

and England, either at war with each other, or amongst themselves, must be a measure calculated for the good of France, and the prejudice of other powers of Europe. For the same reason, every measure tending to the continuance or increase of such a war, must be for the benefit of France, and the prejudice of Europe: because it is a weakening of the rivals of France, and keeping those powers at variance, from whom France can have nothing to fear but in the union."

I have given this passage at large, because I apprehend that it is the corner-stone of the considerer's reasoning; but a very small discussion of facts will discover its futility. Will the considerer say, that Great-Britain is never to make war with France, till such time as all the powers in Europe are united against her? That time, it is believed, never will come, and that time never was. The confederacy of which king William was the head, was the strongest union ever formed against France: but what did it avail England? she was left to bear the brunt of the day; she was obliged to pay the troops, and fight the battles of her nominal allies.

After all, the confederacy formed by king William proved, as all confederacies must be  
against