faction, respectively, as to their Demands, whenever a general Peace came to be made; and thus by a Felicity peculiar to German Politicks, their less powerful Neighbours not only fought on their Side, but paid them likewise for fighting for themselves.

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We are now come to the Second Part of our Task, in which we are to examine the present State of Germany, with Respect to its own Power, and the Relation it has to the rest of Europe. will previous to this be necessary to observe, that by the present State of Germany, I mean the Condition that great Country is in, fince the Imperial Title has been transferred from the House of Austria to that of Bavaria. This I must take leave to fay is, in my humble Opinion, a Circumstance agreeable to most, and not unpleasant to any of the Princes of the Empire. They felt sufficiently the Weight which his hereditary Dominions gave to every Emperor of the House of Austria, and were uneafy enough under it, because they saw that it was constantly directed to the securing his own Dominions, and aggrandizing his own Family; with which the States of the Empire thought they had no immediate Concern. This Disposition was extremely remarkable in the three last Monarchs of that House, Leopold, Joseph and Charles: The former was an ambitious, crafty and obstinate Prince, infinitely more defirous of making himfelf absolute at home, than formidable abroad; his Maxims of Government rendered him the weakest Prince in Europe, notwithstanding the Extent of his Dominions; his love of arbitary Power, kept the Hungarians, who have so nobly defended his Grand-Daughter, almost always Rebels, and his Bigotry made the People of Bohemia Slaves. His Usage of the House of Bavaria E 2