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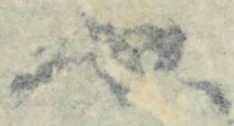
Characters

of the most eminent Persons

in the Reign

of

King William



*Charles 1773*

*John Bull*

*1773*

*1773*

*1773*

# Characters Geo.

## Introduction.

May the humble Composer of the following ride Performances presume to place a few preliminary Thoughts at the head of a long List of Characters, once of Eminence in the busy World; now serving only as so many stationary Marks in the Current of Life for the Instructions, or warning of Those who have the same

same

some voyage to make and the same Jan-  
-goes to obviate?

And may He have leave to hope, That  
It will be accepted as the Result of his ardent  
Desire, to present the present the best offer-  
-ing in his Power, amidst all the Caution  
-imaginable not to trespass on the Bounds  
of any Duty whatsoever?

It is an old Tenet, That Power or Govern-  
-ment is a necessary evil.

It is understood to be an evil; because every  
Individual must part with a certain Proporti-  
-on of his Power over himself. or Liberty, and  
what else he is possess'd of, in order to con-  
-stitute it: and all Individuals in a state of  
-nature being equally free and independent, ad-  
-mit of no Diminution of themselves where  
They constitute a Superior or Superiors.

It is a necessary evil; because Inequality  
of Strength would have been sure to destroy  
Equality of Right; and nothing but a common  
-union could have bestow'd common Safety.

The

The Power constitute a Government erected by common Consent, could not but be of the conservatory kind: Those who concurred in a voluntary Diminution of themselves, could do it for their own Sakes only; and were, at least, as solicitous to guard against an Excess on one Hand as a Defect on the other.

In adjusting a Medium lay the Difficulty; and no such adjustment could be made, but what left Room for Jealousy in the Governed, or furnished a Pretext for Inroadments in the Governors.

Besides which, Both, by the Error of Nature, were apt to be too partial to themselves; zealously expecting more from each other, than was reasonable to be performed by either ... Those in Power for Example, such Considerations and Observances as Angels could not justly pretend to: and the People in Administration so poor and dissatisfied, as Men were not capable of.

Differing thus in Fundamentals continual Disappointments made way for continual Inconveniences: and no Improvement hath, even as yet

yet, been found, that did not, in some Respects,  
fail almost as soon as tryd.

Occasionally, a Trajan or an Antonine  
has manifested the Force of Moderation and  
Virtue: But these their illustrious Examples  
have rather serv'd as ornaments to History, than  
models to their Successors.

And it is no easy Task, to convince the Peo-  
ple, that they ought to be contented with Re-  
giments, and thankful to those Princes who  
barely leave them as they found them.

As Oppression may come from above, so Tur-  
bulence is often prevail'd below.

Simply, to submit to Government is not a suf-  
ficient Discharge of the Duties we owe to it.  
It should be over'd as well as obey'd; and be-  
-lovd as well as over'd.

In order to which, Authority should dignify  
Power, and Benevolence sweeten Authority.

Power, indeed, is often taken for Authority by  
the vulgar. But they are, in itself, different  
Things.

The commanding Officer of a Regiment will  
have more Power than the Mayor of a City.

tion where he is quartered; But, out of his military Province, which is constitutionally subordinate to the Civil, He has no more Authority than a private Sentinel.

And as there may be Power without Authority, so there may be Authority without Power: as in the Case of a Constable who calls in the Kings Name, on every Body to aid and assist him in keeping the Peace, and is obeyed by nobody.

Even Authority itself is of a mixed Nature.

There is an Authority Proman in the Letter of the Laws which may be at once acknowledged and disobeyed. . . . There is an actual and active Authority vested in the Magistrate, which may, nevertheless, be rendered ridiculous, useless, and burdensome by our impious or absurd Exertions of it. . . and there is an Authority personal, the Result of Capacity and Virtue, and the Dignity they carry along with them.

To render the Idea complete, the Magistrate should be as eminent for his Parts, Qualities and Services as the Office he bears: And the Laws He is to enforce for their Equality and Utility; as for the Seal of the Legislature imposed upon

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upon them.

When the Orders and Ends of Government are apparently suited to the Welfare of the Community; When the Means made use of are wise and reasonable; When the Agents are honoured for their Merits and Characters; ~~When~~ When a sufficient Quantity of Vigour and Fortitude animates every motion of the Machine, and all is the Result of Principle, order and System, then its operations may be pronounced complete.

<sup>Expedient or</sup> But in all Governments alike, whether directed by System, a comprehensive Knowledge of Men and Things, a thorough Discernment of Spirits and Faculties, a capacity to collect and combine all the Powers, Virtues and Accomplishments of the human Mind to the Service of the State; and an intimate Acquaintance as well with the most secret Springs and Motives of Action, as the Requisites to activate and control them; whether of Fear or Favour, whether by Temporal or spiritual Considerations, are the Qualities to be explored and made use of: and without the Aid of such efficient, every Government must be in Projection crude, in Progress irregular  
and



are in themselves precarious if not pernicious.

It was expected by those who had no more knowledge of King Williams views and purposes, than they could collect from his Declaration, that his government would have been wholly of a Piece with it. . . . There was not an Article in that extraordinary Paper, which did not regard England only. . . . That it would have been impossible for him to succeed here, without subjecting himself to various Obligations on the Continent; That it would be impossible for him to continue here without discharging them; And that, in consequence, he should be forced to bring the Profits of the Adventure onto the Common Stock, were not so much as hinted.

That, indeed, this Paper should partake more of the Nature of a Blind than an Exposition might, perhaps, be expedient: Perhaps our Eyes are, in general, too feeble to bear Day-light: And it may not be in the Nature of Policy to bear an Incorporation with South.

But

But, how ever ~~the~~ expedients this Reserve  
might be, it brought its Inconveniences  
along with it: His Majestys foreign Em-  
-barakings were beyond the natural Strength  
of the Crown; perhaps of the State; and ought  
to have been measured at least, by the Amount  
of the Sums to be paid within the Year, that  
his Successors might not be infeebled by An-  
-teicipations, or the Subjects oppress'd with a  
Perpetuity of Taxes.

Having But a Life-Rod in the Popesions  
these Considerations had not sufficient Weight  
with him: The Princes &c. were insatiably  
to were insatiably; the Supplies he wanted  
immense: and only by balancing of Parties  
and gratifying their Leaders could they  
be obtained.

This infring'd the Charge of Government  
as much as it reduc'd the Dignity of it:  
The Crown was forc'd to bargain with its Pri-  
-vates, and that for more Conformity, with  
ability or more. The Community was  
impoverish'd to enrich Individuals.

Mr. Husbandry became the Establishment... Jobs were authorized; abuses secure of Impunity: the whole Course of the Distribution, as well as the Execution was inverted; and in consequence, all Regard to Conduct and Concern for Character were, in a manner, annihilated....

He that would not bend was stigmatized for his Tolly; He that did for his Idleness: Every Man thought himself injured by the Promotion ~~of another~~ ~~of another~~ of another: Envy and malignity took Possession of all: and as all had Faults and nobody was spared perpetual Recriminations taught the Bye Stander to believe the worst of every Body -

Party Lines, it is true, are distorted Lines; and yet they have generally some Resemblance of the original... In portraying, therefore, the principal Persons of this Period, we must have an eye to the Caricatures it produced, for want of more faithful copies, and do our best to verify Features by Facts... Recollecting always on the Denudation of what we find amidst, that Nature has always much to answer for, and Times Habits, Connections, Temptations and oppositions more.

The Dullest, it ought to be presumed, had the first Place in his Majesty's Esteem and Affections; because of her inviolable Attachment to his Interests, not the Exponence of all Considerations, the Conformity of her Temper, and her unconditional Submissions to his Will and Pleasures in all Things. . . . To carry the most critical of his Commands into Execution during his Absence; to temper Parties, qualify Servants, and yet appear a voluntary Agent in mortifying and humbling the Prince of Denmark, her Sister, were the Duties imposed on her; and she not only discharged them all, with the utmost Zeal and Alacrity, but was also as officious about his Person, in whatever concerned either his Health or his Honour, as if she had had her Devotions to him only.

Bentink, late of Port Land, to a certain Degree was of all his Servants nearest and dearest to him: He had been honoured with his Confidence almost from his Childhood, had been intrusted with the most secret of his Affairs, Thoughts and Wishes; and had never

once

once hesitated to obey his Commands: Ductility and Fidelity were his Characteristics as a Favourite, Rapaciousness and Avarice as a Man; not any Superiority of Parts, either in the Cabinet or the Field; acting always as an Instrument, or appearing so to act; rarely, if at all, as a Prompter; and, if at all, on the following occasion, as yet unexplained in our Histories.

The Lovelace Party in Holland, disappointed of the Hopes they had probably entertained, that his Majesty would announce his Dictatorship there, when, advanced by the Aid of the States to the Throne of England, should a Disposition at Amsterdam, to undermine the Power they equally hated and feared, by taking the Appointment of their annual Eschevins out of the Stadholders

\* These Eschevins are in all Times; seven of whom are annually named and replaced (as may be seen in Example) by the nomination of the Stadholder, out of fourteen returned by the Senate. . . . And it may be noted, that there is a very extraordinary supposititious Letter, in the Name of the King to Lord Portland, in Vol. 1. of a late Collection of Tracts, with a Jacobite-Comment upon it to  
is

Stadholders Hand: into their own, and so Provenience  
 of Inconvenience to the Government of the City, re-  
 sulting from the Delay and Uncertainty of the Pro-  
 cedure, which was and would be, unavoidable,  
 while his Residence was in another State... To re-  
 cover this Privilege on these Grounds, They apply'd  
 to the States; and being repuls'd with Frowns and De-  
 -rials, made their Appeal to the Court of Nobles;  
 but still in vain: They would not intermeddle  
 with an affair already decided by their Sovereigns  
 notwithstanding which; They (the Amsterdam-  
 -mers) still perserver'd in their Purpose; and  
 being order'd to return their usual List to the  
 States, came to a Resolution, to submit only  
 on this Condition, That it should not be sent  
 to England. The States, on the other Hand, would  
 hear of nothing but implicate Obedience; and  
 in order to force them into it, suspend'd all the  
 Powers and Functions of their Magistracy... Now  
 This happen'd in the Beginning of the Year 1690  
 when the King had a new Parliament to break,  
 the dangerous Resentments of the Whigs to streng-  
 -gle

is altogether unintelligible to an English Reader,  
 without some such Account as is here presented.

gle with, and belov'd to subdue. So that, alarming  
 as this Torment was, he could only dispatch This  
 his Favourite Ammiral to negotiate a Pacification,  
 which, infinitely to the Kings Satisfaction, He had  
 the Honour and Happiness to succeed in; tho' He  
 found the Current of Opposition at first running  
 as high against himself as his Master. The  
 Nobles affecting to give out, that He was incapa-  
 ble of sitting among them, as being a sworn Sub-  
 ject and Councillor to another State; and the Se-  
 nate of Amsterdam having entered in their Regis-  
 ter a Resolution to the same Effect.

The Service he performed on this Occasion was  
 said to be equal to a Victory over the French;  
 and the Rewards, successively, bestow'd upon him  
 here, in Titles, Offices, ~~Substans~~ and other Emolu-  
 ments were beyond Estimation. To the Scorage  
 was added the Sub-Sovereignty of Scotland, together  
 with the Stole, the Privy-Purse, the Chanceryship  
 of Windsor - great Perks &c. and, for fear these  
 transitory Possessions should not leave a Residuum  
 behind, sufficient to sustain the Grandeur of his  
 Family, He took care to strengthen the Basis, by  
 a variety of solid and permanent Grants out

+ which he again subdelegated to Mr Carstairs, who came to be call'd of  
 for his all-Sufficiency in that Kingdom. The Cardinal of Scotland.

of the antient Demeans of the Crown.

In a Country like this where every Foreigner is esteem'd an Intruder, and every Court Favour is presumed to be the Right of some natural Born Subject, such an Accumulation of Gifts and Graces, could not but excite Envy and Malediction. . . . Lord Portland had his Share of Both, and the Reproaches openly cast upon him, at the Rebound affected the King himself. . . . His Majesty did not, however, suffer the Current of his Favours to be interrupted by popular Considerations. . . . on the contrary, Bentinck maintained his Ascendancy, till he was supplanted by Keppel. . . . And thus the King was, alike, govern'd by his own Inclinations both in preferring and discarding him.

Sydney, created at first a Viscount by his Family Name and afterwards Earl of Romney, was, also, as much a Favourite of his Majesty, as an Englishman could be: He had been employ'd as Envoy to the States by Ch. Charles II. and then laid the Foundation of that Confidence, which Sr. William afterwards



wards, repose in him. . . . To the Court of Leo. He had also retired, when his Brother Algernon was devoted to Destruction: And, as well in return for the Complacence and Protection He there received, as the Gratification of his own Passions, was induced to take a large Share in ~~the~~ the Revolution, both by his Negotiations in Italy and his Correspondences in England.

An Adventurer He went out; a Minister he returned; with as much of the Brier in his Composition as Lord Portland himself; and as little Power of Genius or Spirit of Enterprise. . . . a Whig He called himself; But then He was such in Faith only, not in Words. . . . If Lord Stroudsbury, was so importunate for his Party, that He never came to the King without a List of Names; which were all to be gratified, Lord Sydney was a Solicitor for none but himself. . . . So fond, indeed, He was of present good Will, that he promised every Body every Thing; But then so fearful was He also of future Resentment, that He never once thought of Performance.

With regard to his Promotions &c. He was Col. of the first Regiment of Guards, Lord-bardens

of the Cinque Ports and Secretary of State, when  
 He obtained that King of Irish-Forfeitures,  
 which He was permitted to exchange for others as  
 valuable even by the House of Commons: and when  
 He ceased to act as Secretary, the whole Kingdom  
 of Ireland was ~~assigned~~ assigned over to him in the  
 Capacity of Lord-Lieutenant, that He might  
 not have Cause to envy Lord Portlands Dominion  
 over Scotland... So that the King seems to have  
 aimed as much to balance Favourites as to Par-  
 lance Parties.

When accus'd to the Queen herself, of mal-admini-  
 -strations there, in selling of Places, by Sir Row-  
 -land Gwynne on no better Grounds than com-  
 -mon Law, her Majesty not only call'd a Council  
 for his Disculpation, but, on the Issue, turn'd  
 Sir Rowland out of his Post at the Board of  
 Green-Cloth, as a Traitor.

In all Stations, however, He was equally selfish  
 (if not corrupt) in Business, and ardent in the Pro-  
 -suits of his Measures, in which he consum'd all the  
 Acquisitions He made: so that He was infinitely  
 profuse, without being liberal, and, among a Mul-  
 -titude of Followers, had not one Friend

Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, is never mentioned  
 but as a name of transcendent abilities, extensive know-  
 ledge, inexhaustible craft, unfathomable Disimulation,  
 amazing Foresight and Penetration, and if  
 any Principle at all, such as Machiavel could  
 have recommended to Cesar Borgia... He had of-  
 fered his Services to the Prince of Orange, when Secre-  
 tary of State the first Time to St. Charles, by and thro  
 the Interposition of the Earl of Dorset... He had voted  
 against the Exclusion-Bill the first Time; and He then  
 voted for it, thro' an error or capricious Command of his Ma-  
 jesty to the contrary; which Consequence drew him into  
 Disgrace... Yet, such, notwithstanding was his Address  
 or such his Importance, that He was again received into  
 Favour, again trusted with the Secretary's Seals, and  
 reconciled to the Duke of York, even by the Mediation  
 of the King himself... Thus when Charles dy'd, He  
 dropp'd into the Bosom of James; became his Oracle  
 without appearing to be so (For in all critical Points  
 He only misguid'd Father Peter who misguid'd the King)  
 Received the Garter from him; wore Spanish; affected  
 to be a Devotee that he might govern the Queen  
 who govern'd her Husband, sign'd the warrant for  
 imprisoning the Bishops, sat on the High-Commission  
 Court; and in fact, prompt'd all the Extravagances  
 of that hel'd Regime... maintaining, all the while  
 the

the while the closest Correspondence with his Uncle  
 Sydney, who was the very Spirit of the Revolution  
 and when the Princes Project was on the Point  
 of taking Effect, depriving and over-ruling every  
 measure, which had the best Likelihood to  
 obstruct or defeat it. . . . So that, whether he was  
 the Rival or Epitome of Shaftsbury, he had  
 the Satisfaction to compare what Shaftsbury, had  
 fail'd in: and in the Politicians School Success  
 is Virtue.

So black, however, did he send himself by this  
 cloven Operation, that neither did he abide  
 the Issue, nor King William at first made  
 him any public Acknowledgments. . . . On the  
 contrary, it was found expedient to accept him  
 out of the general Pardon: and much Time  
 elaps'd, and much Practice was us'd, before his  
 Interest in his Majesty, and the Confidence reposed  
 in him could be recover'd.

In a profest Apology set forth in his Name, he  
 disclaim'd the Measures laid to his Charge, made a  
 Merit of having done his best to prevent them  
 and endeavour'd to establish a Belief, that he  
 was only blameable, for continuing to serve in  
 such bad Company

He

He also became a Peer-votour to the Church of England, that he might be legally qualified either to sit in the House of Lords or serve as Lord, was permitted to do the one without molestation, and visited publicly by the King as a Preparative to the other... notwithstanding which, so fearful were they both of the Experiment, that he was long after this, a Familiar in the Closet, without having a Post in the Service...

He, indeed, continued to be mysterious that related to him: As a Servant of the King, not of the State, he was introduced: The Noblemen remanded to make Room for him, were gratified with a Sum of Money: When the Ambassadors found a Jealousy him made it expedient for him to resign, he obtained a Grant of 2000 a Year for Two Acres out of the first Fruits and Tenths: thro' this whole Period he had his Managements with the Republican Party: His Son, according to Swift, set out in life, with an avowal of their Principles: When the King was within half a Stage of his End, a Republican System, called, The free State of Poland, (said to be the joint Invention of the last King of that Country and his Chief Ministers) and professing to better the Condition of all Sorts and Degrees of Peo

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and became uncommonly dear to him, because uncommonly plausible and artificial: His manner being, to acquiesce in his Majesty's Commands, whatever they were and, in case he found them hard or impracticable, to furnish himself with such Suggestions, as should either induce the King to change his Purpose, or else accept of his Excuses, in case of my Failure.

How far he could stretch his Complaisance, appears by his joining with Montagu (who, afterwards acted infamously, produced his Letters in Parliament) in soliciting a yearly Pension of Six Millions of Acres from the Crown of France for the Crown of England; and how good a Manager, by the Retrenchments he made, the general Punctuality of his Payments; and (notwithstanding the borrowing of the Army Buses) the Reserve he kept for Scotch Services in the House of Commons; where his Conduct was singular enough; For, instead of taking off the Leaders, he buffeted for the Lord; as thinking a good Divis on worth more than a good Motion or a fine Speech.

He was accused in print of some Irregularities in the Exchequer, by Sir Rob. Howard; but defended himself so well, that the Charge came to nothing.

Howry

Having officiously and unprudently, interposed  
himself in the Prosecution of the popular Plot, his  
Adversaries took the Advantage to accuse him of  
being an Accomplice in it; and by the Draft of an  
Impeachment consisting of various Articles trans-  
-planted him from the Treasury, into the Tower.

The King, however (who had in this Interval  
honour'd him with the garter) retained such a  
Sense of his Services, or thought his Protection  
of so much Moment to himself, that He not only  
granted him a Pardon, but also order'd a Patent  
to be issued for creating him Marquis of Caer-  
-marthor; the last of which Favours He him-  
-self did not think it advisable to contend for;  
and the Irish was over-ruled by the House of Com-  
-mons, as in sufficient against an Impeachment.

To King William, while Prince of Orange, He  
had been a thousand Days intimately serviceable.  
The marriage between his Highness and Lady  
Mary was, in a manner, a Measure of his own:  
.. on that Occasion, He had seen Bentinck almost  
at his Feet, in Behalf of his Mistress; some  
of whose Letters to him (among them one  
address'd monsieur) are extant in print.  
He.



He had also the additional merit to plead, of having taken an eminent Part in the Revolution; and, what with the Recollection of former Services and the Hope of future, He had many Friends whom he was anxious to oblige. . . as knowing by Experience, that no Court-Building could long stand without the Help of such Butterflies.

It was but natural, therefore, that the Queen should be singularly gracious to him: nor could She long avoid assigning him one of the great Offices, tho' He might be under some Difficulty in determining which. . . He himself aspired to his old Post in the Treasury, which would have, undoubtedly, set him at the Head of the Administration. . . But Sunderland in the Kings Estimation ranked before him. . . Halifax could not as yet be disoblige, which must have been the case, as they continued to be as much Friends and Adversaries as ever. . . Besides which; the Opinion of his former Impachment still adhered to him. . . Poulter, who had been one of the fiercest Promoters  
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lots of it, was at the Head of the then House of  
 Commons; the Majority of whom were as a-  
 verse to him as ever... Sir R. Howard was the  
 Undertaker there in Behalf of the Revenue  
 and the Treasury, when put onto Commis-  
 ion made way for the Gratification of Ma-  
 ny... So that upon the whole, He was  
 forc'd to compound for a Ratification of the  
 Title of Caernarthen, together with the Pre-  
 sidents Chair; which He accepted not so  
 much for the Kings Convenience as his  
 own... Hoping, that Time and Manage-  
 ment would gratify him with his full Desires:  
 and concluding, like other humble Aspi-  
 rants, that it was more advisable to serve  
 every where, than to serve no where.

Sir Nicholas Earl of Nottingham, of all  
 the Nobility seem'd least inclin'd to par-  
 take of the Favours of the new Court,  
 and least dispos'd to accept them if offer'd.  
 He had not only oppos'd the Exclusion  
 Bill in all its Stages with all his Power  
 and

and Faculties, but explicitly pronounced all  
 concerned in the Prince's Adventure, even after  
 the Speech had been imparted to him, and he  
 had consented to embark in it; and he  
 had, also, exerted his utmost Vigour in pro-  
 mising the Progress of the new Settlement.

But, these very Articles thus considered as  
 Disqualifiers, became in fact (The Biles at  
 Kensington included) so many Accommoda-  
 tions: For if by the Promises he had, hitherto,  
 shown, and the Figures he made, he had  
 raised his Character, and augmented his Weight,  
 it followed on the Balancing Principle, that  
 the removing him out of one Scale into the other,  
 would make the Difference.

He had, besides, served as first Commis-  
 sioner of the Navy Admiralty; for the last Eight  
 or Nine Years of St Charles; and most of the  
 old Flag-Officers still remained at his Dispo-  
 sition.

Nor should it be forgotten, that, in conse-  
 quence of his known Zeal for the Church,  
 and all its Claims, and his invariable

sim to Non Conformists of every Class. He had the Clergy, with all their then hot-headed Intimations, at his Heels; which bespoke a Persuasion. That where the Bill-Dealer broke the way, the People would follow.

Lastly; He had the Advantage at least: and as the King desired to be as much a King as any of his Predecessors, He thought it incumbent on him to provide an Intermixture of such among his Ministers, as should occasionally, exert themselves in its Behalf.

As a Man and a Minister, his Exterior was grave and solemn; His Prejudices sprung from his Party or his Prejudices: His private Life exemplary, his public problematical: He could start Scruples when he saw them, and disagree with them, when they had sold his Honour: He could be stiff in office; He could bend at Court: He was an Idolater of his own Efficiency and Importance, yet could suffer Lord Portland to be the first Minister in Foreign Affairs; and

He

He is much misrepresented, if he did not expend the  
Secret-Service money alloted him and put the Power  
of his Office to the Stretch, in running down his own  
Opponents, under the Pretence of preventing Sedi-  
tious, and providing for the Preservation of the Peace.

Herbert Earl of Pembroke, while a younger  
Brother was bred as most younger Brothers of  
great Families then were, to a Profession (that  
of the Law) and thought himself oblig'd to im-  
prove his Parts and furnish his Head, for the  
Sake of improving his Fortune. . . . Thus when he  
rose to the Peerage, he brought along with him  
a more than ordinary Stock of Learning, a suf-  
ficient ~~stock~~ Knowledge of the Laws and Institu-  
tion of his Country to qualify him for any Post,  
of Business in it. . . . a Disposition to be useful  
to the State whensoever called upon, or whenso-  
ever station'd; un-mix'd with any of that turbu-  
lent ambition which seizes every Opportunity  
to force itself into Office, and which never for-  
gives the least Disappointment: An affectionate Re-  
gard for the Arts and Sciences, and the Profes-  
sors of them. . . . Such are Excess of Candour that  
it often borders upon Medulity, and not only  
express'd

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exposed him to the Practices of Artifice and Im-  
-posture, but even to the Donation of Pensions much  
his Inferiours in point of Understanding: And  
yet an Integrity so inflexible, that He could ne-  
-ver be prevail'd upon to milish under the Ban-  
-ners of either Party, because Both were justly  
obnoxious for their Violence towards each other  
and their Inconsistency with Themselves... Whence  
He became such a distinguished Peculiar, that  
Each affect'd to be well with him; and, by suf-  
-fering himself to be made use of in such a Man-  
-ner, as render'd it dubious, whether He was a  
Friend of the highest Importance or of no impor-  
-tance at all, He held in <sup>offen.</sup> his Power, to be ori-  
-ginally unreachable even to the King himself.

For in the vacancy of any great Office, when his  
Majesty found himself perplex'd with interfering  
Claims and Importunities, He could obtain a Res-  
-pite from the Prosecution, whenever He pleas'd  
by bestowing it upon Lord Pembroke, which  
silenc'd them all at once.

And hence it happen'd, that He plac'd most  
of them by Turns; if not ably, at least in-  
-prachably, and what is still more iniqui-

car

-lar, without exciting any apparent Envy in  
 Those He was made the Instrument of Disap-  
 -pointing; & being universally known, that He  
 was not the Persons gratify'd; and that He could re-  
 -sign them when requir'd, with as much Indiffe-  
 -rence as He receiv'd them

When plac'd at the Head of the Admiralty Board  
 He was wholly a Stranger to every Branch of  
 the Business which came before him. Yet so  
 assiduously did He apply himself to the attain-  
 ing what Knowledge was attainable without  
 being a Seaman, that his Administration,  
 both in directing wisely, and promoting justly, was  
 not un-satisfactory even to the Seamen themselves.

He had now the privy Seal, which had been  
 held in Commission from the Time the Marquis  
 of Halifax resign'd it, and which had been  
 put into his Hands. (March 1. 1691-2) immediately  
 after the Close of the Session; whether at his  
 own Instance, on a Foresight of the Broils and  
 Contentions likely to arise between the Secretarys  
 Office and the Admiral; or at the Instance  
 of the Court, as an Expression of Royal Indig-  
 -nation against the said Marquis, will best  
 be

be determin'd. From a Consideration of certain Events which will be discours'd of in their respective Places.

Cornwallis Lord Cornwallis succeed'd Lord Imbroke; and being no more than a Court-Capletive his Name must stand for his Character.

Godolphin Lord Godolphin (a younger Brother of a Cornish Family and made first Comissioner of the Treasury Nov<sup>r</sup> 15 1692) was first sent as a Page in the Court of Ch. Charles II where he was first distinguish'd only by his ~~strong~~ attachment to forming, the Equality of his Temper whether winning or losing, impetrable Reserve and habitual Taciturnity; but discovering as he advanced in manhood great Dexterity in Business, indefatigable Application and signal Ability came to be much consider'd and employ'd, especially in the Revenue; which in a Reign equally profuse and parsimonious was one of the great Balles of Performance. With Lord Imbrooke or rather under him he had grown up to this Pitch of Eminence. An Excludes he had been in the House of Commons

as



the other had been in the House of Lords: With him  
 he had shared in the D. of York's Resentment and  
 Forgiveness; and by his assistance, it may be sup-  
 posed, he became his colleague as Secretary of  
 State and then first Commissioner of the Treasury,  
 (as also a Peer): and in this high Station he  
 continued during the residue of the Regne.

In the year (when by some strange Fatality  
 every measure was to be wrong, and every  
 name misplaced) he was taken from the Cabinet  
 to the Drawing Room in the capacity of Cham-  
 berlain to the Queen: after which, Lord Bella-  
 vis, a Jesuit, being put at the Head of the Treas-  
 ury-Board, he condescended to serve under him;  
 as also to suffer his Name to be put into the  
 High Commission Sec. which shows that he wan-  
 ted nothing of the Court's but supple, smooth and  
 a voluble Tongue.

What Share he took in the Revolution, or  
 Opposition he made to it, is no where specified;  
 and, perhaps, he suffered that great Transaction to  
 take its own Course, without interfering in it  
 at all. It not appearing, that he distinguished  
 himself either for the Abdication, or against the  
 vote of Vacancy: and it being a known Thing  
 that

That He attended the Fugitive King ~~and Queen~~  
to the Sea-Port, and that He kept up a Correspondence both with him and the Queen his old  
Mistress, ~~whom he continued to~~ ~~write to~~ ~~to~~  
the End of their Days.

Indeed; that we find him so closely mixed with  
Sunderland on one Hand and Lord and Lady Churchill  
on the other, seems to argue, That They were all  
joint-Adventurers in the same Voyage; and  
that He was left to act this neutral Part, for the  
Sake of a Back-Door, if one should have been  
wanting ... And, however this may be, the Ascendancy  
the latter acquired and kept over him, re-  
mains to this Day unaccounted for.

+ Swift, in his History of the Fort last Years of Q. Anne,  
"describes the following Passage ... The (Godolphin) always pro-  
"posed a sort of Pension for the Queen at St. Germains:  
"and his Letters to her were on the style of what the  
"French call Double-Entendre, a mixture of Love and  
"Respects: He us'd, frequently, to send her from hence Presents  
"of those Things which are agreeable to the Ladies; for which  
"He always ask'd King William's leave, as if without her  
"Privity; Because, if she had known that Circumstance,  
"it was to be supposed, she would not accept them."

That

Wealth, it is certain was not his Object: And if it appeared by his deep Resentment of those Injuries which no Minister in a free Country can be wholly exempted from, that he had Pride in Abundance, it was a Pride of so superior a kind, that it was almost above Court-gratifications. Honours were rather paid upon him than solicited by him: Even his Power he seldom made any Trade of: And as he would not practice the Capillaries of a Lawyer, so nothing could induce him to relish the Corruptions there offered to him: Coming in the midst of Business almost inaccessible, choosing to dispatch his Letters as soon as he was  
in

That indeed, he did so correspond with that Court was, indeed, notorious... Lord Wharton, it is said, obtained the Lieutenancy of Ireland in 1708 chiefly by getting into his Pocket one of the original Letters in Jacobites own Hand-writing, after the following manner... Among the States, Peers returned to Parliament that Year, <sup>for Britani</sup> some as obnoxious, were to be superseded... of these one had the Letter; and showing it to Wharton, as a Circumstance which might be made to operate in his Favour, he, at once undertook, on being intrusted with it, to make it work wonders: But made no other use of it, than to carry the said Lieutenancy, which he had long intended for, by making a Point to produce it in the House &c... And yet so great was the Treasurers Influence, that the Earl of Northampton was committed to the Tower, for only saying, that it was known a certain Lord, without whose Advice she Queen did nothing to keep up such a Correspondence.  
† Crayke the Father, had been extremely earnest, to proceed on Swift the

in a Humour to hear them; and despising all the temporary Advantages that could be made of delusive Hopes and insidious Promises.

Carroll is the Earl of Devonshire, Lord Steward and elected Knight of the Garter April 3, 1689. was better qualified to increase the Parade and set off the Drappings of a Court, than reform the Manners of it, or furnish the Cabinet with Expedients of State; Being abundantly more intent on the Splendor of his Port and Figure, than the Improvement of his Head or Heart. ... He was, nevertheless, so brave in his Prison, and so much the Nobleman, in every Thing but paying his Debts, that the very Dazzle of his Appearance made him every where current, tho' the Intermix was known to be under Standard.

Sackville Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain and Knight of the Garter (elected in February 1691) stood upon much higher ground in point of Understanding; being esteem'd the most polish'd Critic and

the proudest of Authors to write on the proudest of Ministers; and to convince the one, that he could hardly do a wiser Thing for himself, than to oblige the other according to his own Wishes. ... yet so it happen'd, ridiculously enough, that unadvisedly when he had brought and left them together, neither of them

Both the gentlest and sweetest Patriot of his Time:  
 He was also eminent as a sumptuous Patron to Men  
 of Letters; and, otherwise, one of the most accomplished  
 and agreeable of Men. Like Lord Devonshire, how-  
 ever neither considerable as an Orator in the House,  
 or an Undertaker in the State; and liable to much  
 censure for conniving at, if not sharing with the  
 Court-Factors who not only carried every vacant Of-  
 fice to market, but often sold them before they were  
 so. . . . of these Sir Fleetwood Nepleve, who is plac'd  
 to his Account, was the most loudly complain'd of: and  
 yet the Laws themselves were too feeble to reach him,  
 nor was there Vigour, Virtue, or Policy enough in  
 either House to re-vivify them, or convert so noto-  
 rious a Misance into a public Benefit.

The two considerable Posts of Master of the Horse  
 and Master of the Robes were held the former by M.  
 d'Arrouquerque and the latter by M de Luyesteim.  
 Both Subjects of the State and Followers of the King when  
 Prince of Orange; of whom for want of Materials, no  
 thing considerable can here be said.

When the Bishopricks, vacated by the Sentence  
 of  
 would make the first advance; and these an Interest  
 calculated to make them Friends and only to make them  
 enemies.

of Depositions pass'd on Amosoft Dec. February  
 1. 1691-2) for refusing to take the oaths to the new  
 Government, were to be fill'd, That of Amos Pury  
 was in a manner, forc'd, on Dr. Fielotson (not  
 withstanding all the Protests, and all the Interest  
 and all the Farts of Compton Bishop of London  
 to obtain it for himself) a Divine of supreme  
 abilities and Accomplishments; eminent in the  
 Schools, more so in the Pulpit; amiable in his  
 Temper and Deportment; abounding with suchness:  
 Forbearance and Charity and, therefore, above all others  
 qualify'd to mollify the eager and mutinous Spirits  
 of the then inferior Clergy and render the Church  
 and State of a piece.

The undeciding and managing that great Body is,  
 at no Time, unworthy the Sollicitude of Government,  
 much of its Repose and Security depending on the  
 Government of Conscience: a Province assign'd to  
 them our Fathers for the good of the Whole; But since  
 they have been too generally inclin'd to manage for  
 their own particular Satisfaction!

But such a Sollicitude was now emphatically  
 necessary: a Cry of the Danger of the Church having  
 already been heard; and all the numerous Malcon-  
 tents

Conts of the ordore, having both from the Pulpch and the  
 Prep, put their abilities good and bad to the stretch,  
 to bring about another Revolution.

With a like Regard to the same important Purpose, ~~other~~  
 other Divines suppos'd to be of the like ecclesial Temperatures  
 were promoted to the other Bishopricks; and, in general,  
 the joint Abilities of all were made use of, as Occasion  
 offer'd, to compose the War of Opinions which couvild the  
 State, and bespeak a due Submission to the Establish-  
 -ment so happily and wonderfully made.

With Relation to the Lord, the Great Seal was  
 twice put into Commission: on any hand, a shrewd, old,  
 rich Practitioner, rather of the English Law than  
 otherwise, but indeed, more devoted to the Profits of his  
 Profession than any Thing else, had been pleas'd at the  
 Head of the First, and Mr John Trevor at the Head of  
 the Second.

Holt was Lord Chief Justice of England, and did  
 Honour to the Bench, by the Depth of his Knowledge, the  
 Address of his Conduct and the Impartiality of his Decisions.  
 Sir John Master of the Rolls, was more indebted to his  
 Party Merits for his Promotion than any remarkable  
 Superiority in his Profession: Having, on all Occasions,  
 display'd more Zeal than Candour; and even in the  
 Chair of the House of Commons too often acting more  
 like the Instrument of those who pleas'd him than  
 a

a fair and equal President.

Pollifon, first made attorney-general, and then Lord-Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, had been so notoriously the creature of Jeffreys (who left him sole Trustee for his worthless Son,) and during the short Time he sat on that Bench, shew'd so strong an Inclination in all Court-Causes to follow his savage Example, that the Malcontents brand'd him with the Name of, Jeffreys the Second. So that if one Bench was fill'd with Integrity, Dignity and Lustre, the Other could hardly boast of either. He was, however, an able Lawyer, an artful Pleader, and in the abdicating Conference with the Lords, put in for some Merit, by the use he made of his Talent to serve his Clients by pleasing his Adversary.

Trelby, his Successor as attorney-general, succeeded him in the Beginning of the Year 1692 as Chief Justice; of whom no more need be said, than that he had always been, and still continued to be, a Party-creature of the Kings, abandoned to every Party Purpose. . . . Somers succeeded Trelby as Attorney-general; and soon more by the Drift of Merit and Weight of Character than Favour succeeded him as Solicitor.

Of



Of the Nobility out of the Administration;

Seymour Duke of Somerset was proud of his own Name and Descent, than of his alliance to the House of the Percys and the vast Inheritance she brought along with her... He had been honoured with the Garter by St. Charles. and had served St. James as a Lord of the Bed-Chamber, till the Pope's Ambassie received his public Audience of that Prince at Windsor; Where, recollecting perhaps, the Figure his Family had made in the Reformation, he refused to take his Share in the Ceremonial, and was thereupon, dismissed from the Royal Service.

Restraint by his Pride, he did not go over to the Malcontents; and they for fear of finding him unmanageable, did not try the Force of Flattery upon him which he could rarely if ever with stand.

Thus when the new Settlement was to be made he appeared at the Head of the Opposers, and so continued till towards the End of the Regne, when he was made a Com. Council by Lord Rochester.

In the End he was rather blunt than courtly in the Delivery of his Opinions, yet cautiously

ceremonious

ceremonious on all other Occasions; a manager  
and yet not void of generosity; capricious in his  
affections and yet steady to his Engagements;  
a scrupulous Loyalist to the Crown, and yet  
so quick and undistinguishing in his Resent-  
ments, that He sometimes half-forgeth he was  
a Subject.

But let, Duke of Ormond, was eldest Son of  
the gallant Earl of Essex, General of the English  
Forces in Holland, and Knight of the Garter; and  
Grandson of the Duke of Ormond Lord-Lieutenant  
of Ireland, so often and, in general, so advantage-  
ously mentioned in our Histories. He had ac-  
companied the Prince and Princess of Denmark  
when they abandoned the King and declared for  
the Prince of Orange, and was personally near to King  
William, as well for his Fathers sake, as his own.  
Being a Cavalier without Selfishness or Guile;  
a Soldier from Height of Spirit and Love of Glory  
and reprehensible only for being the Dupe of his  
own Fidelity and generosity; for being every  
Man's Patron and Solicitor; and for leaving his

Tubee

Table, Purse and Scarf open to all without Distinc-  
-tion both abroad and at home, and, thereby, of-  
-ten disabling himself to be just.

He was Captain of the first Troop of Guards, and  
of the Bed-chamber, ~~and~~ <sup>and Knight of the Garter</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> Lieutenant General. He  
served in every Campaign during the War: was  
distinguished more by his Bravery than his Lou-  
-dich; and having rendered himself the most popu-  
-lar name in England, by his Condescensions, Ga-  
-lantries and Profusions, seem'd to be altogether im-  
-probable of being any otherwise important.

Arville Marquis of Halifax, near to Gillesps  
Duke of Buckingham, was a Man of the most  
splendid Parts in the Court of N. Charles; having a  
most luxurious Wit, an elegant Pen, and a  
Command of the Powers of Eloquence, together with  
a Stock of Knowledge and a Reach of Understan-  
-ding sufficient for any Walk of Liberal-Busi-  
-ness whatsoever. . . . But the superficial brought the  
solid into question, and the more Delight he took  
in the Display of these Accomplishments, the less  
he found his Account in them. . . . It wit appear'd  
only to be the Food of his Vanity: The Singulari-  
-ty of his Notions left him singular in the Support  
of

of them, and the affectation of Superiority which appeared in all he said and all he did, created him, at least, as many Opponents, as he had Admirers... Hence his Connections were few... Those he had were often interrupted and next lasted long; and he, at last, found himself both out of Place and out of Confidence with every body.

Among the Tories he is ranked; and yet it is pretty plain from his Share in the Brook-Field Committee-Affair, that his first Professions were made to the Whigs... He had been one of the warmest Sticklers for an Address to remove the D. of York from Court, and yet became the most active and efficient Instrument to bind or his Exclusion from the Throne... He had accepted that Prince's Commission to treat with his Nephew in 1688; and yet made use of that very opportunity to open a Treaty for himself... He had written a Paper called, The Character of a Prince during the Inter-Regnum, expressly to inform the Expediency of setting the Crown on the Prince of Orange's Head without any mention of his Royal Consort; and yet, when actually in his Service as Lord Privy Seal, took Care to keep a Postern open for his Re-Admission to the Court of St. Germain's, in case the new Settlement

—menh

-men had fallen to pieces.

as it is very difficult for men of Immoie to ob-  
serve a Neutrality in factious Times, so when once  
enterd on either Side, nothing is of more consequence  
to their Characters than Forgiveness: and of  
this the Marquis himself became in Proce of Time so  
so sensible, that he published a labor'd Piece (at  
first with the honored name of Sir William Coventry  
in the Title-Page) to reconcile the Public to the  
Character of a Trimmer, which was, in fact, his own.

† MORDAUNT, created Earl of Monmouth by Ch. William  
(to prevent the Duke of Monmouth's Children from re-  
covering that captivating Title) and Earl of Salisbo-  
rough by Descent, was the first of all the Nobility  
who openly discover'd an Attachment to the P of Orange  
in the Court of Ch. James; having so early as the Year  
1686 solicited and obtained his Majesty's Leave, to  
make a <sup>jour</sup> Tour of his Services; which was before his  
Highness had form'd any Plan in relation to England,  
or any Sea Power had been form'd or entertain'd of his in-  
tending to form any.

When his Highness for so many Years had been Pro-  
diging more as a matter of the utmost Difficulty and  
Uncertainty, appear'd to this sanguin problem as facile  
as the shifting of a Scene in a Play: and as such  
he represent'd it on his arrival at the Hague.

He

He was, indeed, the Reverse of the Prince in all Things; being as full of Fire as He of Phlegm, and as frank and communicative as He was coy and reserved: Being in conversation lively, quick in Repartee; abounding with Projects; as forward to mistake as advise: not to be discouraged with Difficulties, terrified with Dangers or weary'd with Disappointments; more in love with Fame than Virtue; and less with Money than was consistent with Prudence: Happy when listend to over in a Coffee House, where He was apt to display himself in Narratives and Declamations: Refractory and passionate when oppos'd; angry when slighted; and not to be affronted with Impunity: ... Too volatile to be always consistent; descending to actions sometimes beneath himself; but often soaring above every Body else; and having upon the whole, more of an original in his Composition and Character than any other Species of the Times.

Both Lord Delamere and Earl of Dartmouth, by the Grace of St. William had been a violent Excluder in the last Parliaments of Ch. Charles and as violent a Partisan for the Duke of Monmouth, which had expos'd him to a Trial for High Treason after the Defeat and Death of that giddy

Sheffield Earl of Mulgrave quitted the schools and entered on the stage of the world, with no other ambition than was common to the Times he lived in, and, indeed, to all Times when Pleasure is the reigning Idol, and the cheapest Applause is held to be the best: That is to say; To pass for a wit and live like a Libertine .. He had Imagination and Pleasantry enough to sparkle with; a small Talent for small Poetry; and a Sufficiency of Sentiments, Taste, Politics, Repartee and whatever else would serve a Man of Quality to figure with in a Court abounding with Follies and at War with Reflections ... To allow He was a little raised above the ordinary Level in point of Understanding, is as much as can be allowed; and that He was much more below a genius will not be disputed; loose in his Reason, sour and sullen in his Temper, loose in his Morals, coarse in his Pleasures and not over-steady in his political Professions and Attachments.

He was honoured with the Garter by St Charles even before Danby, Newcastle, Somerset &c and served that Prince as Lord-Chamberlain to his Death. ... He is said to have lifted up his Eyes and ~~opened~~ <sup>opened</sup> his Eyes and opened his Heart to Lady Anne; for 15<sup>th</sup> Presumption

Presumption He fell into a short Disgrace; but  
met with a lasting Reward: The Lady retaining  
a grateful Remembrance of his Professions as  
long as She liv'd... and her Royal Father not only  
forgiving the Treason; but, afterwards when King  
taking him into his Service as Lord-Chamberlain  
in which Post, He continued till the Abdication.

No more a Courtier than, He who had never oppos'd  
before, fell into Opposition; whether out of Affection  
to his late Sovereign, or aversion to the new: Whe-  
ther from the Dictate of his own Resentments or in  
Subserviency to those of the Prince of Denmark.  
Whether in observance of what he thought a Duty,  
or for the sake of favouring some Peruit, cannot  
be clearly ascertain'd... But, whatever was the Motive  
such was the Fact: The Wit, the Poet, the Rake and  
the Gamester were every Session, absorb'd in the  
Orator and Politician: In every signal Debate  
He took a signal Share; and his Speeches, tho'  
unpremeditated, were so much admir'd and extoll'd  
that they sometimes found the way to the King,  
and had as great an Effect without Doors as  
within.



giddy Enthusiasm to Popularity and Ambition. And so strong were the Circumstances brought against him that nothing but a circumstantial Explanation of each of them, accompanied with a full Confutation of sundry matters deposed by the principal Witnesses for the King could have absolved him.

In sum months Attempt nothing was so agreeable as the Issue to the Service of France: Delamere, therefore, did not make his Court to him, in favouring the Pretensions of that Aspire. And yet no sooner was he afraid of his Landing in the West, than he raised a Regiment for his Service; as if both by Principle and Passion habituated to oppose St. James, because by Annals inclined, and impell'd to con-  
-cur with my Undertaker, who set up a Standard in Behalf of the Laws and Religion of his Country.

In all he seem'd to believe himself in the Right whether he was so or not; professing to be govern'd by his Conscience, and living in a Manner so irreproachable, that his Adversaries could scarce find any Pretence to call his Professions in question.

As vain however, he was of his Revolution Merits as Lord Goddard himself could be, and as much execrated against the Army Part of the Administration, which had prevail'd with the King to re-

-summe



his System: If He did not find his Account in his Allegiance, He made no Account of it: Abandoned He was to Pleasure and Idleness; coarse in his Ideas, rough in his Expressions, impetuous in his Manner. . . . Of all that belong'd to the Marine, from the first Act of Hostility to the last of Desperation He was, beyond a consummate Master: In making so excellent a Disposition as He did to withstand the vast Superiority of the Enemy in the Action off Beachy, and avoid the share they had set for him, He desired more Honour than with the like Superiority He could have claim'd for a Plundering Victory; notwithstanding the severe Censures both then and since pass'd upon him by the Prejudic'd and the Ignorant, for his not doing what was impossible to be done; and for suffering Two or Three Dutchmen to be destroy'd by their own Rashness rather than expose the Kingdom to all the Horrors of a Descent from a victorious Enemy.

Having been always odious to the King for being more a Seaman than a Courtier, and to Lord Nottingham, for setting up the Admiralty Board in Admiralty-Affairs against the Secretarys Office, Advantage was taken of the Crisis to clamour him into Prison so that his Abilities were no longer of any Use to his Country, except as actuated by his Resentments.

of Churchill Earl of Marlborough, there is but one way of saying any thing new; which is to speak of his good and its Qualities with Candour and Moderation: His Friends having exhausted all the Topics of Panegyric to set him at the Head of Mankind and his Adversaries those of Inveective to render him a fit Companion for none but Judas-Isariot.

His own beautiful Person and his Sister Arabella's Bosom-Interest in the D. of York, were of more Service to him than his Birth or Education... His Father, Sir Winston Churchill, was a Clerk of the Green-Cloth with a long Train of Children, and found it convenient to ease himself of the Burden of them as fast as possible... a little Learning would serve for a Page: and Spirit was the only Requisite for in a young Soldier... a Page to the Duke of York This his second Son became; and then an Ensign in the Guards... a Captain of Grenadiers we find him next, highly distinguished in the French Service under the D. of Devonshire and Handers, and upon his Return a favourite of one of the most favoured Ladies.

In marrying Miss \*Pomroy a Court Adventurer like

\* Tradition, a great Dealer in mixtures of True and False, soups

like himself, it was presumed, Both had taken the  
 only to ruin one another. . . . But the contrary hap-  
 -pined to be the Case: They prov'd, reciprocally, one  
 anothers Support. . . . She had absolute Possession of  
 the Prince of Denmark. . . . And He, by the Means  
 of his Sister and his own irresistible Address car-  
 ry'd almost what Points he pleas'd with the Duke  
 her Father: of which a Regiment of Dragoons; a  
 Squadron in Scotland; The Third Troop of Horse  
 Guards. a Lieutenant-generals Commission. The  
 Honour <sup>of being</sup> ~~being~~ sent Envoy to the Court of France  
 to notify the Death of one Brother, and the Resur-  
 -rection of the other. and an English Barony. succes-  
 -sively confer'd upon him are so many Proofs. . .  
 nor can his Rescue out of the Gloucester-Gally, then  
 sinking with all her gallant crew by the special  
 Command of his Royal Master, be left unperceiv'd.  
 Gratitude, Fidelity and affection are certainly

prime  
 says, she was first the Confidante between him and a great  
 Friend of the Name of Fitz-gerald, to whom he was secretly  
 making his Addresses, for the sake of her Fortune. . . . Then  
 while thus employ'd, she became inamour'd of him her-  
 self: That she had not only the Address to see them at Paris.  
 -ance but even to substitute Love in the Place of avar-

prime Duties at all Times and under all Cir-  
-cumstances. . . And tho' Casuists have been no-  
-table enough in furnishing Men with plausible  
-Pretences to do what They have a Mind to do, They  
-would not find it an easy Task, to convince a  
-candid, rational Man, that They can ever be justifi-  
-fiably suppressed. . . and perhaps, it was owing  
-to this Consideration of this very Difficulty, that  
-Lady Churchill prohibited her Historians from re-  
-cording any Thing concerning her Husband be-  
-fore the Revolution.

In  
-rice. . . That Mrs. Somers, being apprized of this strange  
-Incident in her Family and having the same Thoughts  
-of it with other People, could not be brought to consent to  
-such an unpromising Union, till she had consulted  
-the Stars concerning the Issue. . . That, having procured the  
-Duty. A son of Churchill's Brother she repaired to an As-  
-trogologer, she kept in pay, to answer all Questions Law-  
-ful or unlawful, and, concealing the Name, required to be  
-informed of whatever Time had in store for the Person  
-those Particulars belong to. . . That the answer she received  
-was to this Effect. "He is the Favorite of every Luminary  
-great and small. . . Fortune is his Bondmaid. . . Fame  
-his Herald. . . Wealth and Honours He will be glutted  
-with

In the Action of Sedgemoor against Monmouth we find the only signal Return. He over made for such a Series of Favours. - And tho' Piety and Patriotism were pleaded by him for despoiling his gracious Benefactor, it does not appear, that those splendid Virtues made any striking Figure in his Story either before or after.

It is, indeed, out of Dispute, that in all he did or said, He had an Eye to his Interest; so that the Interior was solid, however dazzling the Surface: And yet solid as He was, so plausibly and artfully could He conduct Himself, that till He had carry'd his Point Few suspected his Purpose. -

To  
 with. In short... He will become a Prince... But then...  
 "He will lose his Head." ... That the old Lady was so transported with the first Part of the Prognostication, that she reproach'd her self about the Lash; but agreed to the match without Delay. ... That the Story taking air when He was made a Prince of the Empire, the omnis Jacobites were over-joy'd at an Omen which seem'd to carry an Assurance along with it, that the Scaffold and all were at Hand. ... And that nothing could equal their Exultation, when one apoplectic Fit took away this great man's Intellects and by a Stroke of macular Craft, both justifi'd the Astrologer and render'd those ridiculous, who had put their Faith in him.

To become rich was the Fundamental Aim of his  
 will: Even while a very young man, and but just  
 beginning to know what the Operation of money  
 was, He purchas'd an Iron-helm; and being, dourly  
 ask'd by his Sister, "What Use He was ever like  
 to have for it?" His answer was, "I shall want  
 such another before I dye"

with the Contributions He rais'd from the Ladies,  
 He laid the Corner-Stone of his future Fortune: and  
 how high he design'd to raise his Pile, can only be  
 conjectur'd from the Breadth of his Basis.

Wit, Favours and a Mastery in the Art-military  
 were his principal Materials: What was within the  
 Grasp of a Commander in chief at the Head of an  
 Army of Veterans the recent Example of Monks  
 had manifested... after the Death of Cromwell,  
 no English Officer of any considerable Eminence  
 remain'd to compete with him, and as the military  
 Spirit of St. James had been long extinct, so He  
 could not but see, that nothing but the Introduction  
 of the Prince of Orange, who long'd to set all Europe  
 on Arms, could open a Field sufficiently ample for  
 such a Genius as his to range in, or productive  
 of such a Harvest, as alone could satisfy his insatiable  
 Expectations... Day, Cloathing be afforded in Time  
 of Peace, a mere Subsistence and no more: Where  
 as



as War with its Proquisitions on the Rape of Contracts  
Douceurs, Safeguards, Contributions &c &c displayed  
a Prospect of Accumulations without End: And, as the  
great Work of converting the Army was to be his,  
no Doubt, He was promised a principal Share in the  
Command of it.

Tramises could amuse even a Churchill; and  
with all his Punctation and Sagacity, He found  
himself in a Situation, He did not foresee.

The new King believed his fresh Obligations were to  
himself; and being surrounded with Generals of his  
own, whose Fidelity and Attachments to him, could  
not be suspected, thought the wisest Way to provide  
for the Stability of his Regne, was to place his mi-  
litary Trust in such of them, as could never be  
under any Temptation, to play the same Games  
for a Sonnet, which had been played against him.

He did not however, suffer this Secret to escape  
all at once; but, on the contrary, affected to consider  
Lord Churchill as a man who had been greatly  
serviceable to him. . . . In addition to his Troop  
of Horse, He bestowed a Regiment of Fusiliers  
upon him: He made him a Lord of his Bed-  
chamber, made him Earl of Marlborough, and  
sent him to command, under Prince Valdeck, the  
English

Forces in Flanders.

This look'd like Performances on the French Side, and the Earls Acceptance of these Favours look'd like Satisfaction on his.. and yet.. - All was illusive on Both Sides.

The Earl was suppos'd to distinguish himself as little as possible. From the Praises bestow'd on him by Prince Waldeck had, perhaps, a bad Effect; and under the Pretence of Sentimenty, Count Solmes was, on all Occasions, so much more consider'd that he could not but return Displeas'd from the Service at the End of the Campaign.

It does not, however, appear, that this Displeas'd broke out as yet into open Complaints, or produced any immediate Termorh... Weakness of Temper and Subtilty of Composure, which allow'd him Time to suppress every turbulent Motion and make use of every intellectual Resource. were, suppos'dly, his Characteristics; and it was not till he became heated with Opposition (after having been long us'd to the Exercise of almost Dictatorial Power both abroad and at home) that his Temperance was over-ruled to be crossed, in his Opinions much agitated to throw him into the  
 bash

least Dillman; which is a bluck Command over  
himself I demonstrated, has excellently fitted he was  
by nature to command others.

He had his Presentments notwithstanding, altho' he  
could so well conceal them: and, possibly, what  
pass'd in Parliament the ensuing Session concern-  
ing the Princip of Immarterd Gentlemen, was,  
in part, the Result of the Invitation, they gave  
him.

It's certain the Earl neither return'd to his  
Command in Flanders or attend'd the King  
to Ireland next Year, which was a tacite Proof  
of Disgrace: and it was as much matter of Sur-  
prize to these People, that he should make an offi-  
cious Motion of his Service on the Close of that Year:  
for the Reduction of Cork and Imigale, as that  
it should be accept'd.

Both Parties had, however, their Fair; and the Pro-  
ject was agreeable thereto: a Body of 10000 men was  
rested for that Expedition; and it was so order'd, that  
Half were draught out of the Forces left im-om-  
ple'd in England, and Half out of the Danes  
and Dutch in Ireland. The former the Earl  
serv'd with himself; and the latter join'd him  
under

under the Command of the Prince of Wittemburg  
another Lieutenant General, who on British Re-  
ground, tho' a Dane on British Day, was incourag'd  
to dispute the Command, and did actually divide  
it with him, before the Service propos'd by himself,  
could be executed.

The Public, however, did him Justice: He succeeded in  
what he undertook; and return'd with Honour; but was  
receiv'd no better than before... No Merit could palli-  
ate the Guilt of abetting the Prince of Denmark; and  
tho' he serv'd under the King in Flanders, during the  
next Campaign, it was apparent to the whole Army,  
that there was not a General Officer in it, who had not  
more Weight with his Majesty than he.

Seeing therefore, no Prospect of attaining his Rank, ei-  
ther by Obsequiousness or Service, he came back a  
thorough Malcontent; and discour'd with as much  
Insensibility of Ingratitude in a King, as King James  
could have done of Ingratitude in a Son-in-law. His  
imperious Wife and the whole Court under her Direction  
no doubt administer'd Incentives enough: and when the  
~~various~~ <sup>sluices</sup> ~~various~~ <sup>various</sup> ~~various~~ <sup>various</sup> of Inveective were once set open,  
neither Lord Portland or any Villiers, or any  
other personal Enemy of any of the Parties con-  
cern'd and combin'd, could hope to escape the Spoils;

in the very midst of which, Lord Nottingham,  
By the Kings Command, dismissed his Lordship  
from all his Places: And the Prince of Den-  
mark refusing to make a similar Example of  
his Lady, the Two Royal Sisters came to a  
thorough Breach, which was never closed.

Myddel Earl of Rochester, second Son of Clarendon the Chancellor was, at first, too much a Courtier even to resent his Fathers Disgrace, and seem'd made only to receive Commands and obey them. ... But having once taken fast Hold of Power and Influence, discover'd, that no Pascha could be provided of Office, more impation of Contradiction, or more arrogance in his whole Deportment than He: Binding to the Throne only and doing his best to bear down all before him in his Approaches to it: In his private Life regular even to Formality: Not contemptible in Point of Abilities, or void of Accomplishments, but appearing so self-important and aspiring in the Display of them, and so little dispos'd to accommodate his Opinion or conduct to that of others, that the more Advantage he obtain'd, the more ill-will he exci-  
-ted.

When First Commissioner of the Treasury in the  
Reign

Reign of St. Charles II. He had been accused of Corruption, in the Management of the Hearth Money Duty, by Lord Halifax, and of causing Three Leaves of the Treasury-Committee to be cancelled in order to conceal it. . . . But if the Charge was well founded, it ought rather, perhaps, to be laid at the Kings Door than his. . . . His Majesty could reach <sup>stronger</sup> ~~power~~ Things from his Servants: and Rochester might think himself authorized by his Command, to do for his special Service what could neither be avoided otherwise, justified, and his Office-Character, is held to be exemplary in all but that one Particular, even at this Day.

That St. James, after this, made him his <sup>Lord</sup> Treasurer, is, indeed, sufficient for his Justification: and it is to his Honour, that he chose to part with that high Office, rather than to part with his Religion; as it for the King, that He beheld more upon him on that Occasion in the Shape of a Prisoner out of the Post-Office for Two Lives, than even 'a Life-Goal of the Place was worth.

In the Revolution neither He, or Clarendon his Brother took any part; and tho' he seem'd willing in the subsequent ~~Parliamentary~~ Debates to admit the Vacancy of the Throne, with  
 respect,

respect to St. James, yet he remained inflexible as to the filling it with the P. of Orange.

This made him so odious at Court, that a Resumption of the Grant bestowed on him was loudly disapproved of; and therefore was so much appreciated by himself, that he was glad even of B. Burnett's good Offices to soften it; tho' in his Letters of Acknowledgment to that Gentleman, he takes care to insinuate, They were of his own Accord and Generosity. That is to say, conceded by him. . . . But the Queen being his Friend as well as his Niece the Affair was not pushed: He was suffered, on the contrary, to continue in quiet Possession of his 4000 £ a Year; and continued himself in opposition at the Head of the Malcontent-Forces notwithstanding; (perhaps thinking this Treasurie no Treasure; since he tells the Bishop in his said Letter, "He had as good a Title to his Possession, as any Man had to any Thing he possessed.") till the Earl of Marlborough was thrown into Disgrace about which Time he was brought into Play as a Cabinet-Councillor tho' not into Office . . . and for which one of the Motives might probably be, That  
He

He of all the Nobility was on the worst Terms with the Two Churchills, because He had oppos'd the Ladys Admision into the Principes Service, and interfer'd most in advising and controlling her. which They consequently esteem'd a Trespass on their Providence and call'd an Intrusion.

Talbot Earl of Shrovetbury was eminent only for the Minime of his Birth, the Pregnancy of his Parts and the Greatness of his Conversions from the Errors of the Church of Rome in a Popish Regne, when He went over to the Service of France with a Purpose to adventure Life and Fortune in his Cause which he took to be the Cause of God and his Country... The amiable and undescending distinguished him to as much Advantage as the haughty and dictatorial distinguished Rochester to his Detriment... From the School of Tillotson, whence he deriv'd his Divinity, He also deriv'd his Politics; becoming a Protestant and a Whig together... To the Whigs therefore he became a cordial Friend, from the Moment of this his double Conversion; and yet without losing his Charity for the Tories; whom

He



He treated for the general with the same Countenance, tho' not with the same Affection... Indeed He was so made, that He could not but smile on all who approach'd him; and the continued Stream of his Wishes was to serve and oblige all Mankind... Hence He came to be call'd the King of Hearts; and it was, with some Reason, apprehend'd that on losing him, the Crown would lose its <sup>\*</sup>Popularity too...

When first out of Business, He kept himself on the Reserve only, and tho' much out of Humour, betray'd no Purpose of Opposition...

But his Party-Connections did not suffer him to observe this Temperance long... on the contrary, It is

\* In a Letter of Mr Aglionby, Secretary to Lord Dursley, Minister Plenipotentiary of England at the Hague to Sir B. D. Colh. dated May 16. 1690 is the following Passage.

"I make no question but you and He (Mr. Robinson Minister from England at Berlin) have all that has pass'd about Lord Arundels Party laying down... Mr. Barre writes me word, that after all, its believed He will keep the Seals... I wish it for the Kings sake and his own... For the very attempt of leaving it at this time has done much mischief."

and

is to be recollected, That in the ridiculous attempt made in the House of Lords, to drive the Marquis of Caermarthen out of the Cabinet, & reviving the old Impeachment against him, (which, in contempt of the things I add, had been left depending ever since the popish Plot) he was an active and volentur. and now, upon the abrupt Dismissal of the Earl of Marlborough, he discovered a higher Degree of Animosity and Resentment than he had hitherto been thought capable of.

Burnet, indeed, says, he was drawn into Opposition on that occasion, by the Marquis of Halifax and Earl of Sunderland. as if there was or could be any necessity to draw a Man in, who, according to the Poet's own Evidence, was very ill-pleas'd with the Meddlesome had with the

and again May 23.

"Our Letters from England which we received yesterday at Three o'Clock give us no comfort: no domestic Discords are as high as possible without coming to blows. and God send our Allies do not despair of seeing us act with firmness and vigour."

"The King, who had in a particular Friendship  
 with Lord Marlborough; and who thought him  
 both ungratefully and unjustly persecuted."

In fact, ~~both~~ Lord Shrewsbury and many o-  
 thers were equally ripe for opposition, when  
 this pernici-ous measure took place, tho' belong-  
 ing to different Labels, acting from different Mo-  
 tives, and aiming at different Purposes. And  
 all that happen'd afterwards, as well with regard  
 to the Prosecution of Lord Marlborough, as the  
 Commitment of Lord Armingtrotter on Suspi-  
 cion, only serv'd to furnish them with new Pre-  
 tences, to warrant it.

Treasonable matter had been forg'd against  
 Lord Marlborough by Two Associates who met  
 with but too much Countenance, and he was  
 imprison'd in the Tower upon their infamous Ori-  
 -dence. While, on the other Hand, the Lords Hallifax  
 and Shrewsbury not only made themselves respon-  
 sible for his Innocency, but also protest'd loudly  
 against the original Treatment he had met with  
 and this was so highly resent'd at Court, that  
 on the 23<sup>d</sup> of June, the Queen order'd their Names  
 to be struck out of the List of the Privy Council  
 together

together with those of Marlborough and Torrington  
who had been dismissed before.

This was the strongest mark of Disgrace and Infi-  
amies that could be fastend on Persons already out  
of the Service, yet is no where publicly mention'd;  
and argued, that the Breach between the Court and  
them was become as wide as it could be made.

of the House of Commons  
Admiral Russel, is in this Place to be dis-  
counted of first: He was many ways considerable;  
as a Member of the Bedford-Family; as an early  
and active Undertaker in the Revolution; and  
for being the Commander in chief of the Fleet; where  
He had been much beloved both by Officers and  
Seamen, till such a Latitude of Power had gi-  
ven him opportunity to display more Ambiti-  
tion, avarice and Impatience, than was consis-  
tent with Popularity any where.

He was indeed impetuous by Nature, <sup>and</sup> arbitrary  
by Habit, tho' still to be won by Flattery and  
Obsequiousness; firm in his Friendships, fierce in  
his Animosity; irreconcilable in his Enmity.

As the second Seaman of the new List He  
thought himself intitled to all the Considerati-  
ons Torrington had been deprived of; and not

Being

being admitted to the first Seat at the Admiralty Board, not only disdain'd to accept of any other, but became also as much offend'd as if he had been strip'd of every thing.

It was some Time in<sup>t</sup> January 1691-2 when Lord Marlborough was dismiss'd; and as if he had been a Whig himself, the Whigs took the hint, to make the Court going with their Resentments of it... Puffin, already half-frantic with his own, was among the Leaders of these... He had, says Burnet, not only liv'd in great Friendship with him, but carry'd the first Messages that had pass'd between the King (then Prince of Orange) and him, when he went over to Holland: He almost upbraided the King with the Earl of Marlborough's Services, who, as he said, had set the Crown on his Head... a Strain of Arrogance as impolitic as indecent in a Subject and Servant; and what could not but excite the In-

Signature

\* No Insignification of this Fact is to be found in the Gazette: and the same Silence is also observ'd with respect to the Queens order for striking the Names of the several Lords before-mention'd out of the Council List.

dignations of a Sovereign, whether it became him to manifest it by any Act of Resentment or not!

The King was perhaps, too sensible on such occasions: and it was but too often, that he suffered his Measures to bear the Marks of his Infirmities.

The Alterations in his Ministry already touch'd upon; namely, The Grant of the Privy-Seal to Lord Pembroke, the placing Lord Cornwallis at the Head of the Admiralty, and sending Lord Sydney to Ireland (that, among other Consequences, Lord Nottingham, might be sole Secretary of State) were visible Acts of Passion, calculated to mortify Malifax, Shrewsbury and Orpellet for their several Trespases on this Occasion; as the moving the Privy Council with Jones, about the same Time, was done to mortify the Whigs in general, for presuming to condemn the Discontents of their Leaders.

His Majesty, nevertheless, on his Departure for Holland, immediately after these Pallies of his

† Rochester, Cornwallis, Rowelagh and Seymour

his Displeasure had escap'd him, left Rupert, as  
 -aspirant as he was, still in command of  
 the Fleet, to the admiration of every Body who  
 knew how much Lord Nottingham and he,  
 who ought to have concurred in every Thing, were  
 both personal and Party-Enemies; and who  
 were sufficiently well inhumane Nature, to  
 make the proper Inferences.

It is true, when the Army was preparing for  
 an immediate Descent and Lord Portland was  
 sent back in the Beginning of May, with  
 such Instructions to the Queen, his Removal  
 was propos'd and debated; but, for want of Firm-  
 -ness, perhaps in Nottingham himself, not agreed  
 to.

Sir John Trevor had been taken from the Bar,  
 to file the Chair of the House of Commons by A. James  
 and discerned such a mastery in Parliament-hall  
 while he held it, that he was not only replac'd there  
 -in (Parliament 2) with the Approbation of King  
 William, but had also the Secret of managing the  
 House repos'd in him. The Dignity of his Pro-  
 fession had such hold of him, that he acted as if  
 there was no other Principle; with an Exception  
 to

to as much artifice as would serve to cover it...  
 ... He was, likewise, made master of the Rolls by  
 both those Princes; was suffered to continue so long  
 after he had lost his Character; as if the Corruptions  
 proved upon him in one Capacity did not affect  
 him in the other: and among other Particulars re-  
 member'd of his Shrewdness, which, it seems, even  
 age itself could hardly impair, This is reported,  
 That an intricate Offer of Ten Thousand Pounds be-  
 coming been made him for some indirect Purpose,  
 He replied, Old as I am, I can still Swonly.

Hampden, Chanceller of the Exchequer, is  
<sup>not</sup> capably nam'd among the Revolutioners; but  
 having been one of the Die Principals in Lord  
 Puffin's Affair, for which he was fined 40,000 £;  
 and, afterwards try'd for his Life, as an Abettor  
 of Manmouth, it is scarce to be suppos'd,  
 that he should not involve himself among the  
 Followers of the J. of Orange... Besides: he find  
 him standing on the behalf of the Commons, in  
 the free Conference held with the Lords concer-  
 ning the Abdication; and so high in Credit with  
 King William, when first seated in the Throne that  
 he was induc'd, by his advice, singly, according  
 to Burnet, to insert a Paragraph in one of  
 his



his first Speeches, recommending such a Relaxation of the Test & Law, as should leave Room for all Protestants alike to be admitted into the public Service, which would extremely be-  
trimental to his Majesty's Affairs, by furnishing the Non-jurors and their half-Brothers, with a Pro-  
vocation to clamour. That the Church was then brought into as much Danger from the Dispen-  
sers as before from the Papists.

He was more hurried than wise, more vio-  
lent than steady, more sanguin in his Hopes  
of what he wish'd to be, than pleas'd with  
what was... The Difficulties he had been  
involved in, the Dangers he had been expos'd  
to and the Disgrace he had drawn upon him-  
self by a mean Confession of all he knew, to  
King James, in order to save his life, had  
cast a gloom over his Mind and Expost-  
-ment... and tho' at first, he recover'd some De-  
-gree of Spirit and re-acquir'd some Degrees  
of Confidence under the new Settlement, the  
- Service had no sooner re-obtain'd an Assen-  
- - dancy.

dancy at Court, than finding himself un-  
 efficient in Office, in Council and in Parliament  
 and neither able to ~~procure~~ procure for his Son  
 such a Post as he aspir'd to, nor to controul  
 his Resentments for the Disappointment, he  
 became as much depressed as ever.

In Office, however, he chose to remain tho'  
 without Activity or Zeal for the Service;  
 and tho' discontented, was rather a Bel-wish-  
 er to his old Friends in Opposition, than an  
 opposer himself.

If he was not an able Financier it was for  
 want of Experience not of Capacity... Inspiration had  
 nothing to do with the Character... Besides: as  
 it import'd the King not to raise his Demands  
 too high, so it import'd those of the House  
 of Commons, who were not sure of their Seat  
 in case of a new Election, more, to make their  
 Taxes as cautiously as possible... They there-  
 fore, could not be induc'd to give Supplies  
 but on their own Terms... Those Terms were  
 to be such as were palatable to the People;  
 and the People were in general so unwise

as

as to prefer an Abatement in present, to carry  
future Consideration.

In Robert Howard was still Auditor of  
the Exchequer (in being an Office for Life) tho'  
like Hampden, no longer an Officer any where.  
He had obtained it in the Year 1673 by one  
of those short Turns which set the Force  
of Interest and Feebleness of Professions and  
Engagements in the most glaring Light: Ha-  
ving undertaken to manage an Impeachment  
against Shaftsbury, then the most obnoxious of  
Ministers, afterwards the most interprising of Patri-  
ots; and for this valuable Consideration, becoming  
his Advocate and Saviour. . . . His Controversy  
with Lord Treasurer Osborne helped to re-esta-  
blish him in some Degree of Popularity. And  
to make Amends for his neutral Conduct during  
the Reign of St. James and the Struggle which  
put an End to it, he found also the Facili-  
ties in his Power to St. Williams Business in  
the House of Commons, after that Struggle was over.  
He also writ Books to detect and expose the  
Miscarriages of the last Reign, as well as to  
re-establishe

cheastice and humble the Clergy already grown  
 disaffected to the present. . . . But all his Efforts  
 were in vain. . . . Osborne his old Enemy  
 was too mighty for him: and in fact, his  
 Importance was worn out, as generally  
 happens to be the case of those, who are  
 considerable only by a concurrence of Acci-  
 dents, which, having like a sudden Flood,  
 set them afloat and lifted them high, slips  
 as suddenly from under them and leaves them  
 a ground over after.

Wharton the Comptroller was Son and Heir  
 of Lord Wharton a Stanch Whig and rigid Soc  
 Pythian; with the Divines of that Persuasion  
 his Table was usually surrounded; with the  
 chiefs of that Faction he was closely connect  
 and it was no Fault of his, if his Son did not  
 succeed to his Professions and Principles as well  
 as to his Title and Estate.

His Son was, however, too much a Libertine  
 by nature to be restrain'd within a Puritan Mold  
 . . . For tho' he was content'd to take up the  
 Family-breed both in Politics and Divinity as  
 He

He found it he never suffered any Article of the  
 Letter to interfere with his Practices... Hypocrisy  
 indeed, was never imputed to him. He thought the  
 Burden of it greater than the Use; and all the  
 Dissimulation he could bring himself to practice  
 was of the venial Kind, in Professions of Friend-  
 ship and Promises of Service, which, he said,  
 there was no such Thing as living at Court, or  
 succeeding as a Candidate without... In every Party-  
 Process, he held also Things to be lawful: and  
 he thought no Man qualified to be a Party Lea-  
 der, who had any Reserve of Principles, Passion or  
 affection, which he would not sacrifice to facili-  
 tate ~~his~~ his main Purpose; or who was not  
 Proof against Detection and all the Reproach  
 and Censure that could follow upon it... Moder-  
 aty, according to him being an Infirmary; and blushing  
 a tacit Acknowledgment it was so... Against  
 himself

of which the Article already recited in Godolphin's Character  
 is one Proof; and another, his carrying an Election, by giving out  
 for the Bank Notes distributed among the Voters by his Opponents;  
 under this Pretence, "that the Man who signed to them, had, to his  
 Knowledge, set his Hand to a Million more than he was worth"

himself. He could not only hear or read an In-  
-vective without Emotion, but even talk of it  
- afterwards, as if it had been calculated for his In-  
-tertainment. ... In his Discourse he had his lit-  
-tle regard to Decorum as in his Actions to Cha-  
-racter. ... So a Lady she could talk as if the plain-  
-est Language was the best. So a Judge as  
if Right and Wrong were Equivocals. So a Bish-  
op as if the uninterrupted Succession had been  
- derived from Adam only: and even to the King  
himself (which Tradition says had\* once like  
to have proved fatal to him) as Samuel talked

to

\* That Tories and Jacobites should be taken into the Ser-  
- vice of a King by Election was the subject of Complaint.  
That they made better Servants than Republicans was  
the Answer. ... Wine was predominant as well as Rage,  
and timely Interposition prevented mischief. ... *Crucius*,  
it seems, was not the only Newspaper. ... and so far  
was this kind of Prolocution carry'd at Tories, that  
under the Umbrage of Concern and Affection, he was  
desir'd to consider "that St James was not so far off, but  
"he might be brought back again." To which he reply'd  
"True."

to the Jews, when weary of their Theocracy.

A Republican from this last Species of Audacity he came to be called; whereas in fact, all he wanted to compass, was the Subjection of the Prerogative to the Will and Pleasure of an Oligarchy armed both with the popular and regal Powers; which, in the name of the Sovereign should be able to harrow the People and in the name of the People to circumscribe the Sovereign.

To this one great Point the Forts of these several Innocents he belonged to were uniformly directed: and in the Firmness of his Attachments to these his Colleagues, and the Ardour of his Zeal for the common-Cause, consisted all his Righteousness.

It is long before some Characters can be ascertained: and few like his become legible at once. Notwithstanding which, so useful was he to his Party by his Activity, his Eloquence, his <sup>Arrivings</sup>

"I see! But whenever that must be, nobody shall do it but myself."

Firmness, his Fortunes and his Intrigues of all kinds, that tho' they were ashamed of him, says Swift, they did not dare to disown him.

But this was not all: For some were so dazzled with his abilities, that they were blind to his Infirmities; and others were so captivated with his Pleasantries, that they thought his very Licentiousness became him.

Hence, instead of being obnoxious to all, he became exemplary to many: and that Person was esteem'd the most a Politician, who was most like him.

As a Patriot of the first Distinction, he is recorded in the Annals of the Faction he belong'd to: Every Virtue and every Accomplishment is bestow'd upon him by the Editor of the Spectator in one of his Dedications: And from all it is matter of Wonder that Burnet tho' for the general, misbraced in the same Knot, has in no part of his History, paid him the least Compliment.



Sir Edward Seymour, was, if possible, proud of his name and Descent, than even the Duke of Somerset himself. Being asked by the King, "Whether he was not of his Grace's Family". He answered bluntly "No: He is of mine".

He had been long eminent both at Court and in Parliament for as much Craft, Caprice, Presumption and Audacity as were ever known to be united in one Person: And in Turn, had fallen into Disgrace both with the one and the other. ... Having served in several Offices as Speaker, under Danby's Administration, and as a Confederate if not a Creature of his, He turned, all at once, Malcontent, became violent for the Church against Popery; and was nominated to the Chair a second Time by the popular Party, which drew upon him the Indignation of the King; and at his Instance, He was set aside ~~and~~ upon a Compromise, after a weeks Dispute.

after which, having taken another Turn in fa-  
-our



Arrogance, that it was equally dangerous to gratify  
 or disappoint him. . . . Gratified, <sup>in one Demand</sup> He thought himself  
 authorized to start another. . . . Disappointed after  
 ever so many Gratifications, he was sure to  
 revolt and display his Resentments in such  
 offensive Terms, as were beyond the Reach of For-  
 giveness. . . . all which was sufficiently known  
 when the Prevalence of his Party, in concurrence  
 with the Queens good Offices, and the Kings Dis-  
 pleasure declared against their Antagonists  
 made way for his Admission into the Treasury  
 as a Commissioner, and into the Cabinet Council.

of two new Offices (the Pay-Office and  
 War-Office) which had grown up, the one with  
 the Guards and the other with the Army, out his  
 torious of these Times are generally silent: Find-  
 ing them established, they discarded of them, as  
 if they had been always so: And even the  
 House of Commons admitted a Pay-Master, and Sec-  
 retary of War to take their Seats among them  
 without making any Inquiry concerning their  
 Origin, Power, or Appointments. . . . Which is so  
 much the more extraordinary, as the latter  
 soon

soon became an Officer in the Closet; and, mo-  
 der the King, the sole mover of the military  
 Part of the Machine. . . . So that the Operations  
 of it, so far, may be independent even of the Cab-  
 -net, and the Treasury thereby freed into Diffi-  
 -culties, by acquiescing in, or disputing orders,  
 not author'd by or comprahend'd in the Establish-  
 -ment.

Till the Fourth Sep: m of King William's second  
 Parliament, there is no mention in the Journals, con-  
 -cerning either of these Officers: and then (De-  
 -cember 10 1692, that is to say) the Pay of  
 each was settled by a sepp: Resolution, at 20  
 a Day each; tho' still without any mention  
 of their respective Subordinates or Limitations  
 of Service.

The Lord of Banclagh at this Period Pay-  
 -master, had with Honour, Knowledge, Vivaci-  
 -ty, Libertinism and Pliancy enough, to ren-  
 -der himself, while yet a young Man, a sort of  
 -Favourite to Q. Charles II. Having been in-  
 -trusted by that Prince, not only with the ad-  
 -ministration of the Revenue of Ireland, but also  
 with

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with the Secret of his own particular Interest  
in it: Burch a sporting, he had borrow'd a Bar-  
gain with him, for such a Sum out of it, as  
would defray the Expence of his Buildings and o-  
ther Improvements at Windsor: (not to misish on  
a large Pension said to be annually paid to  
the Duke of Portsmouth) and dismissed Lord  
Essex from the Government of that Kingdom, among  
other Reasons, because he refus'd to pay his (Pa-  
relays) Acc<sup>t</sup>. without sufficient Vouchers... He  
was, afterwards, made Paymaster of the Forces in Eng-  
land; and being found not only in Possession of that  
Office, but Master also of every Secret belonging there-  
to, was held the fittest Man to be continued in it,  
which he actually was during the whole Reign.  
notwithstanding all former and successive Impu-  
tions; and a course of Expediture in Buildings  
Ornaments and all the Luxuries of Life till then  
unknown among us; which seem'd to authorize  
Suspicion, and did draw down the Envy of the World  
upon him... It being notorious, that his Petri-  
ty was not large; and not so much as imagin'd.  
how much he might fairly get in the Shape of  
Salary and Perquisite.

as

as if, had not, to show what Party Evidence, in  
 the Proof was worth, the same Whigs who had black-  
 -ened him so industriously for his corrupt Adminis-  
 trations of the Irish Revenue, and his conduct of  
 the Day-Office in the Beginning of St. Williams  
 Reign, took as much pains to black him after  
 -wards: And when he was, at last, deprived of his  
 office, pronounced him White as Snow: with such  
 regard to Justice as he be shown in its Place

He was in truth, able in Business, quick at Expe-  
 -dient, insinuating in his Address; equally artful  
 and shrewd in Report; and in suggesting Preten-  
 -ces and Excuses for whatever was done or left undone  
 so dextrous, that it was extremely difficult to fasten  
 any Charge upon him, in which the King him-  
 self was not directly or indirectly involved: And in  
 such Cases it was but very seldom that either Par-  
 -ty was wase enough to proceed to Extremities.

Mr Blathwayte, a private Gentleman no way  
 considerable either by his Birth, Parts, or Alliance.  
 -ces. was Secretary at War in Subjunctive to the  
 Earl of Portland; and by Ammirance was suffered  
 to attend the King abroad, and after his return as  
 Secretary of State; of which Trapsap in his  
 Favour

Favoured. He was so vain, that He soon adven-  
 tured to assume the Title, By causing it to be  
 affixed to ~~his~~ his Protrach, which is still re-  
 tain'd in his Family: In effect; His Majesty  
 neither at the Congress held at the Hague, or in  
 any of his Campaigns was attend'd in the re-  
 gular Way by his Seals. His Favorite Minis-  
 ter, in virtue of his complete obedience was  
 thought the best qualify'd to prompt the obedience  
 of others; and Blackwate, in any be supposed,  
 seem'd himself enough honour'd with the Execu-  
 tion of his Commands.

Sir John Tomchard was in character, that  
 the Centaur, Sphyrse, Syren, Harpye are in  
 Form... a mixture of Horse and Fox, with the  
 mask of a Lion... God nough He had been  
 in the forward Part of his Life to be the first Mo-  
 ver of the Exclusion-Bill on behalf of Iron-  
 mouth, and in the same desperate Cause had in-  
 voked to set the West on Arms... But when  
 the Time of Performance came, pretended Arch-  
 nosp, and suffer'd his colleagues to be made the  
 masters of his Inimidity... an interpret Face  
 and

and a daring Tongue may belong to a feeble,  
 trembling Heart .... This was his case ... He  
 had been bred in the Courts of Law tho' born  
 to a good Estate; and had stood the Heat Time!  
 of the House on a bask'd; But was fitter for Parley  
 than Actions; which, perhaps, he was not sensible  
 of himself till the Experiment was to be made  
 ... Driven out of the Kingdom after this. He took  
 Sanctuary in Holland; and together with the other  
 Fugitives, was receiv'd into the Protection of the  
 Prince of Orange; Employ'd himself during this In-  
 terval, in studying the Civil Law, Politics and the  
 Interests of Europe: attended his Highness to England  
 and had the Chief-Justiceship of Chester conferr'd  
 upon him as his Portion of the promised Land  
 ... as a Member, he was more eminent for his Know-  
 ledge than his Eloquence: and, according to a Phrase  
 of his own, having learn'd to see Things with  
 other Eyes, was not become as officious in the  
 Service of the House, as he had formerly been to  
 obstruct and traduce it.

John How Esq<sup>r</sup>, a younger Brother of Sir George  
 How.

+ Member for Nottinghamshire; but more noted for the Prosecution  
 Ac



Howe, was one of those who joined the Prince at Exeter; had been vice-chamberlain to the Queen, and became an opposer of the King's measures, out of resentment; according to some, because a piece of ground, for which he had been a suitor to the King, was bestowed on Lord Portland; according to others because the Queen had taken her stay from him, by way of chastisement for some impertinence he had been guilty of towards her.

He was either the best of friends or worst of enemies; being as subject to the Dominion of his own Passions; as he was capable of forming or composing those of others: often an Undertaker in Business and always one of the Oracles of the House; being one of those happy speakers, who are sure to be attended to, whether they are approved or not; with Topics at hand, a plausible way of arranging and stating them & abounding with Imagery, happy in his Expressions, captivating when ever he pleased to be so, and so severe when he meant to be soverer, that the Smack of his Inveective was hardly

He received from the D. of York for scandal; and the Submission he had been forced to make to obtain a Release.

\* Seen at the King himself, he had, sometimes, the Boldness to glance; and when he did so, the whole Court knee'd in to the

hardly ever to be worn out; as able to rally as to charge; if over-powered, so guarded, as to be sure of a Retreat; and at all events, incapable of Confusion.

Mr Finch was as much an orator by Art, as Art by Inspiration: Having been long a Practitioner at the Bar, He had acquired a Mastery over all the mechanical Powers of Rhetoric. Furnished with a Brief He could expatiate by the Hour; and show who measured Distance by Time had no conception, that Tully or Demosthenes could have performed more wonders by the Force of Language, Figures, Tone, Emphasis, Period or Permutation than He...

It does not appear, that he accepted any Promotion in this Reign; or that He resigned his Abilities without Reserve to the Direction of his

Brother

the Buffle it caused. . . . His Majesty once coming in from Amberg kicked down a frivole Page who presented himself with a clean pair of white gloves to draw off his Boots. . . . D. no that Jack How (so He was usually call'd) said the young Gentlemen had enough to be heard; upon which the King, brought to himself, had the Goodness to say, by way of Palliative. . . . you are in the right.

Brother Nottingham ... But then, as He  
 always paid great Deference to him as the  
 Head of the Family (tho He was himself  
 the more significant Man of the Two) it may  
 be supposed that He ~~was~~ prevail'd upon himself  
 to give the Court as little Trouble as possible  
 as long as He continued in possession of the  
 Seals.

Granville, second Son of the Earl of  
 Bath, was, in his own Opinion, so much a Wit,  
 Poet, Gallant and fine Gentleman, that Few  
 could conceive, He would immerse himself in  
 the Drudgery of Parliamentary Business ... And  
 yet the contrary happen'd to be the Case ... He  
 was vain enough to aim at every Distinction  
 which He thought his Birth, Parts, Accomplish-  
 -ments, and Station entitled him to ... He  
 had been both Soldier and Seaman: Captain of a  
 Squadron of War, Colonel, and Governor of Deal  
 &c. as well as Member: and, taught by Experi-  
 -ence, which Advice was like to be most advan-  
 -tageous, not only enter'd himself among the Medi-  
 -on-makers and Orators, but attain'd such a  
 Degree

Degree of Immenence, that He came to be discovr'd  
 of without Doors, as well as attend'd to within..  
 condescending even to make himself familiar  
 with the Forms and orders of the House, as  
 well as to examine Papers search Precedents &  
 .. Undertaking in Committees and officiating as  
 Chairman in several, so much to his own Ho-  
 -nour and the Satisfaction of Those concern'd,  
 that it was the Opinion of many, Nobody could  
 have fill'd the Chair of the House with more  
 Propriety or Dignity.

It was, indeed, ~~his~~ a Maxim  
 with him, That Decorum demand as much Re-  
 gard in the Lower House as the Upper; and  
 manifestly his Ambition to be esteem'd the  
 best-bred both of Speakers and Members...

Soon in his several Indications of every  
 Branch of the Franchise, against the Mis-  
 takes and Misrepresentations of Carleton  
 Branch and Others. He is particularly care-  
 ful to restrain his Family-Scold within  
 the Bounds of good Manners... and, if He  
 had been scrupulous in the Point of Justice

He

the Monument He caused to be erected upon  
Lands ~~own~~ near Bath, to the Memory of the  
Brave Sir Bevil Gornville, would not have  
been a Monument of Reproach to himself;  
because to this Day unpaid for.

Educated at Trinity, a Trinity He remained; and  
being one of those left out of Employment, joined  
with the Press in endeavouring to work on  
the Fears of the Government, by doing all they  
<sup>safely</sup> could, to revive a Species of Loyalty which was  
now become Treason, and to establish a Be-  
-lief, That the Monarchy had no other Basis  
than the Church, in hope to be followed by  
such Numbers, as should in the End, render  
them irresistible.

Robert Harley, like Wharton, was a  
Scion from a Puritan Stock: a noble one  
according to Burnet! according to Colman  
hooked no otherwise illustrated than by him-  
self, in the same Discourse, He used to hold  
over his Chair . . . with the same Bitter.

- rep.

-ness. the same author also stigmatises him  
for having been bred at the Inns o' Court;  
and for retaining in the Height of his Power  
the low manner of Jesting, which he had  
acquired among the bad Company he had kept  
there.

That, however, he was commonly better  
Both Burnet and Swift agree: ... as to his  
Parliamentary Abilities in speaking and ma-  
-naging, preparing and collecting, ob-  
-staining and facilitating, agreeable to the Views and  
Plans of the Party he was connected with or  
the special Points of the Day. They have not  
been called in question even by Bolingbroke  
himself; who, in all other Respects, has la-  
-boured as much to degrade, as Swift to exalt  
him. ... Latitudinarians and Politicians  
He commended together: Communing in Person  
with the established Church, while his  
Family continued Non-conformists and ma-  
-terialising the Divines of both Persuasions  
promiscuously

promiscuously at his Table. . . . That he was a  
 mole in Solities and worked better in the dark  
 than the Sun Shine is evident from the whole  
 of his Story. . . . That he was ambitious, is  
 a charge which lies equally against most,  
 if not all, Ministers. . . . And if he was really  
 the Trickster, <sup>as</sup> he came to be called, how few  
 have been otherwise?

Truth or Left-hand-widdow, as it is called  
 by Lord Bacon, is the Fool in common Use;  
 and those who upbraided him for working  
 with it, were only angry, that he was more  
 a Master of it than they..

But if he was suspicious, incommunicable  
 irresolute, a cool Friend, a timid Enemy; one  
 interested, insufficient and ingrateful Ser-  
 vant; a contemner of Opinions and a Double-  
 Dealer with every Body, as Bolingbroke alledges,  
 and Swift himself, in many of these Particulars,  
 leaves Room to conclude, both Genius and Mag-  
 nanimity, which constitute the Intermixt  
 of

of a Standard Character were wanting; on which case all the Grievances rested upon him by his partial Son were Restored upon him in vain.

Paul Foley had his Breeding in the Inns o' Court, as well as Harley, and not only became a joint Adventurer with him in Politics, but had more the Part of him in Figure and Character... Having lived much in his Study and generally remote from London, He was hardly known at Court; and made it his Choice to appear what He was, a plain Country Gentleman; which he thought was the true Character of a Representative.

In the Tenor and Customs of Office, and whatever Belong'd to the Usage and Practice of Parliament He was thoroughly vers'd: and the Impression He made on the House, was more by the Extent of his Knowledge and the Weight of his Arguments than the Smoothness of his Manner, or the Choice of his Expressions... He

was



was, indeed, rather formidable for the Rigour  
of his Principles, than amiable for any one  
grace of any kind. . . Farley had Down over  
in his Eye. Tooley the Constitution only. Popula-  
rity was the medium, thro' which Farley saw  
Preferment. . . Tooley neither aspired to the one  
or the other. . .

But there is nothing perfect. . . and Tooley  
could not make the necessary allowance for the  
Imperfections, He partook of himself. . . Had  
He been less severe, He would have been more  
serviceable. . . A censor is as much abhorred as  
rewarded. . . and too much Bitterness creates a Suspi-  
cion. . . That when we pretend to discharge our  
Conscience we are only gratifying our Malig-  
nity.

Sir Christopher Musgrave was at the  
Head of these Tory-Opposers; and, in appearance  
with great Propriety: His Birth was eminent;  
his Parts were solid, his morals blameless;  
his Devotion exemplary, his Sagacity  
singular and his whole Deportment truly  
Senatorial.

sonatorials: He had served long in Parliaments  
without Reproach; had acquired both Experience  
and Importance; was Member for a County, at-  
tended closely, debated candidly, voted firmly  
avoided or seemed to avoid Courts and Levees  
and to have no Ambitions, but that of per-  
forming his Duty to God and his Country.

Burn<sup>n</sup>.  
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To surmount the Objections, it is, how-  
ever, upon Record, that tho' no offers could  
bring him over to the Kings Interest. He occa-  
sionally, gave up some important Posts,  
for which his Majesty found it necessary to  
pay him largely... and Tradition ascribes  
that ridiculous Story to him, which is told of  
an eminent Patriot receiving a large pen-  
sion yearly in the Closet, and the Bags  
bursting on the Back-Nails, to the no  
small Diversion of those in waiting.

Sir Thomas Littleton was a Chief by  
Profession: But then he was one of those,  
who were either refractory or conformable  
according as they were posted... He was now

Excavator

Treasurer of the Navy; and did his best to emulate the Conduct of Lord Ranelagh in the pay Office, in order to put him <sup>self</sup> upon an equal footing of Favours... of the Temporal of the House and the Turn of a Debate, no body was a better Judge than he, or better furnished with Expedients to protract, precipitate or qualify the Issue... In short; whatever of plausible could be said upon any Point could be said most plausibly by him; nor was he less considered by his Majesty, because on critical Occasions, he could be prevailed upon to give up his Party.

Charles Montagu was a Branch of the Manchester Family, and distinguished himself to advantage almost as soon as he had a Seat there, which was not till the Time of the Convention.

Arranging was the Talent he set out with. Out of the Topics he handled fresh; out of the Journals afterwards; and so much was he admired for this splendid Vein of his, by those of his own Standing that the old method of dry Debating by Degrees sunk into Disesteem and Disuse; and none were thought worth listening to, who knew when to leave off.

A Man of Business he also became under

the Patronage of Lord Sunderland (The Earl Roberts to whom Irim addresses his Tway Mree) by whose Interest He was brought into the Treasury together with Sir D. Seymour; and where He grew a professed Undertaker in Revenue Matters forming Projects of his own, sitting on Judgments on those of others (a collection of Discs and Three Folios He left behind him) driving Burgaries, soliciting Loans; and, at length discharging all the Functions of a Minister of State.

Thro' all He adventur'd like a young Man who saw the Times were favourable to his Purposes, and who, having a Fortune to make, had much more to hope than fear. Naturally vain and aspiring, it is said He grew giddy when he found himself raised so suddenly to such a Height; behaving haughtily to his Friends and ingratitude to his Patron, whom He endeavour'd, in conjunction with others to drive out of the Place, when He himself had gotten a sufficient Footing there.

there. But if what is thus said of him is truly said, so careful was he to preserve a good understanding with those who had the command in chief of the Imp. Government accepted that these Faults of his, which are familiar to Politicians, met with more Indulgence than those of others in the like predicament... Even Swift sparing him, who spared scarce any Body else.

Whether he broke with him, or him with him, is no where specified.

But, to his Honour it must be remembered, that in the great Affair of the Re-coinage, he did nothing material without the Advice and Concurrence of Newton and Locke... That his Opinion was distinguished by him almost as soon as he was known... That it was at his Instance, Bymer was employ'd in making the great Collection which goes by his Name... That when Louis XIV, after the Treaty of Pyrene made a Present of his orientals and Prints to the King, he prevail'd on his Majesty, to send him the Levant as a proper Return... That whatever mistakes he had

had been precipitated into either by his own  
 Passions or the Currents of the Times. He had  
 long enough to be fully convinced of them and  
 sorry for them; and that if he had had a few  
 years longer, the Wisdom and Equity of his se-  
 cond Administration, would probably, have  
 made the Nation ample Amends for all that  
 was faulty in the first.

SOMERS was a new Name to the Public, as  
 the Owner of it was a new Man in the State:  
 He was the Son of an Attorney of Worcester, and  
 had the Professions of Law bestowed upon him in-  
 stead of a Fortune. It appears however that  
 He was early engag'd in political Pursuits,  
 and, so far as the Law was concern'd, ad-  
 mitted into the Confidence of the Great: Ha-  
 ving been employ'd by the Excluders, in com-  
 posing a Treatise on the Succession for the  
 Satisfaction of the C of H. (Hallifax). An  
 Answer to the Kings (Charles II) Declaration  
 on the Dissolution of the Bedford-Parliament: A  
 Defence of Juris &c. In which Piece  
 He discover'd a superior Understanding, a thorough  
 Knowledge of the Constitution, Laws, and History  
 of his Country; and a Command of every Re-  
 quisite

-quisite that could be of use to his Cause. . . . Whence  
it seems so much the more extraordinary, that he  
did not become eminent as a Pleader, till he was  
Counsel for the Bishops in the year 1684. . . .

His Talents, indeed, were then discern'd and ac-  
knowledg'd at once: And as if Providence was by  
that timely growth proud of having given to it  
so accomplished a Man, he was chos'n one of the  
Representatives for that City in the Convention.

His Ascent was afterwards easy: The great Quest-  
ion therein to be discuss'd was of the most ex-  
traordinary and unprecedented kind; so that  
not he who had safe English, but he who under-  
stood the Fundamentals of Government best,  
was likely to be of most Service in the Relation  
of it. . . . In short he had so prepar'd and form'd  
his Mind for the Crisis, that the Crisis seem'd made  
for him to figure in. . . . The Effect was a na-  
tural one. . . . He could not rise under a Govern-  
ment. he had been so instrumental to establish.  
and was so qualify'd to sustain: and the Ex-  
perience of every <sup>Subsequently</sup> ~~Septim~~ only serv'd to augment  
the high opinion entertain'd of him, on his first  
Appearance in Business.

He was, indeed, out of the Reach of that severe  
Sentence

Antonio. "I contemplate a common Lawyer to Calais  
 and his Head is no more useful than a Pin  
 "Dial in a Grave". Having a Genius not to be  
 restrained within the narrow Bounds of his Profes-  
 sion, capable of ~~any~~ exploring, comprehen-  
 -ding and applying all the Rules of Right and  
 Maxims of Policy to the Good of the Society he  
 belongs to, and the Honour of the Prince he serves;  
 and at all Times, equal to the Weight of any Trust  
 or the Demand of any Saigne whatsoever.  
 and if his Influence in the Senate and Cabinet  
 did not uniformly correspond with the Superiori-  
 ty of his Abilities. It was because Prejudices and  
 Annexes are insurmountable and irresistible.

His Notion of the Duty of a Councillor was, That  
 He was to advise not constrain: and when the  
 Slips he made in his public Conduch are obvious-  
 ly derivable from his Deference to the Throne, when  
 in Power and ~~his~~ the Violence of those. He was  
 connected with, when out.

It is, in Truth, acknowledged, ~~even~~ By his Adver-  
 -saries, That no man so humbly born, was ever  
 so highly bred; being a Master of all the dif-  
 ferent Shades or Gradations of Address, and there-  
 -by captivating all that conversed with him.

and



... and, if they also acknowledge, He had such a Command of himself as never to suffer any one unguarded Syllable to escape him, tho' under the highest Provocations, the Records of the House of Commons bear Witness, that, even before them, He could apologise for his Conduct, without departing from his Dignity: That of the House of Lords, that never any fallen Minister maintained such an Ascendency amongst them as He did. And those of the Court. That when He resigned the Seal He made a more important Figure than when He received it.

Such were the Characters of these problematical Parties and such the Situation of the Persons they belonged to. ... From whence it is obvious, that both Whigs and Tories having equally found their way to Court, were no longer to be regarded as regular Corps, reduced under one, or several confederated Heads, actuated by one Will and concurring in one and the same Motion.

They, on the contrary, both were so broken, mixed, divided and confounded, that it is already become difficult to assign every Individual his proper Standard. ... Whigs joining under Tories, Tories opposing with Whigs: and yet  
all

all, preserving the same Malvolence towards  
each other....

Is the Exhibition a melancholy one? Does  
it strike the candid, gracious mind, disposed to  
love, cherish and esteem mankind as the Beggar,  
That, among such a variety of Portraits, He  
should find so much to disgust and so little  
to captivate? Let the Hand that holds the  
Pencil, be nevertheless, forgiven, because oblig-  
ed Duty, to preserve the Likeness.

a mask must not be permitted to pass for  
a Face! and He that is to employ the Head  
must know the Heart!