

You signify to us that “ if we had made our Objections to either of the Bills you would have shewn the utmost Readiness to do every thing you could consistent with your Rights and Privileges to have brought about the Passage of them, and that we had sufficient Reason to be satisfied that you would readily have found Means to rectify any Inconsistencies Contradictions or Mistakes in any of the Bills.”

U. H. J.
Liber No. 35
April 18

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We do not mean to call in Question the Sincerity of this Declaration or to ascribe it to any other Cause than a Disposition to conciliate by a candid and dispassionate Procedure any Diversity of Opinion which both Houses may have entertained upon the Propriety or Expediency of these Bills, when we say that we really wish /since now our Opinion seems to be of some Consequence/ that the Proposition you have made in the Message under Consideration had come sooner that we might have been sooner able to communicate our Sentiments without alarming you in Respect of the Privileges you have claimed, giving up our own Rights, or subjecting ourselves to the animadversion of having deviated from the strict Rules of Intercourse between the two Houses. The Corrections you have made in the Bill, after you had received it with a Negative from us, notwithstanding they may not be consistent with parliamentary Modes of proceeding, we are willing to admit, and in Order to give you the Satisfaction you desire shall proceed to point out the material Objections we have to the Bill, not thinking that any Forms ought to be so religiously observed as to defeat the Duty we owe to our King and Country which demands at this critical Juncture a full Exertion of all our Powers, to vindicate the injured Rights of our most gracious Sovereign, and protect our Fellow Subjects in their Lives and Properties against the cruel and rapacious Invader

We object to the Preamble because it asserts that only the Delegates of the People give and grant, Whereas the Bill could not pass into a Law without the Proprietary's and our Concurrence, and the Sum of Money to be raised by it is intended to proceed from a Tax upon his Lordships real Estate and our real and personal Estates as well as yours. We object to your assuming the sole Nomination of the Officers mentioned in this Bill, we conceive that by the clear Words of the Charter the Appointment of all Officers civil and military belong to Lord Baltimore, and that you may have further Satisfaction upon this Point than would perhaps arise from a Perusal of the Charter, we shall add the Opinion of Lord Chief Justice Willes given when he was Attorney General at a Time when there was some Dispute about the Right of nominating Treasurers. the Case and Answers are as follow. viz.†

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Q: 1. Whether by the Charter of Maryland the Lord Proprietary has not a Right to the Nomination of all Officers in General Civil as well as military?