Originaly the European Governments were indeed extrem'ly small; we read of many Kingdoms in Italy, Germany &c. yet they contain'd such small extent of Ground, & so few Subjects, that they resembl'd more the Highland Clans than Monarchys.

Inconsiderable from their force, they were still more so from their mutual hatred & detestation of one another; no wonder therefore they fell an easy prey to the Roman Eagles; by that means swell'd that Empire to so vast a Magnitude, that it contain'd almost all the Nations of the known World.

but Vice kept equal pace with its grandure, that
enabl'd Cæsar to become (what Cataline in
Vain attempted) the Tyrant of his Country.

In this almost Universal Conquest of
the World, Germany (under which name
by Antient Writers most of the Northern
Nations are included) retain'd its Liberty.

It was divided into many Petty States
whereof two appear Absolute Monarchys,
the rest were govern'd by Princes down to
Vespasian's time; the word Princeps
convey'd no idea of power, but resembl'd
the Princeps Senatus, the President of the
Senate; they had perhaps the disposal

of trifles; but things of consequence were decided by the Voice of the People.

These States were often divided into districts call'd Cantons, from which our word Countys came; these were under the inspection of the Prince assisted by a hundred Men chosen out of the better sort for that purpose.

Particular portions of Land were generaly assign'd to each Tribe or Family for a Year & no longer by the Prince; these they gave their Slaves to cultivate, reserving to themselves a part

of the produce.

The Cantons during Peace had no Superior, but in War chose a Captain who had power of life & death, & who drew out from the Inhabitants a certain number to attend him according to their Ranks & Tribes.

In this State of Liberty the Northern Nations encreas'd immensely in number, while Tyranny, Vice, & Corruption ruin'd the Roman Empire; the little territorys of these Princes were not sufficient to maintain these numbers; this forced them to frequent migrations where besides the Leader of each Canton, the Assembled

Army was generaly under the command of a General, chose by themselves;

Many of these wandering Corps attack'd the immence, but enervated Roman Empire, of which the Western parts being less defended, fell soonest under their Yoke; so that the Franks & Normans sett'l'd in France; the Longobards succeeded the Normans in Italy; the Alans, Vandals, Suevians, & Silingians in Spain, who were again drove out by the Goths; & the Saxons fell upon, & Conquer'd England.

The source of all the European Governments, & Feudal Laws arising

from the manner in which these People distributed their Conquer'd Lands, it will be necessary to examine the progress of that attentively.

It must be consider'd that these Warring Colonys issuing from the Northern Hive, were compos'd of Free Men, who serv'd at their own expence, & for their own behalf; therefore whatever conquest was made, the Land in a solemn Assembly of the People was divided to every Man according to his Tribe or Family. & as these migrations were compos'd of different People united in the common cause of Conquest, we find those who came from the same little Country or Principality, generally settl'd together, & establish'd the

Laws & Customs of their Mother Country in their new acquisitions; hence arose the many small States & various forms of Government that after the destruction of the Roman Empire divided all Europe, few of which exist at present except in Germany & Italy.

In the Division of these Lands, they followed their own method used in the Cantons, which was before taken notice of, that is they were given for a Year, & the Possessors let them out with a certain reserve of the produce; hence arose the Feudal distinction of Dominium Utile, & Dominium Directum.

These Grants for Years or for life were afterwards call'd Beneficia in the Reign of

Clovis; & some with probability think they acquir'd the name of Feude in the Constitution of Charles the Gros in 884.

Among many opinions relating to the derivation of the word Feude, the most likely one is that of its coming from the Teutonick Word Fee as in our language Fee, or gift, & of possession.

These people naturally establish'd the same Government in their new territorys they had been us'd at home; their Generals or Leaders became the Temporary Administrators of Justice, as their Princes in Germany;

These Officers were distinguish'd by the Latin Authors, & by the Victorious Nations themselves by various Names; the Princes nam'd by Tacitus as call'd Graves, that is Judges in

the German Laws; these were generally old Men, & were styl'd in the beginning of the English Saxon Government Ealderman; in France, Italy & Spain they were denominated from the Latin word Seqnior, which is the root of our word used since the Norman Invasion Seqnory, a synonimous term for Lordship; & in the subdivision of this Country into Tythings, Hundreds, or Towns, these districts had Judges call'd Ledgraves, Setgraves, Gungraves &c; & thus in Germany the Judges of the Boro & Marches were call'd Burgraves, & Margraves.

As to the word Princeps Writers of the middle age make it in the Saxon language Ealderman; after the Norman Invasion it

comprehended Bishops, Abbots, & Nobles; for Eadmerus in his History makes Henry I. summon His Bishops, Abbots, & Princes of the Kingdom, to do Homage to His Son William.

Comes was no name of Office or Dignity till Constantine gave it to that of Office, & of the same signification is the Teutonick word Grave.

Dux was apply'd to the same people as Comes, with this difference, that one was in a Military capacity & the latter in a Civil.

The followers of these Generals were call'd by the Feudal Writers Vassals, derived from the name they had in Germany Gefell; these also had a share of the Government of their Conquests.

The custom of these Northern Invadors, was to divide the conquer'd Country into three parts, one of which they left to the Antient Possessors, who they never mix'd with their people, nor suffer'd to share in Government; this by Antient Writers was call'd Sors Gothica, for it was practic'd in Italy, & Spain, & by the Franks in Gaul; & the Latin cotemporary Writers call'd the two shares the Franks kept to themselves Terra Salica, & that left the Possessors Allodium, which word is deriv'd from the Teutonick tongue, where a is a negative particle, & Leude signifys persons link'd in Feudal tenures; Allodarii was therefore originaly a name of reproach to distinguish

the Vanquish'd from the Conquerors, & tho at first these People's possessions were free from service, yet for security of possession, they frequently surrender'd their Lands to Neighbouring Lords, & so received them back under Feudal Tenures, & sometimes when they kept their possessions, they put themselves under the protection of Lords, whence came a phrase often met with in Doomsday book, tenere in Allodio.

As for Slaves either made so by the Conquerors or found so, they were look'd upon as part of their Substance.

The principal if not only difference between

new Governors settl'd by the Conquerors, & the
antient one they had liv'd under in Germany,
was that the Prince or Leader became no

A Short Historical Account of the German Empire

Mistakes often happening concerning the difference between a History of the German Empire, & one of Germany; we think it not improper just to mention that the former is an Account of Changes arisen in the Government of the Empire since its seperation from the Monarchy of the Franks; whilst the latter is only a narration of Political facts; the former tho difficult to be with any precision trac'd, will be the subject of these pages.

As Germany cannot be look'd on as a distinct Kingdom till the Reign of Lewis the German, we shall begin with his Reign.

+ A. C. 840.

Lewis the German.

Germany was then only an Hereditary Kingdom, & remain'd so till Rodolphus became Emperor, who was elected by the principal German Nobility.

This Lewis was Lewis the Debonnaire's third Son; & on the death of his Father obtain'd Germany as his portion.

Disputes soon arose between these three Brothers concerning their Shares, but were settl'd

Lewis the German.

by a Treaty at Verdun; Lewis then had Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, Thuringia, & Saxony, besides the Territory on the Borders of the Rhine as an Hereditary Kingdom.

Nothing else happen'd of note in this Reign except the Wars with the Slavonians who disturb'd the Northern parts of this Kingdom, & the Banks of the Baltick; & that carry'd on with Rastis P. of Moravia, who was at length vanquish'd & put in a Monastery.

We must observe that the Ecclesiastical Donations of most note at present, were then in being, had a Seat & Vote in the Assemblys of the States, but were not permitted to interfere in any other Worldly Matters, not even in the administration of their own Revenues, this was perform'd by Laymen.

A. 876. Lewis left three Sons who divided his Dominions Carloman, the Eldest had Bavaria, Lewis the Younger Franconia, Thuringia & Saxony; & Charles the Fat Swabia, & Lorraine; thus Germany became three seperate Kingdoms, independant of each other.

Carloman

Carloman Lewis's eldest Son bore a part in Public affairs during his Father's life, but they liv'd

Carloman. ill together; on whose death he proved an excellent Sovereign.

He had several quarrels with Charles the Bald whom he drove out of Italy; dying childless, his Brothers divided his portion.

Lewis the Younger

The Reign of Lewis the Younger, Lewis the German's Second Son, contain'd nothing remarkable except his misunderstanding with France concerning Lorraine & Italy & the irruption of the Normans into Germany; who he attack'd with various fortune; in a Battle with them at Ebsdorff, he lost the Cream of his Nobility.

1A. c.882.

He died without Issue.

Charles the Fat

Charles the Fat, the last of these Brothers then reunited all ~~which of~~ his Father's territorys, & obtain'd only for himself the title of Emperor from Pope John VIII. who hoped by this mark of esteme to get great succours from him against the Sarasens

2. c.885.

The French also appointed him their Regent during the Minority of Charles the Simple, that he might keep off the Normans; thus he had all the dominions of Charles the Great; but unhappily liv'd long enough to lose them all;

Charles the Fat.

He made a shameful treaty with the Normans, by which he yielded Austria to them; this ~~[illegible]~~ to angered the French; that the ~~[illegible]~~ the Regency from King in Germany he to got the ill will of the Nobility & his head being impoverd, was declard ~~[illegible]~~ in a meeting of the

A. 887. States at Tribur incapable of Reigning, he liv'd about a Year longer, in a Monastry at Reichenau, where he died in great want.

We must just remark that he as Emperor pretended a Superiority over the Pope; & that the Noble even at that early time attempted to have their Offices Heredetary.

Arnolphus

On the deposition of Charles, great troubles arose in Germany, & instead of letting Charles the simple K. of France mount the Throne, they chose Arnolphus a Natural Son of their last King.

Who by three rather advantageous Campaigns in Italy, obtain'd the Dominions of the

A. 889. Longobards, & the Imperial Diadem.

He also had a War in Germany with the Sclavonians, & call'd the Hungarians to his assistance,

this was a capital error, for it made them converse with Germany.

Lewis IV. or the Infant.

His successor & son Lewis IV. was surnam'd the Infant, from being only seven Years old when his Father died; Hatto Archbishop of Mentz, & Otho D. of Saxony were his Guardians; they preserv'd him Germany entire, but lost Italy. The Civil disturbances, & incursions of the Hungarians are the most remarkable events in this short Reign; with him ended the race of

a. 912. Charles the Great in Germany.

Conrad I.

Otho D. of Saxony was elected Emperor, but refus'd this dignity, on account of his advance age, & recommended Conrad Count of Franconia for this Charge, who was immediately chosen. Henry, this D. of Saxony's Son, & other Chiefs revolted against him, but return'd to their allegiance on his making their Lands hereditary Fiefs.

a. 919. Henry I. or the Fowler.

On his Death he propos'd this Henry D. of Saxony for his successor, to which the Estates agreed, he united Lorraine again to the Empire, & subjected

Henry I. or the Fowler

some Nobles, who had not acknowledged his authority.

A. 924. He granted the Hungarians a cessation of Arms, during which time he made excellent provisions to prevent these plunderers, from harrassing Germany; He order'd the Towns to be surrounded with a Wall, established a Militia to consist of every ninth Man over the whole Country, the eight others were to pay him for this duty.

He exercis'd this Militia frequently, wherefore some Historians have falsely look'd on him as the institutor of Tournaments.

~~Yet~~ some years after, he had put things in so good a state, the Hungarians demanded the tribute, to which he answering in a scandalous manner, they enter'd Germany divided into two numerous armys, but were defeated at Merseburg, which freed Germany of them for several Years

About this time he erected the Margraves to defend the boundarys of Germany against its Neighbours. Thus the Margrave of Slesvick was to watch the Danes; Brandenburgh, Meisen & Lusatia, the Vandals & Schlabonians; Austria

Henry I. or the Bird catcher

the Hungarians; every Margrave stood under his Neighbouring Duke; his Office was not hereditary, but the Emperor usually bequeath'd it to his most faithful servants.

Henry also erected the Abbé of Lue d'Aibrug; & others of the like according to the Rules of St. Augustin, for the Daughters of those who had been kill'd in the Wars with the Hungarians, these Women had a right to quit this life, & marry when they plea'd.

Otho I. or the Great

It will be necessary to run over the German Constitution from its origin for to have the least clear idea of the dark period when Charles V. mounted the Imperial Throne.

The most antient accounts of Germany as well as of other Nations are very obscure & fabulous; & little else can be with truth asserted than that the Teutons, Saxons Franks &c were its first Inhabitants; these Tribes were independant of each other, but united by the same form of Government, a similarity of inclinations, & Alliances for common defence

Tacitus mentions them as men of great stature, fair hair, blue eyes, & a fierce Countenance, bred from their Infancy to War & hunting, besides all other exercises calculated to make them strong & Active, for which reasons they wore little cloathing; those that lived in the interior parts of the Country exchang'd goods with their Neighbours, money being only in use on the borders.

They deem'd it a disgrace to be Childless, this made the marriage state happy, those who disturb'd the peace of it, were falln upon by the whole family of the injur'd person; yet a pardon could be obtained for this, & even for murder, on giving a certain number of Animals, as a compensation for the

Crime Committed.

They were hospitable to Strangers, & when their provisions were exhausted, carry'd them to their Neighbours;

They held all conferences on State affairs at their Meals, but defer'd taking any final resolution till the next day, that they might be cool when they ~~took~~ form'd their decision; besides the love of Wine, they were also addicted to Gaming.

The Men spent their whole time in War, the Women attended them to ~~encourage~~ emulate & fire them ~~encourage~~ by praising their Gallant Actions.

The Command in War was either given to one of known abilities, or to some Young man of Illustrious extraction.

As to their Religious Customs, they look'd on Images & Temples as disrespectful to the Gods, & therefore Worship'd them in the Woods; their Priests had the sole

right of judging Crimes, the People therefore conoider'd all punishments not as the effect of the Laws, but of Inspiration.

The Romans esteeming the ~~liberty~~ freedom of these People as injurious to them, ~~[illegible]~~ fell upon them, who at first only defended themselves, but at length fir'd with ambition & revenge ~~[illegible]~~ conquer'd several Roman Provinces ~~of that Empire~~ the most considerable of which was the possession the Franks obtain'd in Gaul; some of the other Tribes of the Northern ~~Hive~~ in vain ~~[illegible]~~ disturb'd their Countrymen the Franks, & ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ all of them except the Saxons became dependant of this Tribe till the time of Charles the Great.

This Monarch conquering the greatest part of Europe, & ~~[illegible]~~ Asia & Africa trembling at his name, took the title of

+A.800. Emperor of the West (which had been in
#A.476. desuetude since Augustulus's Death) & left it
to his Posterity, who divided his Dominions.

On the extinction of several of these
#A.912. branches Charles the simple would have
restored his Ancestors Empire to its antient
lustre by reuniting all his Dominions, had
he not been prevented by the usurpation
of his Vassals.

The Germans perceiving this, chose the
D. of Saxony for their Chief who declining it,
Conrad D. of Franconia his most bitter
Enemy was pitch'd upon; as to the Imperial
dignity it lay again dormant till Otho I. assumed it
#A.962. at Rome, on having drove Berenger out of
Italy, & conquer'd Lombardy.

As he had been Crown'd by Pope
John XII. the Successors to that See pretended
could be stil'd Emperors unless Crown'd at Rome.

Gregory VII. carry'd this still farther, for on a dispute with the Emperor, Henry IV. He declar'd the Imperial Throne void, & freed the Emperor's Subjects from their oaths of fidelity.

Upon this Rodolphe D. of Swabia
+a. 1077. was elected Emperor at Forchheim, where it was declar'd that this dignity should for the future be Elective, tho' it had insensibly become hereditary; till the demise of
‡a. 1197. Henry VI. this decree was not regarded, the nearest relation of the deceas'd Emperor succeeding without any other Ceremony than that of being acknowledg'd.

Till Frederick II. time the Emperors were elected in a general Assembly of the Nobility, Clergy & Deputys of Towns; those that could not attend, employ'd the great officers of the Empire to vote for them, who encreasing in property, & in the number

of these commissions, soon nearly chose whom they pleased; indeed during the troubles that lasted above a Century in Germany, they alone nominated the Emperors, & on the
+A.1356. Institution of the Golden+ Bull were appointed the sole Electors of Emperors.

It was found necessary sometime after to establish Laws for restraining the Authority of the Emperors, but Caprice & want of foresight the constant attendants of popular Assemblys occasioned these not being effecaciously made, tho the proper Tribunals & a kind of Police was formed.

Maximilian 1. divided Germany into Circles, this contributed in some degree to constituting order & tranquility.

This Monarch was of a mild, affable disposition, & an encourager of Arts, but composed of such opposite qualities, that he was ever despised, & his treatys disregarded

be frequently without any just reason breaking them.

In order to obtain Henry VIII. of England's assistance in the Italian War, he pretended a Desire of relinquishing the Imperial Diadem to Him; Henry's vanity made him bite at this snare, & send Ambassadors to Maximilian, they found Him endeavouring to settle it on His Grandsons.

On the Emperor's death Charles V. K. of Spain & Francis I. K. of France appear'd competitors for this Dignity; indeed Henry VIII. made a vain attempt for it; but not meeting with encouragement kept a strict neutrality with regard to the two Candidates.

The Pope tho in reality averse to both of them, declar'd for Francis knowing his instability.

The Venetians were of the same opinion, & the Swiss who play'd a considerable part in the affairs of Europe at that period join'd with Charles.

As to the Electors they were divided for some time, but at length fix'd the Crown on Charles's head, had they in the least consider'd the interest of Germany, they would have rejected both the Competitors, for their Dominions were so extensive that Germany could only appear to them as an additional province, & consequently would be in some danger of their infringing its Liberty.

Having plac'd Charles on the Throne we shall next give a sketch of the Laws made before, at, & since that period, which together are call'd the Public Law of the Empire, more commonly known by the Latin Name Jus Publicum

Laws of the Empire

The Emperor is Head of the Empire, it is not clearly explain'd whether Women are incapacitated of holding this Office, tho 'tis certain they never have wore this Diadem.

Protestants have equal right with Papists to this dignity, but the Majority of Electors being of the latter faith, the former have but little chance of ever succeeding.

There is no restriction with regard to the Age, Country, or Rank of the Person chosen.

This Office is Elective, & the person nam'd duly chosen, when all the Electors have been summon'd & the majority appear'd for him.

Every Elector may Vote for himself except the Ecclesiastical one's, who are excluded on account of their having taken Holy orders.

Frankfort is the place nam'd by the Golden bull for this Election, & Aix la chappelle for the Coronation; notwithstanding these Elections have been at other places, & the Coronation of late several ~~times~~ the above city; as to the Coronations at Rome, Charles the Great was the last Emperor who went there for that purpose.

The Emperor hath the power of granting Investitures; conferring titles, yet these give no Vote in the Diet; ~~dispensation~~ declaring ~~making~~ persons Major sooner than the Laws appoint; He may nominate one person in ~~each~~ every Chapter, found Universitys, besides several other small powers; Francis 1. engag'd in the Capitulation

+a.1745. he sign'd on being chosen Emp~~eror~~ to grant several of these privileges very sparingly. 11.

The Emperor has no Revenues as such unless we reckon ~~some~~ casualtys that hardly answer the Appointments of the Officers of the

Empire; & the present made him by some of the Free towns & Nobility on his Election.

No money can be levy'd upon the Empire except by the Diet; the Princes formerly usd to pay these Taxes, but now only their subjects are bound by them, the Receiver Generals of the Circles gather these, which are never fully paid; the reason of this is, that the rates were fix'd in 1521. since which several countrys are greatly impoverish'd, & therefore cannot give their quota.

The Diet has the sole power of declaring Peace & War, & tho' the Emperor sends & receives Ambassadors, yet he must Communicate all Negociations to that Assembly.

All Laws are also made by the Diet; yet the most important of all of them the Capitulation to be sign'd by the Person Elected Emperor, is drawn up during the Interregnum.

The Concurrence of the Diet with the Emperor is necessary for the obtaining or losing a Seat in the Diet; no one can also be put to the ban of the Empire without the Consent of the Diet, & the goods of him proscrib'd are to go to his nearest relation, & if he has none, to the Empire.

All Fiefs vacated by death are in the disposal of the Empire, & also those forfeited by Rebellion.

These Laws do not extend to the Fiefs in Italy, the Germanic body having abandon'd them to the House of Austria; the policy would have reserv'd them as an Establishment for the Emperors, which would have prevented this Dignity from being almost Hereditary in one Family; a Clause is now inserted in every Capitulation settling these Provinces on the House of Austria.

There is a dispute among those learn'd in the Law, whether the Emperor is superior, or subservient to the Empire, those of the former opinion found it chiefly on all Laws being publish'd in his Name; those of the other, upon the Estates having a right of bringing their grievances against the Emperor to the Diet.

The Head of the Empire was formerly call'd K. of the Romans till Crown'd at Rome, since Ferdinand I. this title is given to whoever is elected as the Emperor's Coadjutor, who has no share in Government unless the Emperor is sick, absent, or violates the Laws;

The Golden bull not mentioning a K. of the Romans in this sense, the Estates of the Empire pretend the Electors cannot properly chuse one, till the Diet have adjudg'd it necessary; France & Sweden thinking this

very adverse to the Views of the House of Austria, push'd to have it consented to at the Peace of Westphalia; this was obtain'd by leaving it unexplain'd; indeed a clause is added to the third Article of the perpetual Capitulation that no K. of the Romans shall be elected, unless the Emperor shall retire from Germany, or be incapable through advanced Age or infirmity from doing business; in this Case a K. of the Romans is to be nam'd even without the Emperor's consent, unless he can urge weighty reasons to the Contrary.

On the death of an Emperor if there is no K. of the Romans, the Empire is govern'd by two Vicars; they must conjointly exercise those rights the Emperor can only

perform with the concurrence of the Estates, but may seperately administer the Emperors reserved rights; they claim the management of Public affairs, but this is look'd upon as merely ideal.

The D-s of Saxony & Cts. Palatine were the Vicars before the Golden Bull, & confirm'd at that period; the right of the first was at no time disputed; but as to the other, the Electoral dignity of that House being given by Emp. Ferdinand II. to Maximilian D. of Bavaria, on the restoration of it at the Peace of Westphalia, no mention being made of the Vicariat, great disputes have arisen concerning it between the Electors of Bavaria & Palatine; at the interregnum before Leopold was elected Emperor, the Elector of Saxony (as one of the Vicars) & the Imperial Chamber (who dispatch all business, tho' subservient to the Vicars) decreed in favour of the ~~former~~ former

On the death of Emperor Joseph, the Elector Palatine exercis'd this Office, the Elector of Bavaria being put to the Ban of the Empire, the latter by the Peace of Baden was restor'd to his Dignitys, & came to an agreement with the former that they would jointly exercise this Office, to which some Princes objected, but without effect; & it has been Stipulated in the two last Capitulations, that the new Emperor should ratify all the Directions made by the Vicariat of the Rhine, till the Diet confirms the accommodation made by the two Electors.

The Vicariat of Italy has pass'd through several Familys, & now belongs to the K. of Sardinia; the powers of this Vicar are not so extensive as those of the German Vicars.

We must next mention the Electors there are nine of them, six are Secular & three Ecclesiastical.

1. The Archbishop of Mentz as Great Chancellor of the Empire, [redacted] summons the Diet for the Election of an Emperor, but cannot suspend this assembly for more than three months after the demise of the Crown, without the Consent of the rest of the Electors. all grievances & pretensions to be laid before the Diet must be addressed to him [redacted]. He is also Head of the Electoral College, & Director of the Diet.

2. The Archbishop of Treves as Great Chancellor of Italy, has no business [redacted] the Empire having no dominions there; he has the same right as the Elector of Mentz to purchase [redacted] any Mortgaged fiefs of the Empire, but the sole [redacted] of buying [redacted] the Vacant Fiefs in his Dominions that do not exceed 6000. Marks.

He is Guardian of all Minors in his Diocese, & after paying their Board & Education, may keep the residue of their Yearly income.

He is Judge of all appeals from the Imperial Chamber.

The right of Electors to non appellando that is to no appeals being made from their supreme courts of Justice to the Diet of the Empire, (500, or 1000 ℔ Stens) the extended formerly on as far as priviledge now is unlimited; but this Elector neglecting to renew this right in 1603. have it only at the old sum.

2. The Archbishop of Cologne as Great Chancellor of the Kingdoms of Gaul & Arles, by the Golden Bull was to Crown the Emperors; but since that Ceremony is no longer performed at Aix la Chapelle, the Elector of Mentz has claim'd this right; they have agreed that this priviledge shall be administered by the archbishop of the Diocese this Coronation is performed in; & that in other places they will alternatively Act; this treaty is constantly inserted in the Capitulations, & therefore has the force of a law.

1. The K. of Bohemia as Great Cupbearer is by the Golden Bull [redacted] the first secular Elector, tho' this Office ought [redacted] make him a Vassal of the Empire, yet he has retain'd the Prerogatives of a Crown'd head; his Subjects are govern'd by their own Laws, & do not contribute to the Charges of the Empire, & yet he exercises all the rights of an Elector.

2. The D. of Bavaria were deprivd of their Seat in the College of Electors on the K. of Bohemia obtaining their Office of Cupbearer, but at the Peace of Westphalia that of High Steward was conferr'd upon them with all the prerogatives of an Elector, this Dignity had been taken from the Count Palatine.

3. The D. of Saxony as Grand Marshal is to allot the Stages for the Members who attend either the public or private assembly, & the Servants of the Empire, & even those

of the Emperor both in Criminal & Civil Cases, He commands the troops quarter'd wherever the Diet is assembl'd, & on the death or absence of the Elector of Mentz acts as Director of the Diet.

He also manages the affairs of the Protestants, tho' now a Papist, by Commissioning a Number of persons of that faith to execute this Office.

4. The Margrave of Brandenburgh as Great Chamberlain, his office is only titular.

+ a. 1476. The Emp. Frederic III. empower'd these Margraves to leave their Dominions by Will to who they please.

5. The Count Palatine at the Peace of Westphalia obtain'd the Office of Arch Treasurer but it was decreed that on the Extinction of the House of Bavaria, He should get the post belonging to them, & this new one drop

+a.

#a.

#a.

this Elector has an extraordinary prerogative called Wildfang; that is any of his ~~officers~~ servants taking a Bastard or Vagabond who has remained a Year in any ~~place subject to this Law in the name~~ place subject to this Law in the name of the Elector, these ~~people~~ persons from the moment of the Elector, lose the disposal of themselves, Children & Goods; many Members of the Empire have greatly complain'd of this, but France & Sweden have preserv'd him this privilege.

6. Ernst Augustus D. of Brunswick Lunenburgh on promising Emp. Leopold 6000. Men for two Years, & 2000. for the rest of the War, was to obtain the Dignity of an Elector, he died without being admitted into that College tho' Invested; but his son George Lewis was universaly acknowledg'd as such. His descendants in the right line are only to succeed him in this Dignity.

+ A. 1690.

A. 1692.

A. 1708.

But he was to enjoy the right of Non Appellando only as far as 2000. Florins;

On the Court Palatine's becoming High Steward, when the D. of Bavaria was put to that Post, the Elector got the Office of Arch Treasurer, at the Peace of Madrid the D. of Bavaria was restor'd, & consequently the Court Palatine claim'd the Arch treasurership, he & the D. of Mantua were jointly to hold this Office, till another title can be found for the latter.

The Prerogatives of the Electors.

1. That of Non Appellando, this empowers them with a right before mentioned, that no appeals can be made from their Tribunals to those of the Empire. Some other Princes & States have this right but then only in trivial Cases.

2. They may lay what taxes they please on their Subjects, & other States, must either have

a special privilege, or the consent of the Emperor & Electors to do this

3. All Kings stile them Brothers, the Emperor calls the Ecclesiastical one's Nephews, & the Secular, Uncles; their Ministers at the Diet rank as Ambassadors.

4. They make treaties among themselves & with Foreign Powers; assemble to consider the interests of the Germanic Body, or their own private concerns, without any summons from the Emperor, & his Ministers have no right to attend these private deliberations; tho' there is no express Law authorizing them to assemble a Diet without the Emperor's Consent, yet all agree, that if he should act contrary to the Statutes of the Empire, or on any sudden emergency, that their summons would be Valid.

5. An Elector has a Vote at the Election of an Emperor, even before he is Inverted, [illegible]

[illegible];

By the Golden Bull Bishops & Priests are by name excepted from succeeding to Secular Electorates, this only regards Papists, the Protestant Bishoprickes being Principalitys.

6. They possess all forfeitures in their Dominions, are Major at eighteen, with a dispensation at seventeen.

Tho' the Golden Ball appoints the nearest relation Guardian to an Elector under age, it is pretended by some that the Father can specify ~~to whom~~ to whom of the family this trust shall devolve, the diversity of the decrees of the Aulic Chamber (Council Imperial) who must confirm the Guardians, have given rise to this assertion.

Of the different Colleges of the Empire.

There are three of them

1. That of the five Electors.

2. That of the Princes, where not only the Spiritual & Temporal Princes have a Seat but also those Prelates that are not look'd upon as Princes & Counts of the Empire;

Every Prince has a Vote, but the Prelates & Counts Vote by Benches, each Bench has a Vote. That of the free Towns of the Empire, each of these has a Vote. 3. They are divided into two Benches that of the Rhine & that of the House of Austria as Princes of the Swabia Empire have extraordinary Privileges partly allow'd & partly obtain'd by continual encroachments.

1. They do not contribute towards the expences of the Empire, yet may demand assistance when attack'd.

2. No appeals can be made from their Courts.

3. They are at liberty either to attend or absent themselves from the National Assembly.

4. No one must interfere with the Abuses that may arise in those dominions.

Lastly the Empire has no Fiefs nor power in those Territorys, & females succeed there on the extinction of the Male Line, & on default of them, any person they shall appoint.

3. That of the Free Citys of the Empire, the Minister of the City the Diet is held in, acts as Director.

The number of these Towns is great decreas'd, this is owing to diminution of Commerce in those parts, & the unjust proceedings of their Neighbours, the Jealousys of the Princes & Emperors, have alone preserv'd the rest of them.

The Number of the Estates of the Empire (or Members of the Diet) would be much encreas'd, if the Emperors could of their own accord have conferr'd the right of Voting.

These Estates have power of life & death in their Dominions, of establishing Laws, imposing Duties, striking Money, making

alliances with Foreign Powers, provided they are not Enemys to the Empire, raising Troops to redressany wrong done them by Foreigners, but if the injury was occasioned by a Member of the Empire, the affair must be referr'd to the Diet, if that Tribunal refuses to adjudge it, arms may legaly be taken, & if the Cause on being heard was unjustly determin'd, the person agrieved may protest against the Sentence.

The States may mutualy march their Troops through one anothers Territorys if that is the direct road to the place they send them to; foreigners have only this right when they come to the assistance of the Empire.

The Members of the Empire do homage (as it is call'd) for their Fiefs, this is only

acknowledging the holding their Lands of the Empire; the Emperor cannot from this claim any power over them as his Vassals any farther than as they acts in the name of the Germanic body; as to their attendance at the Diet, is is more properly for their Common defence than as a service.

The Nobility have often in vain claimed a share in the Sovereignty of the Empire, they still continue a sort of Independant Republic, yet have neither seat nor Vote in the Diet.

The Diets or Assemblys of the Estates are of antient origin in Germany; they usd to meet of course once a Year, till a regulation was made for summoning extraordinary Diets on emergency; this occasion'd so many abuses that a new Tribunal

+ A. 1495.

a. 1500. was erected call'd Regimentum, it was to sit without
intermission, & to have the same Weight as the
‡a 1512. Diet; soon after the custom of Annual Diets
was renew'd, this was either owing to Maximilian's
finding the new Tribunal lessen'd his Authority,
or to the Estates not furnishing sufficient
Supplies for keeping it; the present Diet has
been assembl'd at Ratisbon ever since 1663.

The Whole Assembly must be summon'd for the making of Laws, the explaining them, & the examining the Criminal Offences between the Various Potentates of the Empire; also for deciding when Peace & War are to be made, what Generals are to be employ'd what Subsidys raised, & what Alliances form'd.

All Matters lay'd before the Diet are discuss'd in the three seperate Colleges, that of the Electors, & that of the Princes communicate to each other what they have resolv'd upon, & then send it to that of the Citys; in some cases the Majority in each College carrys it, in others Unanimity is requir'd, the Votes are given by Ballot.

Nothing can have the due Weight till approv'd of by the Emperor, after this it is call'd a Decree of the Empire, if the Empire & Emperor do not agree, the Subject remains in State quo.

There are two Tribunals of great Eminence, but both subject to the Diet namely the

Imperial Chamber, & the Aulic Council

The former was erected during the Reign of
+A. 1495 Maximilian I. it was remov'd from place to place,
#A. 1530. till fix'd at Spier; on the destruction of that town ~~[illegible]~~
#. A. 1689. by the French, it was transferr'd to Wetzlar
where it has ever since remain'd.

It is compos'd of a Grand Judge who receives
the Complaints & distributes the ~~Causes~~ Causes, yet has
no Vote (he may be either a Protestant or Papist) of two Presidents, the one Protestant,
the other Papist. 17. Assessors, whereof 8. are
Protestants & 9. Papists; the Grand Judge & the
Presidents are appointed by the Emperor, & the
Assessors by the Electors & Circles.

All ~~Law~~ disputes between the Members
of the Germanic Body are try'd here, as well
as Causes between Individuals, & all Appeals
from the Courts of the Sovereigns who have not
the right of Non Appellando.

Formerly if the Sum depending amounted to 2000.
Crowns an Appeal could be demanded, the Visitors of

the Empire were intrusted with this important business, who were yearly appointed, to examine into the Conduct of the Members of this Court; since this wise regulation has laid dormant great abuses have arose, & the business of the Diet ~~[illegible]~~ greatly encreas'd; Francis I. in His Capitulation has promis'd to remedy this, but there is little hopes than any measures ~~[illegible]~~ for that purpose will be ~~[illegible]~~ taken.

The Aulic Council obtain'd the right of determining Disputes between the Members of the Empire in the Reign of Maximilian I. till then it had only meddl'd in the Emperor's affairs.

This Council is composed of a President & 17. Assessors, all in the Nomination of the

Emperor, they now take the Oaths both to the Empire & Him; 6. of the Assessors are Protestants; when they differ, [redacted] from the 11. Papists, the [redacted] Votes on both Sides are deem'd equal & [redacted]

All Matters cognizable [redacted] be examin'd by the Imperial Chamber, may also be carry'd before the Aulic Council; the former proceeds with business during the interregnum, but the latter ends with the life of the Emperor. This Council alone has the right of examining what relates to the Reserves of the Emperor, & the Fiefs of the Empire in Italy; The Emperor can revise the Decrees of this Court, & in all cases of Importance that may occasion difficultys, they generally send their conclusions with the state of the fact to [redacted] Him for His opinion; sometimes Emperors have chose to know the sentiments of the Diet before

they would take any final determination;

When the Disputes regard Sovereigns in the Empire, the Sentences of either the Imperial Chamber or Aulic Council, are to be ~~peace~~ executed by the Circle in which the Dominions of the Person condemn'd lie; if it concerns only Subjects, the Magistrates of the place where the People live are to fulfil the Decree.

+a. 1500. The Empire was divided into Circles, ~~that~~ that proper obedience might be paid to the Judgements of the Imperial Chamber; ~~might be properly obeyed~~; Bavaria, Franconia, Swabia, Saxony, the Rhine, & Westphalia were those first erected; to

#a. 1515. these were added# ~~these~~ of Upper Saxony, Upper Rhine, Austria, & Burgundy.

Every Circle was to meet, to consider ~~proper means~~ ~~[illegible]~~ for its ~~their~~ own defence, each of these had a Director

appointed by the Emperor, which Office in process of time became Hereditary thus in the Circle of Austria the Archduke holds this Dignity in Bavaria, (it is jointly administered by the Elector of Bavaria & the Bishop of Salzburgh; in Franconia, by the Bishop of Bamberg, & the Margraves of Bareith & Anspach; the Duke of Wirtenberg, & the Bishop of Constance, in Swabia for the Upper Rhine the Elector Palatin as D. of Simmern, & the Bishop of Worms; for the Lower Rhine the Elector of Mentz; for Westphalia the Bishop of Munster, & the Elector of Brandenburgh & Palatin, as Heir of Berg & Juliers; the D. of Maydeburgh & Bremen & the two branches of Brunswick Luneburgh, for Lower Saxony; & the Elector of Saxony for Upper Saxony.

Whilst the Circle of Burgundy continued a part of Germany the Kings of Spain were Directors of it; every Circle has also its Captain to Command the Troops, this Dignity is commonly conferred upon the Director, even tho in some Circles he is an Ecclesiastick.

The Circles may form alliances among themselves or with Foreign Powers, & assemble without asking any permission from the Emperor; they furnish a certain number of Men, which compose the Army of the Empire, & levy taxes for defraying their private expenses, & those of the Empire & Imperial Chamber.

all the Law said concerning the Empire

is ~~founded~~ grounded upon the Golden Bull, the Prophane Peace, ~~the Peace of the~~ the Religious Peace, that of Westphalia, & the Capitulations, which are the only foundations upon which the Laws of the Germanick System are founded.

The Golden Bull so call'd ~~because the~~ from the Golden Signet put to it, was made in the time of
+a. 1356. Charles IV. it regulates the Election of Emperors, confirms the rights of the Electors, & settles the Government of the Empire.

Various events have made some alterations necessary, after the great anarchy, & confusion that
+a. 1495. reign'd for several ages in Germany, Maximilian I. convean'd a Diet at Worms, the Laws made there are call'd the Prophane Peace, to distinguish it from the Religious Peace, which was concluded

+a.1555. at Augsburgh for allowing every Sovereign to embrace either the Lutheran or Popish Religion, & his Subjects are dispensed from following his example; & even permitted to sell their Estates & retire with their Wives & Children; & it was further decreed that a Popish Ecclesiastick should lose his benefice on turning Lutheran; there was no mention of the same penalty ~~for~~ on the Lutheran Clergy turning Papist till the Peace of

+a.1648. Westphalia, by the same treaty the Lutherans & Calvinists were formed into one body & are known by the name of Protestants.

The Peace also enforced the Articles of the Religious Peace, & terminated ~~several~~ many antient differences between several German Potentates; the Kings of France & Sweden were Guarantees of this Treaty.

No further alterations have been made in the Empire unless inserted in the Capitulations, these have their rise only since Charles V. his Predecessors only swore they would keep the laws of the Empire.

Having given some account of the Constitution of the German Empire, & placed Charles V. on the Imperial Throne, we shall now trace the History of Europe from this Epoch to the
a. 1748. Peace of Aix la Chapelle.

Charles V. had such extensive territories that he could not bear the restraint of the laws of the Empire, & wished to be as despotic in Germany as he was in many of his other Dominions. He might perhaps have succeeded in this unjust desire, had he not engaged in the long & bloody Wars Wars of Africa, Italy, Turkey & France.

He with much difficulty obtained his Brother Ferdinand of Hungary & Bohemia, & Archduke
a. 1531. of Austria to be elected K. of the Romans: he thought the Germans would not respect Ferdinand knowing his weakness of overturning their liberty, whilst he himself would wait that moment & by insinuations & threats oblige him to yield his rights in the Empire to him.

A. 1548. Charles took his Nephew Maximilian to spend that he might marry his daughter Mary; he there endeavour'd to convince the Young Man it was more his interest that his Cousin Philip instead his Father Ferdinand should succeed him as Emperor; on Ferdinand's receiving this proposal, & recall'd his son, & broke off the Match.

Various reasons are alledg'd for the true cause that led Charles to abdicate his Crowns, his Natural disposition, & the situation of the times inclines us to think, that his ill state of health, the prosperity of the French Arms, & the reverses of fortune he had met with join'd to a natural uneasiness drove him to this extraordinary step; He gave up the Low Countrys to his son Philip at Brussells, & soon after the 24. Nov. 1555. remainder of his Possessions, He kept the Jan. 1556.

Imperial dignity a little longer in hopes of persuading his Brother Ferdinand to let Philip succeed to that also, but this was in Vain, whereupon he retir'd & Ferdinand became Emperor. He passed the rest of his days ~~[illegible]~~ which were but two ~~year~~ in the Monastery call'd St. Justus on the borders of Castille & Portugal, in the height of Devotion, using the same discipline the other Monks did. He was but little above 57. when he died.

+A.1558.

Charles was naturaly extrem'ly lively, had apply'd himself to the Languages then in use, to History & Politicks, ~~he was [illegible] at [illegible] of [illegible]~~ His Penetration was far from being quick, but he Studyd so thoroughly those ~~[illegible]~~ he intended to ~~[illegible]~~ place in conspicuous employments, that this was equivalent to it; ~~[illegible] of wit~~; he was unfortunate to be ~~[illegible]~~ sensible of friendship & placed confidence in no one; he look'd upon himself ~~[illegible]~~ only in public light, therefore had neither personal affections or hatreds ~~[illegible]~~, but consider'd ~~[illegible]~~ only ~~the~~ the Conduct of People with regard to his Government. He was ~~[illegible]~~ naturaly double, & therefore ~~he~~ wordd ~~[illegible]~~ his Treatys so very ambiguously that it was ever in his power to change sides.

Anciently Germany ~~was composed of divers~~ consisted of several small States, each ~~of which were~~ independant of the other ~~rest~~ & the Governments of most of these ~~were~~ was Democratical; some indeed had Sovereigns, who rather advised ~~& were to be deem~~ ~~when they were~~ than commanded.

All these little Provinces ~~were~~ reduced by ~~the first~~ Charles the Great ~~under the Command of the France~~ who ~~reduced all~~ & united into one monarchy Germany; he also was Sovereign of France, Italy, Rome, & part of Spain;

~~His dominions being very extensive, were in progress~~ His German one's the great extent of Charles's Empire, obliged him to appoint Governors ~~inferior to this appointing, or of those born Sovereigns of~~ of Governors, with great power in many Provinces thus Set marg. ~~those parts, who were his Vassals, both these & those~~ who Homes ~~were~~ called Dukes, for so the Delegates were called, placed over it by Him ~~were called Dukes~~, the Ecclesiastical affairs were ~~devised to the~~ in the hands of Bishops, who were extremly powerful.

Justice was administer'd in the larger districts by an Officer call'd in German Grave, with an Court; from these appeals were made to the Emperor, the Chief Justice of whose principal Court was nam'd Palsgrave or Court Palatine; a Margrave answers to our Lord Warden of the Marches; a Landgrave had the same sort of Jurisdiction as the Grave only more extensive; the Burgrave was the Emperors Chief Officer in those towns

that immediately belongd to him, & in which he used to reside.

Tho' ~~the Emperors~~ sceptless successors were very ~~absolute in the earliest times~~, & the Princes of little consequence; yet on the extinction of the Imperial Line in the beginning of the 10th Century when Conrad Duke of Franconia was elected Emperor, the dukes of Lorraine, Suabia, & Bavaria made themselves Sovereigns on his successor Henry of Saxony attempting to regain the antient imperial authority, ~~great~~ disturbances arose; ~~therefore~~ his son Otho I. surnam'd the Great ~~entirely~~ left the Princes unmolested ~~differently~~; he conquer'd Lombardy & in 962. took the title of Emperor. ~~His~~ This new dignity & conquests were very detrimental to the Empire, for disputes arose with the Popes ~~who~~ & that shook the throne ~~were~~ then in the Zenith of their power, ~~which brought infamy on the Chair~~ & things thus situated ~~nearly~~ in 1273 on the death of ~~Pt, that it was thought absolutely necessary to elect~~ Rodolph of Hapsburgh (founder of the present Austrian Family) was elected Emperor; he directed all acts of state to be in the German Language, ~~which~~ without ~~till then had~~ been in Latin.

~~[illegible]~~

~~His~~ Successors made no great changes in Government till Charles IV. who publish'd the famous Golden Bull in 1356 ~~by which the Emperors were taken from~~,

The election of Emperours was for the future by which ~~7 Electors were appointed, who were to chuse~~ to reside in 7 Princes, called Electors ~~the Emperour for the future~~; these were the Archbishop of Mentz as Great Chancellor of the German Empire, the Archbishop of Cologn as Great Chancellor of the Roman Empire; the Archbishop of Triers as Great Chancellor of the Empire of Gaul, & Arles; the King of Bohemia as Cupbearer; the Count Palatine as High Steward; the Duke of Saxony as grand Marshal; & the Margrave of Brandenburgh Great Chamberlain; these titles were given that the right of each Elector might be the better known; ~~on the coronation of Emperors~~ ~~these offices were annex'd~~ to their territorys, & to descend according to the law of Primogeniture.

When ~~Emperor Matthias~~ Ferdinand II. in 1620. deprived Frederic V. Elector Palatine of his Dominions & Dignity, the Duke of Bavaria succeeded him as Elector, & kept that dignity on the Treaty of Osnabruck, & the Elector Palatine was ~~made~~ appointed Arch Treasurer which made the eighth Electorate.

This Peace of Osnabruck or Westphalia has greatly chang'd the Constitution of Germany; the authority of the Princes & States being much increas'd; the Protestant Religion which had been introduc'd by Martin Luther in the 16th Century ~~was~~ firmly fix'd; & the power of the Emperor much limited.

† If the Emperor is Crown'd there, the Elector of Cologn performs the Ceremony it being in his Diocese, if in the Diocese of Mentz, that Elector attends; but if in neither of their Dioceses, then they ~~assist~~ officiate alternatively.

The King of the Romans in the Golden Bull means the person elected Emperor, but not crown'd; now him appointed in the Emperors life time or ~~successor~~ Coadjutor bears this title, & on the vacancy succeeds without any further Election.

After a long contest a ninth Electorate was erected 4
in 1692. Ernest Augustus Duke of Hanenburgh having
obtained the dignity of Arch Treasurer during the War,
the Elector of Bavaria being put under the Ban,
& the Elector Palatine getting his old title; but when
the Peace of Ryswick was made in 1697. the Elector of
Bavaria was restor'd his Electorate, & till now the
Elector Palatine & of Brunswick have remain'd
Joint Arch Treasurers.

On the death of an Emperor the Elector of Mentz
as great Chancellor of the Empire summons the Electors
a month after he has receiv'd the account of the Vacancy; the Election
is always within 3. months ~~after~~ from the time of the
summons.

as soon as they meet they draw up the Capitulation
the Emperor when Elected is to swear ~~before the Electors~~ being chosen
~~the Emperor~~ is Crown'd ~~first at Aix~~ twice ~~at Aix~~ that the Electors who
~~Formerly the Emperors~~ officers may not be forc'd to be crown'd at Rome, ~~this~~
~~was~~ left off by Maximilian I. & never since resum'd;
tho' till the Election of Leopold it was an Article in
the Capitulation that they should endeavour to be Crown'd
there.

By the Golden Bull the ought ~~ill~~ to be Crown'd at
Aix la Chapelle, ~~but may at any other Town in~~ Germany,
allowing the rights of Aix la Chapelle.

+

ye best attested Historians trace ye K. of Austria from Rodolph K. of Hapsbourg who was descended from ye Counts of Tierstien by his father's side, & by his Mother's from ye Counts of Hapsbourg; his excellent manner of extracting himself out of several wars, whilst he was only Landgrave of Alsace, made some of ye Swiss Cantons demand his protection; by ye death of a Cousin he got Kyburgh, Lentzburgh & Baden, & by his marriage encreas'd his dominions.

Ottocarus K. of Bohemia made him his Prime Minister because of his great Reputation.

ye Emp: Henry II. dying, Germany was in great confusion, some wishing to place Alphonso K. of Castille & others Richard Earl of Cornwal, Brother of Henry III. of England, on ye Imperial throne, but neither of them were able to get ye Authority, tho' both took ye title. What greatly encreas'd ye disorders was ye D-y of Swabia & ye Margravates of Austria & Thuringia being without Sovereigns, by ye death of ye last of those antient families. Many of ye Great Cities to secure themselves from those who ravag'd their territories enter'd into a league for mutual defence, & have ever since been call'd ye Hans-Towns.

In 1273. ye Elec-s of Mentz, Saxony & Brandenburgh agree to place Rodolph of Hapsbourg on ye throne, & ye two latter to strengthen him married two of his Daughters. As soon as he was Emp. he oblig'd Ottocarus K. of Bohemia to give up ye D-y of Swabia & ye Margravate of Austria which he had seiz'd in ye interregnum, to his second Son, & to give him homage for ye K-m of Bohemia, which this Proud K. with difficulty agreed to, but contrary to Rodolph's promise ye Imperial Army seeing him do it; he by ye instigation of his queen renew'd ye war, y^t he might recover Austria, Stiria & Carniola, but in ye first battle he was beat & slain.

When Rodolph was crown'd at Aix-la-chapelle, ye Elec-s made difficulty because ye Sceptre was forgot; but he took a Crucifix y^t was there & said it would do so y^t they did homage, & receiv'd ye investiture of their Dominions, which they held as fiefs from ye Emp-e. by putting their hands on ye crucifix instead of ye Sceptre. He restor'd ye domestick tranquility, & ye Reputation of ye Emp-e in foreign Nations, by suppressing those who harrass'd their Neighbours, & by giving new force to ye Laws for punishing little Offences throughout ye Emp-e.

He oblig'd ye D. of Bavaria to give up ye Towns of Welt^z, Lint^z, Steyr & others on ye River Ens, which were mortgag'd to him by Ottocarus K. of Bohemia; he also sold several rights of ye Emp-e in Italy & made many of ye Cities free; he did not think this prejudic'd ye Emp-e because he did not pretend to be powerful in Italy, & therefore was not crown'd K. of ye Romans by ye Pope, or of Lombardy by ye Arch-b. of Milan, tho' his predecessors had at a great expence. He thought an Emp. might be powerful enough without meddling in Italy.

All ye Acts of State, ye Laws, & Proceedings in Courts of Justice were in Latin, but he settl'd y^t for ye future all Proceedings should be in German.

He died in 1291. & leaft two sons, Albert D. of Austria & Rodolph D. of Swabia.
ye Elect. of Mentz got Adolphus of Nassau elected Emp. in hopes of
governing under his name, but y^t P. not agreeing to it ye Elec. soon
deserted him, & join'd those Elec-s who declar'd against Adolphus &
depos'd him, & elected Albert D. of Austria Emp. a civil war ensued which
ended in 1298. by Albert's defeating Adolphus, & killing him with his
own hand.
ye Elec. of Mentz soon grew tir'd of him, & tol'd him once a hunting
y^t he had best to blow ye horn which hung at his side, & another Emp. would
start up. Albert upon this took up arms, & forc'd him & ye Elec-s
who sided with him to submit. This Emp. was as powerful & prudent
a P. as his Father, & as careful of ye concerns of ye Emp-e, & of his
family; but his ambition was boundless, & he was very arbitrary; his
Governors in Switzerland oppress'd ye people so much y^t ye Cantons
of Uri, Switz, & Underwald, resolv'd to be free & made a league in 1307. for 10 years, which
they renewed & made perpetual in 1315. ye Emp. endeavour'd to subdue
them, ~~but to no purpose~~; for by ye situation of their country, & ye natural
bravery of ye people, fir'd with liberty, all his attempts were
govern'd with great honour ~~[illegible]~~ in vain. ye Emp. ~~[illegible]~~ ye Liberty, made very
good laws, & tried to put ye imperial authority upon a firmer basis than it
had been. This great Emp. came to an untimely end by committing an
unjust action, for having ye tutelage of his Nephew John D. of Swabia,
he refus'd, to put him in possession, when of age. this so greatly provoked
ye Young man y^t he assassinated ye Emp. in 1308. a hunting. His Widow
afterwards built ye Monastery of Konigsfield there.
None of ye K. of Austria, tho' they were always reckon'd among y^e
greatest & most powerful in ye Emp-e. were Emp. till in 1438. when
Albert ye Magnanimous having married ye Daughter of Emp.
Sigismund was rais'd to y^t dignity; ye same year he was elected K. of Hungary
& also of Bohemia. at first he found great difficulties in maintaining
his new dignities; but at length brought ye Hungarians to submit, then
drove Uladislaus K. of Poland out of Bohemia, & put y^t K. in a
state of tranquility, & after engag'd against ye Turks, & forc'd their
Emp. Amurath to raise ye siege of Belgrade, before which he had
lain a year. he died suddenly in 1439.
Frederick ye Peaceable, was elected on the death of Albert as Emp.
in 1449. he kept Ladislaus ye posthumous of ye late Emp. who was stil'd K.
of Hungary & of Bohemia at Vienna, tho' ye Hungarians wish'd to put
him in possession of their Country; ~~[illegible]~~ when 18. & was
suppos'd to have been poison'd.
Frederick interpos'd at ye Council of Basle, & prevented a schism
in ye Church, he reform'd ye Laws of ye Emp-e, which prov'd very
advantageous to all ye members of ye Germanick body. tho' he engaged
in family disputes, which ended in a war; yet he knew so well how to
extricate himself, y^t by most of them he was a gainer. He establish'd
ye A. of Austria on ye foundation upon which it has ever since
subsisted, notwithstanding all ye repeated efforts of its numerous Enemies.

What contributed extremely to this was first his long reign, & secondly his son Maximilian marrying ye D^ss of Burgundy, by whom he got immense Treasure in ready money & ye Austrian Netherlands those which have since compos'd ye Dutch Republick. ~~Fred~~ ~~Frederick died in 1493 & Maximilian succeeded him~~ His son Maximilian succeeded him, being chosen K. of ye Romans in 1486. When ye D^ss of Burgundy dies, he married Blanche Daughter of ye D. of Milan, with whom he got a great sum of money, which enabl'd him to recover y^t part of Austria which Mathias Corvinus K. of Hungary had taken from him. In 1495 He held a Diet at Worms made ye famous constitution for ye security of ye publick peace, & also created ye Imperial Chamber, for legaly settling ye Disputes of ye Ds. of ye Emp^re, which till then had been decided by ye Sword.

He continued ye War with ye Swiss Cantons, & being in eight battles defeated, concluded a peace with them in 1499.

In 1500. He divided ye Emp^re into 6. Circles viz. Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, ye Rhine, Westphalia, & Lower Saxony; & in 1512. He added 4 others viz. Austria, Burgundy, ye Lower Rhine, & Upper Saxony. Authors differ extremely when Austria was erected into an Arch-D-y, but it seems most probable y^t Maximilian gave it this title.

ye Emp. engag'd ye Pope & France by ye League of Cambray to attack ye Venetians, because they had refus'd him a passage thro' their dominions. He soon became Master Verona & some other fortified places, upon which they offer'd him 50,000 anualy if he would take them under ye Protection of ye Emp^re. but he weakly neglected this offer, for they soon prevail'd on Lewis XII of France to quit ye league, & notwithstanding regain'd all y^t places they had lost, except Riva & Roveredo, which ye Emp. sold them at ye peace for 200,000 Ducats, half of which was paid by France.

In 1515. He united ye County of Goritz to his dominions, upon ye Death of ye last Count of y^t family. He receiv'd ye K. of Poland & Uladislaus K. of Hungary at Vienna, where he renew'd with ye latter ye treaty of succession by which he got y^t K.m. for his posterity. He died in 1519.

This Emp. had only one son, Philip who had married Jane, ye Daughter of Ferdinand K. of Arragon, & of Isabella Queen of Castille, who brought ye K.m of Spain for her fortune. Philip died before his Father in 1506. & left two son Charles, & Ferdinand. Philip made a treaty with Lewis XII. K. of France, for ye division of Naples; & by his Will left him ye tuition of his Eldest son, who acted faithfully by appointing William de Croy of ye H. of Chievres to have ye care of ye Young P. education, who was a very wise man, & by ye excellent Education he gave his Pupil laid ye foundation of his fortune.

ye Young P. succeeded his Grandfather as Emp. by ye name of Charles V. chiefly by ye assistance of ye Elec-s of Ment^z & Saxony; He gave up all ye dominions of ye H. of Austria in Germany to his Bro. ye Arch-D. Ferdinand, keeping only ye successions of ye Ks. of Spain & D. of Bur-

which was given him by ye Bish. of Utrect.
Burgundy for himself. He added ye L^d. p^o. of Utrect & Over-yssel
to ye Low Countries, by ye death of Charles D. of Guelderland, & got y^e
D-y, & ye County of Zutphen, He gave 150,000. Gold Florins to George D.
of Saxony for Friezland & Groningen, & annex'd ye Towns of Cambray
& Lingen to those Provinces, & incorporated ye whole for their
security, under ye title of ye Circle of Burgundy; during his Reign
he carried on many wars, in most of which he was successful.
He made a League with Pope Leo X. in 1521. by which he got
Parma, Placentia, & Milan, ye last he restor'd to D. Francis
Sforza, He rais'd Adrian VI. to ye Papal See who had been his Preceptor.
ye Const: of Bourbon, left ye K. of France, & came into his service
upon which, he invaded Provence, took Aix & Toulon, but by
ye vigorous defence of ye inhabitants was oblig'd to raise y^e
siege of Marseilles. Francis I. follow'd ye Emp. over ye Alps
& besieg'd Pavia, which being resolutely defended, gave y^e
Emp. time to get his troops together; ye K. of France contrary to
ye advice of his most experienc'd Officers, attack'd ye Austrians,
was entirely defeated, & taken Prisoner.
ye Emp. sent Francis into Spain where he remain'd under
hard captivity for three years, & then did not obtain his liberty
but on hard conditions, & his two Sons were sent to ye Emp. as
hostages; this is not much to Charles's honour.
as soon as Francis return'd to France, He join'd with Pope Clement VII.
& ye Venetians; ye Emp. upon this sent ye Const: of Bourbon at y^e
head of his troops into ye Ecclesiastical State, where he conquer'd
every thing he came to; He took & sack'd Rome, & besieg'd
Clement in ye Castle of St. Angelo, while solemn processions
were making in Spain for his happy deliverance.
Luther's doctrine prevailing in Germany, ye Emp. at first
took to notice of it; but when he thought it might prove
dangerous to his authority, He assembl'd a Diet at Spire in 1529.
when ye Lutherans were order'd to be proceeded against; those
P^s. who were of ye Religion protested against it, so from ye Lutheran
doctrine has been call'd ye Protestant Faith. but it did not last long ye D. of Milan having
ye Emp. & Francis I. concluded a Peace at Cambray, a French Emp^r^s
Ambassador being kill'd in his dominions, ye K. resented it &
would have sent troops to revenge ye affront, but ye D. of Savoy
refus'd them a passage; therefore Francis attack'd him, & took
all his Country from him. By ye death of ye D. of Milan without
children, y^t D-y devolv'd to ye Emp. this occasion'd a fresh both
in Italy & ye Low Countries, which ended in a Truce at Peronne
for 10. months, which was prolong'd for 10. years at Nice. During which
time an insurrection breaking out at Ghent, ye Emp. demanded a passage

which was agreed to; Francis treated him very generously; his said y.t y.e Emp promiss'd to restore y.e D-y of Milan, which however he never did; this & other grievances engag'd y.e K. to attack y.e Emp. who made a league with y.e K. of England, who assistance was of great consequence; yet y.e Austrians were beat at Carignan, & y.e Emp. least y.e French should take advantage of y.e Religious disturbances in Germany resolv'd to make peace which was accordingly some years after done at Crespy.

y.e Protestants were grown very formidable in Germany; for as soon as y.e decree of y.e Diet at Spire was published, they made a confederacy which was call'd y.e Smalcaldick League for their own preservation; when y.e Emp. went to Bologna to be crown'd by y.e Pope, he press'd him to call a General Council for y.e Reformation of y.e Church as y.e surest method of remedying disorders. But y.e Pope thought it too shewing too much complaisance to Heretics, & insisted they should be compell'd to obedience; y.e Emp. acquiesc'd in it, but resolv'd to do it in his own method.

When came back to Germany, he summon'd a Diet at Augsbourg in 1530. where y.e Protestants presented their confession of their faith, & shew'd y.t they adher'd to y.e Doctrine of Christ, & only rejected y.e superstitions of Popery, which were incompatible with y.e Gospel. This did not procure Peace & due Liberty of Conscience, but by y.e Emp. contrivance quite y.e contrary, for in y.t Diet an Edict was fram'd by which y.e Popery was to be maintain'd by y.e secular force, so y.t y.e Protestants, were forc'd either to abjure their Religion, or fight for it, they chose y.e latter. y.e Emp. was successful in y.e beginning of y.e War; for he defeated them at y.e Battle of Mulberg, & made y.e famous John Frederick Elec. of Saxony Prisoner, who was at y.e Head of y.e Pro. army.

He soon after got y.e Landgrave of Hesse Cassel into his Hands by changing a letter in y.e safe conduct given to y.t P. which gave y.e Emp. a pretence for detaining him; this was a lasting blot in y.t Emp. character. many of y.e Pro. on seeing these two Ps. in Charles's power, began to fall off from y.e League, & the besieging some of y.e Imperial Cities y.t had taken y.e two Ps. part, frightn'd them into very great compositions. Magdebourg remain'd firm, for y.e inhabitants resolv'd rather to hazard their lives than their consciences, by this steady resistance of y.e Magdebourgers y.e Pro. gain'd time to consider how they could restore their affairs.

Henry II. of France saw his error in not having supported y.e Pro. He found y.t their chiefs begun to recover their spirits; He gave them a sum of money to raise troops; he carried on an underhand negociation with Maurice to who had got y.e investiture of y.e

Elec-te of Saxony from ye Emp. & commanded his army before y^e
city of Magdebourg; this P. foresaw y^t He should be a sufferer if
ye Pro. were destroy'd. He at first protracted ye siege, & when
they had a sufficient force to assist him, openly declar'd for them.
ye Elec. acted so ably y^t he was near ~~seizing~~ ye Emp. at Inspruck
forc'd him to retire in Tyrol; from whence he flew to Villaco
in ye Venetian territories; ye only assisted y^t Pro. in hopes of
~~recovering~~ ye D-y of Milan, & of getting some places which would
have been convenient for them in Germany, but were deceiv'd
by ye wisdom of ye Emp. for he made a treaty ~~peace~~ by ye management
of Ferdinand K. of ye Romans, to whom he had given full powers
in 1552. which is call'd ye Pacification of Passau, in which y^e
French were not concluded; they charg'd ye Elec. Maurice with
perfidy, but ye truth is ye Elec. perceiving what ye French views
were, thought no engagements could bind him to ruin his country
so y^t he ended ye troubles of ye Emp-e, & secur'd ~~freedom~~ liberty of conscience
& ~~free~~ exercise of Religion for ye Pro.

ye Emp. then attack'd ye French & got ye greatest part of ye Saxon
army into his service, he then march'd to ~~recover~~ Metz, one of y^e
places ye French had seiz'd; but ye D. of Guise went into it & ~~defeated~~
defended it rather with an army than a Garrison, which forc'd y^e
Emp. to retire, this help'd to make him put in execution y^e
project which he had form'd of quitting all his dignities, & living
privately for ye rest of his life. He wanted to weaken ye Pro.
before he put this scheme into practice; but Maurice Elec. of Saxony
& Albert of Brandenburgh, fighting against each other, Maurice
was kill'd but his army defeated Albert. Augustus ye new Elec.
of Saxony grew so firmly attach'd to Charles, y^t he had no reason
to fear any dangers in Germany. He march'd into ye Low Country
to drive ye French from thence; where he accomplish'd his great
design of marrying his son Philip to Mary Queen of England daughter of Henry VIII. which
was done in 1554. finding he could not conclude a Peace with
France, he resig'd ~~from~~ Splendor, for a life of ease. for at
Brussels in 1555. He declar'd his son Grand Master of ye Order of y^e
Golden Fleece, & Sovereign of ye 17 provinces of ye Low Countries;
in two months after He resign'd Spain to him; & ~~tried~~ to persuade
his Bro. Ferdinand to let Philip be chosen K. of ye Romans, on his
resigning ye Emp-e to him; but ye Arch D. Maximilian son of
Ferdinand acted so wisely y^t he secur'd ye succession for himself;
at length Charles resig'd in 1556. into ye Monastery of ye Hieronomites
in Spain where He died in 1558. undoubtedly much chagrin'd at
having resign'd.

By this ye dominions were divided & two seperate Hs. arose, viz y^e
Spanish, & ye German; we shall in this place only pursue ye History of ye Elector

Ferdinand I. ye Younger Bro. of Charles V. was born in 1503. & married Ann, Daughter of Wladislaus K. of Hungary & Bohemia. Her Bro. Lewis being kill'd in ye Battle of Mohatz, he claim'd both Crowns in 1526. of ye latter he instantly obtain'd; but as to ye former it occasion'd a long & Bloody war with ye Turks. By means of Charles V. he was chosen K. of ye Romans in 1531. who only meant he should keep it till his own Son Philip was of age; but Ferdinand, not only intended to secure it for himself but for his own family.

Ferdinand with ye other Ds. of ye Emp-e. expell'd Ulric D. of Wirtemberg from his Dominions; but in 1534. he recover'd them by ye assistance of ye Landgrave of Hesse; ye Emp. agreed with him ye same year y^t his D-y should come to ye H. of Austria in case his Male Line should fail.

When Charles V. kept John Frederick D. of Saxony in Prison, & put him under ye Ban of ye Emp-e. & took his Elec-te from him, Ferdinand claim'd many Titles in Saxony, as belonging to Bohemia, tho' he did not get what he demanded, yet Maurice Elec. of Saxony, yielded ye D-y. of Sagan in Silesia to him, as an Equivalent.

Pope Paul IV. refus'd to acknowledge Ferdinand as Emp. However his Successor Pius IV. own'd him as Emp. which ended ye dispute, yet it has made all subsequent Emprs. treat ye Recognition of ye Pope as of no consequence. Ferdinand died in 1564. & left three Sons, Maximilian, Ferdinand & Charles. ye 1st. had ye K-ms. of Hungary & Bohemia, & ye D-y. of Austria. 2^d. Tyrol, & ye exterior Austria, & ye 3^d Stiria, Carinthia, & Carniola. ye 2. more much beneath him his two Sons were excluded ye succession & ye Elder Charles only had ye Marquisate of Burgow; & ye Younger Andrew got ye Bish-k of Constance, & afterwards was made a Cardinal with ye title of ye D. of Austria, so y^t Max. & Charles divided ye German line of Austria into two Branches, y^t of Bohemia & y^t of Stiria.

Max. II. was Vice Roy of Spain when he heard y^t Charles V. was trying to get his son Philip elected K. of ye Romans, upon which he went to Germany, & was very instrumental in destroying y^t design; in 1562 he was elected at Francfort & ye same year crown'd K. of ye Romans, of Bohemia, & Hungary, two years after he succeeded his Father as Emp.

His war with ye P. of Transilvania, drew him into one with Turks, in which he did not succeed, so y^t he accepted of a Cessation of arms with their Emp. Soliman, which neither ye Pope nor Venetians could persuade him to break.

He went to War with John Frederick D. of Saxe-Gotha because one William de Grombach, a Gentleman of Franconia, who had been in ye troops of Albert of Brandenburg & after y^t a Soldier of Fortune, had assassinated Melchior de Zoebel, Bish. of Wurtzbourg; after y^t Grombach wandered up & down Germany his Estate being seiz'd & confiscated because of ye murder, at length having assembl'd a body of men in as desperate a situation as himself, he surprizd ye City of Wurtzbourg, disarm'd ye Inhabitants, & committed all ye acts of violence y^t can be thought of; he forc'd ye Gentry & Clergy to assemble & declare him innocent of ye Bish. Murder, to restore him all his Estate, & to swear to defend him against all y^t should do any thing to prejudice him. Max. got a Resolution to be made in ye Diet at Augsbourg, y^t all those who were concern'd in ye taking of Wurtzbourg should be given up to Legal punishment, Grombach being put under ye ban of ye Empe, retir'd to ye D. of Saxe Gotha, who not only protected him, but made him his Privy-Counsellor, upon which ye D. was also put under ye ban, & Augustus Elec. of Saxony order'd to execute ye Sentence, he tried by fair means but at length besieg'd & took Gotha. ye D. was sent to ye Emp, deprivd of his D-y. & sentenc'd to be imprison'd for life. Many of ye Polish Nobles chose Max. because of his great qualities for their K, but Stephen Batori P. of Transivania's party being stronger, supplanted him, & ye Emp. could not by any measures recover his Rights. He dies in 1576.

His son Rodolph II. succeeded him without any new Election being at y^t time K. of ye Romans, He had been crown'd K. of Hungary in 1572. & of Bohemia in 1575.

He forc'd Gerhard Truchses Archb. of Cologne to leave his dominions having chang'd his Religion, & having married Agnes Countess of Mansfield. He prevented a war between ye Card. of Lorrain & John George Marquis of Brandenburgh, who were both chosen Bish. of Strasbourg, ye Card. by ye Popish Canons, & ye other by ye Protestants, by a truce for 15 years. ye Pro. made an association in 1609. which they call'd ye Union, & Fred. V. Elec. Palatine was their Chief, & ye Papists at Wurtzbourg made a confederacy for 9 years, which they call'd ye League.

ye Austrians carried on a War with ye Turks from 1549. to 1606. in which they took many Towns. Rodolph made a league with ye D. of Transilvania, & his army attack'd ye Turks who had taken Agra & defeated them; but by thinking of nothing but ye plunder, ye Turks rallied & destroy'd many of them, it was in this War y^t ye D. of Mercoeur, ye Austrian Gen.

made ye famous retreat of Tarisa. ye Emp. at ye request of ye Elec. of Saxony, granted ye Pro. of Bohemia ye free exercise of their Religion but took away from ye Austrians ye same liberty which his father had given them; ~~Rodolph wanted to have secur'd ye D-y of Cleves~~ to his family; he therefore sent his cousin ye Arch D. Leopold to take possession of it; but ye Pr. of Germany resolv'd to defeat his design, so y^t ye succession to ye Ds. of Brandenburgh & Newburgh was preserv'd, tho' ye Emp. declar'd for ye D. of Saxony. What chiefly distur'd Rodolph was his Bro. ye Arch D. Matthias's party, who thought he intended to passover Matthias in favour of his cousins ye Arch Ds. Ferdinand & Leopold.

ye Faction was so great y^t Rodolph was oblig'd in 1609. to give up Hungary & Austria to his Bro; but this only made things worse for they forc'd him to give up ye K. of Bohemia from him in 1611. He dies broken hearted in 1612. ~~[illegible]~~.

Matthias succeeded his Bro, his Reign was a continual scene of troubles occasion'd by ye Religious Disputes; ye Papists had ye Elec. of Bavaria at their head; ye Lutherans had ye Elec. of Saxony for their chief; & ye Calvinists were supported by ye Elec. Palatine & ye Landgrave of Hesse.

ye Emp. prefer'd ye Arch D. Ferd. his Cousin to Philip III. K. of Spain who was his Nephew, out of an aversion to ye Spaniards. In 1617. by ye advice of his Bro. Max. He settl'd ye succession at Prague, & at ye same time a secret treaty between Philip III of Spain & ye Arch D. Ferd. Philip quitted ye Hereditary dominions to Ferd. & his Male Heirs, y^t should come to him on ye Emp. death, on condition y^t ye Daughters of ye K. of Spain should be prefer'd to those of ye K. of Germany. Bohemia revolted on ye Emp. invading ye Laws made by Rodolph II. for ye free exercise of Religion.

ye Emp. Ministers, at ye Assembly of ye States at Prague were thrown out of ye windows of ye Castle by ye People, but were not hurt; they chose new Magistrates, took up arms, & by a Manifesto justified their conduct; ye Emp publish'd another, but his Council, to accommodate matters, wanted to have his favourite ye Card. Klesar hon'd out, who ye Bohemians hated. Matthias not agreeing to it, ye Arch Ds. Max. & Ferd. sent him to Tyrol by their own Authority. ye Emp. continued ye War, at length ye Pro. of ye Emp^r. intercede'd for them, & an accommodation might have been made, if ye D. of Bavaria had not prevented it, who lov'd fishing in troubl'd water. ye Emp being tir'd of ye war, resign'd Hungary & Bohemia to Ferd. He dies in 1619. of Grief for ye Arch D. Max. & ye Emp^r s.

Ferd III. became Emp. just when ye Bohemians depos'd him, they offer'd their Crown to ye K. of Denmark, ye D. of Savoy, & ye Elec. of Saxony who all wisely

refus'd it; but Fred. V. Elec. Palatine by ye advice of his Wife
James I. of England's Daughter accepted it. but unluckily engaging
at Weisenberg in 1620. he was entirely defeated; by it he not
only lost his new K-m. but also ye Palatinate, which was given
by ye Emp. to Mac. D. of Bavaria in 1623. then ye Pr. join'd by ye K.
of Denmark for their own security. ~~Count Tilli ye Austrian~~ Gen.
attack'd him, routed his Army, so y^t ye K. made peace in 1629. on y^e
best terms he could.
Ferd. victory, gave him hopes y^t he might establish an absolute
power in Germany; this made him publish an Edict y^t ye Pr. should
give up all ye Ecclesiastical Livings they had seiz'd since ye pacification
of Passow. He thought himself secure of ye Papists ~~because~~ on account of his having
given ye Palatinate to ye D. of Bavaria, & of ye Pr. ~~because~~ because
~~ye Elec. of Saxony~~ had got Lusatia by his means.
ye Pr. met at Leipsick, & ~~agreed~~ consented to entreat Gustavus Adolphus
K. of Sweden to come to their assistance. ~~He agreed to it, because~~
ye French & Dutch promis'd to giving him support. on his
arrival into Germany in 1630 his Army was but small; ye Elec. of
Saxony join'd him, they then attack'd Count Tilli ye Austrian
Gen. near Leipsick, & routed him; then ye Swedes went towards
ye Rhine, & had great success. but ye Elec. of Saxony not acting
with sufficient vigour ye Emp. had time to gain some advantage.
Gustavus march'd immediately into Bavaria, & met Count
Tilli, & after a stout engagement defeated him, Tilli died a few
~~days after of his wounds~~ at Ingolstadt, ye Emp. sent Count
Wallestein to command his Army; this Gen. went into Bavaria
in hopes of surprising Gustavus, but he was entrench'd near
Nuremberg, where he amus'd ye Austrians till D. of Weimar &
Gen. Banier join'd him, & then he divided his army into 3 bodies
~~He~~ March'd with ye one he command towards Winsheim; y^e
Austrians then mov'd towards Bamberg, but suddenly hurr'd into
Saxony; Gustavus expecting this came up with them at Lutzen
& ye next day his troops defeated them tho' he himself was slain
in ye beginning of ye action; ye Ld. were much dejected at this
death but ye Swedish Gen^ls Horn & Banier continued to
spirit y^t they restor'd ye affairs of their party. what also much
contributed to it was, ye Emp. causing Wallestein whom he had made
D. of Friland to be assassinated, because of his design of getting
ye K-m. of Bohemia for himself; ye loss of this great Gen.
hurt his affairs very much.
In 1625. ye Emp. had declar'd his eldest son Ferd. K. of Hungary
& two years after of Bohemia. He sent this Young Pr. to command
in ye Room of Wallestein; He recover'd Ratisbon & Donawert, & besieg'd

Nordlingen, ye Pr. join'd ye Swedes & attack'd them, after an obstinate engagement defeated them & took Count Horn Prisoner. Upon this several of ye Pr. Ps. broke off from ye League, & particularly ye Elec. of Saxony who concluded a peace in 1635 at Prague with ye Emp^r. by which ye Restitution of ye Estates of Ecclesiaticks were to be suspended for 40. years; Magdeburg was to be restor'd to Augustus D. of Saxony, & Halberstad to ye Arch D. Leopold; ye Emp^r mistook his true interest by thinking ye Pr. Allies entirely in his power; for ye Swedes & their German confederates were preserv'd by ye Abilities of Count Oxenstern, who drew France into ye Dispute; by this ye Emp^r grew sick of war & agreed making peace; ye Swedes having only German Soldiers under their Swedish commanders, were disposd to negociate; & as to ye French they were much inclin'd to peace because of ye trouble which broke out there, so ye all parties agreed to it. ye famous treaty of Westphalia was made in 1648 ye Elec^rs of Saxony & Brandenburg & the Princes of Germany were both in Westphalia at Osnabrug, ye Disputes with Sweden were regulated, ye Crown got certain provinces in ye Empire, a seat in ye Diet, & a great sum of money; & also satisfaction was given to ye Elec. of Brandenburgh, yet it was settl'd y^t none of ye Aff. should take effect till ye treaty which was on ye anvil at Munster was concluded.

By ye treaty of Munster which was made in ye same year between ye Emp^re. & France, ye Elec. of Saxe had all his possessions restor'd him; ye D. of Bavaria got ye dignity of Elec. & also Upper Palatinate; ye Lower was restor'd to ye Elec. Palatine; & ye three Bishoprics & ye greatest part of Alsace, were yielded to France, on her surrendering a great part of her conquests.

By ye VIII. Art. of ye Treaty of Osnabrug all ye seperate States of ye Emp^re, are to have all ye Rights of Sovereignty, as y^t of free exercise in Religious, Political matters &c. they shall have ye Right of acting in all deliberations concerning ye Emp^re. whether relating to Peace or war. y^t they may make treaties among themselves, or with Foreigners, if they are neither against ye Emp^r. nor Emp^re.

Card. Richlieu was ye chief contriver of this Peace; for tho' he enslav'd ye French, yet he freed ye Germans from ye yoke of ye H. of Austria, & aggrandiz'd ye Crown of Sweden.

ye Emp. being now in peace, applied himself to ye Welfare of his dominions, & to encreasing ye authority of his family; he got his son to be

elected K. of ye Romans in 1653 who was already K. of Hungary & Bohemia;
but this Young P. dies ye next year.
Ferd. join'd ye Poles against ye Swedes, ye Danes also left ye Swedes
but he died in 1654 before ye war was ended.
Leopold I. Ferd. Younger son, on his Br. death in 1655 was chosen
K. of Hungary & Bohemia; & in 1658 was elected at Frankfort
Emp. ye war between Sweden, Denmark, Poland, & Brandenburgh
was ended by ye Treaty of Oliva in 1660.
He soon entered into a war with ye Hungarians, who complain'd
y^t German Troops were kept to defend them, who committed
all sorts of Cruelties, y^t ye freedom of Religion which was
promis'd them; was not allow'd; y^t ye Nobles were tried by
Germans instead of their own Judges; y^t ye Troops were not
paid but liv'd by extortion, or by invading ye Turks, who
in retaliation ravag'd ye Country & destroy'd ye Peaceable Inhabitants.
ye Emp. join'd with ye P. of Transilvania, who was set
up without ye Grand Signior's consent, & ye latter put
P. Abafi as a competitor
ye Turks in 1663 beat ye Austrians at Clausenbourg & took
ye New heusel, but were routed at Levents, & lost 6000 men &
lost as many at St. Gothard. ye Hungarians & Transilvanians
join'd ye Turks, but by ye Emp. measures, ye Hungarians
were forc'd to keep their anger to themselves instead
of openly taking ~~arms~~ as they had intended.
In 1672. Lewis XIV. of France overrun most of ye United
Provinces, ye Elec. of Treves having no Troops to oppose him
was forc'd to give him a passage thro' his dominions.
ye Abb. of Cologne & ye Bish. of Munster join'd him in this
expedition. ye Elec. of Brandenburg demand ye Emp.
assistance to protect ye D-y of Cleves, but ye French overrun
it before he could get any.
ye French in ye next year enter'd Alsace, where they took
many places, & made part of ye Palatinate pay contribution.
ye D. of Lorrain who commanded ye Imperialists, wanted
to join Caprara, but was prevent by ye vigilance of M.
Turenne. This occasion'd ye Battle of Sintsheim which was
not decisive. ye Elec. Palatine challeng'd M. Turenne
who refus'd to accept it, without Lewis's leave.
In 1674 ye Germans attack'd ye French under M. Turenne
near Mottsheim, & both sides claim'd ye victory. In 1675
ye Germans were beat near Colmar, but Montecuculi succeeding
ye D. of Bournonville in ye command of ye Germans. M. Turenne was
kill'd by a Cannon ball going to reconnoitre, when encamp'd near ye Germans.

after ye Battle of Altenheim ye D. De Duras Nephew to M. Turenne, got great honor by retiring, when very disadvantageously encamp'd, from ye Enemy with but little loss.

This war was ended in 1679 by ye Treaty of Nimeguen; by which France got Friburg & ye Burgau instead of Philipsbourg, & ye two recover'd ye Provinces they had lost in ye War. ye French erected Chambers of reunion at Metz & Brisac, where by sentence of their own Judges P^s. were requir'd to give up Provinces & Cities pretended to be belonging to his new acquisitions, the force'd ye Elec^r. Palatine & of Treves to comply.

ye French had not yet given up what was stipulated by ye Peace. In 1680. ye French by ye treachery of ye new Ministers took Strasbourg; ye K. of France tried to get ye Dauphin elected K. of ye Romans; but miscarried in it. ye next year he join'd with ye Malecontents of Hungary, & engag'd ye Turks to invade it. ye approach of ye Turks & ye Germans with difficulty retard In 1683 on ye D. of Lorrain's retiring, but their baggage was seiz'd by 3000 Turks & Tartars, tho' D. Lewis of Baden, got part of it again. ye Turks besieg'd Vienna, which was defend by Count Starenberg; while ye D. of Lorrain beat Tekely, took his baggage, & relieved Presburg. ye Siege of Vienna continued from July to September, when ye confederate Army of 80000 men, consisting of Imperialists & Poles, forc'd ye enemy out of ye Trenches, D. Lewis of Baden with a small body of Troops relieved ye City & kill'd most of ye Turks, who were making an attack. ye Turkish Horse fled, & their Foot & Camp, was at ye mercy of ye Austrians. ye Turks lost at this Siege 75.000 men, their baggage, & 120 pieces of Canon, & ye Austrians 60000 men.

Then ye D. of Lorrain went into Transilvania & oblig'd P. Abaffi & ye State to submit. Soon after ye Strong fortress of Agra was deliver'd up to ye Austrians.

Leopold went to Presburg, & insisted y^t. ye Crown of Hungary should be Hereditary; ye States at first would not agree to it, but in ye end he forc'd them to it.

ye French in 1689 falling into Germany while ye Emp. was vigorously attacking ye Turks, so alienated ye German P^s. from them, y^t they in 1690. chose ye Archd. Joseph, Leopold's Son K. of ye Romans, who was already K. of Hungary; ye Austrians attack'd ye Turks at Salankeman, who lost their Grand Vizier Cuperli there & 20,000 men, yet ye Turks by ye instigation of ye French carried on ye war, but were again defeated in 1697. at Zenta by P. Eugene, where they lost 25.000 men.

y. French seing y. Turks could be no more of use to them, made
a Peace at Ryswick, by which they gave up all their re-unions
in Alsace, but Popery was to remain where they had settl'd it;
y. Elec. Palatine, on paying 200.000. Livres per an. to y. D. of
of Orleans till her pretensions were settl'd, got his Terr. to be
again. Dinant was restor'd to y. Bish. of Liege; Madburg was
given to France; & Fort-Kiel & some other places were
restor'd to y. Emp-r. y. French were to destroy y. fortifications
over against Huningen, & Fort Lewis. & y. Castles of Fraeburg
&c, were to y. demolish'd, & given to their owners. y. D. of Lorrain
was restor'd to his dominions, & to Nancy; Bitsch & Homburg were
to destroy'd. y. Pro. remonstrated against establishing Popery in
Alsace, as being contrary to y. Peace of Religion in 1588, &
to y. of Westphalia & to y. of Nimeguen; & also y. this Art.
was contrary to y. Capitulations of y. Emp. & K. of y. Romans;
however y. Pro. got no relief.
y. Turks upon this by y. Mediation of y. Maritime Powers in
1699. made a truce with y. Emp. for 25 years at Carlowitz;
by it y. Emp. was to keep all Transilvania, except Temiswar
which y. Turks were to have; y. Emp. was to demolish y.
fortifications of Clarenvebeis &c. y. Islands in y. Rivers
Save & Morava were to belong to y. Emp. but both were to
have y. use of y. Rivers. all y. Prisoners were either to
be exchang'd or ransom'd, neither were to protect Rebels
y. Papists in Turkey were to have y. free exercise of
their Religion. y. Czar, K. of Poland & y. Repub. of Venice
were comprehended in this Treaty, but Count Tekely was
excluded.
Soon after y. general War broke out on account of y. Spanish succession.
Leopold had to meet in Election y. Princes to get them
to enter into an Alliance he had made with y. Maritime
Powers in 1701. y. Elec. of Bavaria & Cologne join'd with
France; y. D. of Wolfenbuttle rais'd Troops for y. French
but y. Elec. of Hanover, surrounded them, & forc'd them to
enter into y. Imperial service.
In 1702. y. Elec. of Bavaria took Ulm, y. Austrians under
y. Command of D. Lewis of Baden were beat at Friedlingher
& y. French took Lorrain, & y. Greatest part of y. Electorate of
Treves. in 1703. y. Elec. of Bavaria beat y. Austrians & took
Ratisbon, & seiz'd all y. Ministers at y. Diet of y. Empire.

ye same year in conjunction with M. Villars he defeated ye Austrians at ye 1st. Battle of Hochstet & took Augsburg. P. Ragotski rais'd a Rebellion in Hungary & at ye same time y^t they were marching forward Vienna ye Bavarians were on ye Frontiers, yet ye Emp. defeated his Son, Pr. of Spain.

ye Great D. of Marlborough in 1704. with ye Allied Army defeated ye French & Bavarians at Hochstet or Blenheim in which he lost 5.000 men & ye Enemy 12.000. & took as many Prisoners, & all their Artillery & Baggage, & drove ye French out of Germany. ye Emp. also beat ye Hungarians. Leopold died ye same year. ye Emp. Joseph succeeded his Father.

ye Bavarian Peasants, rebelled out of Loyalty to their P. who was an exile in France, but ye Emp soon suppress'd it; & put ye Elec. of Bavaria & Cologne under ye Ban of ye Empe.

In 1707. M. Villars overrun all Suabia & Wirtemberg, & who have gone still farther if Toulon had not been besieg'd; ye Allies did not reap much benefit from this Expedition except ye Emp. who had been against it. in 1708. ye Emp. & Pope disputed, but ye latter was forced to agree to any terms y^t were prescrib'd him, & amongst others to acknowledge ye Arch D. Charles ask. of Spain; ye French in Flanders were beat at Oudenard & lost Lisle. in 1710. ye Emp. died. his Br. Charles VI. was elected Emp. in 1712. he was crown'd K. of Hungary at Presbourg. He rett'd D^y. in case he should die without Children his eldest Niece should be sole Heiress. after being much reduc'd by ye French he made in 1714 a Peace a Radstadt much of ye Plan of y^t. of Westphalia.

In 1715. ye Emp. declar'd war against ye Turks; in 1718 He totally defeated them at Petewaradin, in ye next year took Belgrade & by ye Mediation of ye Maritime Powers a Truce was made at Passarowitz for 25 years.

ye Emp. Great Britain, France, & Holland; made ye quadruple alliance; & recover'd Sardinia & Sicily out of ye hands of ye Spaniards & gave ye former to ye D. of Savoy in exchange for ye latter, who has ever since been stil'd K. of Sardinia. It was also agreed y^t Philip V. of Spain's issue by ye Daughter of ye D. of Parma shou'd succeed to ye Dominions of his P. if He died without Male issue. neither ye Emp; nor K. of Spain, being satisfied; France & ye Maritime Powers held in 1724 a congress at Cambray, to compromise these disputes; in ye mean time ye Courts of Vienna & Madrid made two treaties of Alliance & Commerce, much against ye interest of France & ye Maritime Powers, who upon this concluded a treaty for their own defence at Hanover in 1725, which again chang'd ye face of affairs.

Spain & England having quarrel'd a congress was held at Soissons, but ye Emp. not agreeing to what was propos'd, it produced ye treaty of Seville in 1729, but before things were settl'd ye D. of Parma died. In 1731. ye Emp. consented y^t Don Carlos should put 6000. Spaniards into Parma & Placentia, & Tuscany instead of 6000 Swiss, on condition y^t he should have settl'd in his family, thinking he should have no Male-Heirs, should be guarant[illegible].

Soon after a war broke out which lasted till 1735. when a Peace was made, by which ye Emp. lost ye K^dms of Naples & Sicily, which Don Carlos got, ye D. of Lorrain gave up his D^y to France on receiving ye Grand D^y of Tuscany, which was to come to ye H. of Austria, he having married ye arch D^s. ye Emp. got Parma & Placentia. Augustus III. remain'd K. of Poland, & France guarant[illegible] ye Pragmatick sanction, as soon as this was settl'd ye Emp. without any reason join'd ye Grains & carried on war against ye Turks in which he was very unfortunate, by ye mediation of France, he made Peace, which he was oblig'd to give up Belgrade to ye Turks. Soon ye Emp. died in 1740. His Daughter ye Reigning Emp^s. succeeded him according to ye Pragmatick sanction which he had made, & which was guarant[illegible] by most all ye Sovereigns in Europe.

Maria was proclaim'd Queen of Hungary & Bohemia a few days after her father's death, & soon after associated her Husband with her under ye title of Co-Regent. She then call'd ye States of Hungary, Bohemia, & Austria together, & settl'd her affairs wisely.

Soon after ye Elec. of Bavaria claim'd ye succession of ye H. of Austria, & at ye same time ye K. of Prussia made himself Master of Silesia.

In 1742. ye Elec. of Bavaria, was chosen Emp. by ye name of Charles VII.

ye Austrians & Prussians made peace at Breslaw.

In 1745 ye Emp^s. compromis'd all ye differences with ye Young Elec. of Bavaria, his Father Charles VII. being dead, & ye same year ye Great D. of Tuscany was elected Emp. by ye name of Francis I.

ye war was carried on till in 1748 when a Peace was made at Aix la Chapelle. Parma & Placentia were given to Don Philip, & he should get ye K^dms of Naples & Sicily, which to be restor'd to ye H. of Austria.

House of Austria

John Sigismund Elector of Brandenburgh turn'd Protestant, & introduc'd it into his Territories. ~~He~~ ye Elec: Palatine join'd & took possession of ye D-y of Cleves, when ye last D. died. He founded his right on having married ye Daughter of Albert Fred: of Prussia, & of Mary Elea: eldest sister of ye last D. of Cleves, & on ye Death of his Father-in-law he took ye D-y of Prussia, & obtain'd ye investiture of it from ye K. of Poland notwithstanding ye warm opposition of ye Grandees of Poland. He died in 1619. His son George William ~~possessed himself~~ by his wise conduct ~~on his entering into possession of ye Electorate protected it from war~~ ~~occasion~~ when ye troubles of Bohemia had occasion'd ~~one~~ through ye whole Empire, & threatned his dominions. He tried to unite ye Lutherans & Calvinists; but ~~their~~ ye private views of ye Clergy made ye meeting held for y^t purpose at Leipsick come to nothing. He was oblig'd to give up Spandau to Gustavus Adolphus K. of Sweden, to obtain his assistance for ye relief of Magdeburg then besieg'd by ye Austrians; George William had of his share at Leipsick in ye Victory over Count Tilly & ye Austrians at ye head of ye Elec: was included in ye treaty of Prague between ye Emp: & Elec: of Saxony & keeping it by force ye Swedes seizing Pomerania when ye last D. died in 1637. greatly hurt ye Elec: who had made a treaty with y^t D. y^t he should succeed, his thought it help'd to shorten his life, he dying in 1640.

His Son Frederick William found ye affairs of Germany & his own very much embarrass'd. He therefore ~~the~~ made a treaty of neutrality with ye Swedes, who were oblig'd to leave Pomerania & ~~peace his the great~~ ye Marquisate of Brandenburgh by ye Peace of Munster; ~~today & [illegible] Bavaria debay [illegible]~~ in 1653. ~~also~~ ye Elec: to procure this neutrality gave up what is now Swedish Pomerania, & several Bailiwicks, & ye Island of Rugen & an equivalent got ye Archb-ck of Magdebourg, by ye Bish-ks of Halberstadt & Camin, & Minden with appurtenances. ye Elec: would have given 2,000,000. of Crowns & all ye above dominions to have got Swedish Pomerania again but his offer was refus'd. He supported very zealously ye Protestant Religion, & particularly ye Calvinists. In 1656. he join'd ye Swedes against ye Poles to preserve Prussia; but Denmark declaring war against Ch: Gustavus of Sweden, Frederick being left single to fight with ye Poles made a Treaty with them, by which they release'd him from ye Homage due to Poland from Prussia, & gave him ye state of Lawenberg, & some other place, on condition he would give up ye Town of Elbing on their paying him 400,000. Crowns.

He quarrel'd again with ye Poles, but ye Dutch not seconding him he made ye Treaty of Oliva with them in 1660. After this he tried to reconcile himself with those ye whom he was ill with. In 1666. having made a definitive treaty with ye P. of Neuburg; He got Cleves secur'd to his own family for ever.

He help'd ye Emp: against ye Turks, & by his mediation reunited y^e
P^s. of Luxenburg; got ye English & Dutch, & ye Bish. of Munster
attack'd by ye French, to agree. In 1672. He join'd ye Dutch when
disliking ye Elec: Measures, did nothing of consequence y^t Campaign.
In 1673. he made a treaty at Vostek with France on ye best terms
he could, finding y^t he should loose part of his dominions for assisting
his Neighbours; finding ye French would oppress ye Dutch, he y^e
next year renew'd his alliance with ye Dutch against France,
march'd 30,000 men into Alsace; but did but little y^t Campaign
because ye Emp: Gen: oppos'd his measures.
ye Swedes at ye desire of France having attack'd Pomerania & y^e
Marquisate; ye Elec: return'd from Alsace, & gain'd a compleat
victory over them at Fehrbellin, & took ye Isle of Wolex &
some forts in Pomer: & Stetin after a siege of many months. in 1678
He got ye Isle of Rugen, & some other places, & drove ye Swedes totally
out of all Pome; ye Swedes then fell into Prussia; upon which ye Elec:
pass'd ye Lake of Courland with his Army & Artillery on ye Ice, where it was
3 miles broad, & beat ye Swedes, so y^t hardly 5000 out of ye 16,000 escap'd.
ye Elec: being left out of ye Peace of Nimeguen; ye French & Swedes
join'd to attack him; He therefore made ye Treaty of St. Germains,
by which he gave up his conquests; & by a private Act: receiv'd 300,000
Crowns for ye Charges of ye War, which was but a very poor satisfaction.
In 1680. ye Spaniards owing ye Elec: a great sum of money, for his
succours in ye last war, by which they had sav'd their Low-Countries.
neither ye Elec: letters, nor his Ministers memorials had any weight; At last
being forc'd to give some answer; they promiss'd his ministers payment
& gave Biles on ye Merchants in ye Low Countries, which by collusion
were protested. ye Elec: hearing y^t a rich Ship was expected in one of
ye Spanish ports in Flanders, he sent out a privateer who seiz'd her.
it was so well managed y^t ye Court of Spain did not hear of y^e
project till it had taken effect.
At first Spain demanded Restitution of ye Vessel & satisfaction for
ye Affront; but seeing ye Elec: was determin'd & y^t they could not
attack him; they heard his excuses; & he put 1,000,000 Ducats into his
pocket; ye same Year Augustus of Saxony Administrator of Magdeburg
died; & ye Elec: took possession of it; He was very near taking ye P^ty
of Querfurt; but in 1687. he accepted of ye Bailiwick of Brunck for full
satisfaction. ye next year he made an amicable conclusion
with ye Emp: by giving up all pretensions to ye P^ty of Jagerndorf
on receiving ye North part of Silesia.
This Elec: got much greater Authority than any of his Predecessors, by
the dying ye Good of his Subjects to such a degree, y^t they look'd on his acquisition
of Power as an advantage to themselves; for he not only gave audiences to those who

desir'd it; ~~but~~ set apart certain Hours for reading Letters from all parts of his Dominions; so y.t y.e lowest of his Subjects might depend on his notice; & his Ministers were not secure if they acted unjustly from being detected & punish'd.

He was very good to y.e French Protestants, making y.e Gentry either Officers in his Army, or giving them Posts at Court; he took care of y.e Mechanicks & Peasants giving Hs. to y.e former, & Lands to y.e latter. He built a fine Town at Berlin, which he beautified with Publick buildings, & strengthen'd by a regular fortification. He gave up a Land-Tax which was very detremental to his Subjects & got in lead of it an excise which was more equal, & full as profitable to him. He died in 1688.

His Son Frederick III. concurr'd with y.e Elec: of Saxony, y.e D. of Hanover, & y.e Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in settling some affairs of consequence to their respective dominions, & in helping y.e P. of Orange in his design on Britain; he declar'd he esteem'd Lewis XIV. & copied him in his right actions, but was not blind to him, for in 1689. he join'd against him & recover'd y.e Towns of Keiserwert & Bonn. in 1693 his troops fought well under y.e command of his Bro: P. Philip at y.e Battle of Landen. In 1694 He sent his Troops to assist y.e D. of Savoy; & in 1695. they were of use in y.e taking of Namure. When Augustus was made K. of Poland, y.e Elec: seiz'd y.e Town of Elbing, as a security for y.e money due to his Father; but this difference was afterward settl'd by treaty. In 1700. y.e Elec: resolv'd to be a K. accordingly he was crown'd at Konigsberg in 1701. & acknowledg'd as such by y.e Emp.r & by y.e Allies; upon which he strongly assisted y.e Allies during y.e long & glorious war.

When William III. of England died y.e K. of Prussia immediately took possession of y.e County of Valinger, y.e P—ty. of Meurs & some other little territories which had belong'd to y.e K. In 1707. y.e D. of Nemours dying, y.e K. as heir to y.e P. of Orange claim'd y.e Sovereignties of Neufchatel & Valinger; y.e French supported another canditate; but Frederick was chosen by y.e States of y.e Country at y.e desire of y.e Queen of England, altho' y.e French made great threats. He about y.e same time bought y.e County of Teckleburgh.

At y.e End of y.e war this K. with y.e rest of y.e Allies concluded a Peace with France; by which he was confirm'd in y.e Possession of Upper Guelderland, Cassel, & Krickenbeck; was acknowledg'd as Sovereign of Neufchatel & Valinger, & as K. of Prussia by France; on his giving up all claim to y.e P—ty of Orange. He died ~~soon~~ after.

He was succeeded by his Son Frederick William P. Royal of Prussia & Elec: P. of Brandenburgh, who begun his Reign with concluding y.e peace his Father had almost settl'd a his death; after which he had a greater correspondence than any of his predecessors with France. He soon quarrell'd with y.e Swedes because they march'd their Troops through different parts of his Dominions, but would have amicably settl'd

it, but ye Swedes being impracticable, ye K. join'd ye Rs. confederate against Sweden; which ended in their losing what Gustavus Adolphus & his Successors had got in Germany. Altho' ye K. of Prussia had such great Success yet by ye mediation of George I. of Britain a Peace was concluded in 1720. at Stockholm, by which Stetin was yielded in perpetuity to ye K. of Prussia, ye District between ye Oder & Rhine, & ye Isles of Wollin & Usedom, & ye Duchy of Damm & Golnaw with all ye Rights granted by ye Emp: & Empire to Sweden of ye said places by ye X Art: of ye Treaty of Westphalia; ye K. of Prussia promis'd to give no assistance to ye Enemies of Sweden, & to use obtain a peace for her; to pay ye Mortgages on all ye places yielded to him, & also to pay 2,000,000 of Rix Dollars to ye Crown at 3 payments. By this ye K. obtain'd a communication with ye Baltick which was of greater value to him than ye Revenue of all ye places he had by this Treaty acquir'd. He always kept an army of between 80, & 100,000. men, & was carefull of his money least he should find it necessary to employ his Troops.

ye Dispute between this K. & ye P. of Nassau Saine was ended by a treaty concluded at Berlin in 1732. by which ye Pty of Orange & all ye dominions of ye family of Chalons in France, were given up to ye K. & all ye Cessions of them to ye K. of France, by ye Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. were confirm'd by ye P. of Nassau Saize. ye P. was allow'd to take ye Arms of Orange tho' ye K. did ye K. was further to have his Share of ye Succession of K. William, ye Pty of Meurs, ye County of Linger, ye District of Montfort, Up. & Low Walburg, Malhoick, Hoendorland, Wateringen, Orange-Polder, & St Gravesand ye Customs of Gennep, ye Bry of Herstal, ye L-p of Turnhout, ye H. at ye Hague, call'd ye Old Court, & ye H. of Honsardyck. ye rest of ye Succession was to ye P. of Orange, who was to pay ye family debts, & all ye Pensions mention'd in ye Will, & ye demands of Spain for a pension of 50,000 florins a year, & of a debt of 120,000. Crowns, which ye K. promis'd by his interest to get for him.

When ye Emp. Charles VI. went to war with ye Ks. of France & Spain on account of ye Election of ye K. of Poland in 1733. this K. wisely (tho' much courted by both sides) kept out of it; tho' when Stanislaus's affairs were ruin'd he permitted him to take refuge in his dominions.

Frederick died in 1740. His Son Charles Frederick ye present K. succeeded him. Tho' he had been very ill treated by his father yet he punish'd no one except Counsellor Eckard, ordering him to leave his dominions, because he had been ye instrument by which ye last K. was so fond of money, & lay'd heavy burdens on his subjects.

When ye K. went to receive ye homage of ye D-y of Cleves, he demanded

of the People of Herstall, who refus'd it him, as subjects of ye Bish. of Liege
upon this, the K. march'd some troops into ye Bish-ck. & took Maeseyck; ye Bish.
publish'd a manifesto, & sent remonstrances to Vienna & Paris, complaining of
ye K. violence; all this time ye Prussian Soldiers liv'd on his subjects; at
last He sent two Deputies to Berlin, who consented y^t He should 200,000.
florins to ye K. for his pretensions on Herstall, as soon as it was paid ye K.
~~troops left Maeseyck.~~ Soon after ye D. of Chevreuse, & ye Marquis de Nesle
respectively claim'd ye P-ty of Neufchatel, but ye Governor of ye P-ty declar'd
y^t if they did not ~~leave those pretensions~~ in 24 hours he would treat them
as criminals.
Frederick ye father of ye 1st K. of Prussia made a treaty at Berlin
in 1686. with ye Emp^r of Vienna, by which he was to give up all claim to
Jagerndorf, Lignitz, Brieg & Wolau, on receiving Schwibus from ye Emp.
who at ye same carried on an underhand negociation with ye Elec: Son;
when Frederick died ye Emp. threaten'd to join against ye new Elec:
if he did not subscribe to give up Schwibus as soon as it should be in
his power, He answer'd y^t he gave it up as he had promis'd; but y^t he
left ye prosecuting his rights on Silesia to his Posterity. By this
ye present K. claim is easily seen.
He made himself master of Silesia in 1740. ye next year he beat
a great Austrian army under ye command of Gen. Nieuperg at
Mobwitz, ~~but~~ his allies deserting him ye next year he fought
ye famous battle of Czaslau, in which both sides claim'd y^e
victory; peace was concluded at Breslau in Silesia by which
ye Greatest part of ye D-y & ye whole C-ty of Glatz were given up
to ye K.
He supported ye Emp^r Charles VII. invaded Bohemia & took Prague
in 1744. P. Charles of Lorrain march'd at ye head of ye Austrians
towards him, which forc'd ye Prussians to retire, but P. Charles
pressing too hard ye two armies engag'd at Friedenberg in 1745.
where ye Prussians clearly got ye victory. ye Austrians & Saxons
joining, by a forc'd march surprizd ye K. near Staden & plunder'd
his baggage, but he soon getting his Troops into order obtain'd a
glorious victory; ye P. of Anhalt Dessau march'd ye Prussians into
Saxony, which oblig'd ye K. of Poland to leave his Hereditary dom:
Leipsick open'd her Gates to ye troops, & after having beat a great
army of Saxons & Austrians, who obstructed his passage in 1745
he march'd into Dresden
in 1746. Peace was made at Aix la-Chapelle, by which ye K. of Prussia
receiv'd from ye Saxons 1000,000 of Crowns for his expence in y^e
war. Silesia was solemnly ceded upon him & the Emp.
~~[illegible]~~

In 1756. Frederick & ye Empress Queen disagreeing; he march'd at ye head of his Troops into Saxony, upon which ye K. of Poland retir'd with his ~~army~~ & encamp'd at Pirna; ye K. upon ye t. took possession of Dresden; he soon after went with part of his troops into Bohemia & beat ye Austrians under ye command of Gen: Brown at Lowositz immediately after ye Saxons were taken in an ambuscade as they were retiring into Bohemia.

It is ye interest of ye Kg. of Prussia, to keep an exact balance in ye Northern Powers, as ye security & welfare of their Kdm.

In 1757. He entered Bohemia at the Head of his Army & besieg'd Prague; but ~~afterwards~~ the Austrians making a brave defence, M. Keith was forc'd to raise the siege the K. being beat by M. Daun at Colin; the 5th of Oct. he entirely routed the French under the Command of Prince Soubise at Rossbach, & the 5th of Nov. routed the Austrians at in Silesia, & then retook Breslow from them.

In 1758 He went into Moravia, besieg'd Olmutz; this place could only be attack'd on one side, therefore he raisd the siege entered Bohemia, & march'd back into Silesia; then with a corps of 14. Batt. & 24. Squad. join'd Gen. Dohna, & defeated the Prussians at Custrin

Prussia