October 1798, his Highness's horse fell under him in Halifax, he received so severe an hurt, that he was obliged to return for surgical assistance. In April 1799, he gained his

estab
the I
the sa
cover
Comm
in No
a very
orders
structi
depart
take hi
appoin
the exp
ary, to
he was
Octobe
The I
demand
ave equ
which w
west c
he dela
with the
he clin
coun
ees wh
however
ould sh
pointe
on,—i

establishment, he was then four years older than the Duke of Cumberland, yet he received his on the same day; the Duke of Kent had scarcely recovered from this accident, when he was appointed Commander in Chief, of all your Majesty's forces in North America. Here equipage, baggage, and a very expensive outfit became necessary, for which orders were consequently given, but his own instructions were so unexpectedly delivered, and his departure so precipitate, that he could not wait to take his equipage, &c. with him. A vessel was appointed to convey it, she was ready to sail, but the expedition against Holland, rendered it necessary, to lay an embargo on all shipping, therefore he was detained from the month of July, until October, when she sailed.

The Duke's increased rank and appointment had demanded a suitable, and, of course a more expensive equipment for his establishment and retinue, which with his cloathes baggage, &c. &c. at the lowest calculation, had cost the sum of 13,000l. The delay occasioned by the embargo was attended with the most severe consequences to the Duke.—The climate required corresponding raiment, and the country was insupportable without the conveniences which could be had only from England.—However, he endured all, in hopes that the vessel would shortly arrive: in this prospect he was disappointed.—A fatality attended him in every situation,—in every exertion of his life. The vessel

was wrecked on the coast of Sable, near the coast of America: every soul on board perished, and the ocean swallowed her and her whole cargo. I should despair of fixing belief, if the long course of calamities which I proclaim, were not capable of proof. This last misfortune was overwhelming; while on the one hand he could not continue the command he had been honoured with,—so on the other, justice to himself and his creditors, claimed his presence in England, that he might lay his claims before your Majesty's Government, and solicit that relief which the peculiar circumstances of his case required. Actuated by such principles and feelings, he obtained leave of absence, and after giving directions that the trifling equipage he had left in Halifax in 1798, together with the small quantity he had been able to collect, since his return in 1799, might be forwarded with the first transport bound to England;—He embarked in August 1800.—The Diamond transport was destined to carry his baggage and effects; she fell into the hands of the enemy and was (it is true) re-captured, but not until all the valuable part of his baggage and effects had been plundered; he was minus in this capture 1000*l*. The Duke was now arrived: reflection to him that he had never neglected the dictates of prudence, nor contracted a debt which could bring blush on the cheek of the most conscientious and upright man, and rectitude and fortitude sustained him under the vast weight of accumulated misfortunes. Firmness and resolution are necessary

the p
his s
whos
adve
diti
direc
Pitt,
lyn ki
the w
time,
equal
tary e
claim
ver w
lover
the th
ing, t
"nati
for an
oppor
ging
more,
Pitt's
labou
him t
He kn
convi

* If
altogeth

the performance of almost every duty : but, surely, his state is one of great unhappiness and difficulty, whose faculties are constantly struggling against adverse fortune ; such hitherto had been the condition of the Duke of Kent. His attention was next directed to state his unprecedented losses to Mr. Pitt,—then first Lord of the Treasury. Lord Roselyn kindly became the internuncio, and represented the whole series to Mr. Pitt, intimating at the same time, that he ought to put the Duke at least on an equal footing with his brothers, as to his parliamentary establishment*, and setting forth his superior claims with equal truth and energy. Mr. Pitt never wanted sympathy nor generosity :—he was a lover of justice, and gave an unqualified assurance that the Duke should be fully remunerated, observing, that otherwise “it would be a disgrace to the “nation ;” that he would supersede the occasion for another application, by taking the first possible opportunity of introducing the subject, and arranging the demands. The Duke could not require more,—he reposed in perfect confidence on Mr. Pitt’s promise. The hurry, fugitation, anxiety, and labour of the Duke’s former life, might well dispose him to solicit a fixed residence,—calm and ease.—He knew that Mr. Pitt held his word sacred. This conviction induced him to purchase his house at

* If he had been, His Highness would have been out of debt altogether.

Castle-hill, and to take the lease of that at Knights-bridge.—These he furnished, repaired, and beautified.—Mr Pitt went out of office, * an occurrence not less injurious to the nation, than to the Duke. It is difficult to imagine how an act which appeared so just and necessary to one Minister, could present a different and diminished form to another.—The whole detail was made to Mr. Addington; nearly two years passed in explanations and solicitations when the *promptitude* and *liberality* of the state-doctor were exhibited in an order, that 2000l. should be paid to the Duke, in consideration of the loss he had sustained by the wreck of the transport in 1799. This, observe Sir, was given and intended as an indemnification for 13,000l. although it would barely pay two-thirds of the interest on that sum. The humility, distress, and, *above all*, the wish to pay his creditors so far as he could, might induce the Duke of Kent to accept it,—but I feel contempt, or a stronger sensation for the man who proposed it. The *housewife*-doctor was long in climbing up to his dangerous pre-eminence; his descent was, however, precipitate, as “*corpore lente augesunt, cito extinguuntur.*” Mr. Pitt was restored to your Majesty’s Councils; the Duke

* Mr. Addington (now Lord Sidmouth), succeeded Mr. Pitt, (a pretty state-doctor), in his place.—Dr. Brodum’s Nervous Cordials may be very good, but I would rather consult Dr. Vaughan. I prefer real science, comprehensive genius, to the mere acquaintance with *forms*, to a limited understanding.

had new grounds of belief that he should receive a fair and reasonable satisfaction for the losses I have described.

In June 1805, Mr. Pitt repeated in Downing-street, the anxiety he felt to put the Duke's claim in a course of payment, and gave reassurance of his sincerity and attention to do so. Mr. Pitt's serious promise of restitution encouraged the Duke to proceed to make arrangements with his creditors. I do not doubt but Mr. Pitt dealt faithfully, for in the same year, an issue was made to the Duke of 10,000*l.* from the Droits of the Admiralty, which was immediately applied to discharge one moiety of the bonds he had given, and which I have mentioned as having been renewed. He had scarcely distributed this money, when the death of Mr. Pitt devolved him once more into the hands of new ministers; all the bandogs came in, after a very long hunt—impatient of hunger, food and raiment; places and perquisites were objects, not to be interrupted by the wants, or the just, but unfortunate claims of the Duke of Kent. At length, the arrogant Grenville condescended to become an *auditor*, but he declined to be either actor, adviser, or promoter of any measure that might bring an efficient relief, although he obtained 2000*l.* for the Duke, on account of the losses on lake Champagne, *thirteen* years after they had occurred. His Highness has therefore *received* only 4000*l.* in consideration and discharge of all his losses.—The

Knights-
and beau-
-currence
he Duke.
appeared
could pre-
to another.
ldington:
s and soli-
-lity of the
that 2000*l.*
-leration of
f the trans-
ven and in-
l. although
interest on
l, *above all*,
s he could,
ept it,—but
for the man
or was long
-eminence.
us “ *corpora*
Mr. Pitt was
the Duke

ded Mr. Pitt, (C
Nervous Cordia
r. Vaughan.
mere acquaint

10,000l. from the Droits of the Admiralty were increased to 20,000l. with which he paid the balance due on the bonds he had given. This sum he owes to your bounty, and neither to the sympathy, justice, nor generosity of Lord Grenville. I would not dwell on any subject so painful as this must be to you, Sir, but I ought to recapitulate those events which have so ruinously concurred to injure the interests, the credit and happiness of the Duke of Kent.—His effects have been five times captured by the enemy,—once lost by the ice giving way,—and once by shipwreck. In the last instance, the value of his property on board the vessel was 13,000l. To these must be added, the expences of his several outfits, for Halifax in 1794, and for North America in 1799. On his return in 1800, and on his appointment to Gibraltar in 1802, for neither of which, has any sort of allowance been made. The former were events which human ability could not controul; the charges for the latter, were for necessities which were indispensable: yet they have involved His Highness in increasing anxiety and distress; they have caused the inconsiderate to censure,—the ignorant to talk,—and the malignant to slander. With respect to the houses, and money he has laid out, in and upon them, it must be admitted that he was under no obligation to take either; but the promises made to him by Mr. Pitt, do, in my opinion, justify him in taking both. Mr. Pitt's faith and honour were pledged: his resignation prevented him in the first instance, and his death in

the second from redeeming his promise. Could one or the other have been suspected? Certainly not. But the Duke of Kent's fate is uniform, and by this extraordinary train of unavoidable evils, is it wonderful that he should be found in debt! Sir, I am sensible of your goodness, and would hope that your Ministers may feel disposed to review his claims, and relieve him; a very considerable balance of Droits of the Admiralty is not appropriated. I wish it were within my sphere, or that consistently I could take the liberty, of making a suggestion as to the advance of a small part of them: I have had the sorrow of retracing such a combination of distressful and desolating events as would have benumbed the faculties of some men, and driven others to despair; but as they belonged exclusively to his Royal Highness, so a strong and lofty mind, with an inflexible honesty, supported him peculiarly under every calamity or embarrassment; he felt his condition was one of unmerited difficulty. He could not discharge the demands upon him—but he could surrender up his houses, effects and furniture to Trustees, to be sold for the benefit of his creditors—this he did voluntarily to pay those Bills which he had incurred in doing his duty: this he has done—I speak it to his honour, to the disgrace of the country and to the reproach of your Majesty's former and late ministers. Were I, Sir, a member of the House of Commons, I would not suffer one week to elapse without laying the whole statement

before the public: I would labour incessantly to establish his claims and title to remuneration. I know that my countrymen would consult their own feelings and honour in making it a point that his Royal Highness should be indemnified; I deplore that *such* a man was cursed with such a tutor—that his property should have been repeatedly a prey to the enemy—a victim to the very element—delayed from doing justice by the resignation of Mr. Pitt—first neglected, then almost insulted by Mr. Addington's beggarly sum of 2000l., and left almost hopeless by Lord Grenville

I turn from the long series of his misfortunes from those who ought to have relieved him, with disgust and indignation; and beg to record another act of self-denial and justice in the Duke of Kent: he could not satisfy his conscience by the mere dereliction of his property to his creditors, but he has actually assigned more than half of his parliamentary allowance, to liquidate his debts. I can easily conceive the happiness, the real joy, your Majesty will derive from the reflection that you have a son possessed of such stability, integrity, and rectitude of principle; if the Duke of York should steal upon memory, and divide your attention, I hope that you may be able to derive an equal delight, and as proud a satisfaction from reviewing his life, as you must ever do in that of the Duke of Kent's. His filial piety has been in the highest degree amiable and exemplary; you have had the solid joy of finding that his respect,

obedience, and tenderness never suffered any diminution, under all his oppressions—losses or wrongs. Life has, in all its range of comforts, but very few things better to bestow than such a son ; I have, Sir, with the greatest veracity, thus brought before you in a consecutive series the losses and misfortunes of the Duke of Kent : a longer catalogue of ruinous disasters cannot be found ; the consequences of them I have shewn—and I trust that I have satisfactorily accounted to you and the world for the present embarrassments of his Royal Highness—that I have prevented the possibility of identifying the *cause* of his distresses, with the habits, principles, irregularities, and follies which have so frequently distressed his brother, of York.

It must be a source of great consolation to the Duke of Kent that his dealings were sanctioned by justice, and were the offspring of necessity—that, in all the moral relations of his life, he is without reproach, is upright and honest ; but, Sir, there is a deep and grievous aggravation of his Royal Highness's situation, which is, that as a British Officer, his character has been most falsely and basely attacked—most wilfully and malignantly misrepresented ; subterranean winds gather in every avenue of the Horse Guards—in the silence of thought, in the darkness of night—they are collected by ignorance and vanity—they issue invisibly in envy and malice, to blight the honour of the too-meritorious, or to burst a raging hurricane upon his head. whose gallantry,

virtues, superior achievements, or manly sense, forbid him to truckle to fools, knaves or pretenders.

Ruin awaits him if he have courage to oppose an injurious system,—a spirit to resist oppression,—with understanding to expose and defy the low arts of circumvention; but when rank, honour, family connections, services, and abilities present a shield too powerful for the serving winds* or those local gusts which run in all directions from the Horse Guards, and sweep away the character and profession of men who are not so protected,—then, towards officers so shielded, another method is adopted, equally certain in operation, though less palpable and impetuous in the course.—A military inquisition meets, and the victim is devoted; the breath of detraction and venom saturates the very walls, which distil, not as “Crystal drops from mi-

* Read Colonel Gordon's history of *official* winds.—It begins with his present appointment, under title “Raising the Wind.”—He contrived to raise the salary to 2,000l. per annum, but he says, this is a *mere puff* to the *wind-falls* of his place.—*General* winds he describes as those perquisites and emoluments which blow into his pocket from all the cardinal points of the military compass:—*stated* winds, those *charges* which are prescribed in a table of fees:—*-serving* winds, those good flexible *weather-cocks* about him, which he can *turn* to any point, but a *true one*:—and *free* winds are those official acts where the charge is *ad libitum*.—He adds, that Mr. Greenwood can explain *extraordinary* winds:—and the dismissal of the last Administration he mentions as a *sudden gust*.—a disposure of the whole chain of *bandogs*. He is thoroughly versed in the doctrine of those airs, where *locusts* and canker-worms thrive best:—where they devour and destroy most.

“neral roofs distil,” but dark and cankerous drops; which, in their subtle and silent track, mildew reputation, blast happiness and repose. You know, Sir, that the law guards against misprision of treason. If it had gone further, and declared a punishment on those who are guilty of misprision of slander, I know one man, of very high station, whom I would denounce immediately,—whom I would bring before the public, in his real colours,—whom I would exhibit in all the obliquity and base craft which belong to his character. As the laws are in this regard defective, I must let the *man* be seen in the *relation* of some parts of his conduct—I must content myself by endeavouring to trace the real cause of the mutiny at Gibraltar, in the year 1802, to shew that the courage, judgment, and decision of the Duke of Kent upon that occasion, preserved that garrison to your Majesty, for which His Royal Highness has been recalled, and is under the displeasure of the Commander-in-Chief. I do not wish to expose or afflict any of the officers who were at Gibraltar, but to silence the whispers of the malevolent, by giving you and the public a true and unanswerable statement of the rise and progress of that disgraceful and alarming event.—This will render it necessary to consider, first, the orders which His Royal Highness received on being appointed Governor:—secondly, the state and discipline of the garrison and troops, and thirdly, the regulations and means adopted by His Royal High-

ness, to accomplish the ends of subordination and sobriety. Sir, as to the orders, they manifest that the Commander-in-Chief *knew* that the discipline of the garrison was *extremely* relaxed,—that intoxication was common among the SOLDIERS, and therefore, in his instructions and directions, he particularly observed, that extreme “exertion would be “required to establish a *due* degree of discipline “among the troops,—that too great a proportion “of the garrison had been usually employed on “duties of fatigue; that in consequence, discipline was relaxed, and drunkenness promoted; “that it would be the *duty* of the Duke of Kent to “*exact* the most minute attention to *all* your Majesty’s regulations for disciplining,—arming,—“cloathing, and appointing of the army, from *all* “which, not the most trifling deviation could be “admitted.” With such, among other orders, the Duke of Kent went out as Governor of Gibraltar; if the observations so made by the Commander-in-Chief, were not well-founded, he wrote a libel on the memory of the late Governor, and all the officers and troops then in Gibraltar. If they were, palpable negligence was imputable to some person; to whom? It was the *duty* of the Commander-in-Chief to be informed of the whole interior of the garrison; and to be well satisfied that a place so important to England exhibited in itself the strictest order and discipline; the small distance of the fortress, and our incessant intercourse with

It, facilitated his means of intelligence; drunkenness, could not have become so notorious, but by continuance without punishment; the keenest eye, and the most vigilant attention, may be unable to perceive a mutinous spirit in the soldiery, until it burst forth.—Relaxation of discipline is gradual, perceptible:—can never take place but by the most criminal inattention of the officers. I say, therefore, that the Commander-in-Chief was, and is responsible to you, and to the country, for not having gained better information, for not punishing the carelessness of the officers there, and remedying the disorderly state of the troops, as soon as neglect and irregularity began to appear. I know I am correct in the *substance* of the orders so given, by the Commander-in-Chief, to which I refer for further proof. If you will peruse them, you will perhaps exclaim “What is the use of a Commander-in-Chief?” I am not able to reply, but Messrs. Greenwood and Gordon are: they *ought* to know; yet as *extreme* gratitude sometimes impedes utterance, they may not be *pleased* to tell. I will now examine whether the garrison merited the severity of the censure, conveyed in the instructions. When the Duke of Kent arrived at his government, the troops were drawn up in review order, their appearance proclaimed that the Commander-in-Chief had *not* belied them*. They were slovenly and ununi-

* I am rejoiced at, and seize *every* opportunity of proving the Duke of York's veracity.

form in dress and appointment,—inaccurate in movements, and (except some of their officers), no men could be more unsteady. This could not give a *real* soldier a good opinion of their officers. However, His Royal Highness next began to look into the discipline of the troops.—They were so deficient in every art of military regulation, as to be almost incapable of going through their exercise; there could be no excuse for such ignorance and awkwardness in the men, but the incapacity, sloth, or negligence of their officers; and I take upon myself to assert, that the disturbance at Gibraltar sprang from these causes, conjointly with the weakness, disaffection, and unofficer-like language and behaviour of too *many* of the officers at Gibraltar,—as I shall presently shew. When the men were not upon duty, they were guilty of every possible irregularity. The streets exhibited them in open day by scores together, in a state of wild licentiousness and intoxication.

The Duke of Kent remained a silent, inactive, and disgusted spectator of such scenes for some days—he knew his duty, and although determined to do it, he wished to ascertain whether the men were absolutely depraved and incorrigible, or whether the Officers had been (as most certainly they had) culpably careless, supine, and inattentive to their duty; his Royal Highness saw with extreme regret that much reproach was imputable to the latter. In the mean time, there did not pass a single day without

a complaint that the soldiers had committed some outrage on the persons*, or depredation on the property of the inhabitants—of mutiny towards the non-commissioned Officers—or of some military crime—such as drunkenness on guard, or negligence of sentries on their posts—of minor offences the number was beyond belief—however, to direct such Officers, and govern such Troops, was now the arduous, dangerous, and painful duty of the Duke of Kent; if he altered the system which had prevailed, he must indirectly censure the Officers; if he called them into active exertions they would of course reproach him for giving unnecessary trouble; if he permitted the soldiers to continue to perpetrate crimes, the inhabitants would be his enemies; if he punished the guilty he excited murmurs against his officious severity:—he was sensible of the complicated difficulties of his situation, and conscious that unless some reformation were brought about, that the safety of the garrison itself would be problematical; yet he was constrained to act, and began by trying those soldiers who were charged with the commission of any gross misdeed; if found guilty they were *legally* punished. When excess, violence, and irre-

* There are instances of the soldiers at noon-day having seized females, and carried them behind the bastions, to brutalise and violate their persons by force. I am able if called upon to substantiate the fact, and also that I have justly described the state of the garrison.

gularity have become inveterate diseases, they are not readily cured, of course punishments and disgraces were unavoidably frequent. His Royal Highness regretted to perceive that all his means were inefficacious, and other remedies must be sought and applied; I have already observed, that the Officers had suffered idleness and drunkenness to be inseparable companions with the soldiery. He has not lived with correct observation, either of himself or of others, who does not know that the human mind will too frequently embrace any thing however dangerous or criminal, rather than be without an object; that he who is idle will soon be vicious, that a drunkard is not master of himself nor to be relied upon by others; it therefore became necessary for his Royal Highness to devise some method of employing the men, and to diminish their opportunities of drinking to excess. Occupation would lead to sobriety, to restoration of discipline and lessen the number of crimes and punishments; with these views an Order was given to establish a Roll Call at sun rise, a dress parade morning and evening; that the men should regularly attend meals: that after firing the second evening gun, a report should be made that they were in Barracks. Human reason and prudence could not in my opinion have combined a plan better calculated to prevent misdemeanor—promote discipline—preserve Gibraltar in safety—protect the inhabitants, and render the soldiery worthy of serving your Majesty. Soldiers had been

too frequently worked on the fortifications, fetching water, carrying reports, &c. and were consequently often irregular, he therefore decreased the number of such labours, divided the guards into districts—placed them all under the superintendance of commissioned officers, provided for a regular dismissal of the old guards, and for their return direct to the Barracks.

These arrangements were the offspring of a sound understanding, and zeal for your Majesty's service. But his Royal Highness adopted another measure, which was still more salutary, and proved that he was resolved to do his duty as your governor at Gibraltar, even at a great sacrifice of his own emoluments; it is not unknown to you, but may be to the public, that the revenue of the governor arose principally from the licences granted to retail wine and spirits in public houses. The Duke of Kent's anxiety to restore discipline, morality, and sobriety, superseded all views of personal interest. He therefore cancelled the licences of those who sold wine and spirits, in the immediate vicinity both of the barracks and guard-rooms, in bye-lanes and obscure places,—letting those remain which were in the public streets,—an act of noble self-denial, which I record equally to the credit of his sagacity, as to his truly patriotic spirit. His feeling and consideration did not, however, permit him to abolish the practice indiscriminately, for, he took care to distinguish those who could support themselves with-

out the wine and spirit-trade from those who depended upon it solely for subsistence; he began soon to reap the reward of his exertions and disinterestedness, for the soldiers were very rapidly advancing in regularity, attention to duty, and few complaints were made against them for misconduct, either civil or military; little remained to perfect the plan which had made so desirable a change, but to establish regular periods for drill, exercise; a succession of duty, so that the commanding officers might see their men once in every week, to enforce one system of march, manœuvre, and exercise, which would give uniformity to the whole, and produce that effect which military men know to be essential,—all which had been neglected at Gibraltar, and all this he accomplished.—The result was highly gratifying to the Duke of Kent, for the garrison became one of order and regularity; the soldiers *capable* of going through their evolutions,—their appearance was uniform, and their health better than they had enjoyed when they drank spirits, how and as often as they chose.—It should also be remembered, that he established, patronised a brewery, and, by the introduction of malt liquors, diminished the use of spirits. Such, Sir, was the theory laid down by your Son at Gibraltar, and such was the practical result:—such were his zeal, labours, and dereliction of personal fees. I review his conduct with admiration and applause; I do not perceive any part of it exceptionable. The

soldiers were reformed, drunkenness and idleness were exchanged for sobriety and industry: ignorance and neglect of their duty gave way to ability and attention to perform it. Irregularity was supplied by discipline, riot yielded to order, and profligacy to subordination. The officers were taken from back-gammon, to manœuvre their companies; from making bar-points, to points of duty; from entering men, to drilling them; from taking up wooden men, to prevent real men from deserving to be taken up; they were called from surrounding the hollow square of a billiard table, to learn the formation of one in the field; from the red balls to know how to direct red hot balls; from making a cannon, to using one; to substitute the sword and the musket, for the mace and the queue; there was some difference in the occupations I own, but it was incumbent on the Governor to point it out, and was the duty of the officers to obey him.—They submitted with reluctance, and adopted the change in sullen conviction of their inferiority.—They were not bold enough openly to oppose a system which in conscience they knew to be radically right, nor had they candour to confess that their own had been wrong. They envied His Royal Highness the success which attended his measures: if they wanted his sagacity,—patience,—and perseverance,—they abounded in all the arts of circumvention;—if they could not elevate and expand their thoughts to the height and uniformity of the structure, nor object

to the plan and proportions of it, they could at least calumniate the Architect, "The hand which cannot build an hovel, may demolish a temple,"—so he found in his government, for he has been recalled from the malice of those who were abroad, and the envy of those who were at home.—By his system, debauchery; indolence, and carelessness were dismissed to make room for activity, exertion, and duty; yet some officers interposed their opposition,—others were indifferent,—many held the most culpable language, at the different messes; several were extremely inflammatory in their animadversions on the Duke's regulations, in the presence of the non-commissioned officers and privates. By such conduct, the seeds of a mutiny may be, *as they were*, too soon sown in a garrison. Such conduct, sentiments and expressions retarded the perfection of the plan, and increased the difficulties of the Governor; yet, his perseverance and judgment had brought his object nearer and nearer to his wishes, when he found that other means were resorted to,—more dangerous in their tendency, though less criminal in the persons. I have stated that His Royal Highness had cancelled the wine and spirit licences of many of the inhabitants:—prudence dictated and necessity justified the measure.—It did not please the soldiers, certainly, and made enemies of all those who had been deprived of their licences; who, in return, carried on their designs with such craft and resentment, that for some time

they supplied the troops with liquor, *gratis*,—first, to inflame their passions,—next, to impress their feelings with the severity of their new discipline, and the injustice done to themselves. The appearance of sympathy and generosity often impose on wisdom and experience; how then can imposition be detected by ignorance and credulity? But, if to misrepresentation and inflammatory language, be superadded the agency of infamous females, who distributed spirits among the soldiery, to infuriate their minds, and excite them by the most profligate arts, to the most fatal and desperate attempts,—what power could stem the torrent, and allay the storm? Vigilance and attention in the officers might have prevented it, but as they had used neither, what resistance could they make? Could His Royal Highness expect support from them who were more resentful at losing their play, than the poor victuallers at losing their licences? The incautious and disaffected conduct and speeches of the officers, had first breathed into the soldiers the *true* spirit of mutiny, which spirituous liquors and abandoned women soon fanned into a flame:—the event which followed, was naturally a consequence of such combined machinations:—I mean the mutiny which broke out upon the 24th of December, 1802, in the second battalion of the Royals, and on the 26th in the twenty-fifth regiment.

I have shewn that Orders from the Commander-in-Chief had informed his Royal Highness that

“ much exertion will be necessary to establish a due
 “ degree of discipline among the troops, that from
 “ his Majesty’s regulations not the most trifling
 “ deviation can be admitted ;” with such labour and
 under such restrictions he was to form and enforce
 a system of discipline:—that his Royal Highness
 acted upon his orders in these respects and succeeded
 beyond all belief is true, and I refer to every mili-
 tary man who saw the state of the garrison and
 troops within six weeks after his arrival, and up to
 the period of the mutiny, for his opinion, whether
 regularity was not observed in the garrison, and su-
 bordination in the soldiery—whether the *Officers*
were not compelled to be exact, (compulsion I la-
 ment to say was necessary) and I appeal to the
 inhabitants of the Town whether trade was not
 encouraged, the citizens protected, property se-
 cured and every facility offered to the merchants;
 whether morality, decency, and sobriety did not
 mark the general conduct of the soldiers? as to
 the code of laws framed, and so beneficially
 operated upon by the Governor, they were wise,
 just, necessary, and moderate, as I can prove, if the
 opinion of the late Sir William Fawcett* may be
 taken on such a subject; and I presume that neither

* I trust that the testimony of this Officer will not be disputed,
 because he was so many years Adjutant General *under* the present
 Commander-in-Chief.

the Duke of York nor that candid Scotch chieftain Sir Hew Dalrymple, will question his judgment or experience. He expressed his entire approbation of the code of regulations and orders which the Duke of Kent had formed for the garrison at Gibraltar, and candidly said that he "had received both "edification and pleasure in perusing it—that no "Officer in that or any other garrison, who makes "the exact and regular performance of all the du- "ties incidental to that situation the primary ob- "ject of his attention, which he certainly ought to "do, can set up any just and well founded objec- "tions against it." Sir, I had the honour of being personally acquainted with the general—I know that he always declared that the Duke of Kent had been indefatigable in composing and making his code, that it was the most complete one he ever perused; a very great desideratum in our service, as garrison duty had been either little understood or greatly neglected (as at Gibraltar, *why* the Duke of York *ought* to explain).

The General was thus impressed with the merit and practical benefit of the Duke of Kent's system, and gave this calm and unbiassed judgment—a judgment, which is intitled to more credit, and carries more weight and conviction than that of all the unclean birds, which roost at the Horse Guards, with the Duke of Sussex's monkeys, to assist at their councils. Sir, I owe it to the character of many officers, to distinguish

them from others, who were at Gibraltar ; but as the greater part of the latter* have since become equally conscious of the efficiency and rectitude of the Duke of Kent's whole code and conduct, and are now serving your Majesty, I prefer to conceal the names of them all, although I shall particularise as loyal, steady, and orderly, the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the King's, and 54th Regiments.

I have mentioned that the mutiny broke out in the 2d Battalion of Royals, and the 25th Regiment. Sir, I shall close this explanation of the causes of that mutiny, by giving the following statement, made by Henry Salisbury (who was one of the mutineers) at a time when he was out of apprehension of all punishment :—there could be no motive, therefore, to declare a falsehood, and sign the declaration, in the presence of three Gentlemen, who are alive, *two* are officers now serving you, and the third a surgeon in your service.

*Dedam Prison-ship, Medenia river,
Isle of Wight, 26th Nov. 1804.*

“ Having had time to think on the past events of
“ my life, I conceive it my duty, as a soldier, and
“ the ease of my conscience, to make the following
“ confession of circumstances that have come within
“ my knowledge :

* It is an absolute fact that several have made personal applications since to serve with the Duke of Kent.

1st, That the mutiny was formed, and conducted by the officers of the garrison, and that those officers were of the first rank.

2nd, That a committee was formed for the payment of those more immediately active,—that this committee was held at the Three Guns Inn, near the main guard—that they attended this committee, and received money from them.

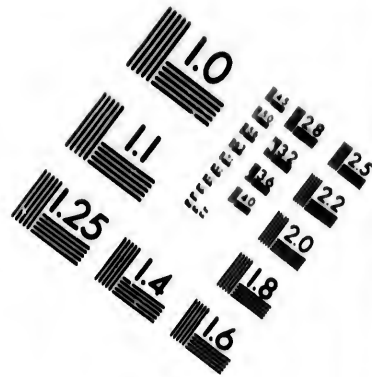
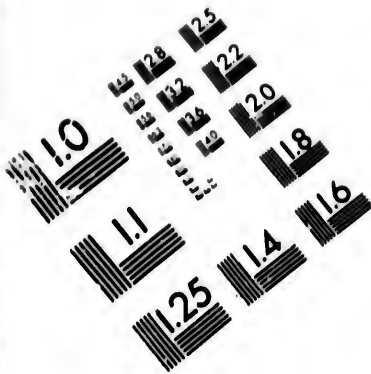
3d, That His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was to be taken from the guard parade at the time of divine service, and placed on board one of His Majesty's ships of war—with orders not to return on pain of death. and that His Royal Highness was to embark at the Ragged Staff.

4th, That this plan was not put in execution, because, the committee had learned, that the plan had been made known to His Royal Highness; and that a signal for seizing his Royal Highness was to have been given *by an Officer*.

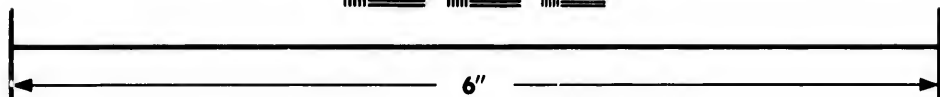
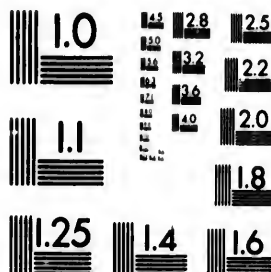
5th, On inquiry of Francis Fell, Isaac Saville, and Peter Clarke, of the 25th, who were mutineers, for the purpose of making it known who the officers were that formed the committee, they, with a most horrid oath swore they never would tell; they also said they were determined to go to the grave with the secret, for whilst———was at their back, they should never want a friend, as he would ever stick close to them.

6th, I also declare that they received after er-





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WATERLOO, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

2.8
2.5
2.2
2.0
1.8

10
1.8
1.5
1.2
1.0

barking at Gibraltar, a letter containing money, which they burned immediately.

7th, Were I to judge of what they say, talking about the committee, I should suppose that it must haave been composed of the following officers, of whom they are constantly talking, of Capt.—and ————of the Royals, and two officers of the name of———. To what I have asserted and signed, I am ready and willing to depose on oath at any time.

Signed, HENRY SALISBURY,

Late of the 25 Reg.

Read and Signed in the presence of Captain, &c.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Salisbury's declaration mentions by name several officers who were concerned in the conspiracy to compass, and excite the mutiny; I think when it is remembered that it was given voluntarily, as can be proved by *three* men of honor, and compared with the facts I have laid before you, that no man will affirm, either directly or indirectly, that the mutiny was imputable to the government of the Duke of Kent.—Sir, in the very short interval of four days he suppressed the mutiny, and in ten days the garrison was restored to order, the town to security, and the troops returned to their duty, and subordination and regularity were again complete. I do not risk a contradiction when I assert, that it was attributable to the commanding faculties—un-

daunted courage and unshaken perseverance of your son—with an inflexible sense of his duty, he remained to perform it, and he succeeded:—he had the able and steady assistance of Col. Ross, Capt. Wright, Capt. Adye, and of Capt. Dodd, of the Royal Artillery—an officer whose vigilance, Loyalty, vigorous sense, and promptitude of action—military skill—and bravery, proclaim him without a superior, in your Majesty's whole army—who upon that awful, terrible event, exerted himself beyond belief; for which, he merits the highest honours and rewards from your Majesty, the thanks and gratitude of his country.—Sir, at the period I allude to, I had two (and still have) intelligent friends at Gibraltar, they communicated to me what passed there, and desired me in return, to send out those newspapers, which should contain an account of your Majesty's most gracious approbation of your son's whole government, and particularly the thanks of parliament for his wisdom, zeal, and exertions in suppressing the mutiny and preserving Gibraltar to Great Britain—such an expectation was cherished by my friends—was general at Gibraltar—for the inhabitants knew how well His Royal Highness had deserved some striking token of our obligation and applause—they were, however, disappointed—for he had neither brother, friends, relations, nor a *party* at home, with either warmth, affection, or justice, to represent his actions truly, and acquaint the nation with his ability, presence of mind, and

personal bravery, during the mutiny:—on the contrary, the most injurious reports were spread with an activity, equalled only by their falsehood and malignity—the honourable and sensible part of the army—the merchants and inhabitants of Gibraltar, were astonished and chagrined, at hearing that His Royal Highness, so far from being distinguished by your favour, and receiving the thanks of the public, was through calumny or prejudice, envy or wickedness, desired to return to England. In March, 1803, he received an official letter (I believe) from Lord Pelham, in which his Lordship alleges as a reason for such a request, “that it might be desirable that the
 “different departments of His Majesty’s government
 “at home, should have *the advantage* of some personal communication with His Royal Highness
 “on the recent events at Gibraltar, and that during
 “his absence the command of that fortress should
 “be confided to Major General Barnet*.” This letter was received three months *after* the mutiny had been suppressed, and every trace of it extinguished, it could not be owing therefore to any apprehension of disturbances—it does not breathe even a whisper against the governor, either before, at, or after the mutiny—but, it conveys a degradation of official testimony, inasmuch, as it assigns an *untrue* reason

* The Death of this officer restrains my pen from shewing many objections against *his* being made the *locum tenens* of the Duke of Kent.

for the return of His Royal Highness to England.— I assert that the Commander-in-Chief, was privy to the contents of the letter—that it was sent with his consent and approbation, that it was meant to recall the Duke of Kent, and not to afford ministers “ an opportunity of communicating with him on the “ recent events at Gibraltar;” however, in obedience to the order, he came to England.

Here he waited many days, in expectation that he should of course be summoned to attend your ministers; not being so, he applied to the Commander-in-Chief to forward the avowed end of his return, and bring about that interview which Lord Pelham had considered to be desirable. Several days elapsed in growing anxiety, but the Duke of Kent was not honoured with an answer—Such silence increased his uneasiness, and he wrote again. I cannot lay the correspondence before you and the public, but I am correct in the substance and most important parts of what I give; he urged that his situation was one of unexampled pain and embarrassment,—conjured the Commander-in-Chief, as a man of honour, and a brother, to cause your ministers to grant him an interview; to investigate his conduct without delay, and he named a general officer as a most material evidence in his favour, adding, the necessity of despatch,—lest the country’s service*.

* He was sent abroad *very* shortly after this request, no small proof of the affection and regard which the Duke of York bears towards his brother.

might require the absence of that officer. A few days brought a cold answer from the Commander-in-Chief,—an *official* one, or I had not known the contents—It acknowledged the receipt of the Duke of Kent's last letter, that it had been transmitted to Lord Pelham, to be laid before your ministers, and that the result would be communicated *when* known.—It was signed Frederick, Commander-in-Chief.—He should have added, “of all the icicles which surround his heart in the ice-house of his royal bosom.” Nearly fourteen days, (as well as I can remember), elapsed, without any result or communication from ministers, when the Duke of Kent “transmitted” another letter to the Commander-in-Chief, in which he begs, with increased earnestness, that his case might be heard; it was due to his own character, to you, to the country, to the army, and to Europe; he felt that the recal impugned his honour, that he was wounded and disgraced, instead of being rewarded and honoured; but the Commander-in-Chief continued under the frigid zone; so incapable of being thawed; that the air of his own atmosphere benumbed his fingers, and prevented him from writing. The Duke of Kent had been in England nearly two months, five weeks of which he had consumed in unavailing efforts, to make your ministers, through your Commander-in-Chief, act consistently with their own mandate. The end of June had nearly arrived, when he sent a letter to the Commander-in-Chief for *permission* to address

himself personally to Lord Pelham. However, on the 29th, his Lordship wrote from Whitehall, a letter to the Duke of York in answer to the desire expressed by the Duke of Kent, that his conduct and measures while at Gibraltar, might undergo every possible examination, in which Lord Pelham says, "there is nothing in my department upon which I have to trouble His Royal Highness," (the Duke of Kent), "with any enquiries on the subject."—Signed Pelham. The same nobleman who had officially desired His Royal Highness to return, for the *express* purpose of communicating, now had nothing in his department to speak about,—no question to ask,—no inquiry to make. This, too, is discovered after His Royal Highness has returned to England and several weeks after, he had made application to be heard, for the better satisfaction of your ministers. Any man, *under* the degree of Secretary of State, would have blushed at such weakness, and palpable inconsistency.—The Duke of Kent's understanding could not be imposed upon by so evasive an answer:—it was not enough that he was convinced of his own innocence,—of his ability to answer every question; but he would have others,—he would have your Majesty, and his countrymen also, convinced; the answer offered no such prospect, and therefore he was not satisfied; he was conscious of rectitude, in the civil, and of honour, vigilance, and zeal in the military departments; that no charge could

be made justly to affect his honour or character ; he had done his duty :—so fortified, he exposed the neglect, injury, and cruelty, he had suffered, and demanded from the Duke of York and your Majesty's ministers, that an inquiry should be made by *any* department, to whom it might belong, to determine either that he had acted unwisely, improperly and was no longer worthy of the honour you had done him and the confidence you had reposed in him; or that he should receive some gracious mark of your approbation, and go back to his government as he deserved, under your countenance and protection. Sir, the inquiry he called for, was to clear that honour which his sudden departure from Gibraltar had cast a mist over ; his witnesses were all his actions there,—the written proofs were his orders and regulations. The Duke of York was his brother and your Commander-in-Chief; in his bosom, love, duty, generosity, and that sympathy, unmerited disgrace ought to excite, should have been his advocates: did any—did either plead for him? Did the Commander-in-Chief discharge either an official or a natural obligation on the occasion? He was bound, *ex officio*, to denounce and try the Duke of Kent, if he had acted contrary to his orders,—against your interest, or any way misdemeaned himself as a soldier. If the Duke of York shrunk from his duty, because he thought it would appear ungracious in him to forward an inquiry on any man's conduct, after his own glorious

flight from Dunkirk, and his victory in Holland; if he feared the animadversions of the world; the Duke of Kent had precluded all insidious observations, all delicacy, by having *demande*d an investigation on himself. If, on the other hand, there were not an occasion for communication with your ministers, why was the Duke of Kent recalled?—If there were, why did they not avail themselves of the numberless opportunities which his own entreaties and presence afforded? If malice or misrepresentation, calumny, or ignorance, brought him to England to his prejudice, why did not they, with all possible despatch, —defeat, —explain, —contradict, or atone for their error, by restoring him to his duties, and to your service? Sir the treatment of the Duke of Kent is unparalleled in cruelty and audacity; there is no ground, public, private, moral, political, or natural, upon which it can be justified or extenuated.—If crime or misconduct be imputable to him, as a military governor, the Commander-in-Chief is actually more guilty than he is for screening him: if civil wrong, oppression, extortion; what can the country say of the equity and probity of your former ministers, of their disposition to restrain offence by punishing offenders? Thus, either the Duke of York has, or they, or both, have been deaf to the loud calls of their respective stations, wanting in attention to your Majesty, and in reverence to our laws; but, at all events, the Duke of Kent has suffered, beyond calculation, in

every feeling or principle that is dear and sacred to an human and enlightened being.—His case presents to Englishmen, an anomaly in their military laws:—he has been recalled by an official letter from your Majesty's Secretary of State, under a false pretence, as appears by another letter, under that very Secretary's hand:—no reason has been given—no charge has been made against him;—he has challenged investigation from either a military or civil tribunal—from your Majesty's Ministers—from the Commander-in-Chief; who feels the superiority of his brother, in all that can dignify a man; distinguish an officer—recommend him to your Majesty, or claim the gratitude of his countrymen; he shrinks within himself, nor dares to pursue that course, which nature, justice, and humanity alike demand.

I speak strongly, Sir, but I proclaim truth, the Duke of York knows it. If I calumniate, the laws will redress; they are open to any person who may complain; and, from my soul, I wish an appeal may be made to them. As to Lord Pelham, now Earl of Chichester, poor Gentleman, he has yielded to some unaccountable influence; he is pitiable in his perplexity, but we feel some stronger emotion at his want of virility and firmness; he had first addressed a letter to the Duke of Kent, which contained an untrue representation. When he became acquainted with his error! why did he not expiate it, by a candid confession, that he had been misled?

Sir, between the Duke of York, Lord Pelham, and your Ministers, the Duke of Kent has been removed from a place of great confidence and high honour, without any cause for removal, without the shadow of a charge against his conduct. He has stated his complaints to the Duke of York, who has passed them over in indifference; and thrown the cold unwholesome damps of office upon them. An investigation has been required and refused! I wish the Duke of York would explain why—or through whom.

In short, Sir, your son is the only person in your dominions, who has been, or could be, wronged, slandered, deprived and proscribed without remedy or possibility of redress. We have seen, that Lord Pelham had nothing to ask; the Duke of Kent was aware of it, still he pressed to know who had; and the Duke of York replied, by another official letter from the Horse Guards; of this I am able to give an extract:

“ I can only observe that I am not myself aware
 “ that any departments of His Majesty’s Civil Govern-
 “ ment can officially communicate with your Royal
 “ Highness upon the subject of Gibraltar, except
 “ the Secretary of State for the Home Department;
 “ but, should your Royal Highness think otherwise,
 “ I can only repeat that I cannot have any objection
 “ to your addressing yourself personally to them.

“ I am your affectionate Brother,

“ *FREDERICK.*

“ *Commander-in-Chief.*

Now, Sir, if the Duke of Kent's "most affectionate Brother," had written by the dictation of any cautious, cunning lawyer,—a letter to Mr. Ogden, Mr. Phillips, or any gambler—that should neither admit nor deny, any gambling debt of 600*l.*, or any other sum,—could a more frigid, qualified, unfeeling epistle have been framed?—"I am not myself aware, &c."—Sir, I am astonished that the Duke of Kent, with his understanding, should have asked any information from the Duke of York. However, the last "most affectionate" communication induced him to try once more to bring his case before your ministers. He therefore wrote (as I believe) to Lord Pelham, and also to Mr. C. York.—I am not in possession of all that passed in these letters; but, like the others, they were received in apathy, and ended in disappointment. I have traced the causes of the mutiny, I hope, with accuracy,—I am sure, without partiality. I have shewn, that Sir William Fawcett entirely concurred with, and approved of the code of orders and regulations, which the Duke of Kent framed for Gibraltar; that the garrison was in perfect tranquillity, and the troops in real subordination, for three months *before* he was recalled.—Now, Sir, under all these circumstances, who can account for the behaviour of the Duke of York towards his Brother? That the Duke of Kent has gained the affections, esteem and confidence of the people of Gibraltar, may be

collected from the following fact. Some time *after* he had been recalled, they remitted the sum of 1000 guineas to Captain Dodd his secretary, to purchase a piece of plate, as a memento of their attachment to His Royal Highness, and their perfect approbation of his conduct during his government.—A more grateful anecdote than this to your Majesty's feelings, cannot be conceived;—nor can a stronger proof be given of the general wish and sentiments of the inhabitants. It did not, however, produce his return; for Sir Thomas Trigge was sent out as lieutenant governor, after him General Fox.

I expect shortly to have it in my power to give to the public, the code of the Duke of Kent, as delivered to Sir Thomas Trigge, to shew wherein he altered, and rescinded the orders he received, as also those of General Fox, with the variations he made from *both* the others, and that of Sir Hew with his alterations from all three; together with the number of wine and spirit houses, which as such, were shut up by the Duke of Kent, to the great diminution of his fees; and those, which as such, were opened by Sir Thomas Trigge and General Fox, to the great increase of their fees.—This will form a most interesting statement to all military men; and when my Friends forward to me these facts, the Commander-in-Chief *shall* act, I will compel him (if he be reluctant) to do *his* duty, presumptuous as this may sound. In the mean

time, Sir Thomas and General Fox should peruse the fourth article of the eighth section of the articles of war; and *recollect for what fortress in particular* that article was made. When they have done so, I call upon them to reflect on the number of licences *they* have granted, for *whose* emolument or interest; then to apply to themselves the order they *ought* to have obeyed, and have not—the article of war they should have read, and remembered better.—I am credibly informed, that since the Duke of Kent returned, there have been in any three months, that may be fixed upon, more trials by courts martial, than there were during his whole stay at Gibraltar;—no small proof of his superior system. But, there is a fact of the last importance, which I do most anxiously desire to impress; which in itself, was a paramount reason for continuing the Duke of Kent at Gibraltar, and still is, for his return: it is capable of proof in England; and I refer to the books in the office of the Commander-in-Chief, to witness that there were *fewer* deaths in Gibraltar, among the troops, by at least one half, during his command, than there had been in the same space of time, for many years before or since.

Another opinion, Sir, prevails now in Gibraltar—that, if the Duke of Kent had been there, when the last fever almost depopulated, both the town and garrison—that, his vigilant attention, and unceasing care would have circumscribed its influence

and fatal effects ;*—this may appear like an Irish prophecy—but, when I state that Dr. Nooth, and the other medical practitioners, were wasting their faculties, during the desolating period of its rage, in arguments, opinions, and publications, to distinguish between contagion and infection ; I think I may say, that the active benevolence and good sense of the Duke of Kent, would have called upon those doctors to suspend their disputes until they had discharged their professional duties—besides Sir Thomas Trigge, had just obtained *leave* to go home, he could not quit his command, unless Dr. Nooth *had* declared, as he did declare, that “ the Fever was *not* contagious, and that the inhabitants of Gibraltar would not be endangered, if all Malaga had been introduced,” in which place it was most violent.—Sir Thomas found it convenient to believe Doctor Nooth’s assertion, and therefore packed up his baggage and effects to sail for England, on board the *Triumph*, with his military friend and back gammon player, Colonel Willington ; this gentleman, while *on shore*, laughed at the absurdity of fearing the in-

* The Duke of Kent not only attended to the personal cleanliness of the soldiers, but to the barracks, and particularly to the hospitals ; where his presence was almost as regularly given as the attendance of the medical men ; his humanity impelled him to see that the sick were diligently waited on—and he gratified his benevolence by knowing that they had every necessary medicine and comfort.

fection, but the moment he was on board, his opinion altered, it shifted with the wind, he began to insinuate, that *it might be* communicable, and in consequence, Sir George Barlow absolutely refused to permit Sir Thomas, or his baggage, to have a passage in the *Triumph* : Sir George acted very prudently, and Sir Thomas staid from necessity. Before I quit this subject, I must observe that nearly 5000 persons, military and inhabitants, fell victims to the fever. I do not attribute negligence to Sir Thomas, nor *absolute* ignorance to the Doctor—both might believe that the fever was not contagious—but, if it had pleased God to endow Sir Thomas with the same strength of understanding, powers of investigation, and industry to inquire, until he should be rationally convinced, with which God has gifted the Duke of Kent—will it be contended that the sweep of mortality would have been so awfully great ? Sir Thomas wrote home, in the most absolute terms, that *the Fever was not* infectious ; Captain Dodd, the secretary, wrote a directly contrary opinion ; his experience, capacity to learn, judgment to distinguish, zeal for the service, and compassion for suffering humanity, entitled him to receive—nay, demanded, the most particular attention to his communication. He strongly urged the necessity of sending medical assistance from England. I am not certain, but I think he went so far, as to point out, that the best defence the garrison *then* contained, *was the fe-*

ver—the horror and apprehension of which alone, could save it—Sir, the Commander-in-Chief, relied implicitly on the statement of Sir Thomas Trigge, and neglected altogether the opposite one, made by Captain Dodd, to the Governor, the accuracy of which has been every way established since—but, the most melancholy and injurious proof, is, in the return of dead lists, to be seen at the Commander-in-Chief's office—a fool is always prejudiced, but a wise man will weigh authority against authority, and whatever was suggested by such an officer as Captain Dodd, should have been attended to. I believe that his recommendation was ultimately followed, when, the victorious and sapient commander may disclose.

I cannot avoid touching upon the present state of Gibraltar, first, as applied to the Lieutenant-Governor, in a military, and secondly, in a civil view: It is admitted, that this fortress is as important to Great Britain as any one she possesses—that, therefore, the officer to govern it, should be one of well tried talents and courage—not merely *supposed* to be qualified, for so essential a command, but ascertained, thoroughly, to be so, from his past services, and professional exploits; Sir Hew Dalrymple* *may*

* He is a good calculator—and thinks twenty per cent. a fair return of any money laid out in furnishing Houses.—In a bargain with a lady for a ready furnished house, he said: “for wear and tear of my articles, I expect always 20 pr. ct.” She

be equal to his present high duties, but what proofs can he adduce of his skill and bravery? Where has he fought? Whom has he conquered? In what place did he adorn his own brow with laurels;—extend the honour of your Majesty's arms—or add wealth or possessions to our country—it is most propable that Gibraltar *will be attacked*—and I ask the Commander-in-Chief, is Sir Hew capable of defending it? If modesty whisper the Great Frederick to reply, that *he* is no competent judge of Sir Hew's abilities, I will speak to Sir Hew himself; if humility restrain him from answering in his own case, let him think of Guernsey and the North of England; he had commands in both places: how he deported himself, what victory he gained over the *affections* of the inhabitants, how he lived in the hearts of the soldiers, I will tell at some future opportunity.—I would not be unmannerly to a great man, but, the mere fact of his being so, shall not deter me from expostulating with him, when and where I feel there is occasion—The Commander-in-Chief should reflect, if through ignorance or cowardice, we should lose Gibraltar, (I impute neither to the Lieutenant Governor, for he has not been tried) who will be accountable to you, and to my country? Is the Duke of York, in such an event? If he be, could his head, his heart, his skill in race horses,

replied: "will your sword be 20 pr. ct. worse at the end of the war, for your wear and tear of that."

tennis, hazard, annuity deeds, and army agency profits, his estate at Oatlands and his bishopric compensate the loss? I think not—is Sir Hew answerable? Would the blood, of a cold disappointed, Scotch reformer, wash the injury from our memory, restore the garrison to you, or the commercial advantages to my country-men? Dunkirk and the Duke of York—Buenos Ayres and degradation, are too recent in occurrence, not to cause some alarm, when we play for so vast a stake, and depend on the turn up card for our success—for as such, I regard any man, who has not been used to scenes of blood and confusion—to situations of danger and difficulty, to excite and try his energies, both mentally and physically:—thus far, for *the present* on Sir Hew's Military Talents and Bravery.—I will now just glance at one particular instance of his exertions, to preserve to your Majesty's subjects—one of their most inestimable rights, I mean the trial by jury—Sir, I have heard that the Lieutenant-Governor has assumed a power, that even your Majesty could not legally do, that he has transformed the petty jury, into one composed of the military and civil; I forbear to make any observation on this subject until I receive a more perfect statement from Gibraltar, with some case which has been tried, according to Sir Hew's principle of reform.

His conduct towards the merchants is highly objectionable; his policy appears to be, to convert

the whole town into a mere military fortress. His inattention to the trading and mercantile interest, may be collected from the remonstrance sent to England by the merchants. I think it would not disgrace the dignity of this fine Highland Chieftain, if he were to consider, that the trade of Gibraltar, with the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Moors, returns to England an annual sum of nearly 600,000l., an advantage which this country will be anxious to retain. If, therefore, he can find leisure from reforming, informing*, and transforming, to encumber his head with a little more knowledge on this point, I am sure the merchants of Gibraltar will owe an obligation to him; and at home we shall think somewhat better of him than we yet do. He took from England the order (which the *Duke of Kent* first recommended), to carry all fees to the credit of Government. Upon his arrival he perceived that the disinterestedness and wisdom of the Duke had made Gibraltar, not

* Do you know the name of Scotto, Sir Hew? an injured, calumniated, banished, ruined merchant; and by whom? I do not doubt but Mr. Sewell will obtain justice for him—that he will obtain it even from the hands of one of your own bi-formed Juries—if he should fail, our Courts are open, and Mr. Scotto shall want neither legal advice nor zeal. The case of this gentleman was too bad even for Mr. Jephson—his sensibility was awakened from a long trance;—between fear and slumber—duty and sycophancy, he expressed his surprise gave what he *dared* not refuse—did right because it was safer than to do wrong. However as justice was neither sold nor denied—I have nothing to say to the clean, strait, open Jephson,

quite so *good* a thing to Sir Hew as he expected, If one of your Majesty's ministers should refuse a favour, or an office to a man, who had not a claim to the one, nor ability for the other,—up he starts from abject supplication, and bolts out a Patriot. Put a Scotch gentleman into office, disappoint him a little as to perquisites, fees, &c. and he becomes a reformer—an œconomist—lives for the common wealth, and as he cannot enrich himself, labours to retrench from the accustomed and legal fees of others—Would Sir Hew have thought of curtailing, if your son's system of œconomy and recommendation about fees,* had not greatly disappointed Sir Hew's expectation?—I believe he would have retired to the grave with no other distinction; than the————of the inhabitants of Guernsey—the————of every soldier he has commanded, and the flattering memorial which was received from Gibraltar—I am sure that the Duke

* Mr. Jephson, when you act again as an amanuensis to a certain Board, do not hesitate, nor refuse, to take an account of *all* fees received *by the judge of the Admiralty*. In the late fever you lost an amiable wife, mother, and a child: the fees I mention, and the profits on the probates of wills, brought to your court, in consequence of that depopulating fever, might have enabled you to fix on their graves some memento, some tribute of affection; the wife who was a pattern to her sex and an honour to you, could not have disgraced a tomb-stone—even with the name of Jephson inscribed on it.—The sorrows of a *good man* are sacred; under this epithet do, I violate yours? but, withhold your answer, I have *not* done with you.

of Kent, has been and is, deeply impressed with the danger which threatens Gibraltar: I know not his opinion of Sir Hew, but, the spirit and propriety of his application, to return to his command, will best appear in the letter which His Royal Highness addressed to you, of which the following is a copy.

SIR,

“ The letters received, by the mail just arrived
 “ from the Mediterranean, having brought the cer-
 “ tain information that orders had reached Algesiras,
 “ from Madrid, immediately to make such prepa-
 “ rations, in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, as
 “ put beyond a doubt, the intention of the enemy
 “ to besiege it. I could not, under such circumstan-
 “ ces reconcile it to my feelings, were I to delay a
 “ moment in not only assuring your Majesty, of
 “ my readiness instantly to go out there, but in
 “ earnestly soliciting your sanction, for my resum-
 “ ing the duties attached to the commission, I have
 “ the honour of holding as Governor of that Fortress,
 “ To your Majesty, who yourself possess so nice
 “ a sense of honour, it is quite unnecessary for
 “ me to represent, that on the result of your de-
 “ cision upon this request, which I beg leave in
 “ the most dutiful, yet in the strongest manner, to
 “ press upon your attention, every thing most dear
 “ to me in life, I mean my character as a man, my
 “ professional credit as a soldier, is at stake. I will
 “ place these in your Majesty’s hands, with no less

“confidence in your justice, as my sovereign, than
 “in your indulgence as my parent—with every sen-
 “timent of the most devoted attachment, and the
 “most dutiful respect. I have the honour to sub-
 “scribe myself, your Majesty’s most affectionate
 “Son, and most faithful servant and subject.”

Such an appeal speaks for itself, I am not in possession of the *first* acknowledgment which you were pleased to make to this letter, yet I believe it did *not then* betray any intention on *your* part to restrain His Royal Highness from returning to that duty, which he owes to the country and to himself, a duty, which he is capable of discharging with national advantage, and individual honour; no Sir, nature, reason, justice, were, as they always are, combined in your Majesty, and dictated a feeling reply—which, although it did not grant, did not deny the request; I understand that the Duke of Kent sent to the Duke of York a copy of the above letter; he could do so, only that his wishes, and the means adopted for their accomplishment, might be known: such candour was honourable to his heart, but not very creditable to his head, he ought to have judged better of the *real designs* of his brother.—The slug creeps in darkness—cold and clammy—useless in obscurity, or disgusting when seen—The anxious vapour from the stum of mashed grapes, will put out a candle, will extinguish that light which it cannot impart—The Duke of York trails his dark,

crude, official spume, over every application of his brother—ready to cloud his views—retard his interest, or blot from your memory, that he is your son—that he is an Englishman, with all the rights of one. The Duke of York may forget himself, his consanguinity, his own honour, or his brothers, but I, as an Englishman, will demand of him, did he do his duty, when in his *own individual* capacity, he answered the above letter, on the very day that he received it? and gave an absolute, and abrupt negative? was he *equally attentive*, when he had an opportunity of appeasing his Brother's anxiety, and removing every suspicion from his character? he was not; days and almost weeks, had transpired, letter had followed letter, without notice—but, here he could be rapid, and officiously punctual; why? because his peculiar nature, seizes with avidity and delight, any occasion to fill an ungracious office: I hope in this instance he was doubly gratified—first in his love for such an employment, and secondly in opposing the happiness, duty, and desire of his Brother.—“His soul in arms,” too eager for delay—he answered a letter immediately, from himself, which could be properly replied to, only through your Majesty.—I call upon him, to tell, if he dare, who authorised, such an indecent precipitancy? What motive, or feeling? He had not consulted your ministers; the refusal, therefore, could not be theirs;—he had not seen you, he could not speak your sentiments, who sanctioned his reply?

What constituted authority did he proceed under? there was no minute of council made to prohibit the *Duke of Kent*, from going, on any command out of England, sympathy consequently had no share in it. But, see the contrast in your Majesty's deportment, (and I thank God, that, in this and in every other respect, you are unlike the Duke of York); your second letter, which finished what the Duke of York had so begun,—was couched in affectionate terms, approving the zeal, and motives of the Duke of Kent; written at a convenient and proper season from the application, whereas the Duke of York's answer, hurry and manner of it, formed an act of supererogation, not advantageous to the service,—not approved by moderate men—disclaimed by good brothers, as unfeeling and unkind—and had nothing human about it, but presumption—I have never heard him *much* celebrated as a soldier—but, as a moralist he appears to have reduced the whole doctrine of ethicks, into will and appetite—of course, I must mean *good* and natural; as all his actions to his brother prove. Mons. la Vayer said of Diodorus, “that he envied posterity the probability of “finding so great a treasure as his bones, and would “travel to the end of the world to obtain them:” how would he envy England, if he knew the wit and worth of the Duke of York! how far, *must* he not, would he not, travel, to find his seats of sensibility and virtue! what would he not give for his

bones? General Brownrigge, perhaps, estimates them highly—but is not so conscious of the precious value, as he was of the extreme *liberality* of *Mr. Higgins*, and the equity of the distribution, made by General Knox in the West Indies.—I should not think that General Burton would go any considerable distance, to pick up the Duke's bones; and if Mr. Secretary Cook were completely tiled in, not many furlongs from Princess Street, I believe he would not leave a *certain plump muscular substance** for any *man's* bones.—Sir, the Duke of York could not satisfy *his* strong sense of duty, by communicating merely a suspension of the return; but he went the length of answering, that your Majesty's ministers were *for ever precluded* from recommending you, to order the Duke of Kent to resume his government—thus, degrading them into ciphers, and daring to answer for your will and pleasure! If he were King, Commander-in-Chief, and minister, such insolence, flippancy, and power of eternal exclusion, might be assumed—although' it would be then a proceeding not very well advised. He is Commander-in-Chief, the French and English are both so fortunate, and so unfortunate, as to know it—still, he is not, *cannot* act as our King.—nor, I hope,

* Mr. Secretary, remember that a great man is always observed *however sly*, modesty may render him—that it is generally light, at *one o'clock* at noon.

influence your ministers—although he, Lord Castle-
reagh, and Lord Chatham,* need not be necessa-
rily so connected as they are; the Duke of York
knows, that the proud and independent spirit of
his brother is not unlikely to urge him to resign
a command, he is not suffered to take :- if the Duke
of York have calculated on the resignation, I trust
he has retained his usual accuracy—for, I can con-
ceive only one event which will justify the Duke of
Kent in such an act—an event which I am sure the
nation cannot hail too soon; I mean that of his being
appointed your Commander-in-Chief. Where, from

* Pray Lord Chatham do you know, that an act of parliament is
annually passed which limits the number of troops, to be raised in
each year? have you read it? if not you have been negligent—if
you have, by what authority was the number prescribed for the re-
giments of artillery exceeded? 600 men have been raised contrary
to law—why not 6 or 60,000?—when the excess was discovered,
another battalion was formed—I admit that the nature and extent
of our service, may well require two or three additional battalions
—but legislative acts should controul even a master General.
—I will mention these and some other subjects connected with
your department, together, with the military and civil appoint-
ments—patronage—influence, pension and promise, you have re-
latively to your mother's pension—the revenue of these, might
have enabled you to preserve your father's statue and pedestal at
Burton Pynsent; I trust you did not know, that it was purchased
by the apothecary of the place; his veneration for your father's
character, exceeded your affection.—If filial regard did not ope-
rate, still gratitude should have whispered, that, it is on the *pass-
port* of his talents and patriotism alone, that you hold your place,
appointments, pension; &c.

whom, in the name of all that is inexorable, has the Duke of York imbibed his morals—*social affections*—*fraternal feelings*? has the Duke of Kent merited eternal opposition? has the affirmative been ascertained by the Duke of York, either by a Court Martial, Court of Inquiry, or Court of Justice? It has not.—Is the Duke of York, therefore, either officially, naturally, or from his *own* unexceptionable conduct called upon, or qualified to be a perpetual barrier? is he afflicted at his brother's superiority? does he fear, that the dark shades (if the virtuous Frederick have any) of his own character, might be exhibited the more palpably, by the steady light of his brother's understanding—if so, let the Duke of York take consolation, and dismiss his apprehensions—as a natural body may become saturated, so his moral frame is completely full, it can neither receive nor imbibe, it defies the turf, and the tennis-court, gladiators, gamblers, black-legs; as to his professional character, that has received the last possible stamp of—(let professor Gordon fill up the Hiatus) in the recal, neglect, treatment, and recent refusal of the Duke of Kent's application—but, in order to appreciate the public worth and claims of the Duke of York and the Duke of Kent, their pecuniary powers of doing good, I will give a general sketch of their services, beginning with their sources of revenue.

The Duke of York received when he came of age, the income, interest, and your frugal savings of Osnaburgh.

He has had the revenue of the same until he was 23.

His parliamentary allowance, since, which with Osnaburgh's Income, he received until he married, namely 6 years.

In 1791, he married: and his allowance was increased.

The revenue from the bishoprick to the year 1804, when he *managed* the sale most dexterously with your Majesty, — and sold you 12,000*l.* per annum for 16,000*l.* which Napoleon receives, though you pay the Duke your allowance since.

As Commander-in-Chief, he has a salary of 10*l.* per diem, with forage for thirty horses, or any number he may choose.

The Duke of Kent, when he came of age, was in Switzerland, and received, for his fortune, your Majesty's blessing: next,

His allowance until he was 23 years old, being 2 years, 100*l.* per annum.

On the first of February, 1791, he embarked for Gibraltar, without outfit for his passage—furniture, or any sort of accommodation on his arrival; as before stated, all were to be done at his own expence—he remained there 18 months, and received your allowance.

He was obliged to sell all his effects at Gibraltar, at a great loss, on being ordered to Quebec. On his arrival there, he gave bonds to his creditors: — the interest of 20,000*l.* I have already stated to be 1000*l.* per annum; the interest was to be deducted from your allowance.

In December 1793, he was ordered to the West Indies: — this was a service which compelled him to dispose of all his effects and apparel;

He has had regiments of different descriptions:

When he went to Holland,* he borrowed of the public 54,000*l*.

And your Majesty has given him 20,000*l*.

What he has received as Warden of the new Forest, Ranger of Cranbourn Place, Windsor Forest, I do not pretend to know. He got this only in September, 1805.

These circumstances---appointments have yielded an almost incalculable sum to the Duke of York. I take no account of his debts, simple or special---nor any indirect or casual sources of income---the advantages of a house, &c. in the Stable-yard nor any trifling accommodations between Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Keate. I am also ignorant of his *prize money* account---as to losses of field

what would suit Canada, was useless in the West Indies. The loss was great, and in addition, his whole field equipage was swallowed in Lake Champlain; he served the whole campaign under the late Lord Gray, and continued to receive your allowance.

He was next made a Major-General, and ordered to Nova Scotia, to take the command of that district of North America; he lost two outfits from England, by the capture of the Antelope and Tankerville Packets:---remained until 1796, and received your allowance, and his pay as Major General.

In 1796, he was promoted to be lieutenant-general, and was directed to remain as such at Hallifax. He desired to have an establishment, and sent again to England. The Recovery transport sailed with the necessary outfit, &c. She was captured also; and he was refused permission to

* Be assured, illustrious Frederick, this Transaction shall be most fully detailed in my letter to you.

equipage, &c. I believe the Duke of York has been so lucky as not to incur any--- except one hat, when he swam away from Dunbirk, and the injury which was done to his regimentals in the water. I have to recur to Dunbirk and Holland for his *public* services; his private virtue is exhibited in his personal affection for the Duke of Kent, in particular. I will not stain this paper *which* Colonel Taylor may lay before you, with any observation on the sobriety and temperance of the Duke of York, or his morality, in a *particular view*. I have meant to confine myself to those notorious facts, which are connected with public justice, honour, and welfare. I take the liberty of saying, that if the Commander-in-chief united all the wisdom and virtues which any human being could do; if he were any character, but the one he is---still the duty of his station would be too oppressive to support himself

return, to state his losses, and claim remuneration. A calamity compelled, what both affection and justice should have granted: his horse fell with him, and he came to England for surgical assistance in Oct. 1798, having received your allowance and staff pay for 2 years.

In April 1799, he obtained his parliamentary establishment, which he has received since.

In 1799, he was ordered to return to America, as commander-in-chief of your Majesty's forces.---The embargo on shipping, on account of the Helder expedition, delayed the transport from sailing with the outfit---she was wrecked and the Diamond transport, which was to convey his small remnant of effects to England, was captured, and though retaken, plundered.

In 1800, he returned to England.

In 1802, he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, which appointment, he still retains.

individually under it. Our vast army affords him means to influence the different departments of the state, oppress and cashier any military* man he may dislike. The admiralty is upon a different footing: as that branch of your Majesty's government is carried on by a public board, one member will assist, or restrain another; but, the Commander-in-Chief is absolute; he acts individually, and upon his own judgment, as wisdom or caprice, may dictate. I merely make this suggestion, in the hope that it may be taken up, and acted upon by persons of authority and ability; that the country may repose in confidence and security; which with all my enthusiasm for the Commander-in-Chief, my esteem for his virtues, admiration for his talents, and gratitude for

In 1805 he received half your donation from the droits of the Admiralty, and the remainder since.

In 1805, he received, through Mr. Addington, and since through Lord Grenville, 4000l.

He is a Colonel of a regiment, and ranger of the home park.

From the above sources, the Duke of Kent's income has arisen--and, as well as I can calculate, the Duke of York has received nearly 1,400,000l. more than the Duke of Kent.

The Duke of Kent has had many necessary expences, and losses which were unavoidable---besides the debts, which he could not but contract, at Hanover, Luneburgh, and Switzerland---I cannot state the precise amount of his losses, but the following are the occasion of them.

* Sir Francis Burdet's motion was founded in truth, calculated, to preserve an officer his honour and rank,—to put him in a situation of some safety, from the arbitrary attacks of any Commander-in-Chief. I hope it will be renewed.

by
Kn
of
the
pro
gra
and
thos
earn

his national services, I do not think at present can be implicitly done.

His outfit to Gibraltar, establishment and furniture there, which have never been reimbursed to him.

Diminution of income, of 1000l. per. annum, contrary to all human expectation for one year and a half.

His outfit to Quebec.

The loss of his field equipage on Lake Champlain.

His loss by the capture of the Antelope packet.

Same by the capture of the Tankerville packet.

Same by the capture of the Recovery transport.

Same by the wreck of the transport which conveyed a shipment to the amount of 13,000l.

Same by plunder of the Diamond transport.

I will not attempt to calculate the losses, and difference by the purchase and sale of his house and furniture, at Knightsbridge; in which he became involved by the death of Mr. Pitt, and the hunger, frigidity, and selfishness of the Bandogs. But, it must have been immense. Sir, I approach to the only part of this long letter which affords me gratification; and the more so, as it leads me to soothe and delight your fond parental bosom, with the relation of those testimonies of public approbation, which have been earned by your son, and bestowed on him for his bravery,

wisdom, and upright conduct,—I do not mean, *on the Duke of York*. When the Duke of Kent left Halifax, a vote was passed in *full* assembly, which unanimously thanked him for his whole deportment; and as a token of the high sense entertained of his honour and courage personally, and of his attention to the duties of his public station, they begged His Royal Highness to accept of a diamond star.

I have mentioned that he served a campaign in the West Indies, under the late Lord (then Sir Charles) Grey. I refer the Dukes of York and Cumberland and the public to the dispatches transmitted here by Lord Grey—to our Gazettes, for irrefragable proofs of his zeal, valour, and enthusiasm.—Where danger was greatest the Duke of Kent was found—where the battle raged with increased fury and horror, his Royal Highness was present; *he* never loitered five or ten miles in rear of the conflict, nor arrived a *day too late* to perform his duty: he led every man to his post, and never deserted his own; he was not seen under a Tree with two or three field Officers, to assist him in pulling off his epaulets (who were, the world shall know, although one was a Royal Duke); no—he was proud of so honourable a distinction, gloried in deserving, and disdained to remove it. Lord Grey has established his character as a soldier, while the Records of the British Parliament, bear witness to your Majesty's approbation of his conduct, and express the gratitude and applause

of his countrymen in the most solemn, proud and honourable manner, by an unanimous vote of thanks given by the legislature to the Duke of Kent for his public services. What assembly, whose dispatch, which Gazette, what open act of the Houses of Lords and Commons, has dared to censure the Duke of York with any testimonial of his wisdom, valour, vigilance, exploits? there is not one, Sir,—he is Commander-in-Chief, but he cannot produce any document from abroad, or record at home, which marks him to you or to Europe, either as a successful or *particularly* skilful General; he is patron of the Lying-in Hospital, and of other charities. In this character he may be able to give some testimonials in his favour, for he has received, no doubt, letters of thanks from the objects whom he has made patients and has relieved; perhaps also, the gentle and benovolent spirit of my lamented and deceased friend, Sutton, may sing in grateful accents the bounty of the Duke of York* towards his son. Sir,

* Here let me indulge in the recollection of my former friendship for this gentleman, and my present feelings for his son, while I take occasion to proclaim to the world that the generosity and benevolence of the Duke of York continues to educate that son at the school his father had selected for him—such motives are really pure; such conduct is worthy of royalty, rank, and fortune. Justice to His Royal Highness, and gratitude as the friend of the unfortunate Sutton, demand from me this acknowledgment; I make it with a gratification equal to the felicity the Duke enjoys in the contemplation of an act of philanthropy, unmingled with any

the next flattering mark of public approbation bestowed on the Duke of Kent was in the present of 1,000 guineas, remitted to Captain Dodd his Secretary, to purchase a piece of plate, as a token of the esteem and affection of the inhabitants of Gibraltar; this money was laid out in the purchase of a Garter to correspond with the Star. You, Sir, had indulged your own pride in the Duke of Kent: your own gratification in having previously conferred upon him the rank of General in your Army. I own that with these facts, with such credentials to your favour and claims on the public, I am at a loss to conceive how even obstinacy, wilful blindness, systematic wickedness, and unceasing malice can oppose his return to Gibraltar. It is generally believed that he has laid a statement of his case before Lord Castlereagh; but if he had known as well as I do, the extreme intimacy which subsists between the noble Lord and the great Frederick, he would have considered an application fruitless; the Bank and the Ministry are not more nearly or improperly connected—or the legislators yet contractors who steal into chambers of ministers by the darkness of night, to violate the law and despoil the public.—Has not the Commander-in-Chief, has not Lord Castlereagh, enough to do, if he did it? yet they met frequently *before an answer could be framed to the case, and re-*

selfish view whatever. Had he often acted thus, it were vain to censure, and useless to applaud him.

quisition so forwarded by the Duke of Kent—why? because they feared that every official art, menœuvre, and subterfuge would no longer be endured; that as two negatives make an affirmative, two positives might *contrive* a negative; but after setting and labouring, Lord Castlereagh has not ventured to give one: he has hoisted out the *sliding* board, but the Duke of Kent knows the *surface* and trusts it not—he stands firmly upon his merit, immovable as the rock to which he will, he must, return.

The House of Lords is open to him, in that tribunal, I hope he will rise, and call for an investigation of what has passed—for those documents and proofs, which will illustrate his conduct, and confirm his honour;—that, he will do so independently of every consideration, or feeling, for the Duke of York, or any other of his family; that in the face of day, he will vindicate his cause, and demand redress, restoration. Patience has exceeded even his injuries—to permit treason is to share it—and, not to expose invidious privation and resist oppression, after a certain point, is to acknowledge the one to be just, and the other necessary—I will not absolutely say of the Duke of York that *Nescit nec in Pace—nec in Bello vivere*—but, I will affirm of the Duke of Kent, that he knows not what is due to his country, or his character, if he remain inactive, submissive, and silent. If it be inquired why I have taken the trouble to lay before your Majesty,

so much of the contrasted conduct, and claims of
your Sons, I refer for an answer, to the Poet.

“ Ask you the provocation that I had,
The strong antipathy, of good to bad.”

I have the honour to remain,
with the greatest reverence and duty,
Your Majesty's most loyal
and faithful subject,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

P O S T S C R I P T.

I LEARN with extreme regret that it is the *intention* of the Commander-in-Chief to command the British Army in Spain or in Portugal; the proverb says "beware of the third time:" he has been twice abroad;—God, and your Majesty forbid that he go again, at least with any command. Sir Hew Dalrymple is to be the Jackall to this royal military Lion—he is to report the progress of the troops—their success will attract the "hopes of your family," to take the field—if they be likely to fail he will be found at the Horse Guards. But what is Sir Hew at Gibraltar? is he Governor or Lieutenant Governor? if either, how can he leave Gibraltar? if neither what business has he there? This man has scarcely heard a shot fired by an enemy. Did Colonel Gordon recommend Sir Hew as an acknowledgment of his courage and duty in having *refused* the offer of a command in the West Indies? The Duke of York is singular in his choice of Officers, to fill posts of difficulty and great responsibility; the fact of *not* having been in battle weighs down at once the scale of ability and merit.—Sir Hew is one instance; another we find, in the appointment of Colonel Stewart, to be Adjutant General of the troops now gone and going to Spain; Colonel Stewart may be an enlightened, brave, *young* gentleman, but, like Sir Hew, he has never been in action—he is however Lord *Castlereagh's* relation, and I need not give a *better reason* for the appointment.

His Royal Highness's *wisdom*, as Commander-

in-Chief, wanted only Colonel Stewart's experience as Adjutant-General to perfect it.—The great Frederick heard something of *remarks*, apprehensions; he listened and found it *convenient* to appoint Colonel Clinton Adjutant-General, instead of the other colonel. "Some are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them." Shakespeare was a prophet:—the Duke of York and Sir Hew fulfill the prophecy. The Duke of Kent is known, respected, and confided in by the Spaniards, particularly by the Commissioners who are *now* in England; he is also well acquainted with the geography and the country of Spain; such advantages should be improved:—an opportunity like the present cannot occur again. It would be an high gratification to the Spaniards to receive the Duke of Kent as the British Commander:—he is brave, active, and skilful:—every way qualified for the command:—the people of England are convinced of it, and they are not convinced that the Duke of York is quite equal to his Brother on this occasion. The vast exportation of the best Port wine to the Commander-in-Chief, induce the Portuguese to consider him as a favored votary of Bacchus; but Englishmen do not behold in him the soldier most honoured and renowned—sustained and protected by Mars:—indeed two Gods to one man (and *such a man*) were too much; the Duke thinks so, and therefore invokes only the former—I trust that your Majesty will prevent him from offering any *more sacrifices* to the latter.

FINIS.

On *WEDNESDAY* Nov. 2d. 1808 will be published,

A NEW PAPER,

CALLED: THE

Naval and Military Sentinel;

OR,

WEEKLY CENSOR.

It cannot reasonably be expected that uniform perfection will be found in the system adopted at the Admiralty and Horse Guards; but as they involve the wealth and security of the Empire, the honour and welfare of two great bodies of our countrymen, a *SENTINEL* should be always placed to watch and report, whatever he may discover in either department, calculated to injure, or benefit the Public, or the fame and interest of our officers and men.

Complaints are too frequently made by officers, that they are neglected, or oppressed—whether truly or not, can be seldom known to the Public, because there are but two News Papers which will insert any statement against the principals of either branch, and then only on being most prodigally bribed to do so.—The columns of the *Sentinel* shall be open to publish any authenticated account of official misconduct, any act of injustice, whether to an officer or a common man.

The gazette and naval promotions, new regulations, orders and distribution of prize money will be given.

Advertisements will be received, in particular those which relate to the Navy, and Army, as Contracts, Purchase, Sale, Exchange of Commissions, Accoutrements, Deserters, the publications of Books which may relate to naval or military affairs, &c. &c.

The Censor will visit and expose all Political Impostors—official Delinquents, Oppressors, Public Boards, &c. &c.

Important State Papers, a summary of parliamentary Proceedings, domestic and foreign News will be impartially inserted.

Navaland military Courts Martial, civil and criminal Trials of importance and Novelty will be reported, and the Licentiousness of Counsel will be exposed.

Original Poetry, Theatrical Criticisms, Fashionable and Miscellaneous Articles will be given.

Attention will be closely bestowed to detect and expose those harpies called *Greeks* and Gamblers; to advertise their Houses, Names, Nights and Hours of meeting—with the Names of the Pigeons they may ensnare or deplume, the Censor will not spare Labour, nor Expence in this imperious duty—he will assume the Office with his Name, and bring the dreadful Banditti before Juries of the Country to answer for their criminal Confederacies or individual Plunder.

Any Suggestions to perfect the objects of this Paper; all articles of Intelligence, Complaint, Exposure &c. &c. and orders will be received at the Office No. 8, Hanway Street, Oxford Street.

On *WEDNESDAY* Nov. 2d. 1808 will be published,

A NEW PAPER,

CALLED: THE

Naval and Military Sentinel;

OR,

WEEKLY CENSOR.

It cannot reasonably be expected that uniform perfection will be found in the system adopted at the Admiralty and Horse Guards; but as they involve the wealth and security of the Empire, the honour and welfare of two great bodies of our countrymen, a *SENTINEL* should be always placed to watch and report, whatever he may discover in either department, calculated to injure, or benefit the Public, or the fame and interest of our officers and men.

Complaints are too frequently made by officers, that they are neglected, or oppressed—whether truly or not, can be seldom known to the Public, because there are but two News Papers which will insert any statement against the principals of either branch, and then only on being most prodigally bribed to do so.—The columns of the *Sentinel* shall be open to publish any authenticated account of official misconduct, any act of injustice, whether to an officer or a common man.

The gazette and naval promotions, new regulations, orders and distribution of prize money will be given.

Advertisements will be received, in particular those which relate to the Navy, and Army, as Contracts, Purchase, Sale, Exchange of Commissions, Accoutrements, Deserters, the publications of Books which may relate to naval or military affairs, &c. &c.

The Censor will visit and expose all Political Impostors—official Delinquents, Oppressors, Public Boards, &c. &c.

Important State Papers, a summary of parliamentary Proceedings, domestic and foreign News will be impartially inserted.

Naval and military Courts Martial, civil and criminal Trials of importance and Novelty will be reported, and the Licentiousness of Counsel will be exposed.

Original Poetry, Theatrical Criticisms, Fashionable and Miscellaneous Articles will be given.

Attention will be closely bestowed to detect and expose those harpies called *Greeks* and Gamblers; to advertise their Houses, Names, Nights and Hours of meeting—with the Names of the Pigeons they may ensnare or deplume, the Censor will not spare Labour, nor Expence in this imperious duty—he will assume the Office with his Name, and bring the dreadful Banditti before Juries of the Country to answer for their criminal Confederacies or individual Plunder.

Any Suggestions to perfect the objects of this Paper; all articles of Intelligence, Complaint, Exposure &c. &c. and orders will be received at the Office No. 8, Hanway Street, Oxford Street.

Just published.

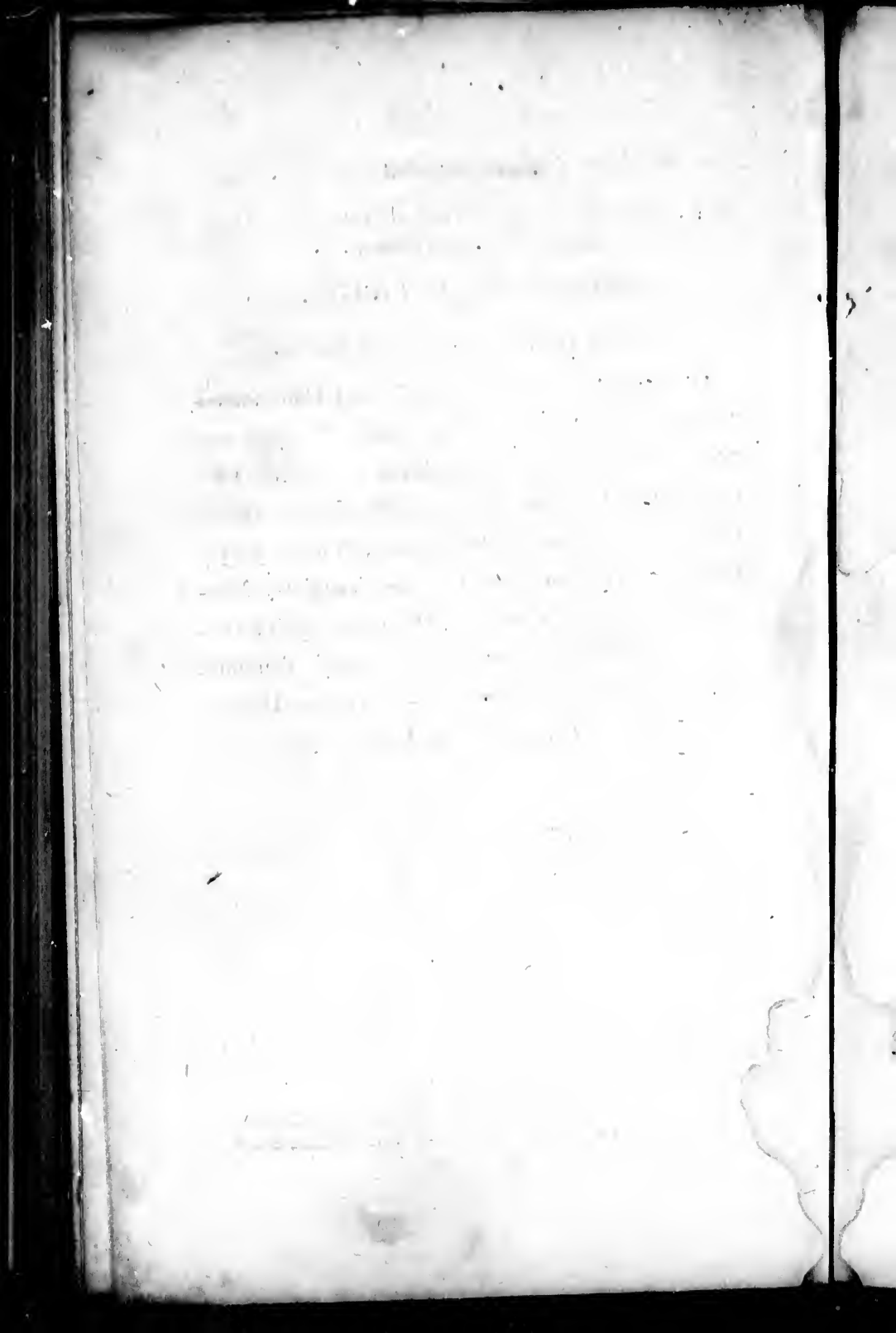
At W. Horseman's, 8. Hanway Yard; and to be had of all Book-sellers in Town and Country :

COKE AND GAS LIGHTS.

TRAITS OF ALL THE ROYAL DUKES.

Hints to the Houses of Lords and Commons—
Judges—Special Juries—East India Directors and
Marquis Wellesley.—Characteristics of the Lord
Chancellor, Judge of the Admiralty, Messrs Gibbs,
Dallas, Garrow, Adam, Park, Milles, Wilson, Jekyll,
Shepherd, Williams, Cockle, Lens, Vaughan, Mar-
shall, Runnington, Onslow and Clayton; with a Let-
ter to Col. Gordon on the suppressed Pamphlet
called the "Plain Statement."—In verse.—Dedica-
ted to His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

W. HORSEMAN, Printer, 8. Hanway Yard, Oxford Street.



Just published

At W. Horseman's, 8. Hanway Yard; and to be had of all Booksellers in Town and Country :

COKE AND GAS LIGHTS.

TRAITS OF ALL THE ROYAL DUKES.

Hints to the Houses of Lords and Commons—
Judges—Special Juries—East India Directors and
Marquis Wellesley.—Characteristics of the Lord
Chancellor, Judge of the Admiralty, Messrs Gibbs,
Dallas, Garrow, Adam, Park, Milles, Wilson, Jekyll,
Shepherd, Williams, Cockle, Lens, Vaughan, Mar-
shall, Runnington, Onslow and Clayton; with a Let-
ter to Col. Gordon on the suppressed Pamphlet
called the "Plain Statement."—In verse.—Dedica-
ted to His Royal Highness the Duke of York,

W. HORSEMAN, Printer, 8. Hanway Yard, Oxford Street.

