

Season for adhering to the Claim you have lately set up, as it would imply a Supposition of the Right's being certain and established, whilst it is in Issue and Undetermined: Besides, should the Passage of it not be obstructed by any Disagreement here, and the Proprietary, in Vindication of his Right, Dissent to the Bill, (which, in it's Nature, must be immediately carried into Execution) when notified to him, the Cancelling of 35,000 *l.* in Circulation, by the Publication of his Lordship's Dissent, would prove such an Injury to many Individuals, and give such a Wound to the Credit of the Province, as would not be easily repaired or healed.

We object to that Part of the Bill which impowers Tenants to recoupe, notwithstanding any Covenant or Agreement to the contrary, because we think, that no Breach of any Covenants or Agreements fairly made, ought to have the Sanction of a Law.

We object also, for the same Reason, to that Part of the Bill which enables the Debtor, against his own voluntary Contract, to retain against his Creditor.

The Bill directs that no Money shall be applied "for or towards the Pay, Subsistence or Support of the respective Companies, until Muster-Rolls and Certificates shall be returned, &c. That the Musters shall be taken monthly, and that the Captain shall, as soon as possible, after any Muster-Roll shall be taken by him, make Oath before one of his Lordship's Justices of the Peace, in Manner and Form, &c. and for every Neglect in any Captain to make or return such Muster-Rolls, he shall forfeit the Sum of 100 *l.*"

There being no Magistrate beyond *Conococheague*, the Captain will not be able to return any Muster-Roll's till the End of the Campaign; and should the Troops be unhappily defeated, and the Captains killed or taken Prisoners, the Men would find some Difficulty in getting their Pay after the Expedition shall be over; and should the Expedition be successful, and any of the Captains be wounded, or on account of Sickneſs obliged to remain in the Hospital any considerable Time after the Campaign, the Troops would at least be kept out of their Pay for still a longer Time after they would be disbanded and dispersed. Had the Expedition taken Place in Seventeen Hundred and Fifty-six, our Forces were to have been formed and paid as the Commander upon the Expedition should have thought fit: To this Part of the Bill we therefore object, for the Reasons we have given.

It not being intended that either of the Agents should attend the Troops upon the Expedition, it seems necessary to appoint a Pay-master. Any Officer that shall have received Money to pay a Soldier, and shall detain it a Fortnight after he shall have received it, unless the Soldier be on Furlough, is to forfeit the Sum of 50 *l.* This Direction, we apprehend, is too extensive, as Emergencies may happen to put it out of the Power of the Officer to comply with it. A Soldier may be at a Distance from the Officer upon a Detachment during the Fortnight, and longer. This Clause we therefore object to.

The Clause directing Informations to be filed in the Provincial Court, against an Officer for any Breach whatever of the Bill, may greatly harras him, and obstruct the Service; and therefore, we think, it ought to be omitted.

The Troops, as the Bill now stands, are to be maintained no longer than the 30th Day of next *September*. This is too narrow, and ought to extend to the End of the Campaign, if the General should think fit, especially as a Surplus of the Money, proposed to be raised, will remain unappropriated.

The Persons to be employed in the Recruiting Service, should have some Rewards. The Recruiting Service is a very troublesome and disagreeable one, and it seems reasonable and necessary to give them more than their Pains for their Trouble, if you think it practicable to raise the Men in Time by the common Method of Recruiting. The Troops intended to be raised are to be formed into Companies by the Bill, but it may be more conducive to the Service to form them into a Regiment; we therefore think that the Manner of Forming them should be left to the Commander in Chief, and a provisional Clause for that Purpose ought to be inserted.

We think that Part of the Bill very improper, which directs that 200 of the best Men should remain at Fort *Frederick*; if any Direction were necessary in this Particular, it appears to us, that the best Men ought to be sent upon actual Service; but this, we conceive, ought to be left to the Commander in Chief.

We see no Cause for Reducing the Pay of the Captains. The Provision made for the Relief of such as might be maimed, or receive Hurt, in the Service of the Province, we think is too remote; the Pensions such Persons are to receive being by the Bill to be raised out of the Public Levy, which may not be laid for several Years after the Allowance, so that, probably, the Persons for whose Relief it is intended, might not have the full Benefit thereof, thro' their Necessity to dispose of their Pensions; (perhaps) some Years before they would be entitled to the actual Receipt of them.

We object to the heavy Penalty of 30 *l.* upon a common Soldier for obstructing the Service of a Summons, because it is not proportioned to the Offence, and the Circumstances of the Delinquent, as in most Instances it would amount to a perpetual Imprisonment.