

Contemporary Printed Pamphlet Md.Hist.Soc.

to, as too rational to admit of any doubt; but it is not enough to cite true propositions, for this would make controversy endless, and the pastime only of children, but it is necessary that they should be applicable to the points in dispute. However, true it may be, that it is expedient to maintain the necessary powers and just Prerogatives of the Crown, and that it is in vain to negotiate away his Majesty's Prerogatives, yet, as the Lower House have made no attempt of this kind, a stanza from the ballad of Chevy Chace, would have served the purpose of the Upper House full as well, if their view in inserting it had been fair and honest."

p. 143 It is agreed, that all the inhabitants of Maryland readily assent to the first part of the foregoing passage; and the application of the latter part very plainly appears true, from what has already been said upon that subject.

p. 144 I now proceed to the Remarker's propositions, Why the Upper House did not attempt to reform what to them appeared exceptionable in the supply bill, which the Lower House offered in 1762, instead of returning it with a negative. I think proper to observe, that to a bill of the same nature offered in the year 1758, the Upper House had expressly made more than thirty objections, as may be seen in the Lower House's Journals of April 1758, (pages 26 to 32,) and that since the bill in question, except in a few instances only, was liable to the very same objections, the pointing them out again by a message was not likely to answer any other end, but to engage the two Houses in new warm disputes, and, by protracting the Session, much encrease the public debt.—In consequence of a proposal made in 1758, by the Upper House, in order, I conceive, if possible to bring about the passing the bill then depending, a conference was held between the two Houses, on the many objections which the Upper House had made to it; and as there were four of them which the Lower House had thought fit to consider as most material points, it was agreed by the conferees, that these four should be first taken into consideration. The first of them related to the nomination of the Commissioners, who were to have power of controlling the assessors, and ascertaining the tax each person should pay. The second of them related to the double tax proposed to be laid upon Non-jurors; the third of them to the tax upon offices, and the fourth to a tax upon his Lordship's quit-rents. The plan of the bill being extremely different from that of every money-bill that passed into a law since the first settlement of the Province, new officers called Commissioners and Assessors, were to be appointed in each county, in order to carry the act into execution, and as the Upper House did not think it reasonable, (especially at a time, as by information, when great pains had been taken by many Members in the Lower House, to represent both the Proprietor and the Members of the Upper House in an odious light) that both