

cing the French too low; but they likewise at the same time recollect, that in the first, we had great advantages over the French by land, in the latter, by sea: that in the one we acquired Gibraltar, Minorca, St. Kits, and the demolition of Dunkirk; in the other, we assured the enemy we would deliver them what should be agreed upon. The eclat in these respective particulars was evidently distinguishable, and produces at last, some reflections on the honour of the nation, that may not be quite so prudent for me to exhibit. The enquiry from hence, is, how shall we manage to make another peace like the former, and yet quiet the minds of the people? because they will be apt to reflect, that as the public debt is encreased, and to support that with honour, the taxes as high as they can well bear, and the nation no better secured against future insults than formerly; what must our taxes be in case of another war? The lowering of interest farther, will not in any sense answer the purpose, for as that is the same thing as annihilating, our credit will not on future emergencies be duly respected; and this

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