

military laws, re-entered into action, was from that time to be considered as a British army. From that moment, (and it is necessary to attend to this circumstance) the army commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, is become an English army: The Elector of Hanover, the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse, their forces and their countries, have been blended together in the cause of England; so that the hostilities in Westphalia and Lower Saxony have had and still have the same object as the hostilities in America, Asia and Africa; that is to say, the disputes subsisting between the two crowns concerning the limits of Acadia and Canada.

His Majesty, consequently, from that time being obliged to support a war both by sea and land against England, his professed enemy, has afforded no farther succour of troops to his Allies to enable them to carry on their war in particular, but has only undertaken to preserve the places on the Lower Rhine for the Empress-Queen, which were acquired by conquest from the King of Prussia in the name of her Imperial Majesty. It would therefore betray ignorance of the most positive facts, to suppose that the war which is actually carried on in Westphalia, is for the interest of his Majesty's Allies; that war is purely English, which is carried on only because the army of England, in that part, defends the possessions of the King of Great Britain and his Allies.

We must conclude from what has been said with regard to the state of the two Belligerent Crowns, that the war of France with England is in fact, and in its origin, very distinct from that of the Empress against the King of Prussia: nevertheless there is a connection between the two wars, which consists in the common engagement between the King and the Empress-Queen, not to make a separate peace with the common enemy but by mutual consent. This engagement, which is so conformable to the sentiments of friendship and confidence