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of that unhappy country are falfely imputed to us, who by the treaty of Westminster devised the only possible means of preventing them; and by our glorious refistance in conjunction with our heroic ally, have down to this period stopt the completion of a scheme more formidable to the Protestant religion. the liberties of Europe, and the safety, independance, and prosperity of this kingdom, than could have been executed by the house of Austria, when her power was most dreaded, or by Lewis XIV, when he aspired at universal monarchy. In this scheme the two great powers of Austria and Bourbon have unfortunately engaged another, greatest power of the North, to second their defigns. The king of Prussia is so situated as to be a check upon the aggrandifement of Russia, where alone any new acquisition would be an addition of real strength to that vast empire, and the only power that can thwart her authoritative influence over other neighbours, whom possibly she does not now mean to subdue. Other causes have cooperated, of a more private nature, to indifpose the Russian monarch towards him. Such causes will operate, because monarchs have human passions and frailties—and nations are governed by them.

The views and interests of Austria and France are not the same,—nay they are widely