have accrued immediately to the Emperor and Empire, and consequentially only to the Queen of Hungary and her Allies, by whose Arms, and at whose Expence they were to be obtain'd, not by a dark and clandestine Alliance, grounded on Motives of Private Interest, transacted in a Time of Peace, but in a fair and open War, in which the Crown of France itself was the Aggressor.

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I know it may be objected, that the Emperor's Honour was too deeply concerned for him to fuffer fuch a Proceeding. But methinks, Sir, the Force of this Objection is very much weaken'd, if not entirely destroy'd, if we consider that tho' all this was to be done for, yet nothing was to be done by the Emperor. He was not defired to break Faith with, or to attack, him, who is falfly called his Benefactor. He was already out of a Capacity of making War, and was brought into this weak and defenceless a Condition by the Contrivance of this very Power. This is a Fact so certain in itself, and so well known in Germany and to all Europe, that I might be dispensed from the Pains of proving it. But that I may give no room for suggesting, that I take Things upon trust, and affert what I cannot make good, give me leave, Sir, to put you in mind of a Proof, that I take to be invincible; I mean the Difgrace of Marshal Broglio, procured by the direct Application of the Emperor himself, for betraying, deserting, and delivering up his hereditary Dominions. A Man who had the Confidence to avow his Hatred of Germans in the Heart of Germany, and who treated with the utmost Contempt the Imperial Troops, notwithstanding they behaved upon all Occasions much better than his own. Man's Difgrace, I fay, is an unquestionable Proof