

ty of *Passau*: In this Dispute the Confederates made use of the Assistance of *Henry the Second of France*, but as they took no Care of his Interest, in making this Peace, he seized *Metz, Toul and Verdun*, which the *French* have kept ever since; and for the Recovery of which, Colonel *Mentzel* declares in his Manifesto, that the Allies were advancing towards the Frontiers of *France*; thus the Reader perceives that the *German Empire* suffered this great Diminution of Power and Territory from the exorbitant Ambition of the House of *Austria*.

The Affairs of *Germany* during the Reigns of the succeeding Emperors, *Ferdinand, Maximilian, and Rodolph*, went smoothly enough; for the House of *Austria* being now parted into two Branches, the *Germans* were the better satisfied with the Imperial Line. But the Emperor *Matthias*, a bold, enterprising and ambitious Prince, and withal a great Enemy to the Protestants, took such Measures, as made the Wounds of *Germany* break out a-fresh, in the famous War of thirty Years, waged chiefly by the *Calvinists*, or, as they are stiled in *Germany*, the Reformed, at the Head of whom were the Elector *Palatine*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, who framed a new League, and intitled it the *Evangelical Union*. In the beginning of these Disturbances the Emperor died; and the *Bohemians* rejecting his Nephew *Ferdinand II.* who succeeded him in the Empire, chose *Frederick Elector Palatine*, for their King, who married the Daughter of our *James I.* who spent a great deal of Money, though to very little Purpose, for the Service of his Son in Law; and is very unaccountably blamed, by most of our Historians, for not running headlong into a War, with which he had very little, if any thing to do. The Emperor's