

tinue, to with-hold it from individuals, when all expectation, of such extravagant profit from the public, shall be at an end.

But it would greatly facilitate the whole of such a plan, if the people could be inspired with a confidence, that, when peace should be restored, our *ordinary expence* would be diminished, and that the Sovereign himself, would set the example, which ought to be followed, by a diminution of all salaries exceeding a certain sum; and a very great reduction, ought at any rate to be made, both in the army and navy departments, beyond what took place at the last peace.

That we had no occasion to increase our establishment, as we then did, is apparent, from this undeniable fact, that France, at that time, made a considerable reduction of her force, below its former peace establishment; and the increasing our own establishment, beyond a due proportion to that of our neighbours, can at no time answer any other purpose, than to excite jealousy, and to compel rival nations, to increase their establishment, to keep pace with ours, to the manifest injury of both countries.

And with respect to the reduction of salaries, I beg leave to observe, that the idea, that it is necessary to annex, high salaries, to offices of trust and confidence, is, I believe, extremely erroneous. The passion of ambition, is sufficiently strong, to induce all men, of liberal minds, to serve the public, on account of the distinction, which naturally accompanies such situations. By
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