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Miscellaneous works Of The Late Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl Of Chesterfield

Consisting Of Letters to his Friends, never before printed, And Various
Other Articles

**Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope of
Dublin, 1777**

Notes Of Section IV.

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NOTES OF SECTION IV.

[1] ONE day lord Chesterfield told one of his friends, *Scarborough acts upon principle*, which I will not say of many; but he has put it into his head that opposition is serving the pretender.

[2] An anecdote, in appearance trifling, may confirm how far these contrivances did extend. The late lord R—, with many good qualities, and even learning and parts, had a strong desire of being thought skilful in physic, and was very expert in bleeding. Lord Chesterfield who knew his foible, and on a particular occasion wished to have his vote, came to him one morning, and, after having conversed upon indifferent matters, complained of the head-ach, and desired his lordship to feel his pulse. It was found to beat high, and a hint of losing blood given. I have no objection, and as I hear your lordship has a masterly hand, will you favor me with trying your lancet upon me? *A propos*, said lord Chesterfield, after the operation, *do you go to the house to-day?* Lord R— answered, *I did not intend to go, not being sufficiently informed of the question which is to be debated; but you who have considered it, which side will you be of?* The earl, having gained his confidence, easily directed his judgment; he carried him to the house, and got him to vote as he pleased. He used afterwards to say, that none of his friends had done as much as he, having literally bled for the good of his country.

[3] Besides the periodical political papers, the debates in parliament, Rouffet's *Recueils*, &c. in controverted points I have chiefly had in view the following capital pamphlets. 1. The Case of the Hanover forces, and the Two Vindications of it already mentioned, Sect. III. note 24. 2. The Answer to the Case, intituled, The Interest of Britain

tain steadily pursued, by Mr. Horace, afterwards lord, Walpole, 1744. 3. Miscellaneous Thoughts on the present Posture both of Foreign and Domestic Affairs, by Lord Hervey, after he had quitted the ministry, 1742. 4. Faction detected by the Evidence of Facts, 1743; with a masterly answer to this pamphlet, intitled, A Defence of the People, 1744. 5. Apology for a late Resignation (of lord Chesterfield), written without the concurrence of the earl, but approved by him after its publication, 1748; and 6. Examination of the Principles, and an Inquiry into the Conduct, of the Two Brothers, in two parts, published under the direction of lord Granville, 1749.

[4] Her father was Frederick Achatz de Schulenburg, privy-councillor to the duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, lord of Stehler, Bezendorff, Angern, &c. &c. Her mother was Margaret Gertrude de Schulenburg, of the house of Embden, daughter to Gustavus Adolphus de Schulenburg, privy councillor to the elector of Brandenburg, and eldest sister of Mathew John count de Schulenburg, field-marshal general of the republic of Venice.

[5] It did not at first promote the wished-for restoration of the prince of Orange to the dignity of his ancestors. It was even reported, that when the marriage was communicated to the States General by Mr. Finch, the British minister at the Hague, Mr. Boetzlaer, one of the nobles of Holland, at the head of the anti stadtholderian party, received private assurances, that the king would not interfere in the affairs of the prince. The States seemed to be well convinced of this disposition of the monarch; and, in their answer to his majesty's letter, after expressing their personal regard for the young prince, they declared, that they would by no means consent to any alteration in their present form of government.

[6] Dr. Chenevix, his lordship's favorite chaplain, was by him recommended to the prince of Orange to teach him English; and by the interposition of the bishop of London and the earl of Scarborough, was made first chaplain to the princess. This appointment, however, met with considerable opposition from the minister, to whom, as well as to the queen, Dr. Chenevix had been represented as strongly devoted to lord Chesterfield, and employed by him in writing political pamphlets. The first

first charge he openly avowed to Mr. Finch at the Hague; but the latter he absolutely denied, and the queen was convinced of his innocence. Mr. Duncan, the prince's agent at the British court, was, on this and many other occasions, very useful to Dr. Chenevix, from whom I received this information.

[7] The warm sentiments of esteem and attachment which he entertained for lord Cobham, undoubtedly animated his expressions, as they did those of their common friend Mr. Pope in the following lines:

And you, brave Cobham, to the latest breath,
Shall feel your ruling passion strong in death:
Such in those moments as in all the past,
"Oh! save my country, heav'n!" shall be your last.

Stowe, the country residence of that accomplished nobleman, was at that time the seat of wit, taste, and virtue. Lord Chesterfield, to the end of his life, remembered and mentioned, with a degree of enthusiasm, the happy days which he had passed in that delightful villa; he contributed to its decorations, and was complimented by the noble possessor with a place among the few whom he admitted in his temple of friendship.

[8] His grace said, with still more severity than wit, "I am surprised to hear so much noise made about the removal of two noble lords from their commands in the army. It is true, there have been two lords removed, but only one soldier; and therefore, when lords are pleased to talk of soldiers having been turned out of their commissions in the army, they ought not to talk in the plural number." This sarcasm soon lost all its force; two months only elapsed before lord Stair's regiment was taken from him, and the next year the duke of Argyll himself shared the same fate.

[9] This particular account was communicated to me by the bishop of Waterford, who had it from lord Scarborough himself.

[10] See Case of the Hanover forces, p. 10.

[11] This

[11] This was positively asserted by the opposition, and barely denied by the ministerial writers, who not only give no proof of their denial, but rather endeavour to justify what was laid to their charge. See *Case of the Hanover forces*, p. 15, 16. and *Interest of Great Britain steadily pursued*, p. 52, 53. The assertion of their antagonists seems to be supported by the call that was made in both houses upon the ministers for the instructions sent to the British envoy in Poland in 1729 (when Augustus had a dangerous attack of the disorder which carried him off four years later), and by the refusal of the ministers to produce those instructions. See Debates for 1735. Lord Chesterfield made the motion in the house of lords for this communication, and he spoke warmly to support it. It ought, however, to be observed, that the date of these instructions was anterior to the treaty of Vienna. At a period when the interests of several courts were so fluctuating, the instructions sent in 1729 might have been very different from those in 1733.

[12] I shall here set down the opposite accounts given of that transaction by the champions of the two parties. "Our resident in Holland," says the author of the *Case of the Hanover forces*, p. 19, 20. "had orders to be as loud and importunate as possible with the States, to enter with us into instant measures for the preservation of the house of Austria, and setting a bound to the growing power of France. They gave him to understand that they were very willing to meet his offers half way; when, lo! it appeared he had no power to treat." *The States*, answers the writer of the *Interest*, &c. p. 52. *were informed that the court of Vienna would take care of Luxemburg only, and leave the security of the barrier in the Netherlands to the care of Great Britain and Holland; and having in August, 1733, received from their engineer a relation of their barrier towns being in a ruinous condition, and destitute of troops, suddenly agreed to negotiate, and, against his majesty's instances, signed, November 11, an act of neutrality with France.* "Here again," replies the former writer in his *further Vindication*, p. 74. "the author is wholly silent as to what passed before this transaction; for this act of neutrality had been long in treaty before it came to be signed, and was actually necessitated by the
"conduct

“conduct of England, which had refused to send over the
 “10,000 men it was by treaty obliged to provide for the
 “security of the barrier.” What can be said to all this,
 but *Cui creditis, Quirites?* In the history of the Nether-
 lands, which I mentioned before, the English are not re-
 presented as having been very pressing with the Dutch, to
 dissuade them from a neutrality, vol. XIX. p. 161. Lord
 Stair, in a French memorial addressed to the king after the
 battle of Dettingen, says, “In 1734, I presented to your
 “majesty a plan to form an army upon the Moselle,
 “which would have rendered you the arbitrator of Eu-
 “rope.”

[13] Very opposite again are the accounts of the two
 parties. In the *Interest, &c.* p. 35. it is said; *The tender*
of their (England and Holland) good offices was made to,
and READILY ACCEPTED BY, FRANCE; but the emperor
rejected them for several months together—The language held
to the ministry of France made an impression upon the cardinal
de Fleury, and induced him, for fear of a general war, to
hasten the negotiation with the Imperial court, and settle the
articles of peace. No such thing, if we believe the writer
 of *Faction detected*, p. 31. “The minister began to make
 “proposals, and to offer his mediation to the courts both
 “of Paris and Vienna.—The court of Vienna—severely
 “wounded—disdained to treat with him any more, and—
 “the answer made to these proposals by the king of
 “France concluded in these words: *I will do my utmost*
 “*endeavours in Germany to weaken my enemies; I have al-*
 “*ready declared that I would not keep possession of any of the*
 “*places I should take. Let England rest satisfied with this*
 “*promise.—She would have pleased me in her mediation, if*
 “*she had not at the same time armed herself;—but I would*
 “*have her to know, that no power in Europe shall give law;*
 “*and this you may tell your master.—The peace was con-*
 “*cluded with the Imperial court, in which we were in no*
 “*degree consulted.”* The Dutch history is equally posi-
 tive that England had no share in the negotiation. *Ibid.*
 p. 206.

[14] *Fog's Journal*, January 17, 1736. Two other
 satirical papers, by the same hand; the one on the ears,
 the other on the eyes, were likewise inserted on the 24th
 of January and 10th of April of the same year. These

papers were so well received, that they were re published at the end of the first volume of *Common Sense*, a periodical paper, which we shall soon have occasion to mention.

[15] In one of lord Chesterfield's speeches in 1735, I find the following words, which might appear prophetic, if a dozen years were sufficient to establish the reputation of a prophet. "Before the flames (of war) can be extinguished, I am afraid much blood will be spilt, great princes must suffer, even queens must weep; the conduct of ministers must be inquired into, and some must meet with that punishment they deserve, before that flame can be extinguished which has been raised by their mismanagement." *Debates of the House of Lords*, vol. IV. p. 456.

[16] Five acts of parliament, together with a seditious paper, were inclosed in a bag of brown paper, with several parcels of gun-powder. This was dropped on the landing place between the court of the king's bench and that of chancery, during the sittings of the two courts, and by means of a match, several explosions were made, which greatly terrified the audience, and might have been attended with most dreadful consequences. Fanaticism, as well as dissatisfaction, was at the bottom of this foolish, new powder-plot. A non-juring clergyman was discovered to have been the contriver of this ridiculous affair: he was punished; but as more people were suspected of having been concerned in it, a stop was put to any further prosecution.

[17] From the report of the secret committee in 1742, it appeared, that from the year 1732, no less a sum than fifty thousand pounds had been lavished upon gazetteers, couranteers, and other ministerial writers, now forgotten as well as their pamphlets or weekly papers.

[18] *Leonidas*, by Mr. Glover, printed by subscription in 1737.

[19] See the magazines and other periodical repositories of wit.

[20] *The Dissertation upon Parties; the Remarks upon the History of England, &c.* by lord Bolingbroke.

[21] *Fog's Journal; the Craftsman; Common Sense; Old England.* The most eminent members of the opposition were concerned in these occasional papers. Those of which

which lord Chesterfield was the author, were oftner calculated to reform the manners, and promote taste and virtue.

[22] The author and publisher of Manners, and some of the writers of the Craftsman.

[23] This might be true, were not juries sometimes known to be biassed by the prejudices of the times. It has, besides, always been thought the character of a wise administration, to prevent crimes rather than to punish them.

[24] As I would not venture in this place to give any extract of this speech, I hope the readers will not be displeased to see it complete at the end of this collection.

[25] Many instances might be alledged of this disposition; the following, which I believe is not known, I shall give in the words of the bishop of Waterford, in a letter to me. "Lord Chesterfield having been so condescending
" as to come and pay a visit to my wife and me at my
" country living, and speaking one evening at supper of
" lady Sundon (bed-chamber woman to queen Caroline,
" and first cousin to colonel Dives my wife's father), told
" us a thing that surpris'd us very much, which was, that
" through the influence of her ladyship, her majesty had
" it once in her thoughts to make Dr. Friend secretary of
" state, though he was looked upon to be inclined to ja-
" cobitism." This must have happened at the beginning
of the reign of George II, for Dr. Friend, who was made
first physician to the queen, died July 26, 1728.

[26] A deputation from the quakers having waited upon the prince to solicit his interest in favour of their tithing bill in 1735, he answered, "that as a friend to liberty in general, and toleration in particular, he wished
" they might meet with all proper favour, but for himself
" he never gave his vote in parliament, and it did not be-
" come his station to influence his friends, or direct his
" servants. To leave them entirely to their own con-
" science and understanding was a rule he had hitherto
" prescribed to himself, and purpos'd through his whole
" life to observe." The reply from Andrew Pit, the man
who spoke in the name of the body, was not less remarkable. He said, "May it please the prince of Wales, I
" am greatly affected with his excellent notions of liberty,

“ and am more pleased with the answer he has given us, than if he had granted our request.”

[27] He had already distinguished himself as an imitator of Montesquieu in his new Persian letters, and had the principal share with lord Chesterfield in the periodical paper called *Common Sense*, a paper replete with excellent lessons of morality delivered with judgment and wit.

[28] I am told that at lord Bolingbroke's first interview with the prince, his lordship, who was the first at the place of *rendezvous*, had taken up a book, in which he was reading when H. R. H. came up; upon which he hastily rose from his chair, and stepping forward, his foot slipped, and he was ready to fall down, when the prince supporting him said, My lord, I hope this may be an omen of my succeeding to raise you.

[29] See *Case of the Hanover forces, and Vindication*, in several places. One of lord Chesterfield's *bon mots* was current at the time. It was said, that being one day in the house of peers before it was sitting, he told some lords that he had found out an expedient for ever to get rid of the pretender, by humbly requesting his majesty to resign Hanover to him, as then the English would never more chuse a king from that place.

[30] The orders enjoining the persons who frequented the prince's court to abstain from appearing at St. James's had been, at the beginning of 1738, more strictly enforced.

[31] The Spanish proverb is well known, “ War with all the world, but peace with England.”

[32] By that contract it was stipulated that the English should be permitted to send annually a ship to the Spanish possessions in the South seas, with negroes and other merchandise, during a term of thirty years.

[33] The procrastinations of the Spanish court are acknowledged in *Rousser's Recueil*, &c. tom. XIII. p. 2. printed in 1740, and containing the principal pieces relative to this negotiation. It is there positively asserted, that the British minister was duped by those of the opposite court, and his impatience was only equalled by their affected delays.

[34] This

[34] This speech of lord Chesterfield's is one of those which were chosen by Rouffet to be inserted in his *Recueil*, as containing the principal arguments urged by the English in support of their pretensions; but the translation is by no means worthy of the original.

[35] Upon the division, there were of the members present 71 content and 58 not content, and of the proxies 24 content and 16 not content. The total majority was therefore only 21.

[36] As Sir Robert's and lord Chesterfield's houses were situated opposite to each other in St. James's square, lord Scarborough was often seen going directly from the friend to the minister; and such was the opinion entertained by both of his integrity, that he never met on this account with the least controul or censure from either.

[37] He had two strokes of apoplexy or palsy, which, in the opinion of lord Chesterfield, considerably affected both his body and his mind.

[38] His body was found surrounded with several books, which he had brought into the room, and piled about him, with the pistol in his mouth.

[39] I have sufficient authority to contradict the reports that were spread about the cause of this fatal resolution. The friend who knew him best, considered it merely as the effect of some distemper. Suicide never had an advocate in lord Chesterfield, but he was temperate in his censures, and ready to make allowances for it.

[40] See Letter CCXII. to his son.

[41] There is something very delicate, even in point of language, in the following sentence. "We have not been injured, but we have been slighted, which is worse; because a slight proceeds always from contempt, whereas an injury proceeds often from fear."

[42] "As to the pension," says the author of *Faction detected*, p. 59, 60. "it is a bill allowed in private by all parties to be impossible to take effect—it is for the interest of the public it should never pass into a law, and was never desired by any man of sense that it should; and yet it is for the interest of the public that it should be frequently proposed in the house of commons."

[43] One

[43] One morning, says the bishop of Waterford, that I was with him, his lordship was expressing how much he was concerned that I was so long without having better preferment, he at once told me in his joking manner; Well, I have just thought of a way, by which I am sure you'll succeed with Sir Robert; go and tell him from me that I will accept of the lord lieutenancy of Ireland, I am sure he will then procure you a good living from the crown.

[44] Too anxious for the public weal,
Suspend, my lord, the noble strife;
Oh! think, while Britain claims thy zeal,
Thy friends and Britain claim thy life.

Thy generous, free, exalted mind,
Inspir'd with freedom's sacred flame,
Glow with such warmth for human kind,
The heat impairs thy manly frame.

Happy the man whom reason draws
To settle in the golden mean;
Who scorns fantastic fortune's laws,
And laughs at flatt'ry's gaudy train.

Who eagle-like from virtue's height
The less'ning pomp of courts surveys,
Or like the bee, with happy flight,
Amidst the sweets of beauty plays.

Thus have I, at the noontide hour,
In senates seen thee great appear,
Ere night reclin'd, beneath the bow'r
Repeat thy vows in Myra's ear.

So the great thunderer above
(The rebel fons of earth suppress)
Flew on the silver plumes of love,
To find repose on Leda's breast.

[45] Cafe

[45] Case of Hanover forces, p. 21—24.

[46] In a letter to his son (CCLIX), he compares that prince's court to that of Augustus, and adds, that in his capital "he would see, full as well as Horace did at Rome, how states are defended by arms, adorned by manners, and improved by laws." In return, this darling son was received with great civility by the Prussian monarch; and I am told, that upon the representation of some of his courtiers concerning the disadvantages of his birth, he answered with warmth; Were he lord Chesterfield's dog, I would have him treated in the most distinguished manner.

[47] Sister to the cardinal of that name, and herself the great protectress of men of letters and wit.

[48] The opinion entertained of the English at the first breaking out of the war, is in a most lively manner expressed in the subjoined extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, March 6, 1740. "Que dites-vous des Anglois? Voyez comme ils couvrent toutes les mers. C'est une grande baleine; *et totum sub pectore possidet æquor.* La reine d'Espagne a appris à toute l'Europe un grand secret, c'est que les Indes qu'on croyoit attachées à l'Espagne par cent mille chaînes ne tiennent qu'à un fil." This came from a Frenchman, but that Frenchman was Montesquieu. See his letter to the marquis Nicolini, printed 1767, p. 29.

[49] See lord Bathurst's speech in the debate December 4, 1741.

[50] This is affirmed in a much stronger manner in the well-known pamphlet ascribed to lord Granville, and entitled, Examination of the Principles, &c. of the Two Brothers, &c. p. 4.

[51] What lord Chesterfield's sentiments were on this occasion appears from the following extract of one of his lordship's letters. "Your friend, but not our friend, is set out to-day for his country-seat—torn from the king by the majority of parliament, and at the same time loaded with fresh marks of his favour, such as the title of earl, a considerable pension, places for his friends and dependents.—His retreat does not look as if it would be a very quiet one—" Our earl was heated when he wrote this. He afterwards did more justice to the great qualities

qualities of his antagonist. It shews however that his opposition was founded on principle. He certainly was in earnest in the part he took in the debates about the indemnification bill.

[52] "Sixteen unfortunate and inglorious years since his removal have already written his elogium." This was indisputably true in 1758. See Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, vol. II. p. 132.

[53] This was most ingeniously done in the application made of Tully's famous comparison between Cæsar and Antony with his associate, at the head of the above-mentioned pamphlet. "An vos estis ulla re cum eo comparandi? Fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, literæ, cura, cogitatio, diligentia. Multos annos regnare meditatus, magno labore quod cogitarat, effecerat; muneribus, monumentis, congiariis, multitudinem imperitam delenierat, suos præmiis, adversarios clementiæ specie devinxerat—quid multa; attulerat jam liberæ civitati, partim metu, partim patientia, consuetudinem serviendi. Cum illo ego vos dominandi cupidine comparare possum, cæteris vero rebus nullo modo estis comparandi." Cicero Philippic.

[54] The following information I received from the bishop of Waterford. "Lord Chesterfield spoke to me of him as of one who had not been true to his party. He said, that the last time that he was at a large meeting of the most considerable members of the opposition, to clear himself of the suspicions he lay under, he declared to them in a solemn manner that he was for the broad bottom in the largest sense, and that he would never take any step without acquainting them of it; upon which it was observed, that as they could not always meet together, a particular person should be appointed to take his information, and in consequence the duke of Argyll was named and agreed to; but Mr. Pulteney never went to him afterwards." Very different accounts of this remarkable conference are given by the author of *Faction detested*, &c. p. 45. and the author of the answer, entitled, *A Defence of the people*, &c. p. 83. But the latter seems more consistent, and agrees best with lord Chesterfield's account.

[55] Earl of Bath.

[56] Thus

[56] Thus he wrote to his favourite chaplain immediately on the revolution. "The public has assigned me different employments, and among others that which you mention (the lord lieutenancy of Ireland), but I have been offered none, I have asked for none, and I will accept of none, till I see a little clearer into matters than I do at present. I have opposed measures, not men, and the change of two or three men only is not a sufficient pledge to me that measures will be changed, nay rather an indication that they will not, and I am sure no employment whatsoever shall prevail with me to support measures I have so justly opposed. A good conscience is in my mind a better thing than the best employment, and I will not have the latter, till I can keep it with the former: when that can be, I shall not decline a public life, though in truth more inclined to a private one." What may appear dark in this letter, which was dated March 6, 1742, will soon be cleared up from his lordship's constant opposition to burthensome continental measures, which he looked upon as the compound effects of self-interest and intoxication. In the pamphlet which I have already quoted so often, as containing our earl's political creed, I find these words: "The parliament met under the greatest concern and astonishment at the Hanover neutrality, at the Spaniards reigning triumphant over the Mediterranean, at the inactivity of our fleet there; with the most sensible concern for the deplorable situation to which the house of Austria was reduced, and with the most sincere disposition to act vigorously and effectually in her behalf. But nobody was sanguine, I should say desperate, enough to imagine that this mighty enterprise could be accomplished by the strength or at the expence of England ALONE!" *Case of the Hanover forces*, p. 43.

[57] It is entitled, *An Ode to a great Number of Great Men lately made*, and contains among others the following stanzas:

See a new progeny descends
From heaven of Britain's truest friends,
O Muse, attend my call!

To

To one of these direct my flight ;
Or, to be sure that we are right,
Direct it to them all.

But first to C— fain you'd sing,
Indeed he's nearest to the king,
Yet careless how you use him :
Give him, I beg, no labour'd lays,
He will but promise if you please,
And laugh if you abuse him.

Then (but there's a vast space betwixt)
The new-made e— of B— comes next,
Stiff in his popular pride :
His step, his gait, describe the man,
They paint him better than I can,
Waddling from side to side.

Each hour a different face he wears,
Now in a fury, now in tears,
Now laughing, now in sorrow,
Now he'll command, and now obey,
Bellows for liberty to-day,
And roars for power to-morrow.

At noon the Tories had him tight,
With staunchest Whigs he supp'd at night,
Each party thought t' have won him :
But he himself did so divide,
Shuffled and cut from side to side,
That now both parties shun him.

See yon old dull important lord,
Who at the long'd-for money board
Sits first, but does not lead :
His younger brethren all things make,
So that the treasury's like a snake,
Whose tail impels the head.

The valiant C—, valorous S—,
Britain's two thunderbolts of war,
Still strike my ravish'd eye ;

But

But oh! their strength and spirit's flown,
 They, like their conqu'ring swords, are grown
 Rusty by lying by.

More changes better times this isle
 Demands, oh! Chesterfield, Argyll,
 To bleeding Britain bring 'em;
 Unite all hearts, appease each storm,
 'Tis yours such actions to perform,
 My pride shall be to sing 'em.

[58] He meant lord Hervey, who in speaking against this bill, and on many other occasions, had defended the late minister. He continued so to do, after he had lost, under the present administration, his place of lord privy seal.

[59] The motion to exonerate the nation of the charge and burden of the mercenaries, was introduced by lord Chesterfield's kinsman, the earl of Stanhope, son to the great minister of the same name.

[60] See the French letter, which his lordship wrote to the king on resigning his employments, and which was printed in Germany. It deserves to be preserved on many accounts, and will therefore be inserted at the end of the volume.

[61] " The pacific ministers were the men who opposed
 " this pacific measure, in which both the king, himself,
 " and Granville, would have willingly consented if it had
 " not been rejected by them, to whom it was sent over for
 " their approbation. You will hardly think it possible
 " for the two brothers to have been the authors of con-
 " tinuing the war, which might have been happily and
 " honourably ended at that time—much less that they
 " should be able, at the same time, not only to conceal this
 " fact, but to charge it on their rival with success—This
 " was followed by the strongest opposition to the treaty of
 " Worms. Examination of the principles, &c. of the
 two brothers, p. 8, 9.

[62] Apology for a late resignation, p. 5.

[63] He inveighed in a particular manner against the pamphlet called the *Case of the Hanover forces*, from whence

whence he said the speakers on the other side, and in particular Mr. Pitt, derived their principal arguments.

[64] Soon afterwards earl of Egmont.

[65] Lord Morton, in his speech, made a handsome encomium of the late minister. He commended his character as a friend, his abilities as a statesman. He regretted his loss, and exclaimed against those who had deprived his country of such a support. As the ministers complained of the scurrility and abuse with which their conduct and persons were aspersed in weekly libels, he severely arraigned them for having introduced and encouraged that licentiousness of public prints, and condemned them to suffer unpitied that pain which they had inflicted upon their predecessors, and by their example teach their successors, that every act of wickedness at last is practised against its inventor.

[66] The motion for presenting an address to the king on that occasion, was made by the earl of Orford, who spoke for the first time in the house of peers, and animadverted upon the new ministry, for not having been the first introducers of such an address. He expressed in warm and affecting terms his gratitude and zeal for a master whom he had served so long, and so tenderly loved.

[67] Burnet's Memoirs of his own times, vol. II. p. 522.

[68] See Plut. in Phocyon.

[69] "Nec vero me fugit, quam sit acerbum, parentum
"scelera filiorum pœnis lui. Sed hoc præclare legibus
"comparatum est, ut caritas liberorum amiciores parentes
"reipublicæ redderet. Itaque Lepidus crudelis in liberos,
"non is qui Lepidum hostem judicat." Epist. ad Brutum
XVI. And in XIX. "Videtur ipse illud crudele, quod ad
"liberos qui nihil meruerunt, pœna pervenit, sed id et an-
"tiquum est, et omnium civitatum; siquidem etiam
"Themistoclis liberi eguerunt."

[70] This book was published for the first time in the beginning of 1745; it was reprinted in 1746, and the last edition appeared in 1748. The copy of this edition belonging to Dr. Birch and bequeathed to the British Museum, was a present to him from the author. This performance is mentioned by the said friend as "a single work
"indeed, and composed at a very early age, but decisive
"of

“ of a grand question of law, and sanction of govern-
 ment, the grounds of which had never before been
 stated with due precision.” See Dr. Birch’s dedication
 to Charles Yorke, esq; then attorney general, prefixed to
 the *Letters, Speeches, &c. of lord Chancellor Bacon* publish-
 ed by him and printed in 1763.

[71] The Biographical Dictionary, and Parliamentary
 Register, place Mr. Hammond’s death in 1742.

[72] *Love elegies* written in 1732, published in 1743.
 The preface will be found among his lordship’s miscella-
 neous pieces. The reason why the noble editor did not
 put his name to the publication, may have been his
 friend’s encomium of him in the following stanzas of the
 13th elegy :

Stanhope in wisdom as in wit divine
 May rise and plead Britannia’s glorious cause;
 With steady rein his eager wit confine,
 While manly sense the deep attention draws.

Let Stanhope speak his lift’ning country’s wrong,
 My humble voice shall please one partial maid;
 For her alone I pen my tender song,
 Securely sitting in his friendly shade.

Stanhope shall come and grace his rural friend,
 Delia shall wonder at her noble guest:
 With blushing awe the riper fruit commend,
 And for her husband’s patron cull the best.

[73] This appears from several of his letters; and in
 particular from the following extract of one to his friend
 baron de Kreuningen at the Hague, dated July 7, 1752.
 “ I will maintain to the face of all the pedants in the uni-
 verse, that Pope’s epistles and satires have all the good
 sense and precision of Horace’s, with a thousand times
 more wit.” See letters in this collection, book I. Let.
 XCVIII.

[74] Epilogue to the satires written in 1738. Under
 these lines stands this note of the learned prelate, whose
 illustrations adorn the works of his friend. “ Philip earl
 “ of

“ of Chesterfield, commonly given by writers of all parties for an example to the age he lives in, of superior talents and public virtue;” to which I shall add the following lines from the bishop’s ingenious friend Dr. Brown, in his essay prefixed to Mr. Pope’s satires, wherein he says that poet

“ Now with a muse more sacred and refin’d
“ Calls forth a Chesterfield’s or Lonsdale’s mind.”

[75] See Mr. Pope’s epistle on the characters of women.

[76] “ Her grace desires Mr. Glover and Mr. Mallet may write the history of the duke of Marlborough, that it may be known to the world how truly the late duke wished that justice should be done to all mankind, who, her grace was sure, left king James with great regret, at a time when it was plain it was with hazard to himself, and if he had been like the patriots of the present times, he might have been all that an ambitious man could have hoped for, by assisting king James to settle popery in England. Her grace says she should be extremely obliged to the earl of Chesterfield, who never had any call to give himself any trouble about her, if he would comply with her very earnest request, which is, that he will direct the two persons above-mentioned, who are to write the said history, which she is extremely desirous should be done well. Her grace desires that no part of the said history be in verse, and that it may not begin in the usual form of histories, but only from the revolution. And she directs that the said history shall, before it is printed, have the approbation of the earl of Chesterfield, and all her executors, &c.” Her grace’s intentions were however completely frustrated. Mr. Glover soon desisted from this undertaking, and resigned his share to his colleague Mr. Mallet. This last gentleman, very equal to the task, and abundantly furnished with family papers, foreign intelligence, and all kind of private information, died in 1765, without having made any great progress in the work; at least very few fragments were found among his papers.

[77] This worthy minister unhappily exchanged the olive for the laurel, being killed in 1746 at the battle of Rocoux.

[78] The

[78] The allied army, commanded by marshal Wade, was composed of 22,000 English, 16,000 Hanoverians, 12,000 Austrians, and 35,000 Dutch, in all, 85,000, the finest troops that ever were brought into the field. The French left marshal Saxe with a body only of 38,000 men, their garrisons being totally drained of troops, and wholly unprovided for a siege. Conduct of the two brothers, p. 13, 14.

[79] See the *Conduct of the two brothers*, &c. p. 14, 15.

[80] This was strongly expressed in the following French lines, which came from the camp of the enemy :

“ Dans les plaines de Lisle exemptes de carnage,

“ Il est un camp fameux en illustres guerriers ;

“ Bellone chaque jour les conduit au fourage,

“ Et leur donne du foin en guise de lauriers.”

The French garrison at Lisle displays their wit, at the expense of the inactive warriors they could see from their walls. Harlequin was introduced upon the stage, strutting along with great pomp, and in a characteristic dress, with a bundle of letters under each arm. Being asked what he had under the right, he answered *orders*, and what under the left, with equal solemnity, *counter-orders*. This, I am told, was exactly the fact, except that both the orders and counter-orders were in the same letters ; the former in the body, and the latter in the postscript.

[81] “ His lordship told me once that many lies had been told of him to the king, and with such circumstances, that he was not surpris'd that his majesty believed them.” Letter from the bishop of Waterford.