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must appear, to the Eye of unprejudiced Reason, that the poor and contemptible Figure this Province has made, in giving so little for His Majesty's Service, is entirely imputable to that Branch. If the Bill for the Establishment of an Agent in London had passed the Upper House in the Beginning of the War, there can be no Doubt, but that our unhappy Divisions would have long ago yielded to a cordial Co-operation of Endeavours for the public Good, among the several Branches of the Legislature; and I dare venture to affirm, that no Colony in America would have exhibited a more active Zeal for His Majesty's Service than the Province of Maryland, notwithstanding the false Impressions which may have been received, by Strangers to the true Reasons of our disunited State. The Charge then of the Upper House against the Lower House, that they had sent up the same Bill for His Majesty's Service nine Times, does, in my Apprehension, retort strongly upon their Honours, because it has been owing entirely to them, that the Disputes between the two Houses were not settled long before this Time by His Majesty; that the Breach between them is as wide now as it was several Years ago; and the Prospect of an Agreement as remote as ever. So that in the Language of the Upper House, "the second and third Meetings in Assembly, for the like Purpose, influenced by the like earnest Desire for His Majesty's Service, produced the like Bill in the Lower House, which from the Upper House met with the like Fate"—Let their Honours remember, that in the Beginning of the War the Lower House sent them up a Bill for the Support of an Agent in London, which they were pleased to reject, and that sundry succeeding Meetings produced in the Lower House a like Bill, for the like Purpose, which the Upper House, influenced by the like earnest Desire to submit all Disputes to His Majesty, thought fit to treat in the like Manner, and while their Honours continue to entertain a like Confidence in the Goodness of their Cause, it is easy to foresee, that all future Meetings will be attended with a like Fate. I will just state the Case in two Words, and trouble the Reader no farther upon this Point. The Lower House have sent up a Bill, which they think a reasonable and equitable One. The Upper House have rejected it, because they think it unjust and oppressive. Say the Lower House, we will appeal to His Majesty, and let Him decide between us. No, say the Upper House, we will submit to no such Appeal.

In the same Paragraph is this remarkable Passage: "Why then, when other Plans, more just and equal, less intricate in their Nature, liable to fewer Objections, and infinitely less dangerous to the undoubted Prerogatives of the Crown, and Rights and Liberties of the People, than their Favourite Assessment Bill, were framed, and proposed to those Houses, why were they no sooner proposed than voted out; but that whatever were their Professions, they had