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 all the last day of September, at Kensington. The Russian princesses agreed to furnish 55,000 men, and forty or fifty galleys, in case, as the fifty article said, his Britannic Majesty's dominions in Germany, should be attacked on account of the disputes concerning his kingdoms, in consideration of his paying her 500,000*l.* per annum for four years. The seventh article contained these remarkable words, which were directly levelled as a menace against the king of Prussia, and added a considerable quantity of fuel to the flame already begun to be kindled up in the empire; Considering the proximity of the countries, wherein the diversion in question will probably be made, and the facility her troops will probably have of subsisting immediately in an enemy's country. She takes upon herself alone, during such a diversion, the subsistence and treatment of the said troops by sea and land." And by the seventh article it was stipulated, the Russian troops should have all the plunder they took from the enemy. The king of Prussia, by some means, in a short time procured a copy of this treaty, and in a moment guessing at the motives which set it on foot, he solemnly and boldly declared, he would oppose with his utmost force the march of all foreign troops into the empire. France, who was at this time preparing to invade the electorate of Hanover, heard his declaration with astonishment. She sent to Berlin the duke de Nivernois, to persuade the king of Prussia to retract from his declaration: the manner in which his ambassador was received at Berlin, seemed to denote an intention in the king to agree to his proposals; nobody knew whether the French and Prussians were not forming a design to enter Hanover together; Britain now resolved to defend it. She was roused with jealousy at the king of Prussia's conduct; especially as at this time she did not stand on very good terms with him; she was now convinced that the Russians, who were to march through Poland, and make a diversion in order to find employment for the king of Prussia at home, would be ineffectual; for the French and Prussian armies, both of which were ready, might over-run the electorate before the Russians could come to its relief. Thus the only resource which Great-Britain had to defend Hanover, failed, and confirmed all Europe in the opinion that