

derer's principles are fundamentally wrong. The king of Prussia's dominions undoubtedly are in Germany, and our considerer takes advantage of that to treat him, through the whole of his pamphlet, as a German prince, subject rather to the dictates of the emperor, than the laws of the empire. How different must the reasoning resulting from such positions appear, when we consider his Prussian majesty equal, at least in dignity, to the Vandemout family, and in himself an independent sovereign, at the head of the protestant interest upon the continent, and the only natural ally left there for Great-Britain? Were the constitutions of Germany to be examined, it would be found that both the elector of Hanover, and the elector of Brandenburg, without changing their religion, have as good a title to be chosen emperor, as the husband of the queen of Hungary, who *votes, corregentiæ jure*, has.

Will the considerer be mean or wicked enough to say, that Great-Britain at this juncture, ought to abandon all the system and principles of policy upon which her power and independency is formed? If she does not, let the boldest advocate for anti-continental measures step forth, and point out what course she

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