

5.

The giving any account of my Birth
would be useless as others will spend
paper enough on it, or on any part of
my Childhood till the Death of my
Father; but from the need I must trace
my life, not from vanity but that
those early days (being not 13. years old)
may be cursorily pass'd over to show
the state of partys on so memorable a
period as the Demise of a successor to
the Throne in his best Years (about 14.)
who would have made a figure amongst
the list of Kings;

As the opposition he headed to his
Fathers Ministers was not formidable
enough to overthrow them yet it was
sufficient to keep them so far on their
guard as not openly to break amongst
themselves; it will be proper to name
those of them who were the leaders of
that period.

Lord Shrewsbury & his brother Sir R. Bham,
the one Secretary of State the other Chancellor
of the Exchequer & Chief of the board of
Treasury

Treasury over the Ministers most in the confidence of the King, but had an opposer in the Cabinet in the D^r of Bedford the other Secretary of State who had B^radwic^t to the Head of the Admiralty as he depended; in May 1751. the two latter & their followers were discarded, D^r Holdernesse then in a foreign character at the Hague, & a Lord of Bedchamber to the King was made Secretary of State, Lord Anson the Soc in law of the Chancellor Hardwyke succeeded Lord B^radwic^t thus the Pelhams saw none but their friends in the management of Affairs, except in the Military where the King's second son appeared as Capt^t General, having as abt a p^t in Fox the Secretary at War, both of whom manifestly were more inclined to those who retired that to the Pelhams; thus affairs went on till in March 1753. when Mr. Pelham dyed; I know very well it

is not taking the side approved by the majority of People to turn him the most abt Minister that has appeared of late Years in home affairs, but I own it is my opinion for he remained from the fall of Sir Robert Walpole in 1742. till his death at the head of Affairs & his weight was so great in the A^d of Commons that men ascribed to what he ap^ted from an opinion that he had no desire to deceive, whether they were right in that idea or not not pretended to decide.

The D^r of Newcastle took the Treasury as first Lord, Mr. Legge as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Geo. Grenville from a Lord ^{sugested by him} ~~of~~ ^{for} ~~treasury~~ ^{Geo. Lyttelton} Treasurer of the Navy, ~~John~~ another of that Board was made Cofferer in the room of D^r Lincoln getting the whole salary of ~~not aduant~~ ^{not aduant} office the Auditor of the Exchequer, Mr. Fox whom we named before declining the Scals, Sir Thos. Robison from master of the Wardrobe was made Secretary of the

4. & D. Barrington from the Admiralty board
succeeded him; thus affairs stood till autumn
1755. When the D. of Newcastle's fears made
him a new call on the Secretary of War
for assistance who then accepted the seals
on condition some of his friends got employment
viz. D. Sandwich & Capt. Wilbore Ellis the rest
the Admiralty board were made ^{joint} G. Treasurer
of Ireland that office being on this occasion
split from two into three, Mr. Selwin
~~Paymaster of the Works~~
~~Comptroller of the Household instead of D. Wilbore~~
D. Barrington was made Secretary at War,
Sir Tho. Robinson got a pension of
3000*l.* per ann. for three lives instead
of returning to the Wardrobe thus the Ministry
instead of either a Ministry that had no
head but their sovereign or that
a leader, it was now found of such
enemys to each other that it was impossible
to draw long together, besides the fatal
measure of neglecting to protect the
Island of Minorca on the beginning of