irreparable Mischief. Charles II. in the Time of his Exile took Shelter at Cologn, was kindly received by the Duke of Neubourgh, and treated with great Respect by the Imperial Diet, of which he retained a grateful Remembrance as long as he lived, and during the Course of his Reign held a friendly Correspondence with the Emperor and most of the Princes, as appears from Sir William Temple's Memoirs, and more particularly from the Life of Sir Leoline Jenkins. A Treaty of Marriage was once fet on Foot between the Duke of York, and an Archdutchess of Inspruch; and when the King was at War with the Dutch, he gave large Subsidies to the Bishop of Munster, who in return invaded the Territories of the States, and gave them a great deal of Trouble. The close Correspondence between King James II. and the Court of France, hindered his having much to do either with the Emperor of Empire, which proved of great Disadvantage to him, and in the End was one of the principal Causes of the Success of the Revolution. After which we came to have a close Conjunction with the Emperor, and a very friendly Intercourse with several Princes of the Empire, to whom we paid large Subfidies, for the Troops they thought fit to lend, for the Service of, what was called, the common Caufe; and in which, exclufive of the Sums they got by the War, they feem'd to have at least as much Interest as we. So that while the English and Dutch were fighting the Battles of the Empire, as well as their own, they paid the German Princes for their Assistance; and those Princes received vast Sums annually, for doing what, according to the then System of Things, they should have done out of a pure Regard to their own Interest, since they all of them had Pretentions upon France, and expected Satisfaction.