The English were quite of a different Temper: Major Washington did not dare to attempt any Thing, because he had not Forces enough; but from that Time all the English Colonies were in Motion to execute the Plan of a general Invasion, formed and fent from London, at a Time when the Commissaries of the English Nation at Paris, seemed to have nothing more at Heart, than to concur with those of the King in settling a Plan of Agreement:

The Facts which I am now going to relate, deferve a very serious Attention. It is with regret they are published: but the Interest of Truth requires it; besides, it is necessary that Europe, which is threatened with a bloody War, should at length know the true Authors of a Rupture, the Consequences of which cannot but be fatal.

On the 28th of August, 1753, the King of Great-Britain sent the several Governors of the English Colonies Orders respecting the Manner in which they ought to conduct themselves with regard to the French. As we have not the Orders, we can only judge of their Contents, by the Behaviour of the English. From the Instructions of his Britannic Majesty, sound among the Papers of General Braddock, we learn, that he exhorted the Governors to unite their Endeavours for carrying into Execution a studied and preconcerted Plan.

On the 3d of July, 1754, his Britannic Majesty gave new Order for the Execution of which, he sent the Governor Virginia ten thousand Pounds Sterling, with Liberty to draw on England for ten thousand Pounds more.

On the 25th and 26th of Ottober, 1754, and on the 4th of November of the same Year, the King of England wrote to the Governors of the English Colonies other Letters, which contained Schemes of military Operations, since one of the Instructions given the 25th of November 1754, to General Braddock, is, to consult those Letters and to act agreeable thereto.

All this could not be the Effect or Consequence of the Quarrels that happened at the Obio: For it was impossible that the News of them could have yet reached London.

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