fuch, that a contested invasion ought not to be considered in " so very terrible a light,"

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But I confess that a small state invaded by a superior army is under a very great missionate indeed; not to be compensated with the money spent by the contending powers, nor with the benefit of letting out its troops to one of them. The author therefore p. 32. forms a very salse and invidious estimate of the rosses of Hesse, and of the motives that actuated its landgrave, by the sum received from us for the hire of his troops. The lives of soldiers are thrown into this estimate as nothing. Were they French soldiers, such an omission would need no excuse in the author's political arithmetick.

Were his principle founded, the Prince of Orange in 1672, deserved the sate of the De Wits, for the madness of his resistance; And Gustavus Adolphus, in his attempt for freeing Germany, should have met in his relief of Stralfund, with that death which concluded his heroick atchivements at Lutzen. It is true, fortune prospered their endeavours; but the fortuitous event of things is no excuse for the rashness of enterprizes, formed and executed against every probability of success and infinite odds on the side of the vanquished.