

chafe, than the continuance of an unnecessary and unnatural war, aggravated by some circumstances of savage wantonness, which the blind fury of former civil wars have not produced.

A steady opposition to the continuance of a war, even in its simplest form, is upon many accounts justifiable: but when a war presents itself with such accumulated circumstances of danger, distress, and ignominy; where, at an early period of it, the resources of the country will hardly enable you to act upon the defensive, without the hazard of incurring the disgrace of flight and acknowledged inferiority, and in that particular part where Britain hitherto was reputed invulnerable; it becomes the duty of those who represent the people, to consider well the motives, and the hopes from such a war, before they impower and enable the government to prolong it. The inferiority I mean, is too notorious, and you will find upon a comparison of this with the resources and exertions of former wars, that the present unfavourable inequality arises from the impolitic disunion of the British empire: that America may almost at all times turn the scale between Great Britain and the house of Bourbon; and when you calculate the events and probable consequence of this war, you will find Great Britain and America to be the only sufferers, and perhaps Great Britain in the largest proportion.

You will be forced to admit *that both are losers*, and that the profits of such losses are the portion of France and Spain.

Will you then still contribute to *their aggrandizement*? Will you with an unnatural and cruel coldness sacrifice the most generous of both nations to the aspiring blood of the house of Bourbon?

Will