

received on each side and the Prince set out for Warsaw, perfectly satisfied with his success. In consequence of this match he would be in possession of four duchies in the heart of Poland, acquire great personal weight and be a considerable step nearer to the throne.

The news of the Prince's success was received with great joy by the Court of Warsaw, and particularly by the King, who loved his son tenderly and stood in great need of laying his heart open to the impressions of joy. But it was only a transitory gleam, which was soon to be followed by grief. While Prince James was returning home with his promise, a more fortunate rival actually married the lady at Berlin. The husband was Prince Charles of Newburg, third son to the Elector Palatine, and brother to the Empress. The Elector of Brandenburg, to whom Leopold held out the alluring object of a regal crown, favored this act of treachery, if the ill offices, which the maxims of politics have sanctified, if the morality of sovereigns can be called by that name. It was still the Emperor Leopold who thwarted all the views of his ally, the King of Poland, who had saved him from destruction.

This mortifying blow was received by the Court of Poland with all the transports of grief and revenge. If John had been master of a force equal to that of Leopold or Louis XIV, he would not have been af-