

Contemporary Printed Pamphlet
Md.Hist.Soc.
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be more at large at present, (from proprietary injunctions meaning) than heretofore, with respect to the proprietary estate, and the great offices of the Government. But notwithstanding the abstruseness of this passage, I shrewdly suspect it is better understood than the Gentlemen choose to acknowledge, and that their ignorance of its meaning is nothing but pretence; why else such a train of thundering angry questions, which I shall give from their message, with suitable answers, en passant? &c."

The whole of this will appear at first sight a glaring insult upon the Proprietor, the Upper House, good manners, common sense, and logical reasoning, and you will find, Sir, the matter of the maxim aforesaid fully discussed by Message and Answer, contained in the two public papers printed in this discourse, from the Journals of the Assembly in 1762, stiled the Upper and Lower House, &c. which papers will give light enough for any one to determine which of the two Houses has the better of the argument.

p. 138 He says, page 64, [p. 404] "The charge they seem peculiarly fond of, (the Upper House) and which they have often repeated in the course of their declamation, is, that a wicked majority have endeavoured to establish an absolute power upon the ruins of his Majesty's Prerogatives; with this honest view, it may fairly be supposed, to let his Majesty's Ministry at home see what staunch and loyal subjects they are, and that the Lower House are composed of men of traitorous and rebellious principles, &c." The conclusion in the above paragraph is merely conjectural, and cannot by any means be drawn from the premises: it is as unfair and ungentleman like, as it is forced and strained, through a supposition only of an invidious and malicious author.

The Earl of Loudon's Letter, dated New-York, December 30th, 1757, to the Governor of Maryland, in the printed Votes of the Lower House in 1762.

Sir,

p. 139 I Had this day the favour of your letter by express, with the bill prepared by the Lower House, and the address from both Houses to you. As I had seen an extract of the military part of that bill before, I am ready to give my sentiments on it; and am clearly of opinion, that had it passed into a law of the Province, it would have been a direct infringement of the King's undoubted Prerogative, and as such, was very wisely rejected by the Upper House; at the same time, I am willing to believe, that the Assembly had not considered it in that light, or they never would have framed it in that manner; nor had they considered that right of the King of commanding his subjects in arms, which is a right undisputed every where, or they would never have disputed the power of his commission, to have marched his troops, raised by them for the defence of his dominions, even out of your Province, which I do not under-