upon send a force of eighty; the party assisted by England would be but little benefited by the alliince; the English would still be the weaker side; the force of Europe would be diminished so much the more; and France only be advantaged. This is a kind of reasoning which must hold invariably just in all ages. And whether Britain shall take the part of Hesse against Saxe, or of Saxe against Hesse; of Austria against Prussia, or of Prussia against Austria; the interest of Europe is hurt, the powers of Germany are weakened, and France only can be aggrandized at the expence of both.

Should the reader think this reasoning too minute, and make a doubt, whether the cause of Europe can be so much affected by the disputes of these minor States of the Empire; I am not disposed to augment the importance of them: but then, if the interest of Europe be not concerned in them, that of England must be much less so; because no German dispute can be an object worthy the British regard, but only as the interest of Europe is affected by it. Whether Wittenburg or Wirtemburgh, Lunenburgh or Lawenburgh, Sultzbach or Anspatch, shall get the better in any dispute, is an affair, which may engage the passions, the prejudices, and sometimes the interest of any particular Elector: but all these party quarrels of Germans among themselves are beneath the notice of the imperial crown of these realms. Britain knows none of them, but as members of the Empire in

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