

of such of her manufactures as the war may have ruined ; of her relief from taxes ; the extension of her commerce, and the greater comfort of her people, because these are advantages which succeed common wars ; but we shall notice a few of greater magnitude.

A war protracted to the unexampled length of twenty one years, must have been productive of much misery, and many disorders, among all ranks and conditions of life. It must have diverted the people from social duties and occupations ; and corrupted their moral habits. The battles, sufferings, and privations, usually experienced in military service, harden the heart ; and change the character not only of the people, but of the state itself. The peaceable professions on which the freedom and happiness of nations principally depend, are apt on such occasions, to be obscured by the glare of military achievements ; hence persons of ardent minds get discontented with private employments ; and become desirous of the distinctions of the field. But, in forsaking their usual occupations, such persons too frequently leave their domestic virtues and social charities at the same time. Nor is the danger less to the state itself from the long continuance of war. The military rises above the civil power, and the liberty of the people is diminished as the army is increased. If these changes have not been much felt in Great Britain, it has been owing, in a great measure, to the magnitude of the danger which obliged the government to call upon all those who were willing