

or more of the Council for the Upper House, and Mr. John Hatch, Mr. Walter Beane, Mr. John Modley, Mr. William Brough, Mr. Robert Robins, Mr. Francis Poesay, Mr. Philip Land, Mr. Francis Brooke, Mr. Thomas Matthews, Mr. Thomas Sturman, Mr. George Manners, Burgesses for St. Mary's County; Captain Robert Vaughan, Commander and Burgess for the Isle of Kent; Mr. George Paddington, and Mr. James Cox, Burgesses for the Part of the Province now called Providence, or any five or more of them for the Lower House, together with the Clerk for the Time being, who shall, from Time to Time, assemble themselves at the Time and Place to be by the Governor (or whomsoever of the Council he shall, by Hand-writing under his Hand, depute for that Purpose) from Time to Time appointed, during this present Assembly, shall have the full Power of, and be two Houses of Assembly, to all Intents and Purposes; and all Bills that shall be passed by the said two Houses, or the major Part of both of them, and enacted or ordained by the Governor, shall be the Laws of the Province, after Publication thereof, under the Hand of the Governor, and the Great Seal of the said Province, as fully, to all Effects in Law, as if they were advised and assented unto by all the Freemen of the Province personally."—
The Constitution of the several Branches was brought about at the pressing Instances of the Peoples Proxies, or Representatives, not with a View to check and restrain themselves, but more probably to get rid of that Check and Restraint which they might possibly be under in the Presence of the Governor and his Council, or to remove the Confusion which must have arisen from a Mixture of such heterogeneous Parts in the same Body, whose clashing Views and Interests must at Times have produced very tempestuous Proceedings, if we may form any Judgment of those Times from the present. The general Reason given in the Act for the Separation is, for the more convenient Dispatch of Business, but not one Word can I find about checking and restraining; and indeed it is so wild a Conceit, that any Body of Men should think themselves invested with too much Power, and for that Reason erect another Body to check and restrain them, as I believe never entered into the Heads of any Sett of Mortals, but of the subtile Authors of this most accomplished Performance.

I have now finished my Remarks upon the most striking Passages in this Message, and must appeal to the Public, whether they are not of such a Nature as to call upon, nay even to solicit, some Friend of the Province to oppose their mischievous Influence. If the Gentlemen of the Upper House had not been guilty of so many gross Misrepresentations of the Conduct of the Lower House, or had given them a fair Opportunity of vindicating it, in a regular Course of Parliamentary Proceeding, the Interposition of a private Hand had been perhaps officious, and liable to the Charge of Presumption.

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