

interest, can possibly make any body of men. But I have no occasion to confine myself to speculative arguments, derived from the nature of their constitution, to shew how little right they have to assume the title of being the guardians of the people's rights, since their own conduct furnishes abundant proof of an attachment to the Proprietor's interest, very naturally resulting from their dependence upon him. p. 129

Contemporary Printed Pamphlet
Md.Hist.Soc.

"Their attempt to deprive the people of the fines on ordinary licences, because the Proprietor thought fit to lay claim to them, and in consequence thereof, granted them to Cæcilius Calvert, Esq. his Secretary, for life; and their conduct in the beginning of the war, in refusing to pass a bill for his Majesty's service, because the licence-money on pedlars was made one of the sinking funds; together with their constant rejection of almost all penal bills, unless one half of the forfeiture went into the Proprietor's pocket, are (among many others that might be mentioned) proofs too palpable to admit of any doubt whose interest they are the guardians of, &c."

The Upper House is nominated and appointed by the Lord Proprietor, empowered thereunto by Royal Charter, and is the second branch of legislature of the colony, similar in every respect to the like branches in other Governments, which are immediately under the Crown. See the answer to the Querist, No. 2.

Their existence depends upon their conduct, and while that is upright and just, their seat and station in the Upper House is sure and permanent. Certainly they may be stiled the guardians of the people's rights, inasmuch as they, by being his Lordship's Council, are the persons, who, upon an appeal made to them, have a power to determine the boundaries and land-marks belonging to the people's property, &c. The lucrative employments in the disposal of the Lord-Proprietor may, I presume, be given to whom his Lordship thinks fit, without consulting the Pamphleteer or any body else; and his Lordship's judgment in bestowing them on persons, whose merits he thinks claim them, cannot be called in question, without the highest affront to the honour and dignity of his Lordship, as lawful Proprietor of the whole colony, and the lands held under him. p. 130

The conclusion of the writer, "that the gentlemen who have these employments must necessarily be under undue influence, and have a greater regard for the Proprietor's interest than the rights of the people," is not only false, but base and impudent.

The Remarker continues, "I have no occasion to confine myself to speculative arguments derived from the nature of their constitution; their attempt to deprive the people of fines and ordinary licences, because the Proprietor thought fit to lay claim to them, and in consequence thereof, granted them to Cæcilius Calvert, Esq. his Secretary, for life;"—I observe in the Journals of the Lower House 1755, the Secretary's commission entered; by that commission he p. 131