

Spanish war of 1718, and a squadron dispatched for six different years to the Baltick. Such exertions cost us an hundred times more than these quagmire Dutchies are worth, even to the Elector of Hanover; a distinction which on this business becomes necessary, for as to Britain, it was never pretended, that we could gain a farthing by such an acquisition. In 1727, the nation forced George the First into a war with Spain, which ended as usual with much mischief on both sides. The Spanish war of the people in 1739, and the Austrian subsidy war of the crown which commenced in 1741, were absurd in their principles, and ruinous in their consequences. At sea, we met with nothing but hard blows. On the continent, we began by hiring the Queen of Hungary to fight her own battles against the King of Prussia, and ten years after the war ended, we hired the King of Prussia with six hundred and seventy-one thousand pounds *per annum*, to fight his own battles against her. If this be not folly, what are we to call it? As to the quarrel of 1754, "It was remarked by all Europe," says Frederick, "that in her dispute with France, *every wrong step was on the side of England.*" By nine years of butchery, and an additional debt of seventy millions Sterling, we secured Canada; but had Wolfe and his army been driven from the heights of Abraham, our grandsons might have come too late to hear of an American revolution. As to this event, the circumstances are too shocking for reflection. At that time an English woman had discovered a remedy for the canine madness, and Frederick advises a French correspondent to recommend this medicine to the use of the parliament of England, as they must certainly have been bitten by a mad dog.

In the quarrels of the Continent we should concern ourselves but little; for in a defensive war, we may safely defy all the nations of Europe. When the whole