

not be more properly stiled a nominal protestant, than king George the Ist, IId, or IIIId can be. If the considerer can prove, what I think has been never yet attempted to be proved, that the interests he had in view were fundamentally false, unjust, and injurious to any other power, he would then say somewhat to the purpose. But if both his connexions, and those of Great-Britain, were only, as they certainly were, accidental, and not systematical, the considerer is as much wrong in his reasoning, as he is in his facts. The connexions of Great-Britain with the house of Austria, in the times which he hints at, were occasioned by accidents, viz. the death of Charles the VIth of Germany, and the violence which France offered to her own guaranty of the pragmatic sanction. Independent of those considerations, his Prussian majesty had, as we must suppose he thought, a claim of right upon certain dominions, which lie not, as the considerer says, in an obscure corner of Germany, but are well known to every one who knows the smallest tittle of geography or history. I am old enough to remember when this claim was started, and when it was made good. His Prussian majesty supported it by what I must  
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