then was there not a more powerful fleet ordered, in time, to block up, or to intercept Macnamara's convoy? Could the fovereign of the feas spare no greater force than eleven ships of the line, and one floop, to defeat the embarkation for America? Did the ministry exert the utmost of their power in defence of our colonies, and to maintain the dominion of the feas, when they, apprifed of the force under failing orders at Breft, confined their own strength to a squadron under Mr. Boscawen, of little more than half the force; totally neglected a necessary fupply of land men; and paid no manner of regard to the equipment of ten ships of the line at Toulon, of which they had positive advice on the 14th of April: nor to the intelligence from conful Banks, on the 12th of March; which he wrote under a confirmed opinion, that there

On Feb. 10th, He mentions great warlike preparations daily making; and a surprizing quantity of powder brought in a few days to Calais, in thirty flat bottomed vessels, by the way of their canals, and more expected.

Feb. 28th, He writes: The only intelligence this day learned from Calais is, that the troops, which were ordered from the interior parts towards the sea coast, have received counter-orders: and that every thing at that time seemed

to be very quiet at Calais.

March 10th.—600 bomb-shells are brought into Calais, and laid on the key: but their destination is a prosound secret. At the same place are also arrived 60 cannoneers; and more troops are expected. But notwithstanding this mighty warlike preparation, I cannot learn they are taking any steps to increase their shipping at that place, which at present is very inconsiderable. See Admiralty office.

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