

at the opening and closing of each day's meeting (p. 135). He is not styled chaplain, however. This was David Love who had recently arrived in Maryland, and only a few days before the opening of this session, October 29, 1765, had been inducted by Sharpe as rector of the neighboring parish of All Hallows, Anne Arundel County. Some ten years later, Love writing from Maryland to Sharpe after the latter's return to England, under date of May 23, 1774, said that he had never interfered in legislative squabbles and though chaplain of the Lower House had never stayed after prayers to hear a single debate (*Maryland Historical Magazine* IV: 1909, p. 256). A somewhat doubtful compliment to Lower House oratory. The usual "resolves" or resolutions, in great part protests against the pretensions of the Lord Proprietary and assertions of the rights of the people, were adopted (pp. 133, 135). These resolves, which were invariably adopted by the Lower House at the first meeting following the election of a new house, may be looked upon as a Bill of Rights and Declaration of Independence of Proprietary control. As they have already been fully discussed in the introduction to a previous volume of the *Archives* (LVI; xv-xvi) they need not be considered in much detail here. In these resolves the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice was urged to see to it that no changes be made in the form of the oath of office taken by judges which would lessen their obligation to hear and determine all cases according to the laws of England and the Province of Maryland, free from pressure by King or Proprietary. This was emphasized because it was the claim of the people that all the laws of England were in force in the Province unless there were Maryland statutes to the contrary. The resolves further affirmed the rights of the inhabitants, as free citizens of a free English colony (and not as inhabitants of a conquered country), to enjoy and have the benefits of all English laws and liberties. It will be noted that this same claim was insisted upon in the resolves adopted at the September session in opposition to the Stamp Act. The resolves also declared that the collection of the twelpence export duty on every hogshead of tobacco sent out of the Province was not warranted by the Act of 1704, as asserted by the Proprietary, but that even if that act were valid, threepence of the twelpence should go toward the defense of the Province, and not, as it now did, like the remainder of the duty, into the pockets of the Proprietary (pp. 133-135).

As no regular committees of the Lower House had been appointed at the short September session, this was now done. These were the: (1) Committee of Elections and Privileges, 5 members, (2) Committee to Inspect Public Offices, 7 members, (3) Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, 6 members, (4) Committee to Inquire into what Laws were about to Expire, 4 members, (6) Committee of Accounts, 6 members (pp. 137-140). These committees were not restricted as to number, and additional members were added to several of them from time to time as the session advanced. Committees seem always to have been appointed by action of the house itself and not by the Speaker. The Committee to Inspect the Office of the Commissioners or Trustees for Emitting Bills of Credit (the Loan Office) was the only regular joint committee of both houses. The members appointed by the Upper House