

judged necessary, which they had accordingly done; and that they, and none others, were the proper judges of the necessity of such uses and purposes. Besides, the bill is so drawn in other parts, which relate to the accounting, that by no rules of construction, the trustees could have been answerable for that money. But what we have said is sufficient for the present purpose; hence you and the rest of the world may now judge, who acted with a proper care in the disposal of the country's money; you, who voted so large a sterling sum as 500 l. or 600 l. per annum for three years, to be disposed of by certain persons called trustees, as they should think fit; or we, who neither then would, or now will, concur in such a vote; and it would have been more than probable, if that bill had passed into a law, that the people would very soon have had cause to acknowledge, it could not have been more inconvenient to commit this trusteeship or guardianship (if you would have it so) to any gentleman in our house, than to some persons out of it; and we with that infalibility you mention, was as far from your house, as it is from ours.

Contemporary Printed Pamphlet Md. Hist. Soc. p. 47

However, we cannot be mistaken in this, that such a bill is not to be found in any English government; and which, if it had passed into a law, would have had the effects we before mentioned, of establishing a new and dangerous power amongst ourselves, making the whole Province ridiculous to our neighbours, and the risk of incurring his Majesty's displeasure. p. 48

Your message of the 6th instant would not have been less decent, if the extraordinary threat of the people's doing themselves justice, had been omitted: whatever you may be pleased to suggest to yourselves or others, we can never be so insensible of any hardships or difficulties the people of Maryland may have just cause to complain of, as not to join cheerfully in proper methods for their redress and ease, and procuring justice to be done them: but we may presume to say, that the language of doing themselves justice, cannot be consistent with their subjection and obedience due to his Majesty, who makes the laws the rule of his actions, and will expect and exact from his subjects, that their actions also should be conformable to those laws. p. 49

To conclude, we hope the world (which has been so much talked of in this debate) will have an opportunity of seeing this message, together with the bill and the others on the same subject.

The Upper House in their Address of the 27th April, 1761, to his Excellency Governor Sharpe says,

"Bills for the support of an agent in England have been often sent to us for our concurrence, and we have as often refused it, not only because we were unwilling to subject the country to the burthen of an unnecessary imposition, but because the nature and tendency of these bills have been such, as it can hardly be imagined the framers of them could entertain the least hope, that we should