

“ necessary for the Conservation of all Societies, the Charge of every Go-  
 “ vernment, without which it cannot possibly Subsist, ought to be born by  
 “ those whose Conservation depend upon the Government, for and towards  
 “ the Defraying the many, great and necessary Expences of Government, ”  
 among which Exigencies and necessary Expences of Governmen, the Sallaries  
 of his Lorpship's Privy Council are enumerated. But after the Revolution,  
 and his Majesty King William the Third had taken the Government of this  
 Province into his own Possession, *Lionel Copley Esq;* was appointed Govern-  
 our thereof. That Gentleman Convened a General Assembly at *St. Mary's*,  
 upon the tenth Day of *May*, 1692, at which Sessions, among other Things,  
 an Imposition of *Four Pence per Gallon* was laid upon Liquors Imported, and  
 part of the Impost arising thereon applied to the Support of a Council of  
 State.

Thus Gentlemen, we find the Case stand upon the Journals of those Times,  
 and that the Councillors were paid their Allowances out of the Impost Duty  
 of *Four Pence per Gallon*; *Nine Pence* part of the Impost of *Twelve Pence per*  
*Magshend* being paid to the Governour, and the remaining *Three Pence* appro-  
 priated to the purchase of Arms, and for the Country's use, the Councillors  
 had no place of Resort but to the Country, who made Provision for them  
 by the Act aforesaid. But that Act, as we find it, was also repealed within  
 two Years Time; and one other Act made at a Session held at *St. Mary's*  
*September* the 2<sup>nd</sup> 1694. Whereby the same Impost of *Four Pence per Gal-*  
*lon* upon Liquors was still continued to the uses in the same express, *viz;*  
 for the Building and Repairing Court Houses, Free-Schools, and such publick  
 Services.

But altho' those Words; *such publick Services*, may admit of various Con-  
 structions, yet the sense of the Legislature of that Time is altogether in our  
 Favour, they made the Act and they were the best acquainted with the in-  
 tention of it, and as if the Councillors Sallaries had been expressly mentioned  
 among those other publick Services they paid them off duly out of the Re-  
 venge arising from that Act, until the Time that *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds*  
*of Tobacco* was assign'd them in Lieu of their Sallaries at *Thirty Pounds Ster-*  
*ling per Annum*, as appears more fully by a loose sheet of the Journal of the  
 Lower House, page 47; whereon it appears that the Councillors were paid  
 their Sallaries pursuant to the Act; the latter end of the Year 1694. The  
 like payments appear upon the Journal of 1695, and more particularly ex-  
 press to be paid according to Act of Assembly in 1696. We must tell you  
 likewise, that we think our selves very much wrong'd in the Charge of  
 insinuating things that might lead you into wrong Notions of the Acts; for  
 there being no other Fund for the Payment of the Councillors Sallaries than  
 the Impost Act of *Four Pence per Gallon* laid in 1692, the Legislature took  
 care upon the repeal of the Act to include those Sallaries in the Impost Act  
 of 1694, as it is very evidently made out to you already by the sundry  
 Payments actually made to them out of the Impost Duty. But we wish  
 for the sake of that good Correspondence which is necessary to be preserved  
 between the two Houses, that you had not given us just Grounds of bring-  
 ing the same Charge against your House; when you would insinuate to us,  
 because in Assembly Time we are allowed *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds*  
*of Tobacco per Annum* and no more, that therefore we are precluded from our  
 Claims on account of other Services. We are very confident that many of  
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