

But better, to the Disadvantage of that House, and we think it not very decent in your Excellency, to pervert the Meaning of Letters from his Majesty's Ministers, by arbitrary and forced Constructions, merely for the Sake of throwing an Odium on our Proceedings. There is not a Syllable in the Secretary's Letter confining the Centre of the Misarrriage of former Bills to the Lower House; and we will never suppose, that our Conduct will be condemned, without a fair Opportunity of vindicating it. If we are wrong, we will on all Occasions submit; but as *British* Subjects we claim a Right to be heard, nor shall we ever be induced to deviate from what we think Right, by any Suggestion from your Excellency, that his Majesty's Ministers disapprove of our Conduct. Under the Administration of so gracious a Sovereign as at present sits the Throne, we trust, we shall never incur the Royal Displeasure, by a firm Adherence to the Privileges of our Constituents, and that while we express our ardent Desire, and use our utmost Endeavours on all Occasions, to bring our Complaints in a proper Manner before his Majesty, he will not impute to Obstinacy, a Conduct refusing altogether from a Sense of our Duty; in which, if we are so unhappy as to be mistaken, it is not our Fault that we have continued in our Error; but the Fault of those, who, by refusing to pass a Bill for the Support of an Agent, have precluded us from the Means of bringing our Contentions before the proper Tribunal for a Decision.

[The Governor's Answer to this Address, will be printed in our next.]

VERSAILLES, December 14.

THE Treaty of Friendship and Union which the King concluded with the King of Spain on the 15th of August 1763, under the Denomination of a Family Convention, the Ratifications of which were exchanged on the 3th of September following, is to be printed agreeable to the Intention of their Majesties. Mean-while it hath been thought proper to publish the following faithful Abstract of it.

The Preamble sets forth the Motives for concluding this Treaty, and the Objects of it. The Motives are, the Ties of Blood between the two Kings, and the Sentiments they entertain for each other. The Object of it is to give Stability and Permanency to those Duties which naturally flow from Affinity and Friendship; and to establish a solemn and lasting Monument of that reciprocal Interest which ought to be the Basis of the Desires of the two Monarchs, and of the Prosperity of their Royal Families.

The Treaty itself contains 28 Articles.

1. Both Kings will, for the future, look upon every Power as their Enemy, that becomes the Enemy of either.

2. Their Majesties reciprocally Guaranty all their Dominions in whatever Part of the World they be situated; but they expressly stipulate that this Guaranty shall extend only to those Dominions respectively of which the two Crowns shall be in Possession the Moment they are at Peace with all the World.

3. The two Kings extend their Guaranty to the King of the Two Sicilies and the Infant Duke of Parma, on Condition that these two Princes Guaranty the Dominions of their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties.

4. Though this mutual inviolable Guaranty is to be supported with all the Forces of the two Kings, their Majesties have thought proper to fix the Succours which are to be first furnished.

- 5, 6, 7. These Articles determine the Quality and Quantity of these first Succours, which the Power required engages to furnish to the Power requiring. These Succours consist of Ships and Frigates of War, and of Land Forces, both Horse and Foot. Their Number is determined, and the Ports and Stations to which they are to repair.

8. The Wars in which France shall be involved in Consequence of her Engagements by the Treaties of Westphalia, or other Alliances with the Princes and States of Germany and the North, are excepted from the Cases in which Spain is bound to furnish Succours to France, unless some Maritime Power take Part in those Wars, or France be attacked by Land in her own Country.

9. The Potentate requiring may send one or more Commissioners, to see whether the Potentate required hath assembled the stipulated Succours within the limited Time.

- 10, 11. The Potentate required shall be at Liberty to make only one Representation on the Use to be made of the Succours furnished to the Potentate requiring; this, however, is to be understood only of Cases where an Enterprize is to be carried into immediate Execution; and not of ordinary Cases, where the Power that is to furnish the Succours is obliged only to hold them in Readiness in that Part of his Dominions which the Power requiring shall appoint.

- 12, 13. The Demand of Succours shall be held a sufficient Proof, on one Hand, of the Necessity of receiving them; and, on the other, of the Obligation to give them. The furnishing of them shall not, therefore, be evaded under any Pretext; and without entering into any Discussion, the stipulated Number of Ships and Land Forces shall, three Months after Requisition, be considered as belonging to the Potentate requiring.

- 14, 15. The Charges of the said Ships and Troops shall be defrayed by the Power to which they are sent; and the Power which sends them, shall hold ready other Ships to replace those which may be lost by Accidents of the Seas, or of War; and also the necessary Recruits and Reparations for the Land Forces.

16. The Succours above stipulated shall be considered as the least that either of the two Monarchs shall be at Liberty to furnish to the other; but as it is their Intention that a

War declared against either, shall be regarded as personal by the other; they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in War against the same Enemy or Enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole Forces; and that in such Cases they will enter into a particular Convention suited to Circumstances, and settle as well the respective and reciprocal Efforts to be made, as their political and military Plans of Operations, which shall be executed by common Consent and with perfect Agreement.

- 17, 18. The two Powers reciprocally and formally engage, not to listen to, nor to make, any Proposals of Peace to their common Enemies, but by mutual Consent; and, in Time of Peace, as well as in Time of War, to consider the Interests of the Allied Crown as their own; to compensate their respective Losses and Advantages, and to act as if the two Monarchies formed only one and the same Power.

- 19, 20. The King of Spain contracts for the King of the Two Sicilies, the Engagements of this Treaty, and promises to cause it to be ratified by that Prince; provided that the Proportion of the Succours to be furnished by his Sicilian Majesty, shall be settled in Proportion to his Power. The three Monarchs engage to support, on all Occasions, the Dignity and Rights of their House, and those of all the Princes descended from it.

- 21, 22. No other Power but those of the august House of Bourbon shall be invited or admitted to accede to the present Treaty. Their respective Subjects and Dominions shall participate in the Connection and Advantages settled between the Sovereigns, and shall not do or undertake any Thing contrary to the good Understanding subsisting between them.

23. The Droit d'Aubaine shall be abolished in Favour of the Subjects of their Catholic and Sicilian Majesties, who shall enjoy in France the same Privileges as the Natives. The French shall likewise be treated in Spain and the Two Sicilies, as the natural born Subjects of these two Monarchies.

24. The Subjects of the three Sovereigns shall enjoy, in their respective Dominions in Europe, the same Privileges and Exemptions as the Natives.

25. Notice shall be given to the Powers, with whom the three contracting Monarchs have already concluded, or shall hereafter conclude, Treaties of Commerce, that the Treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and the Two Sicilies, and of the Sicilians in France and Spain, shall not be cited nor serve as a Precedent; it being the Intention of their Most Christian, Catholic, and Sicilian Majesties, that no other Nation shall participate in the Advantages of their respective Subjects.

26. The contracting Parties shall reciprocally disclose to each other their Alliances and Negotiations, especially when they have Reference to their common Interests; and their Ministers at all the Courts of Europe shall live in the greatest Harmony and mutual Confidence.

27. This Article contains only a Stipulation concerning the Ceremonial to be observed between the Ministers of France and Spain, with regard to Precedency at foreign Courts.

28. This contains a Promise to ratify the Treaty.

Such is, in Substance, the Treaty in Question. No separate or secret Article is added to it. The Stipulations of it cannot prejudice any other Power. The Object of the reciprocal Guaranty is only those Dominions of which the contracting Powers shall be in Possession at the Epoch of a general Peace. In short, all the Conditions and Clauses of this Treaty, in which England is neither named, or even hinted at, have not the least Connection with the Origin, the Object, or the Events of the present War.

The King of Spain, to give a public Testimony of the Satisfaction he received from the Conclusion of this Family Convention, has created the Duke de Choiseuil, who laboured with so much Zeal to accomplish this great Work, a Grandee of Spain, and a Knight of the Golden Fleece.

BOSTON, April 12.

Last Night a Vessel arrived here from Surinam, by whom we learn, that they had received Advice there that an English Man of War, and a Number of Privateers, had taken Cayenne, the Capital of the French Settlements, a little to Windward of that Place.

Last Week a Vessel arrived at Marblehead in 8 Weeks from Lisbon, by which we learn, that the Spaniards had declared War against the English in a formal Manner; but that it was thought Affairs between that Nation and the Portuguese would be settled in an amicable Manner, and that the latter would remain neuter.

Monday Morning, 10 o'Clock. We have this Moment received the following Intelligence, viz.

Gibraltar, Jan. 24, 1762. Admiral Saunders, with 34 Sail of the Line, is now here, and is to be joined by 12 more, and has received Orders from England to attack CADIZ. In a Letter from the Havannah, dated the beginning of February last, a Gentleman writes his Friend as follows.

"There are now in this Harbour 16 Spanish Men of War of the Line, a 40 Gun Ship, and 3 Frigates, all rigged, fitted and manned for the Sea; and two Ships of 74 and 64 Guns, just launched, and two others on the Stocks, just ready to launch."

Saturday a Vessel sailed as an Express Boat to Halifax with Letters to Governor Belcher, and the Right Hon. Lord Colville at Halifax. It is said the Men of War at Halifax, together with Major Gorham's Rangers, are ordered immediately for New-York, to go on a secret Expedition.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

On Tuesday, arrived the Brig Bristol Packet, Capt. John Marshall, from Barbados, which he left the 19th ult. and informs, that, by a Vessel from Martinico, which left it on the 12th, Accounts were brought to Barbados, that the French Inhabitants of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenada's, had sent Deputies to General Monckton, and surrendered themselves and those Islands to his Majesty's Arms, upon the same Terms as those of Martinico. Captain Marshall also informs, that all our Ships of War were ordered in to rendezvous at Martinico; and it was reported a Squadron of them were to go to Jamaica, to defend it against the Attempts of the French and Spaniards. Eight Sail of French Men of War of the Line, with some Transports, are arrived at the Cape: It was reported that the Commanding Officer of this Fleet, first arrived at Martinico, and sent his Boat on Shore, when being informed by a Negro, that it was in the Hands of the English, the Fleet put off, and proceeded to the Cape. The Seas about the Islands were quite clear of

Privateers: Our Forces were in high Spirits and Health at Martinico, only uneasy for want of Employment.

We are well informed, that on the 24th of March there were 13 Sail of French Men of War at Cape-Francon, and a Number of Land Forces, which were designed for Martinico, but coming too late, they put into the Cape. At the Havannah there were 15 Spanish Men of War of the Line, 4 Frigates, and 1 Sloop, all rigged, manned, and fit for Sea, and two others of the Line lately launched, which they were getting ready, the whole under the Command of Admiral Xavier. There were besides a considerable Number of Land Forces. All of whom it is likely intend to lay Siege to Jamaica, as our taking a Packet Boat from Hispaniola bound to the Havannah discovered that Design, and the Rendezvous was to be at Porto Rico. But we are on the other Side assured, that Governor Littleton at Jamaica, is very active in putting that Island into a proper State of Defence: And the Junction of our Fleets in the West-Indies will undoubtedly afford us a good Account of both the Monarchs and Donce.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

On Friday last Capt. Taylor arrived here from Martinico, and confirms the Account of the Inhabitants of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, &c. surrendering to General Monckton. He likewise informs us, That Admiral Rodney, with eight Sail of the Line, was gone to Jamaica: That the French Regulars that belonged to Martinico had sailed for Old France: That the late French Governor of Guadeloupe was gone to England: And that Mr. De la Touche was to sail soon for France.

A Gentleman at St. Pierre, in Martinico, writes his Friend here (his Letter dated March 15) as follows: That it was a Place of great Trade, the Town about two Miles in Length, the Houses joining, regularly and well built of Stone, two and three Stories high, with arched Windows, which made a very grand Appearance; and had fresh Water running through most of the Streets, conveyed thither from the main River: That a French Fleet appeared off of Trinity, on the Windward Side of the Island, and sent a Boat ashore, which was detained, and the Admiral, with some Ships, went immediately out after, but could not come up with them: And that the English had had Divine Service twice in the Jesuits Church; but that the General, and all the Soldiers off Duty, going to hear Sermon from his Chaplain at the White Friars Church, the Doors were shut against them; upon which his Excellency immediately quartered 500 Men on that Continent.

Captain Wood, from Lisbon, advises, that his Portuguese Majesty was gone, it was said, to the Frontiers of his Kingdom, in order to have an Interview with the King of Spain: That in Portugal they were raising Men with the utmost Expedition: That the King had fitted out ten Sail of the Line: That there were at Lisbon five or six English Line of Battle Ships, and some Frigates, and that it was feared there the Portuguese would be obliged to join the Spaniards; but, if left to themselves, a Neutrality would be observed.

ANNAPOLIS, April 29.

Saturday last his Excellency the Governor Prorogued the General Assembly of this Province, to the 13th Day of September next.

The following is a List of the Acts that were passed in the Session, viz.

1. An ACT for the Adjournment and Continuance of Prince-George's and Queen-Anne's County Courts.

2. An ACT continuing an Act, entitled, An Act to exempt Persons, appearing at Mufters, from Arrests in Civil Cases.

3. An ACT continuing an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent certain Evils and Inconveniences attending the Sale of strong Liquors, and running Horse-Races near the yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers, and to prevent the tumultuous Concourfe of Negroes and other Slaves during the said Meetings; and also one other Act, entitled, An Act to amend and explain an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent certain Evils and Inconveniences attending the Sale of strong Liquors, and running of Horse-Races near the yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers, and to prevent the tumultuous Concourfe of Negroes and other Slaves during the said Meetings.

4. An ACT continuing an Act, entitled, An Act for Punishment of Horse-Stealers, and other Offenders.

5. An ACT continuing an Act, entitled, An Act for the more effectual Punishment of certain Offenders, and for taking from them the Benefit of Clergy.

6. An ACT continuing an Act, entitled, An additional and explanatory Act to the Act, entitled, An Act empowering the Commissioners of the County Courts to levy and raise Tobacco, to defray the necessary Charges of their Counties and Parishes.

7. An ACT continuing an Act, entitled, An Act relating to Guardians and Orphans.

8. An ACT continuing an Act, entitled, An Act for destroying Wolves in Frederick County.

9. An ACT continuing an Act, entitled, An additional supplementary Act to the Act, entitled, An Act relating to Servants and Slaves.

10. An ACT continuing an Act, entitled, An Act for the more effectual Punishment of Negroes and other Slaves, and for taking away the Benefit of Clergy from certain Offenders; and, A Supplementary Act to an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent the tumultuous Meeting and other Irregularities of Negroes and other Slaves, and directing the Manner of trying Slaves.

11. An ACT continuing an Act, entitled, An

Act to make the Testimony of legal against Convicted Persons

12. An ACT continuing a Supplementary Act to an Act laying an Imposition on Negroes of Liquors imported; and, to prevent the importing too Irish Papists into this Province.

13. An ACT continuing an Act to enable the several Clerks within this Province, the County Records and Pa Offices.

14. An ACT continuing an Act for destroying of Crows in particular Counties.

15. An ACT to enable James Hol Representative of James Hol late Treasurer of the Eastern for the Money therein mentioned

16. An ACT to empower the set and Worcester Counties, to Inhabitants of Coventry Parish and Worcester Counties, the 2 Thousand Four Hundred Pounds therein mentioned.

17. An ACT continuing an Act for Repairing the Public vance; and the Supplementary

18. An ACT continuing an Act for the more effectual de and Crows, in the Counties of and Talbot, and for destroying said Counties.

19. An ACT continuing an Act for the Relief of such Po Surety for their Appearance, against any Person arrested, a for any Criminal Matter.

20. An ACT for erecting at Vienna Town, in Dorchester

21. An ACT to change T Barrett, to that of Onion.

22. An ACT empowering County, to levy on the taxable Tobacco for the Uses therein

23. An ACT to remedy an ment and Last Will of Henry

24. An ACT for the specification of the Laws of this Encouragement of Jonas Green napolis, Printer.

25. An ACT empowering more County Court, to assess a rent Money, and for other Pur

26. An ACT to augment spectors at Elk-Ridge Landing Arundel County; and of the Warehouse in Talbot County; therein mentioned.

27. An ACT to empower dow and Administratrix, with Tobias Stanbury, late of B the Lands therein mentioned, Debts of the said Tobias S

28. An ACT for building Parish, in Anne-Arundel Co

29. An ACT for the Ne Henry Bouquet, and Freder

30. An ACT to improve Mary his Wife, Administratrix late of the City of Annapolis, and Three Dwelling Houses, Debts of the said Gamaliel

31. An ACT for the standing for Trial in the P

32. An ACT to establish ket-House in Chester-Town for the Regulation of the said

33. An ACT to prevent Bills of Credit now in the P to ease the Inhabitants of th ment of certain Taxes.

34. An ACT for destroy in Baltimore County.

A special Commission i Frederick-Town, for holding Terminer, for the Trial of Mr. Wirt on the Road, as

Lately happen'd an ill A try, of which we have no Thus far is certain, one kill'd there by the Indian burnt by them. It seems thers, went as far Westwa the Little Meadows, and there, at which the India