

ever successful and glorious, must be attended with some sacrifices, which humanity and patriotism, and even policy itself forbade. In the conclusion of the war he found an excellent opportunity of proving to the nation, that he was not dazzled by that species of glory, which is fed by human blood, and blasts the hopes of nations; but that he preferred the happiness of his subjects and the peace of the world, to the empty acclamations of military renown. In order to render the peace permanent, the king was content to make it honourable; that his enemy seeing his moderation, might not be induced to nourish any secret resentment, or be urged by the greatness of his losses and disgrace, to embrace the first occasion of renewing the war.

Before it was possible for him to procure peace to the nation, he had given an immortal pledge of the purity of those principles by which his administration was to be regulated. He mentioned to his Parliament, soon after his accession, the propriety of securing the independency of the judges: "I look," said our virtuous monarch, "upon the independency and uprightness of the judges of the land, as essential to the impartial administration of justice, as one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of my loving subjects, and as most conducive to the honour of the crown." Such a mark of true public spirit, such a warm regard for the security of the laws, liberty and property of subjects, has been seldom witnessed. It was the same spirit that induced him, when advised by one of his ministers to follow the custom of the