pamphlet. Were I to answer,—as much, and of as great value as they are to France. The author would reply—they are of no value to either. And in the sense of present and immediate prosit, his affertion is true. But it is equally true in numberless other instances of wars engaged in, wisely for the purposes of both parties, with an immense expence to each. The war in Canada may possibly be included in the number; and the taking of Montreal, for which the author is so thankful, if rated by what it will produce to Britain, or what it produced to France, would be a trisling acquisition to us, and a loss as inconsiderable to her.

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But many things unimportant in themfelves, become of infinite import in their consequences; and that the object of the prefent war in Germany is of this nature, seems to me plain to a demonstration. I shall state as fairly and as shortly as I can, my farther thoughts upon this subject.

When the present contest began between us and France, we apprehended that she would renew the war, sately put an end to in Germany, in conjunction with the King of Prussia; and therefore concluded a treaty with Russia merely to prevent this consequence. The House of Austria intent on wresting Silesia from him, proposed to unite with