Of the Benefits received by the British Nation, from the Sacrifice made of the Property of the Loyalists.

T will not be denied, that the property of the Loyalists has been given up by the sovereign authority, as the necessary price and purchase of peace for the whole society. The Minister who made the treaty, unequivocally declared it. It was fo understood at the time by all the Members of both Houses of Parliament, when they confirmed the peace. Indeed the fact speaks for itself; because unless that authority conceived that the affairs of the nation were in fuch extremity as to make fuch a facrifice necessary, it could have no right to give up their property, as is before proved, but was obliged to protect it by carrying on the war, until it was regained and restored to them.

Should we attempt to describe the benefits purchased for the nation by this sacrifice, the extent of them is so great and diffusive, it could

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could not be done. However, to have before us a fummary view of them, we will only obferve, that the ravages of war were stopped in the most violent stage of their progress; and peace and fecurity, with all the invaluable bleffings attending them, were restored to every person in the British dominions, except the American Loyalists. The farmer was reflored to the unmolested tillage of his ground, and to the peaceful enjoyment of more extenfive profits, " under his own vine, and his " own fig-tree;" the manufacturer, to a greater vent and greater profits for his commodities, every market being laid open to him; and the vessel of the merchant traverses the ocean at less risk and expence, and consequently to much greater advantage. To these benefits, which are more readily conceived than expressed, we must add the immense national favings. Had the war continued one year more, twenty millions at least, according to the confession of the Minister who made the peace, must have been raised and added to the national debt; and, in all probability, thousands of Britons would have been lost in battle. Had it been extended to two or three years, treble that fum, or fixty millions, would have been incurred; and no man can fay, what MILOS