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- could hardly be presumed, that Lord Baltimore would submit to a tax upon a revenue which has not been admitted into any other colony, and which his Lordship has so much reason to controvert. The quit-rents payable to him cannot be thought by any one to be a render proportioned to the value of the lands; and though it is not expressed in our patents, that we should undertake the burthen of defending ourselves, yet it seems plainly by his tenants to be evident, from their never having made any attempt till now to subject his quit-rents to any kind of tax, and from an express law which passed in 1651, by which it was enacted, That all charges arising from time to time by defence of the Province against any enemy, or against any domestic insurrection or rebellion against the public peace of this Province, or the Government established, shall be defrayed by this Province, by an assessment upon the persons and estates of the inhabitants thereof; which method of assessment in the foregoing recited act is further explained by an act passed in 1661, to be an assessment per poll, according to the usual custom of this Province *."
- p. 148
- p. 149 In the objections made to the double tax on Non-Jurors, the Upper House in the same message say, "The double tax imposed by the bill upon the real and personal estates of Non-Jurors, we cannot agree to in conscience, justice, or good policy, as we think such a measurement would effectually banish them. The first settlement of this Province was made by Roman Catholics, who had been drawn from their native country by the severity of its laws:
- p. 150 an act for an unlimited toleration of all Christians passed in 1640. Had a spirit of intolerance prevailed amongst the first colonists, the progress in settling that part of his Majestys dominions had been probably retarded. After the services these people have done in extending the dominions of the Crown, and settling the country; after they have been promised and allowed an asylum here upon the faith and encouragement of an express law, and by the means

Note, translated from the original Latin Charter.

* "And further, our pleasure is, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, we do covenant and grant to and with the said Lord Baltimore, his heirs and assigns, that we, our heirs and successors, shall at no time hereafter, set, or make, or cause to be set, any imposition, custom, or other taxation, rate, or other contribution whatsoever, in or upon the dwellers and inhabitants of the foresaid Province, for their lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, within the said Province, or in or upon any goods or merchandises within the said Province, or to be laden or unladen within any ports or harbours of the said Province: And our pleasure is, and for us, our heirs, and successors, we charge and command, that this our declaration shall be henceforward from time to time received and allowed in all our courts, and before all the judges of us, our heirs, and successors, for a sufficient and lawful discharge, payment, and acquaintance: Commanding all and singular our officers, and ministers of us, our heirs, and successors, and enjoining them, upon pain of our high displeasure, that they do not presume at any time, to attempt any thing to the contrary of the premises, or that they do in any sort withstand the same; but that they be at all times aiding and assisting as is fitting unto the said now Lord Baltimore and his heirs, and to the inhabitants and merchants of Maryland aforesaid, their servants, ministers, factors, and assigns, and in the full use and fruition of the benefit of this our Charter." [This is a footnote in the original.]