

vernment, was taken Care of in another Act "for the Support of Government," these Two Acts being attended by a third Act entitled "An Act for the Repeal of the Act for Customs." Thus his Lordship and the People were, at that Time, satisfied; all the Parts of their Agreement having been performed by the Three Acts I have mentioned.

HAVING shewn the Inducement to the Passage of the Tonnage Act, I must add, that on a diligent Enquiry and Search, I have not met with any Act, Resolve, Message, or any other Proceeding, till the Year 1692, in which there is the least Intimation or Surmise, that Lord *Baltimore* diverted the Revenue arising from the Tonnage, from the Service or Use for which it was granted by the Legislature, tho' he had *always* claimed, received, and applied it as a Part of his Estate, from the Year 1661 till the Government of this Province was assumed by the Ctown in the Year 1692.

FROM the Year 1688 to 1692, this Province was in the utmost Distraction from intestine Com-motions.

IN 1692 an Act was passed, which, after reciting that "whereas upon the late Revolution, divers Differences and Disturbances did arise and happen, and all Judicial Proceedings were hindered for above Two Years," Enacted, that "the said Time shall not be accounted as meant in the Statute of Limitations for Payment, or Demand of ~~MARYLAND~~ the Cause for returning Certificates, or for taking out or suing Patents."

THIS Act gives a striking Picture of the Ferment of Parties.

STATE  
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LORD BALTIMORE, being a Roman Catholick, was, upon the Revolution, disabled from exercising his Office of Hereditary Governor of *Maryland* under the Charter, and the Province falling under the more immediate Government of the Crown, Mr. *Copley* obtained the Royal Commission to supply his Lordship's Place.

UPON his Lordship's being deprived, himself, and those who had distinguished themselves by their Adherence to the former Establishment, and who were still supposed to be attached to his Lordship's Interests, as they were obnoxious to the prevailing Party, and now exposed to a Resentment which had been sharpened on the Whetstone of Religious Dissention, so did they soon feel the Edge of it.

ALL the old Members of the Council were removed, and some of them imprisoned; and, instead of being in a Station which gave them a Power to mitigate the Punishment of Delinquents, were themselves reduced to the Necessity of petitioning for the Benefits of Light and Air.

AFTER so violent a Tempest, it is no Wonder that Mens Passions still ran high. It required Time for them to subside into Composure and Calmness; but that Time had not intervencd when Mr. *Copley* arrived.

IF I am not very much mistaken, it will appear from the Occurrences under his Administration, that Advantage was taken of their Agitation, who succeeded in the respective Departments of the late Administration, and that they were hurried into unwarrantable Lengths by the Management of others, who tho' they pretended to act upon their Principles, entertained separate Views of personal Profit.—A very common Case, so common, that hardly an Exception to it hath ever happened; it being a most certain Truth, that "when Men are actuated by Passions the most unmanageable, they are most easily managed."

THOUGH Mr. *Copley*, before his Appointment, had no Connections with this Province, yet he thought proper to profess, in his first Speech, the very extraordinary Regard he had entertained for it; however it is more certain that he was well acquainted with the Complexion of the Assembly, than that he really had all the Tenderness he declared for the Peace and Happiness of their Constituents.

AFTER premising, what was grateful enough to the Ears of his Auditors, who had been successful in the late Conflict of Parties, that "the King had, in Compliance with their Request, given them a *Protestant* Governor;" he added another Circumstance, which was well adapted to raise a very different Emotion from that of Joy, by telling them, "that he presumed they were sensible of the restless Endeavours of some Persons to obstruct his Appointment, and of the Hazards and Difficulties he had run through, without being daunted from hastening to them, proposing chiefly to himself the Satisfaction of seeing a Foundation laid for their lasting Peace and Happiness, and that of their Posterities." [ \* ]

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[ \* ] The Lower House passed the following Vote upon his Excellency's Speech: "This House having Read, and well Pondered the Matters in his Excellency's Speech, do find the same so suitable  
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