

toric rights and liberties, and indulged in a slap at the clergy. The appearance of the printed pamphlet in politics, the connection with Pennsylvania where party strife at this time was so active, and the language used—all are very significant.

The Governor opened fire¹⁵ with a long letter from the Proprietor, which he supplemented by some remarks of his own. The Proprietor's brief was in effect an answer to the Assembly's address of two years before, and declared that the ideas of the Lower House as to the extension of English laws were wrong. Jamaica precedents were cited, and the colonists were urged to enact for themselves the English statutes they wanted. Finally the Proprietor exhorted them to peace—to stop quarreling with the Upper House over the latter body's salary as a council.

In answer the Lower House readopted the resolution of 1722; then the Committee of Laws, headed by Dulany, brought in another address, which for legal ability shown in its composition is perhaps the best of the whole group. Adopted by the Assembly,¹⁶ it emphatically reasserted to the Proprietor the position of the popular party. Of this, as of the Proprietor's letter, detailed description will be reserved till later. Besides this manifesto of the Lower House, the Upper, also, now presented an address to Lord Baltimore.¹⁷ This fact indicates that Dulany had really commanded the attention of the people of the Province of higher as well as lower estate. Thus in agreement the two houses passed an-

To those who wish specific information as to these is recommended "the little book last published, entitled 'English Liberties.' Next is presented, as a quotation, a letter signed 'Sebastian,' addressed to a clergyman, in which the cause of the irreligion that exists is laid to the want of belief in revealed religion. It is hinted also that the clergyman should set a better example in his own life: and to him is recommended the little book entitled 'A Short and Easy Method with the Deists.' These two books are recommended to those gentlemen who send yearly to England for their goods, 'even if they send for five or six ounces of tea the less.'" "English Liberties" was written by Henry Care, in or before 1719, and "A Short and Easy Method" is the work by Leslie.

¹⁵ L. H. J. MS., Oct. 5, 1725.

¹⁶ L. H. J. MS., Oct. 8.

¹⁷ U. H. J. MS., Nov. 5, 1725.