

peror's Success was so great, and his Moderation so little, that it alarmed many of the Princes of the Empire, who had no Share in the Beginning of the Troubles, in Consequence of which, the Princes and States of lower *Saxony*, thought fit to elect *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark* their General; to whom our *Charles I.* sent a large Sum of Money, for the Support of the Protestant Cause: He was soon beat by the Emperor's General Count *Tilly*; and this fresh Success raised the Emperor's Spirits to such a Degree, that he began to oppress the Protestants every where, and brought them in to the lowest Distress which induced them in an Assembly at *Leipzick*, to call in the famous *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, to their Assistance; thus that great War, which cost the *Germans* so dear, took rise entirely from the overbearing and tyrannical Temper of the Emperors of the House of *Austria*. This War continued during the Reign of *Ferdinand III.* and after the Death of the King of *Sweden*; 'till in the End, the Emperor was so much weakened, and his hereditary Countries exhausted to so great a Degree, that he found himself under an absolute Necessity of making Peace, which he did at *Munster* in 1648.

By this Treaty, or rather by that of *Osnaburgh*, which was a Kind of Preliminary to that of *Munster*, the King of *Sweden* had the best Part of *Pomerania*, the Archbishoprick of *Bremen*, the Bishoprick of *Verden* and other Places yielded to him; and the Archbishoprick of *Halberstadt*, the Principality of *Minden*, the County of *Holstein*, and the Archbishoprick of *Magdebourg* were given up to the King of *Denmark*; the lower *Palatinate* was restored to the Elector of that Name; *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun* were yielded to the