for Britens to have fought Peace, was by endeavouring at a Superiority over the Enemy. But we have so bilked and baffled the Designs of those who were well inclined to our Cause, so abused those who were engaged in it, so marred all Things, that if Heaven doth not do more for us, than we ourselves can do against us, we are irrecoverably lost. The interest of the King of Prussia, or, what is more material, the Light in which he fees his own Interest, tho' fo visible, so obvious, has been so little understood, or if understood, has been fo little regarded (not I hope upon any Confiderations which I shall immediately mention) by the Directors of our Affairs, that I will fay a Word on this Head, tho' touch'd upon before. It is undeniably our Interest to raise the House of. Austria to such a Height as to be a Balance to the Power of France, and that too as independently as possible of the other Princes of Germany. But from thence to imagine that it is the Interest too of the Princes of Germany, to fix such a Power in the House of Austria, is to reason for them upon the Footing of our own Interest, and not of theirs. It is the Interest perhaps of all the Princes in Germany (and I am afraid it is but too well understood by most of them) to depress the House of Austria, and lessen that Power which many of them have fenfibly felt, and which is capable of being exerted on many more Occasions than that of France. It is more particularly and most certainly the Interest of those whose most considerable Territories are remote from France. For it is the Proximity of Power, which offends; it is the fame in high as in common Life; a Person, tho' ever so ooulent, at a Distance gives no Uneasiness. A rich Neighbour is often dreaded. Add to this that the King of Prussia is in Possession of the rich Province of Silesia; to which his original Title is no

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