

In Council 4th May 1702

1131 Sir Insign Hawkins ~~spt~~ ^{spt} ~~late~~ ^{late} to us for a Horse, and Money to bear his Expenses to York. We have no hard Money, but if you will advance him what you deem a sufficient Sum, we will replace it in a short time. As the Horse, should you think it proper to furnish one, Mr Bullen has some in his Hands belonging to the Continent, subject to your Order, or Mr Fox we imagine, could furnish one at Baltimore. General Smallwood.

In Council 6th May 1702

1132 Sir At the Desire of the Merchants of your Town, we request you will prevent the Sailing of the Stages until the 10th Instant or until you shall be otherwise advised by us.
Col. Samuel Smith.

In Council 7th May 1702

Gentlemen.

1133 The various and important Matters contained in the several Resolutions of Congress, the Letters from General Washington, the Superintendant of Finance, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, received since your Adjournment, which we have the Honor of laying before you, together with strong Appearances of a Change having taken Place, on the Part of the Enemy, in the System of conducting the War, and the evident Necessity of providing against the Effects of this Change, have induced us to convene you so much earlier than the Time to which both Houses stood adjourned. The Letters of the Superintendant of the Finance, and more particularly, the Letter from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, so powerfully manifest the absolute Necessity of a Compliance with the Requisitions of Congress of the second of November last, making not only all the Plans of the former, which have been approved of by Congress, for restoring public Credit, and introducing into every Department, the most rigid Economy, the Effects of which have already been so salutary, but the very Existence of the Army, to depend upon this Compliance, that nothing is left for us to say upon this Subject more than to lament that our present Supply Bill, although extremely burthenfome to the People, brings nothing into the Treasury, or nothing in Comparison with what the People pay and the Demands of the State. Indeed it does not appear that Congress will derive the smallest Aid from it, the Distresses of our Trade having destroyed all Demand for the specific Articles, which must either remain in the Counties where they are collected until they waste away upon our Hands, or be sent to Market at an Expence for Transportation, equal to, if not beyonds their whole Value. The Damages sustained by the Citizens on they Bay Shores, and the Interruption given to our domestic, as well as foreign Trade, since the last Session, will wind more than any Reasons we can urge, the Necessity of immediately adopting the most effectual Measures for the internal Defence of the State. The great Number of Captures made by the Vessels of the Enemy on every Part of the American Coast, the Blocking up of the Delaware and the