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ces acted in the first War with great Reluctance, and with little Fidelity, so in the last War the Electors of Bavaria and Cologn, declared absolutely for France and Spain against the Emperor, and this as the Reader may fee by confulting Lamberti's Collections, not without very plaufible Reasons, for acting as they did. Yet after all this, one needs only to cast one's Eye over the following Scheme of the Force of the Empire, settled and established by its Constitution, in Order to be convinced, that if the States of which it is composed, would act firmly and with unanimity, they must be at all times able not only to check France, but even to force that haughty Crown, to accept of fuch Terms as they should think requisite for their This Scheme of the German Power was founded on the Proportions they were obliged to furnish in Case of a War, and the Number of Men they have raifed upon particular Occasions.

The Ecclesiastical Princes are able to raise

	Men
Mentz-	6,000
Treves	6,000
Cologne-	6,000
Saltsburgh	8,000
The Bishop of Munster—	8,000
Leige	8,000
Wurtsburgh-	2,000
	5,000
Paderborn	3,000
Osnaburgh-	2,500
The Abbot of Fulda	6,000
The other Bishops of the Empire together	6,000
Carried over	66,500