

the encrease of taxes, the livelihood of the former is visibly affected: he must retrench his most essential demands for necessaries, while the latter only contracts his superfluities. By the continuance of the war, the former is subject to all the insolence of office; and the scarcity of servants, a natural consequence of such war, of course much enhances the price of labour, while his crops are still subject to the same intemperature of weather; the markets to be overstocked from the want of consumption; and his commodities, being perishable, must be disposed of at all events, which, at the best of times, will bear very little, if any, advancement in price. Could it then be just or reasonable to brand these people with such odious epithets? It was done without the least cause; they do not raise a clamour against the measures of the government, or the continuance of the war, rather the contrary; they recommend a vigorous prosecution of it; but, then, they hope when a peace is made, it will be such, as will relieve them from a repetition so burthensome. If they are over-warm in their expressions against the French, let it be imputed to a little ebullition of hereditary enmity. The infraction of former treaties by France, her natural ambition and treachery authorize the most severe reflections; but yet we do not hear the terms of tyrants, they do not carry so much the appearance of private pique to the enemy, as a regard to their own security, and that of all Europe.

I reflected the more, Sir, on this improper disposition among our writers, and pretended admonishers, because it was at the time of a supposed approaching congress; a time when unanimity ought to have been most prevalent