Subject of Peace.—We look upon the Enemy as the Object of War, and Indemnity from him for past Injuries, with Security against his suture hostile Attempts, as the proper Objects of Peace—Such Security would fix the Power of maintaining Peace (where it ought to be)

in the Conquerer's Hands.

But if any Ministry will presume to throw the Power of maintaining Peace out of their Hands, and then say they have made a Peace; it looks too much like the old Cry (complained of by the Prophet) of Peace, Peace, when there is no Peace! It may be but laying the Foundation of another, perhaps, more bloody and expensive War; which, how it can be supported, or how it may end, GOD only knows; and how far they may again deferve HIS Protection, HE alone is the Judge; tho' Some Men may possibly, in the mem Time, distress themselves with unwelcome Conjectures. Ministers who act in this Manner, however pathetically they may talk of the Effusion of Human Blood, will be deemed no better than Men who delight in War, by those 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 serve a present private Turn .- In all this, we trust, Your Majesty's Wisdom and Humanity will join with Us .- How far these General Observations are applicable to the late Treaty of 1763, merits a serious Consideration.

Our Fears on this Occasion We will not scruple to lay before the Tender FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, humbly confiding in Your Majesty's Wisdom and Virtue, that, if they should hereaster appear not altogether groundless, all the Remedy will be applied that

is left in Your Majesty's Power.

The great Expence which France has put this Kingdom to in Defence of its undoubted Rights, before she would submit to any Terms of Accommodation, is, doubtless, a very material Part of that Injury which claims Indemnity and Satisfaction.— That Your Majesty's Ministers clearly saw how sensibly the Debt contracted on this Account affected Your Majesty's Subjects, appears evidently, from their heavy Complaints of the Incapacity, they declared themselves reduced to thereby, of raising Supplies to continue the War. Therefore We could not look upon Ourselves as authorized to suspect that it was possible for them to lose

Sight of that material Object in their Negociation for Peace. For if We could not continue the War with Four Monopolies against France in Our Hands, viz. The Enft-India, African, Sugar, and Fish Trades, together with all the American Riches of Spain in our Power; with what Hope or Courage can We enter into a new, tho' defensive War, without one of thele Advantages, if France or Spain should drive us to that Necessity? unless some Provision 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 exclusive Branch of Trade reserved to this Kingdom, which may diminish it by Degrees, and afford a reasonable Hope of seeing the greatest paid off, before the Necessity of Affairs shall raise the melancholy Prospect of being obliged to double it, without being able to see that the whole Wealth of the Kingdom will be sufficient to bear the Expence: If the unprecedented Successes of the War had not thrown into our Hands enough to answer this necessary Purpose, we think we had no more than our just Due, and consequently had Nothing to restore, that Our Enemies were unable to take by Force; and if we had more than enough, so much (at least) we think ought in all Prudence, to have been referved.

That there is scarcely any Branch of Trade, which France has in common with us, and is equally Master of, but she is able to underself Us in any Market equally open to both, is a Fact which no sensible Ministry can be ignorant of; and which a wise and honest Ministry, We think, would carefully provide against as far as in their Power lay; especially when the Necessities of the Nation loudly called for it.

WE are greatly concerned to find Ourselves obliged to acknowledge, that, after carefully examining the public Articles of the Treaty of 1763, no adequate Provision appears to Us to be there made for these important Services: It they are happily provided for by any secret Article, the Ministry, by making it known, would give great Comfort to Your Majesty's Faithful Subjects, and a lasting Honour would redound to themselves.

WE heartily with, for Your Majesty's Sake as well as Our own, that the Loss of the vast Trade thrown back into the Hands of France, may not diminish the Income of the public Revenue so far, as to reduce us to the Necessity of finding out new Funds to pay the Interest of