A. D. 1748.

fubfidiary treaties were renewed: her militia well regulated and disciplined: her armies be kept up: her fortifications repaired, and a more than ordinary effort was made to recruit and to establish her marine c in a more respectable condition; than heretofore.

Examples of French faith.

But what does this vary from the constant practice of the French at other times, when perhaps they had not such a plausible defence for their breach of faith? Not content with the acquisition of Alface by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, under the restriction of maintaining the privileges and liberties of ten imperial cities situate in that extensive and important country, the French monarch invaded their freedom, abolished their privileges, and by force obliged them to submit to the laws of his own will, as soon as he found the guarantees of that treaty disarmed. The means by which the French got a footing in Flanders contrary to the treaty of the Pyrenees: the wanton-

After the treaty of Westpha-

Pyrenees.

a treaty was brought about between France, Spain and Sardinia, under a pretence of maintaining the peace of Italy: it was agreed to comprehend the King of the Two Sicilies, the Duke of Modena, the Republic of Genoa, and the Infant Duke of Parma and Placentia, with engagement by France and Spain to furnish 30,000 men, should any of the contracting parties stand in need of assistance.

b In Sept. 1749, her forces confilled of 150 000 effective men, ready for action; besides the militia.

e A plan was formed by M. Rouille to have 111 ships of the line, 54 frigates, 22 bomb ketches and 25 fire ships—always ready in time of peace to put to sea. Twenty millions of livres were appropriated for this service, annually.

ness

ness wi Nimen and th abande ratified To the to the was pu dutchy France Charles were pi of Bava throne fo latel to prote in rega Utrechi tentions

" All " limit

with ea

" the

" artic

" of C

" inole " natio

" nor i

certain to their trade ar

Clear