

broken; and that therefore some allowances are to be made for the aggravations, which are natural upon such an occasion. And did not this general render himself odious by his excesses? And did not some of his own officers condemn him by a contrary behaviour? Both of these therefore prove the truth of what I have said, about the more civilized laws of war: else the one could not have been condemned for the breaking them, or the other honoured for observing them. But beside this, it is to be considered, that H—r by its union with P. was become obnoxious to the other Princes of the Empire. They had with indignation seen the K. of P. twice set all Germany in a flame, ravage some of the finest parts of the empire, and sacrifice the lives of his own subjects, and theirs, by thousands, to his ambition; many of them had been actual sufferers, and all were kept in fear by him. By this conjunction therefore of the H——n cause with his, the French gained a specious pretence to gratify their own malice, and their generals rapacity, at the poor H——ns cost; and at the same time the merit of serving the Empire, and revenging the cause of its suffering members in so doing. The extraordinary part therefore of the sufferings of the poor people, is not to be placed to the English account, but to the P—n. Had the E—e appeared in Germany, in as inoffensive a light, as the interest of England, and the good of the poor people of H—r should have led us to wish, the French might not have ventured on those excesses.