

mitted to him, by his Master. A Minister of weak Intellects, &c. &c. &c." Who can peruse such common-place Calumny and Detraction, without calling to mind that admirable Distich, in which it is laid down as a self-evident Proposition, tho' indeed upon a different Occasion, that

Immodest Words admit of no Defence,
And want of Decency, is want of Sense.

Yet this is the Man, *εως εξελπος*, *hic Vir*, *hic est*, that proposes to state the national Concerns in a clear Light, and assures himself, that he has an undoubted Right to be considered by the Public with a *favorable Eye*. But he that first cries out, "No Quarter," certainly, by the Law of Retaliation, is entitled to no Quarter himself.

We come now to those very solid Reasons, which this Letter-writer advances to dissuade the Nation from taking foreign Troops into *British* Pay. And first he says, Page 21, "The Money with which the Aid of a mercenary Army is purchas'd, must be a Diminution of the Wealth of that Kingdom which pays them, and therefore detrimental, as it lessens the pecuniary Strength of the People." To which I answer, that the subsidising foreign Troops is a Step never taken out of mere Wantonness: It is a Measure, like many others, which all Governments are obliged to comply with *per Force*, and such a Conduct becomes prudent, because necessary. It is in Fact only sustaining a present Disadvantage, to reap a future Benefit. And if there are Sums of Money that must necessarily go out of this Kingdom on that Account, we should consider on the other hand, what immense Treasures *France* must be continually drain'd of in Subsidies, which that Court pays to the King of *Sweeden*, *Denmark*, and *Prussia*;
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