

Country, the Duty they owe to the King and the Community (whatever Representations may have led them into the present Bill) they will immediately set those Things on a true Constitutional Footing, and enter heartily into the Common Cause, for the Security of Maryland, and to give their utmost Assistance against the common Enemy, intended when I writ from Albany to have come directly to Annapolis, but some unexpected Business put it out of my Power at that Time, and now I cannot fix the Time I shall be with you.

Hoping from your wife Management, and the People coming to see their own true Interest, that I shall very soon have better Accounts from you: I am, with sincere Regard, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

“LOUDOUN.”

Does it, *Gentlemen*, or does it not, appear from your Letter, that the Earl of Loudoun applauded the Conduct of the Upper House in rejecting the Bill, of which, at the Desire of the Lower House, had sent him a Copy? If it does, I intimated more nor less than the Truth, whatever Part of the Bill it was that induced his Lordship to commend them for returning it with a Negative. At the Time I sent him the Bill, I did not imagine I would Read any more of it than the military Part, as I told the Gentlemen of the Lower House a Message dated the 6th of December, when you desired me to transmit the Bill to him; and in the Manner in which his Lordship expresses himself in the Beginning of his Letter, I am apt to believe he never thought of perusing more of it than that Part, nor do I see what good end it could have answered for him to have waded thro' that voluminous Composition; for tho' you are now pleased to signify to me, that the then Lower House expected his Lordship would peruse it, in order to see if there was any Thing impracticable in the Execution of the Plan for raising the Aids to the King, therein proposed, or unjust or unreasonable in the Means, or too sparing in the sum offered, and that he would have signified his Opinion relative to such Matters, I am far from thinking that House would have thought his Lordship a competent Judge of the Propriety or Impropriety of all those Parts of the Bill, or if he had ventured to give his Opinion thereon, that they would have paid any Regard to it, when they afterwards disregarded that of his Majesty's Attorney-General, who had seen what had been urged by the Two Houses both for and against it; and I cannot help thinking you are too hasty in drawing from his Lordship's Silence, this Conclusion, That he did not think the Bill in any of these Respects objectionable to the least Objection: Could he indeed have then seen all that afterwards passed between the Two Houses thereupon, or on a Bill very similar to it, his Lordship might perhaps have been able to form some Judgment of the Propriety or Impropriety of the general Plan, and particular Parts of it; but it would surely have been a little unreasonable for the Lower House to expect his Lordship, without hearing or seeing what could be offered on both Sides, would undertake to determine concerning any besides the military Part of it, of which his Lordship probably thought himself as capable of judging, as the Gentlemen who had framed it.

That Opinion of Mr. Pratt's, was, I apprehend, given on a Perusal of the Bill, and Messages that 1758 passed between the Two Houses, which I conceived they contained a full and true State of the Dispute between them on the Bill, I thereupon transmitted; and the Opinion I communicated to the Lower House undoubtedly shews that he was intimately acquainted with the several Points of Dispute between them; and being all that I received from England in Return, if I declined giving that House any Satisfaction they wanted, was owing to my not having it in my Power to satisfy their Wishes. I am indeed sensible, that the Opinions of Counsel are governed by the Manner in which the Facts they are founded on, are stated, and I perceive there is some Difference between those of the late Lord Chief Justice *Willer*, and his Majesty's late Attorney-General, with respect to the Nomination of Officers; but as the Lords of Trade, in their Report Two Years ago on some Laws passed in Pennsylvania, which Report met with the Concurrence of his Majesty's Council, have repeatedly declared their Sentiments concerning the Right of the Crown, and in that Government of the Proprietors to the Nomination of Officers, I am in Hopes that their Lordships Opinion will always have it's Weight with us, and that the Right of the Proprietary be never again converted in this Province.

As you were pleased, in Answer to my Speech at the Opening of the Session, wherein I avoided making any particular Application to the Lower House of the Reprehension contained in the Secretary of State's Letter, to suggest that for Want of

an Agent appointed by that House alone to represent their Transactions in a true Light, our most gracious Sovereign and his Ministers, had not been fully and truly informed of the repeated generous Offers, which the People of this Province had heretofore made by their Representatives, to raise very large Supplies for his Majesty's Service, I could not help considering the Suggestion as a Reflection on myself, for had not the King's Ministers been informed of the several Votes of the Lower House for raising Supplies, and of their Proceedings in Consequence of such Votes, I should not have discharged my Duty: To vindicate myself therefore from the Blame which the latter Part of your Address seemed calculated to cast on me, I took the Liberty to reply to this Purport, That if the Journals of the House of Delegates, and the Bills offered by them to the Upper House, may be supposed to contain a true Representation of their Proceedings, I presumed there could not be any great Necessity for the Appointment of a Person at home, under the Denomination of an Agent, to acquaint his Majesty or his Ministers with the Transactions of the House of Delegates, or to inform them of the Offers that House had made to raise Supplies for his Service, since the Journals of that House had been transmitted for their Information, particularly the Journal containing the Messages that passed between the two Houses on the Subject of their new Supply Bill. But say you, in your last Address, “the great End of employing an Agent, is to represent and bring to a final Determination any Matters in Dispute with the Proprietary, by which the People may apprehend themselves aggrieved.” Had you, *Gentlemen*, in your first Address, given such a Reason for the Lower House's desiring an Agent, I should not have considered it as any Reflection on me for having neglected my Duty, nor have taken Notice of it in the Manner I did, though I might not even then have seen the Expediency of such a Person's being appointed; for whatever some of you would insinuate, and endeavour to make other Persons believe, the Lord Proprietary is, in my Opinion, not much concerned in the Controversy which subsists between the House of Delegates (or rather a small Majority of that House) and the Gentlemen who constitute another Branch of this Legislature, on the Subject of a Supply Bill; and whether the Sums which have at Times been voted for his Majesty's Service, shall be raised by that particular Mode of Taxation, which those who are fond of Innovations, seem intent on introducing and establishing in this Province, his Lordship, I am confident, is very far from being averse to contributing in Proportion with the Inhabitants of this Province towards Supplies for his Majesty's Service, though I don't suppose he would wish, however zealous he might be to promote his Sovereign's Service, or desirous to advance the Reputation of Maryland, to have either Branch of the Legislature give their Assent to any Measure, which they should be of Opinion, would, in it's Consequences, tend to subvert the Constitution, or sacrifice one Part of the Inhabitants to the Caprice and Humour of the Rest. You will, I hope, *Gentlemen*, excuse the Liberty I take in just mentioning my Opinion of this Matter, nor think it assuming in me either to judge for myself, or to intimate my Sentiments; it would indeed, be a little hard, if I alone, in such a Government as this, where every Subject thinks he has a Right to speak his Sentiments on every Matter, should be debarred the Liberty of thinking and judging of the Expediency or Propriety of any Scheme whatever, or be more afraid to communicate my Thoughts, than if I was at Venice under Awe of their State Inquisitors. Happy in knowing by Experience, that the Commission I have the Honour to bear, was given me by one who wishes not to make any Encroachments on the Liberties or Privileges of others, and conscious of the Uprightness of my own Intentions, I can venture to appeal to my Conduct for my Justification: This being the Case, I can Read, without the least Emotion, those Parts of your Address, which Discontent and Disappointment seem to have dictated, nor shall I take any Notice of your ungentle Language. If the Ministry have done nothing in Consequence of the Information I took the Liberty to give Mr. Pitt, when I intimated to him, that I was afraid no Supplies for the King's Service would be granted in this Province, unless his Majesty should be pleased to have the Dispute thoroughly examined into and finally settled, Can you, with the least Appearance of Justice, lay the Blame at my Door, or whether I am supposed to have concealed from his Majesty's Ministers the Transactions of the House of Delegates, or to have sent the Ministry

a full Account of the Proceedings of that House, contained in their own Journals, will you, in either Case, take Offence at my Behavior? If, for the Information of the Secretary of State, I had, with the Bill, transmitted that Message only, wherein the Gentlemen of the Upper House had particularized their Objections to it, I should indeed have acted disingenuously, but in sending also the Answer of the Lower House to that Message, together with the Reply, I gave the fairest and fullest Information concerning the Dispute between the two Houses that it was possible for me to give, nor do I think you could have said his Majesty or his Ministers would have determined on an *ex parte* Representation, had the Determination been upon mature Consideration of the Bill and those Messages; unless it can be supposed that those who framed the Bill, would not, when they were justifying or defending it, say every Thing they could urge on Behalf of their favourite Offspring. But, you are pleased to ask, “Have they determined the Disputes? Has any Thing ever been laid before us, pointing out in Terms precise and explicit that Branch of the Legislature which is charged with Obstinacy in adhering to their former Conduct?” And pray, *Gentlemen*, When did I aver that there has? You did indeed yourselves, by your first Address, put in for at least a Share of the Reprehension contained in the Secretary of State's Letter; for my Part I did no more than Caution you against the Measure which late Lower Houses had pursued, lest the not granting Supplies at this Time (whether through the Fault of the Upper or the Lower House, it was the same Thing) might be attended with fatal Consequences to the Province. But rather than engage any farther in a Dispute, which can answer no End but to protract the Session, and increase the Public Debt, already exorbitant, I will admit, that the Words “Your Province will not obstinately persist” (in the Earl of Egremont's Letter) must refer to the Gentlemen of the Upper House alone, and that the Persistence of the Lower House in resolving again to offer a Bill, which the Upper had rejected eight or nine Times, without obviating the Objections the Upper House had made to it, is an Instance of the latter's Obstinacy. Nevertheless I cannot help thinking, that rather than bring on the Province, or the Inhabitants in general, his Majesty's Displeasure, it would have been better for your House to have at this Time waved the Dispute, and offered a Bill on some or other of the various Plans, by which Money has been heretofore raised in this Province: At least such a Proceeding, would have manifested an earnest Desire on your Part to comply with his Majesty's Requisitions, and quite the contrary on the Part of the Upper House, had they refused a Bill for granting Supplies to his Majesty, on a Plan which they had never objected to, when Money was thereby to be raised for other Purposes.

April 23, 1762.

HOR^o. SHARPE.

L O N D O N, February 11.

ORDERS are given for Transports to sail out of the River immediately for Portsmouth, the Troops being ready there to embark on board them, going on the grand Expedition; and the Officers in Town are to set out for Portsmouth forthwith.

We hear that in the Expedition Fleet, which is expected to put to Sea in a few Days from Portsmouth for the West-Indies, Admiral Pocock and Commodore Kepple will command by Sea; and that the Earl of Albemarle will be General in Chief of the Land Forces; Major General Elliot (of the 15th Regiment of Dragoons) Lieutenant General; and Colonel Kepple, Major General.

Letters from Cadix, by a Dutch Ship, which left that Port the 30th of December, inform us, that the Spaniards were then in the utmost Consternation, at expecting a Visit from Sir Charles Saunders; that there were in the Port of Cadix 14 Sail of the Line, but only three of them were manned; and that the Enemy had planted 200 Pieces of Cannon, without any Platform, on the Sand of the Beach.

Eight Thousand Troops are going to Portugal, under the Command of Lord Tyrrawley, who is likewise appointed his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to his Portuguese Majesty; on which Account his Lordship kissed the King's Hand Yesterday.

The Eight Thousand Troops destined for Portugal are to go from Belleisle and Ireland; and the Fortifications of Belleisle are ordered to be blown up.

The Accounts from Madrid, by the Way of Holland, say, that the People there in general seem very uneasy at the Rupture with England, foreseeing the great Stagnation it will soon put to Trade; And, according to the same Accounts, the whole Spanish Navy at present, fit for Service, does not amount to 30 Ships of the Line.

The King of Spain has intimated to the Republic of Genoa, that, from the known Wisdom of the Senate, he promises himself that they will acknowledge the Justice of his Cause, and no ways favour the English in the Course of the present War.

The Price of Insurance to America and the West-Indies is at present so high, that several Persons rather chuse to run the Hazard, great as it may appear, than to submit to Disbursements, which sink so very deep into their nett Profits of Trade.

A Letter from Gibraltar, dated December 19, says, “News is just now brought us, that a large Body of French Troops is embarking at Marseilles; but whither bound, we know not.”

The Bahia Fleet is arrived at Lisbon with 16000 Cafes of Sugar, and 13000 Rolls of Tobacco.— It appears that the Expedition Fleet, now getting ready, is the greatest that ever England prepared. Doctor Winteringham goes as head Physician, Inspector and Director of the Hospitals intended; two other Physicians, four Surgeons, and forty Hospital Mates, who are all appointed, go under him. The Expedition is for landing, and forming several Hospitals in the Country it is designed for.

The two Transports, with Troops from Belleisle, that fell into the Hands of the French, according to their Account, had on board one Lieutenant Colonel, two Captains, five Lieutenants, four Ensigns, 141 Soldiers of Loudoun's Regiment, and 133 of Manners's.

ST. JOHN'S (in Antigua) March 10.

Admiral Rodney has lately received two Expresses from Jamaica; one by a Vessel dispatched by Capt. Forrest, Commander of his Majesty's Ships on that Station, and the other by the Return of his own Tender, which the Admiral had sent down some Time before. By the first of these Expresses we hear the Admiral was informed that there were 22 Sail of Spanish Ships of the Line, and 8000 Troops at the Havannah, ready for an Expedition; and it was believed they intended to attack Jamaica, but might probably wait for the Formality of a Declaration of War, which they expected every Day: And the other Express (the Admiral's Tender) had the good Fortune, in her Passage up, to take the Express which had been sent from Spain for the Havannah with the Spanish Declaration of War, and afterwards to take a Vessel from Spain laden with Bombs, Shells, Cannon Balls, and other Ordnance Stores.

B O S T O N, April 19.

By Capt. Coombes from Gibraltar, which he left the 20th of January, we learn, that upon receiving an Account of an approaching Rupture with Spain, all suspected Spaniards and other Persons were turned out of Gibraltar; all the Arms and Ammunition in the Town lodged in the King's Magazines; and all the Buildings pulled down; and the Ground levelled towards the Spanish Lines:—That the Spanish Forces at San Roque were greatly augmented, and observed to increase daily:—That a Swedish Ship from the Spanish West-Indies, with a Spanish Governor and his Effects on board, was carried into Gibraltar the Day before Capt. Coombes sailed:—That the Spaniards had collected a large Squadron at Carthagena, which it was said was intended to join the French Fleet; to prevent which, Admiral Saunders had left Gibraltar, with 17 Ships of the Line, some Frigates, a Bomb-Ketch, and a Fire-Ship:—That Sir Piery Brett was daily expected at Gibraltar, with 6 or eight Ships of the Line, to reinforce Admiral Saunders:—And that the Garrison there consisted of 8 Regiments.

And by Capt. Sampson from Lisbon we learn, That Admiral Saunders was actually before Cadix, which it was expected he would destroy; but that the Spanish Men of War were all unrigged, and carried behind the Caraccas; and that the English Men of War at Lisbon had received Orders to burn, sink and destroy all Spanish Ships and Effects, wherever met with.

N E W - Y O R K, April 22.

Yesterday arrived the Sloop Robert, Capt.—, from Barbados. By a Letter from thence, dated the 28th of March, we are informed that Admiral Rodney, with all the Ships of War except Three, were gone from Martinico for Jamaica. Next a Frigate from England touched there, and went after them; it at a Vessel from Bristol in 7 Weeks was arrived, and brought Ad- vice, that Admiral Pocock, with 5 Sail of the Line, and Lord Albemarle, with 6000 Troops, were immediately to proceed to Martinico, and with the Forces there, attack the Havannah (Capital of Cuba): That Lord Tyrrawley, Governor of Gibraltar, had acquainted the Ministry, that for 20,000l. Sterling, he could procure 40,000 Moors, and land them in Spain; and he confirms the Account of Admiral Saunders's having taken a Spanish Register Ship worth near Half a Million.

By late Advices from the Havannah, we are assured there were no more than Six Ships of War at that Port.

April 26. We can assure the Public, that about a Month ago 8 Sail of small Privateers lay ready to put out from the Havannah, in order to cruise on the Coast of America, as soon as War was declared against England.

Saturday Night last arrived here from St. Croix, in 18 Days Passage, the Sloop Hester, Capt. Lyburn, who brings Intelligence, that they are fitting out between 12 and 20 Privateers from Porto Rico.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 29.

From Cape-Francois we have Advice, that the following French Fleet arrived there from Brest, on the 17th of last Month, under the Command of Admiral Blenac, with 1500 or 2000 Troops on board, viz.

Le Duc de Bourgoigne, of 80 Guns; Le Hector, 74; Le Defenseur, 74; Le Diadem, 74; Le Brilliant, 64; Le Prothee, 64; L'Opal, 36; Le Diligent, 32; Le Zephyr, 24; and La Calypso, of 16 Guns. The Dragon, of 64 Guns, missed Stays, and ran ashore, where she soon bilged,