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confidence. Mr. Windham replied, that he was about to state, that he considered the expedition to Quiberon as a measure of his own. Mr. Pitt still resisted the disclosure of any consultations or opinions which must have been expressed in official confidence. Mr. Windham resumed; he insisted, that the country had never been well aware why it was at war. It had been said by Mr. Pitt that we were at war, because we could not be at peace; at sea, because we could not be on shore; yet the character of the war itself, the grand monitor, was wanting; the force was centrifugal, it never converged enough towards the focus from which the danger proceeded: people were not taught to see that we were at war because the French government was such as to preclude peace. The same error, Mr. Windham said, continued. No person who considered the causes of the war, could have looked without alarm at the terms of the peace: the country was not sufficiently impressed with the dangers of the peace, because it had never been sufficiently alive to the character of the war. From its very commencement, the war had been carried on with an incessant cry for peace; incessantly was the justice of our cause arraigned, and that of the enemy vindicated; the most splendid victories were coldly received, and the most brilliant successes depreciated. Mr. Windham said, he would compare our exertions in the war with its object; if the war was neither just nor necessary, every shilling spent on it was too much; if it was merely a war of experiment, we had made too costly sacrifices; if it was a war for the very existence of the country, our exertions had been too little for either our object or our means. That our strength was unimpaired by them was apparent; the country had not grown lean by them. It had been urged in the true spirit of jacobinism, that though individuals might be rich, the nation was poor; poverty was a sort of secretion from the plethoric habit of wealth, and must ever be concomitant with great affluence; in the fluctuations of trade and manu-