ful return, than it paid him, to the noble lord, who equipped and mann'd a fleet with fo incredible a fpeed, as prevented the enemy, and furprized not only all other nations, but even ourselves: and at the same time, with equal foresight and steadiness, crippled the French marine in the very beginning, and prevented their manning the fleet they had prepared at Brest and Rochfort to invade us, by feizing all their ships in their return to Europe, till we had got fifteen thousand of their best seamen in our power. That was the French feafon for invading All their attempts fince have been the effects of desperation rather than of council. But during all the year 1756, while the French had any hope left of invading us, they never thought of entering Germany; and so far was the Electorate from being in any danger of an attack, that we brought troops from thence over hither. England was then too great an object in the French councils, for them then to trifle away their money and troops in Ger-But the next year, when they found themfelves totally fallen from that great hope of ruining us at once, then they took the after-game of trying to do it more gradually; and therefore thought of Germany: And whatever may be now pretended of our having chosen the German war as a diverfion, every one must remember, that the army of observation was an army of defence and not of diversion. 'Twas the child of our fears, and our fond concern to keep the French out of the E-te, and not of any councils of diversion to draw them into