expense are in the option and power of our cremies, not in ours.

What new lights, power, place, and emolument, may have given, I know not; nor on what fair grounds of honeft candour they dispossed those who neither despaired of our fuccess nor of our resources (and for whom I am in other respects no advocate), and possessed themselves of their public situations, without either the will, or at least without the power, (and as to the argument, it is alike which is wanting) of materially altering that system, which in their predecessors hands they had so often declared absurd and ruinous.

Poor, inconfiderable, and unavailing as my differed may be, yet I will not be included nor concluded by a conduct for glaringly inconfiftent, to fay no worfer of it. I must still declare, that every thing I have offered to the public confideration on the ruinous and desperate situation of our sinances and resources, still exists, goes on, and gathers force in its progress to ruin. I must still, from the same facts, causes, and inducements, which I have already stated to the public, and to which every hour adds strength, pronounce the absolute necessity of a peace.

The experience of the time that has elapfed fingery last publication, and, above all, the facts authenticated by the report from the committee of the house of commons appointed to enquire into the actual state of our sinances, have made most of what I then offered to the public as well-founded conjecture, now matter of truth, reality, and proof. A report from a committee of the house of commons unanimously appointed, framed, though without prefum tion