

fidence by which their Majesties are united, was necessary for their reciprocal security. As it would be dangerous for the forces of the King of Prussia to join against France, with those of England commanded by Prince Ferdinand, it would be equally prejudicial, and contrary to the faith of his Majesty's engagements with the Court of Vienna, that the British army should join the King of Prussia against the Empress Queen, and against the Princes of the Empire who are in alliance with France.

Although the year 1758 produced no political event, which might give room to a negotiation for the re-establishment of peace; yet France, ever zealous to promote it with the same sincerity, made use of the mediation of Denmark to inform England of her perseverance in the same pacific dispositions; the answer from the Court of London was as haughty as it was negative, and destroyed all hopes of a negotiation.

In 1759, the Courts of London and Berlin transmitted the following declaration from the Hague, to the Ministers of France, Vienna and Russia.

No. I.

Declaration of their Prussian and Britannic Majesties.

THEIR Britannic and Prussian Majesties, touched with compassion, when they reflect on the evils which have been occasioned, and must still necessarily result from the war which has been kindled for some years past, would think themselves wanting to the duties of humanity, and particularly regardless of the interest they take in the preservation and welfare of their respective kingdoms and subjects, if they neglected to use proper measures towards checking the progress of this cruel pestilence, and to contribute towards the re-establishment of public tranquillity. It is with this view, and in order to ascertain

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