

taking part in it. I deny, in the most direct terms, that the war between the king of Prussia and the house of Austria, or rather Lorrain, can with the least propriety, either of speech or reasoning, be termed a civil war. The quarrel between the king of Prussia and the queen of Hungary has not in the smallest or most remote degree, a relation to that system of political confederacy which constitutes the kings of Great-Britain or Prussia members, or, if the sanguine considerer will have it, subjects, of the Germanic body. It is, in short, either the good or bad fortune of the considerer, that the position he lays down, if admitted, must establish his doctrines, if disputed, the whole appears futile and fallacious. The king of Prussia, as a sovereign prince, is as independent, perhaps more so, than the empress-queen is. Were the considerer to be allowed his own sway, he undoubtedly would carry every thing before him, by the plain self-evident maxim, that Great-Britain is worse than mad to pretend to support one little German prince, against the Germanic body.

But here I must again have recourse to principles, and again observe that our considerer's