In order to understand William Pitt, one must transport oneself into the world of the eighteenth century. New ideas and tools have shaped the economy and commerce of today.

Pitt, though one hundred years before.

Edwards's 'water power' was in reality from the end of gas had not begun, though the use of oil in lamps perfected. Out of doors, people carried lanterns. To see this way, thin walks & lattice the lead only the candle to aid them.

So with heat. The fire was an open fire, itself used up wood, the supply of wood had been diminished by deforestation.

It was the discovery of coal & its use that was becoming the salvation of the country from a famine instead.

During the English Civil War, the era of machinations in the south, but with success, 27 with thus as a result dependent on sciences later, our future inflation was here. Naturally, it was only the cheap few who naturally enjoyed comforts of civilization and it was equally true that their minds were kept at all.

Curriculum was especially fine, with the founding of schools, and turned curriculum amid this culture, which I have concluded with.
Providence placed people in selected stations. The "upper classes" enjoyed advantages to which men attached corresponding obligations. We others had no vote in government and if they entered into our picture at all, it was via occasional moral expressions. A "nation" was a system of but this nation was really a small group which could be gathered into one auditory. There were no newspapers of size as we know, no cinema, no telegrams, no railroad, no automobiles. Carriages traveled along unspaced distances yet measured by days. England then was really larger than the U.S. a day.

Consequently, our county form of government is a heritage from these with English county boundaries of distance now long and one keeps these obsolete circumstances. Now that modern inventions have made distance negligible Pitt was a sturdy child. He was only trained at home. At an early age he would study in his "rule & Latin" in the morning and in the evening would write to his father in English. Evening would write to his father on English.

What he had studied in the morning — his education was not confined to the classics. Sunday the older Pitt would instruct his children. Even in the Bible and to the Bible, Pitt owed his fine sense of rhythm.

That from the first he took himself seriously is evidenced in the following, written at the
Mature age of sixteen.

"From the weather we have here," he writes, "I flatter myself that the sun shines on your confidence, that the views here enough continued thereby to prevent the drowning of my hopes from taking the opportunity of the heat to diffuse his properties upon the eyes of the travellers." Where?

To the Poets literature was mainly the new material of rhetoric — what they studied was style — and they studied profitably. But was never at a loss for the righturners, suffered all the rigours anonymous, style — at the age of fourteen, he entered Pembroke college, Cambridge, but was taken ill in the bed, returned home. The doctor took him to his hand, preserving careful diet, early to bed, and daily exercises of health. Also — because of part mineral, he industriously continued through his life and intellect an undoubtedly educated mind. At that time, competitive examinations then life — at that time, competitive examinations were not held, and at the age of seventeen having been trained at Cambridge, he claimed a formal graduation —

He was admitted to the bar but it was not at the Court of Law his ambition lay. His eyes were for
Parliament - in entering the House of Commons was his custom to think.

This was communicated at the age of 22.

Compared with the House of Commons today, it was but a rudimentary legislature. A debating club in fact where men were judged by their personalities even more than by what they said.

To the right of the Speaker sat the government of men or whose support as a rule the government could rely - to the left of the chairs there were to be found all who for whatever reasons, formed an opposition. The government of two terms was surrounded by Lord Bath as prime minister, holding office for 12 yrs, knew his House, knew his type - not only was he cool, confident & unemotional but he had humour as well. Blunt with the gift of easy manner on the front bench, he was at the table witty when questioned.

Addressing the House no one likes to see the Prime Minister asleep, and there were protests.

Lord North was opposed by two men more eloquent & to the more famous than he - the elder of these two Edmund Barlow & Charles James Fox who led the Opposition.

Pitt made his maiden speech entirely extempore and with the greatest of ease, to the manner born to lead this grave, four generations of Pitt in the House.
Matthew Arnold describes the field of politics as a 
darkling plain,
Swept with confused alarms of struggle & fight,
while ignorant armies clash by night.
It was such a confusing maze of conflicting
principles, personalities & greed for personal power
that Pitt found himself a pawn.

But this was never any doubt what Pitt stood
on a question. He made two specific declarations
about this time, to which he held the rest of his life.

"I support the motion," he said, "from motives of a
public nature, or from those motives only. I am too
young to be suspected capable of entertaining
enmity against the Earl of Sandwich; and I
trust that when I shall be less young it will
appear that I have early determined, in the
most solemn manner, never to allow any
private or personal consideration whatever
to influence my public conduct at any
one moment of my life."

When Pitt entered the House in January
1781, Lord North was still in power. But
the war was raging over the war with the colonies
In November, news reached London which transmuted argument: the colonies were victorious. Lord North threw up his arms, paced up and down the room, and this creation of the fully awaked, said "O God, it is all over!"

Thus was nothing to do but recognize the United States—over the manner of that hard necessity was more hard and furious debate, the government being weakened more and more and Pitt's retirement inevitable. It was immediately, in accordance of this that Pitt made this startling announcement.

"For myself, I could not expect to form part of a new administration; but now my doing so more within my reach, I feel myself bound to declare that I never would accept a subordinate position.

This meant of course the cabinet itself, and there was many a smile over the youthful egotism. But he meant what he said—

He was offered the vice treasurership of Ireland at £5,000, to the ostracism of the House, he refused and continued a struggling..."
...

young Carter - the refusal was gracious...

his absence - he was a poor man who could not be fought, a proud man who would not be subordinated.

It was not long before he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. Consider how this very young man surrounded by admiring parasites, receiving that flattering deference due to his high office - feeling for the first time power -

In the city of Westminster, few days were wasted, there was only one interlude when one might say he was wasting time - on March 25, 1783, he refused to form a government & on December 19th of the same year he became Prime Minister, twenty-four years of age -

Prior to this he prepared 3 resolutions.

The first condemned bribery & uncivil expenditure at elections - the second provided a strongly convicted of gross corruption should be disfranchised & that the minority, not so convicted, should be allowed to vote in the county - the third increased the number of county members -
The resolutions above a wedge into the very vitals of the Coalition.

For supported them — hence denounced them.

It is assumed to say that an education to be complete must include travel — yet Pitt never
only of England's aids for a number trips on
the continent at this time — to the end of his
time. Pitt's eye wore English and eyes. He
saw nothing beyond England — not Scotland
not Ireland, nor thru a telescope,

the limitation of his but that was, in some sense
the heart of his success — what he had to deal
with was the House of Commons. The House
is entirely English. No one dreamed of diffusing
foreigners except by marriage. It was our
immense advantage to a Parliamentarian
leading a legislature to be entirely compatriot
especial — — —

Great Britain was still accompanied by the
two American colonies as and New in the main
towns. This not by force
in this paper to give chronological most
but rather to put out try to portray Pitt
In the formation of his person he was tall and slender, but without elegance or grace. In his manners, if not severe, he was cold, stiff, and without courtesy or amenity. He seemed never to invite approach, or to encourage acquaintance, though when addressed he could be polite, communicative, and occasionally gracious. Smiles were not natural to him, even when seated on the Treasury Bench. From the instant that Pitt entered the doorway of the House of Commons, he advanced up the platform with a quick and firm step, his head erect, his brow thrown back, looking neither to the right nor left, nor favouring with a word or a glance any of the individuals seated on either side (end of quote).

While however, the matter of Pitt's speeches was significant, his manner expressed emotion. Lord Lyndhurst tells us that he would send forward with his body, nearly
touched the table. "

To quote Francis Home, Pitt sawed the air with his hands while Pitt swam the air with his whole body."

On one occasion Erskine spoke but the Home was much more interested on Pitt's reception of the speech than what was being said. Preparing to answer the great advocate Pitt had taken up pen & paper. He jotted down a word or two. Then, as Erskine proceeded, he turned to pray for the attention of this noble - At length with a contemptuous smile, he drove his pen through the paper & threw it on the floor. The gesture was the sensation of the day. Erskine faltered, his speech resumed. From that day onwards Erskine, most flamboyant of orators, decreed the eye of William Pitt.

To go bare, but when Pitt was made Prime Minister, the world laughed at the possibility of this actually happening.
The formation of a new administration - to make surrounding nations "a kingdom trust in a child's care."

No one but Pitt himself dreamed that eighteen years later the administration now to be formed would still be governing the British Empire.

One would think he had Pitt the elder trained his son to be a statesman. With an unparallelable propriety, he was able to pick his way amid the pitfalls of etiquette, of political intrigue, of diplomatic controversy, to strengthen debate was never used with reservation in council.

Indeed, it is appropriate enough to that altar of the mantlepiece of that room in becoming chief when Pitt spent so much of his life thus should be placed its only ornament, this simple bust of that stone it is a block of marble, set precisely on its classical pedestal, symbol of Pitt in this churlish shining correctness.
It was Pitt's instinct that enabled him to divine the unconscious movement of opinion, and by his instinct not by his impulse was he guided. His parents, calling him "eager Mr. William" and "impetuous William," had talked of his as down. But when, one day, the mature Pitt was asked what quality was most required in a Prime Minister—was it eloquence? was it knowledge? he answered "no, patience."

Of Pitt's private life there is little record. He never married.

Over his personal habits, the toy statuette "as he was still called, imposed an iron discipline. Breakfasting a nine, he anticipated the customs of David Abel George by sharing that meal with every guest whose business might be urgent. As legal reading, he would still find relief in the Greek and Latin classics.

Pitt among his other accomplishments was a great mathematician and financier—to him goes the credit of keeping England solvent in involvement Europe. Some go so far as to say
that it was arithmetic that kept England
from Revolution just as it was arithmetic that
threw France into Revolution.

As an Executive Minister Pitt was by general
consent superior

Adam Smith says of him: "What an extraordinary
man Pitt is! He makes me understand my own
ideas better than before."

In fact I am not permitted going into the
actual detailed accomplishment.

To those of you who are interested in a
detailed account of this type I recommend
the books, Wm Pitt, the Younger by Philip
Woolf, and Wilson, though Pitt himself declined
to live on account, that country tune about turn
the hectic period of war into tours.

Among these was great the whole world he
had made second to none, the firmness and pride
of a whole world is dangerous to the
son as to gain a whole world —

During his eighteen years of glory Pitt
had left behind him something of his
earlier self.

The Pitt with a future before him had
wanted to free the slaves, to reform
Parliament, to be just to the State, to reduce taxation, to be friends with the French. Pitt with a past had become consumed in disillusion.

He died not only poor but bankrupt, much of which was due to plundering by his servants—of men above 600 a ton a week. If he had married this never would have happened.

Pitt had after years not from acting office which 1804 he again entered the formation of a second administration.

When placed in the grave by his father, some one said 'What grave anywhere contains such a Pi, such a man.'

The life of no man ends when he dies. The difference he has made to the world since after him in England indeed had much to remember him by.