ourse diverted for we were don't dispute rance by sea we have been ink, that the e made upon ny degree anon which they r himself furhey have not; opulous, and nt of her arnts, which are and fatigue to posed by their at all inferior, aft, is the way the great end r coasts against at liberty to es on to shew, in Germany is eligible diverone of the obl notwithstandarguments, the

cessful. What

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can he mean by eligible diversion? War itfelf is not eligible, when peace can be equitably preserved. But has our author pointed out, where we could have made a more eligible diversion, or has he proved that no diversion was proper? "But, says he, (p. 120) our German war is no diversion at all for the French forces," though he owns in the fame breath, that it employs them. Yes, and I will add, it destroys them likewise, even without the affiftance of the fword; fo miserably are they supplied. To make out this notable reasoning of his, the considerer tells us, that the French leave not a man fewer upon their coasts on account of their army in Germany. Who fays they have? But the confiderer will find it no easy task to prove, that fince the beginning of the war they have not suffered a loss of men in Germany, which the populousness of France (great as it is) will not be able for many years to repair. He never can persuade any man, who has his fenses about him, that France is not become a national bankrupt, by her war in Germany; or that, had she not found diverfion, or if the confiderer pleases, employment for her troops in Germany, the might not still have found means to have triumphed over us in America. It will be impossible to

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