neighbourhood had collected themſelves into bodies in order to murder the ſtragglers from the Swediſh army, Guſtavus burnt their houſes, and defeated the forces of the elector, who had been joined by a conſiderable body of militia.

While Guſtavus was thus employed, Walleſtein had aſsembled a vaſt army. He was ſtrongly ſolicited by the elec­tor of Bavaria to come to his aſſiſtance ; but, in revenge of the elector’s having formerly obtained the command for count Tilly in preference to himſelf, he drew off towards Bohemia to encounter the Saxons. Arnheim, who commanded the Saxon forces in that place, was the enemy of Guſtavus, who had formerly rallied him for his cowardice. He there­fore permitted Walleſtein to gain an eaſy victory, in hopes that his maſter, the elector of Saxony, a prince entirely de­voted to his pleaſures, might be induced to relinquiſh the friendſhip of ſuch a reſtleſs and warlike ally as Guſtavus ; and indeed he uſed all the eloquence of which he was maſter to detach him from the Swediſh cauſe. Several advantages, in the mean time, were gained by the Imperial­iſts. Pappenheim defeated the archbiſhop of Bremen’s ca­valry at Werden ; and three Swediſh regiments were cut off near Kadingen. Pappenheim, however, was forced to re­tire, and withdraw his forces from Stade ; of which the Swedes took poſſeſſion. Walleſtein and the elector of Ba­varia, who had now joined their forces, threatened Guſtavus with greatly ſuperior numbers. At laſt, however, the king, being reinforced with 15,030 men, no longer declined the engagement ; but Walleſtein was too wise to truſt the fate of the empire to a ſingle engagement againſt ſuch an enemy as the king of Sweden. Guſtavus attacked his camp, but was repulſed with the loss of 2000 men ; which caused a ge­neral murmuring and diſcontent againſt his raſhness. Seve­ral other misfortunes happened to the Swedes ; and at laſt, after various manœuvres, Walleſtein bent his course towards Misnia, in order to oblige the elector of Saxony to declare againſt the Swedes, and to draw them out of Bavaria, Gu­ſtavus, notwithſtanding the inconſtancy of Auguſtus, im­mediately ſet out to aſſiſt him. With incredible diligence he marched to Miſnia, where the Imperialiſts were aſſembling their whole ſtrength. Hearing that the enemy were encamped at Wesenfells, and that Pappenheim had been de­tached with a ſtrong corps, Guſtavus reſolved to engage them before they could effect a junction. With this view he marched to Lutzen, where he attacked Walleſtein with incredible fury. The Swediſh infantry broke the Imperial­iſts in ſpite of their utmoſt efforts, and took all their artil­lery. The cavalry not being able to paſs the river ſo expeditiouſly as the king thought necessary, he led the way, at­tended only by the regiment of Srnaaland and the duke of Saxe-Lauwenburg. Here, after charging impetuouſly, he was killed, as Puffendorff alleges, by the treachery of the duke ; who, being corrupted by the emperor, ſhot him in the back during the heat of the action. The news of his death was in an inſtant ſpread over both armies. The courage of the Imperialiſts revived, and they now made themſelves ſure of victory. But the Swedes, eager to re­venge the death of their beloved monarch, charged with ſuch fury that nothing could reſiſt them. The Imperialiſts were defeated a ſecond time, juſt as Pappenheim, with his freſh corps, came up to their aſſiſtance. On this the battle was renewed, but the Swedes were ſtill irreſiſtible. Pap­penheim was mortally wounded, and his army finally rout­ed, with the loſs of 9000 killed in the field and in the pursuit.

The victory of Lutzen proved more unfortunate to Swe­den than the greateſt defeat. The crown devolved upon Chriſtina, an infant of six years old ; the nation was invol­ved in an expenſive foreign war, without any perſon equal to the arduous taſk of commanding the armies, or regula­ting domeſtic affairs, as Guſtavus had done. However, Chriſtina the daughter of Guſtavus was immediately pro­claimed queen. The regency devolved on the grand bailiff, the mariſchal, the high-admiral, the chancellor, and the treaſurer of the crown. Oxenſtiern was inveſted with the chief management of affairs, and conducted himſelf with the greateſt prudence. He was greatly embarraſſed indeed by the diviſions among the Proteſtant princes, which became more violent after the death of Guſtavus ; but, in ſpite of all difficulties, he went on purſuing the intereſt of his coun­try, and planning the means of retaining the Swediſh conqueſts. Matters went on pretty ſucceſsfully till the year 1634, when, through the raſhneſs of the Swediſh ſoldiers, they were defeated at Nordlingen, with the lois of 6000 men killed on the ſpot, a number of priſoners, and 1 30 ſtandards, with other military trophies, taken by the enemy. Oxenſtiern’s conſtancy was ſhaken by this dreadful blow ; but he applied himſelf diligently to repair the loſs, by re­cruiting the army, and rendering the allies faithful. The latter proved the moſt difficult taſk. The death of Guſta­vus, and the defeat at Nordlingen, had thrown them into deſpair ; and every one was desirous of making the beſt terms he could with the emperor. The Saxons not only renounced their alliance with Sweden, but openly commen­ced war againſt it ; and though the regency would gladly have conſented to an honourable peace, the enemy were now too much flushed with ſucceſs to grant it. Oxenſtiern had no other reſource than an alliance with France, and the bra­very of his generals. In 1635, he went in perſon to the court of Louis, and concluded a treaty ; which, however, anſwered no purpoſe, as it was never obſerved. The enemy, in the mean time, pushed their good fortune. They ſurpriſed Philipſburg, where the French had laid up vaſt magazines; and reduced Spires, Augſhurg, Treves, Wurtſburg, Cobourg, and ſome other places. To complete the misfortunes of Sweden, it was expected that the Poles would immediately invade Pruſſia. To prevent this, La Gardie was diſpatched thither with a powerful army ; but as it was impoſſible to reſiſt ſo many enemies at once, the chancellor purchaſed the friendſhip of Poland for 26 years by ceding that duchy to the republic. Thus he got rid of a power­ful enemy ; and the Swediſh affairs began to revive by a victory which general Bannier gained over the Saxons, in conſequence of which they were driven beyond the Elbe.

Early in the ſpring of 1636, the Saxons made ſome motions as if they intended to cut off Bannier’s communication with Pomerania. This he prevented by a ſtratagem ; defeated a body of the enemy ; and obliged the Saxons to retire. Soon after this he drove them out of their winter-quarters with conſiderable loſs ; at which time alſo a conſi­derable body of Imperialiſts who came to their aſſiſtance were diſperſed. In Weſtphalia general Kniphauſen beat the Imperialiſts with the loſs of 1500 men, but he himſelf was killed in the purſuit, and his army obliged to repaſs the Weser. Some advantages were alſo gained in the neighbourhood of Minden by General Leſly, who had assembled a conſiderable army. In Alface, Bernard duke of Saxe-Weymar defeated count Gallas the Imperial general, and diſperſed his army. Eut vzhen every thing ſeemed thus ſucceſsful for the Swedes, the city of Magdeburg, contrary to the expectation of every body, ſurrendered for want of powder, which the garrison had wantonly conſumed. The Saxons alſo made ſome conqueſts on the Elbe, which obliged Bannier to recal general Lesly from Weſtphalia to marcl againſt them. The Saxons fixed on a moſt convenient ſituation, whence they hoped to deſtroy the Swediſh army with out coming to a battle. But Bannier, reſolving to hazard