

**AN UNIVERSAL  
HISTORY, IN TWENTY-  
FOUR BOOKS, VOL. IV**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649059201

An Universal History, in Twenty-Four Books, Vol. IV by James Cowles Prichard & Johannes von Müller

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.  
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

[www.triestepublishing.com](http://www.triestepublishing.com)

**JAMES COWLES PRICHARD & JOHANNES VON MÜLLER**

**AN UNIVERSAL  
HISTORY, IN TWENTY-  
FOUR BOOKS, VOL. IV**



AN  
UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

IN  
TWENTY-FOUR BOOKS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

OF  
JOHN VON MÜLLER,

---

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.

---

BOSTON:  
COTTONS AND BARNARD.

---

1834.

# CONTENTS

OF

## THE FOURTH VOLUME.

### BOOK XXII.

THAT PERIOD DURING WHICH THE KINGS OF FRANCE POSSESSED  
A PREDOMINANT INFLUENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF EUROPE.  
A. D. 1648—1740.

	Page.
Sect. I.—Lewis the Great.....	1
Sect. II.—Spain .....	6
Sect. III.—Portugal .....	7
Sect. IV.—Germany .....	8
Sect. V.—Christian and Charles Gustavus.....	11
Sect. VI.—The North, subsequently to the Time of Charles the Tenth.....	13
Sect. VII.—Mohammed the Fourth.....	14
Sect. VIII.—Switzerland and Holland.....	15
Sect. IX.—Cromwell.....	17
Sect. X.—The War of 1667.....	21
Sect. XI.—The War of 1672.....	22
Sect. XII.—History of the Period preceding the War of 1688....	25
Sect. XIII.—The Revolution in England.....	28
Sect. XIV.—The War of 1688.....	31
Sect. XV.—The History of the Remainder of the Seventeenth Century.....	34
Sect. XVI.—The Spanish Succession.....	35
Sect. XVII.—The Northern War.....	39
Sect. XVIII.—The War of the Year 1702.....	39
Sect. XIX.—Portugal.....	41
Sect. XX.—Spain.....	42
Sect. XXI.—Naples and Sicily.....	44
Sect. XXII.—The Court of Rome.....	45

## CONTENTS.

v

Sect. XXIII.—The other Italian States.....	49
Sect. XXIV.—Victor Amadeus.....	51
Sect. XXV.—Switzerland.....	52
Sect. XXVI.—Germany.....	55
Sect. XXVII.—Sweden.....	58
Sect. XXVIII.—Russia.....	62
Sect. XXIX.—The History of the Turks and Persians.....	69
Sect. XXX.—Continuation of the Russian History.....	71
Sect. XXXI.—The House of Brunswick in England.....	73
Sect. XXXII.—Situation of Holland.....	74
Sect. XXXIII.—Situation of Affairs after the Peace of Utrecht.....	75
Sect. XXXIV.—The Pragmatic Sanction of Charles the Sixth.....	80
Sect. XXXV.—Fate of King Victor.....	82
Sect. XXXVI.—The War of 1733.....	83
Sect. XXXVII.—Situation of the Powers of Europe at the Death of Charles the Sixth.....	88
Sect. XXXVIII.—Russia.....	91
Sect. XXXIX.—The Destronement of Achmed the Third.....	94
Sect. XL.—The Turkish War of 1736.....	97
Sect. XLI.—Shah Nadir.....	100
Sect. XLII.—Death of Anna, Empress of Russia.....	101
Sect. XLIII.—The East Indies and Shah Nadir.....	102
Sect. XLIV.—The Court of Rome.....	104
Sect. XLV.—The Last of the Medici: the States of Italy.....	106
Sect. XLVI.—The Swiss and Dutch.....	108
Sect. XLVII.—England and Scandinavia.....	109
Sect. XLVIII.—Conclusion.....	111

## BOOK XXIII.

MARIA THERESA, FREDERICK, AND NORTH AMERICA. A. D.  
1780—1783.

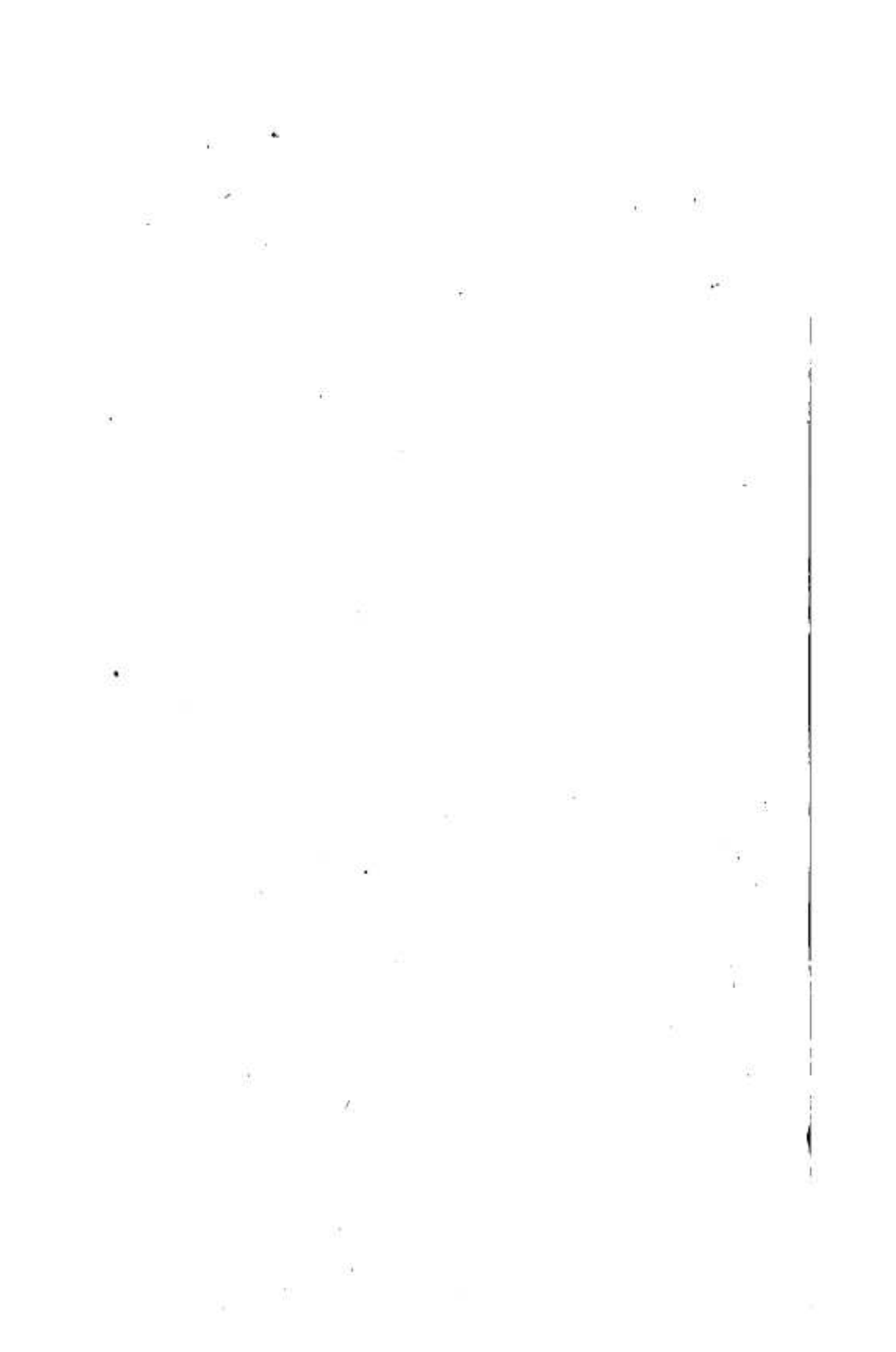
Sect. I.—The First Silesian War.....	112
Sect. II.—Charles the Seventh.....	115
Sect. III.—The Second Silesian War.....	119
Sect. IV.—The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.....	119
Sect. V.—Elizabeth, Empress of Russia.....	121
Sect. VI.—Genoa.....	125
Sect. VII.—The Origin of the Seven Years' War.....	126
Sect. VIII.—The Seven Years' War.....	130
Sect. IX.—The Court of Rome and the Jesuits.....	141
Sect. X.—Catherine the Second.....	150
Sect. XI.—The Calamities of Poland.....	153
Sect. XII.—The Turkish War of 1768.....	167
Sect. XIII.—Swedish Revolution, 1772.....	178
Sect. XIV.—The Dispute for the Bavarian Succession.....	183
Sect. XV.—North America.....	188

## BOOK XXIV.

## SITUATION OF EUROPE IN THE YEAR 1788.

Sect. I.—Introduction.....	203
Sect. II.—Constitution of France.....	204
Sect. III.—Spain.....	217
Sect. IV.—Naples.....	225
Sect. V.—Switzerland.....	226
Sect. VI.—Holland.....	227
Sect. VII.—Portugal.....	234
Sect. VIII.—The Court of Turin.....	238
Sect. IX.—Great Britain.....	239
Sect. X.—Austria, Russia, and Prussia.....	243
Sect. XI.—The German Empire.....	247
Sect. XII.—Scandinavia.....	255
Sect. XIII.—Poland.....	256
Sect. XIV.—The Turks.....	257
Sect. XV.—Asia.....	259
Sect. XVI.—Africa.....	263
Sect. XVII.—Conclusion.....	268





# UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

---

## BOOK XXII.

THAT PERIOD DURING WHICH THE KINGS OF FRANCE  
POSSESSED A PREDOMINANT INFLUENCE IN THE AF-  
FAIRS OF EUROPE.—A. D. 1648—1740.

### SECTION I.

#### LEWIS THE GREAT.

At the period when the peace of the Pyrenees put an end to the contest between France and Spain, (A. D. 1659,) which was a kind of appendage to the thirty years war, Lewis the Fourteenth was in the twenty-first year of his age. Cardinal Mazarin was still at the head of government, and now administered it in peace: the last civil war, if the commotions of the Frondeurs are to be called by that name, having been extinguished, he was neither employed in pursuing any immediate schemes, nor in looking forward to any far-sighted plans of policy; but was performing the farce to the great tragedy which was going on in England.

Lewis the Fourteenth was incited by ambition to the pursuit of a particular species of greatness, which he displayed in the course of fifty-four years, (A. D. 1661—1715) the period during which he reigned without a prime minister. This passion was the source of all the benefits that he conferred on the arts and sciences, as well as of his ruinous conquests; of the wars by which Europe was convulsed during so many years, and in the course of which the most solemn treaties were violated, and the most splendid exploits and the basest of crimes performed by his command. It was a great misfortune that this king was

ignorant and destitute of just principles; for the courage to undertake great and useful enterprises, provided they had also been such as would have added to his importance, would not have been wanting to him; and he would have made a better choice of generals and ministers in his latter years.

Although France had been in general so ill governed, and so frequently torn to pieces by civil wars, yet no province had been lost since the ancient wars with England; and an age of conquest had again opened its career. The military fame of Turenne and Condé was unrivalled, except by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, the great elector of Brandenburg, and the imperial general Montecuculi. After the retirement or decease of these commanders, the marshal of Luxemburg displayed his extraordinary talents for marches and encampments, and was followed by the ingenious Catinat, and the clear-sighted marshal de Villars. Feuquieres, who was a prodigy of military learning, perfected the art of war by his rigid criticisms. War was a kind of mechanical employment to Maurice, prince of Orange, who raised it to an art: but Gustavus and the generals of Lewis placed it in the rank of the sciences. Louvois, the king's minister of war, rendered his master odious to foreign powers by his haughtiness; but in other respects he was extremely useful in the maintenance of order and obedience among the rival commanders, and was superior to many prejudices and petty passions. Vauban displayed an entirely new method of fortification; and the repose of these provinces, in which, during foreign wars, the exhausted forces of France were recruited, is owing to the fortresses which he secured by the most impregnable bulwarks.

The art of negotiation was never confided to more able hands: what would Estrades and d'Avaux not have effected, if the prejudices of their master had not withheld them from following reasonable principles?

While the possessor of Potosi was becoming needy, the finances of France were administered by Colbert: "I am deeply indebted to your majesty," said the dying Mazarin; "but I think I am repaying a part of the debt by