

duct, some Distinction between the Contempt and Esteem of the World. But the Causes of our Disasters are not so to be past over. I will not enter into a Disquisition whether a War upon the Trade of *France* might not have been carried on with more Advantage than upon the Continent ; but whether the Measures which it has been judged proper to take, have been pursued with publick Spirit, with the Address and Ability becoming Ministers ; nay, whether with common Prudence, or the least Regard to the Welfare of this Country. 'Tis strange ! 'tis astonishing ! that wiser Councils have not been followed by our Ministers even for their own Sakes, because the Glory would have redounded to them. But whether the Design is to h—m—the Spirits of *Englishmen*, and make them t—e for the Y—e, or our Ministers are really unable to raise themselves and the Nation above the low State to which they have brought both ; it becomes us not to see our K— nor ourselves so served ; not to see Violence done, Disgrace fix'd on M—, and at the same Time both on one and the other, and Misery into the Bargain on ourselves.

As for the Consideration of any concerted Plan, any fix'd Quota's, any Alliances formed, this Administration has saved me as well as themselves that Trouble. They are the fortuitous Events of Time alone during this War which I have to consider ; for our Ministers seem to aim at nothing more than to be Retainers of Fortune by the Day, resolved to spend the last Shilling of *British* Money (which is paid away in all Parts of the World) in Support of undigested Schemes, and ill-calculated Measures. There was a Time when our Negotiations in fixing the Contingents to be finished by the Parties concerned in carrying on the War, did Credit to this Country. When the Emperor was to furnish 90,000 Men, 66,000 Foot, 24,000 Horse and Dragoons,