## The North-Carolina MAGAZINE, for $1764 . \quad 83$

proper Object of War, much lefs the only Subject of Peace.-We look upon the Enemy as the Object of War, and Indemnity from bim for palt Injuries, with Security againft bis future hoffile Attempts, as the proper Objects of Peace - Such Security would fix the Power of maintaining Peace (where it ought to $b c$ ) in the Conquerer's Hands.

But if any Miniltry will prefume to throw the Power of maintaining Peace out of their Hands, and then fay they have made a Peace; it looks too much like the old Cry (complained of by the Prophet) of Peace, Pcace, when there is no Peace! It may be but laying the Foundation of another, perhaps, more bloody and expenfive War; which, boiv it can be fupported, or how it may end, G OD only knows; and bow far they may again deferve his Piotection, He alone is the Judge; tho' fome Men may pofibly, in the meen Time, diftrefs themfelves with unwelcome Conjectures. Minitters who act in this Manner, however pathetically they may talk of the Effufion of Human Blood, will be deemed no better than Men who delight in War, by thofe who may feel much more for that dreadful Calamity upon their Fellow Creatures, than Men who make a Parade of talking of it only to ferve a prefent private Turn.-In all this, we truft, Your Majefty's Wifdom and Humanity will join with Us.-How for thefe General Obfervations are applicable to the late Treaty of 1763, merits a Jerious Confrderation.
Ovz Fears on this Occafion We will not fcruple to lay before the Tender Father of His COUNTRY, humbly confiding in Your Majefty's Wildom and Virtue, that, if they fhould hereafter appear not altogether groundlefs, all the Remedy will be applied that is left in Your Majefy's Power.

The great Expence which France has put this Kingdom to in Defence of its undoubted Rights, before fhe would fubmit to any Terms of Accommodation, is, doubtlefs, a very material Part of that Injury which claims Indemnity and Sati faction.- That Your Majefty's Minifters clearly faw how fenfibly the Debt contracted on this Account affected Your Majefty's Subjects, appears evidently, from their heavy Complants of the Incapacity, they declared themfelves reduced to thereby, of raifing Eupplies to continue the War. Therefore We could not look upon Ourfelves as authorized to fuppect that it was pofible for them to tofe

Sight of that material Object in their Negociation for Peace. For if We could not continue the War with Four Monopolies againf Prance in Our Hands, viz. The Eoft-India, African, Sugar, and Fij Trajes, together with all the American Riches of Spain in our Power; with what Hope or Courage can We cuter into a new, tho' defenfive War, without one of thele Advantages, if France or Spain mould drive us to that Neceffity? unlefs fome Provifion has been made by the Treaty of Peace for the Payment of that Debt by France, which the has forced us to contract in our own Defence ; or fome exclufive Branch of Trade referved to this Kingdom, which may diminith it by Degrees, and afford a reafonable Hope of feeing the greateft paid off, before the Necefity of Affairs thall raife the melancholy Profpect of being obliged to double it, without being able to fee that the whole Wealth of the Kingdom witl be fufficient to bear the Expence; If the unprecedented Succeffies of the War had not thrown into our Hands enough to anfwer this neceffary Purpofe, we think we had no more than our juft Due, and confequently had Nothing to reftore, that Our Enemies were unable to take by Force; and if we had more than enough, fo much (at leaft) we think ought in all Prudence, to have been referved.

That there is farcely any Branch of Trade, which France has in common with us, and is equally Mafter of, but the is able to underfin Uss in any Market equally open to beth, is a Fact which no fenfible Miniftry can be ignorant of ; and which a wife and honeft Miniftry, We thirk, would carefully provide againit 23 far as in their Power lay; efpecially when the Necefities of the Nation lou ly called for it.

We are greatly concerned tō find Ourfelves obliged to acknowledge, that, after carefully exumining the public Articles of the Treaty of 1763, no adequate Provijion appears to Us to be there made for thefe importaint Services: If they are happily provided for by any fecret Article, the Miniftry, by making it known, would give great Comfort to Your Majefty's Faithfui Subjects; and a lafting Honour would redound to themfelves.

We heartily with, for Your Majefty's Sake as well as Our own, that the Lofs of th $t$ valf Trade thrown back-into the Hands of France, may nat diminith the Income of the public Revenue fo far, as to reduce us to the Neceffity of finding out new Funds to pay the Intēreft of

