

I HAVE already intimated in what Confusion, and Anarchy this Province was involved before the Arrival of Mr. Copley, and that this Distraction arose from a Cause, which is apt to carry the Passions and Animosities of contending Parties to the most extravagant Excesses. I have pointed out the Tendency of the Governor's first Speech to the Assembly, and suggested that the Members, who composed that Assembly, were the prevailing Party elated with Success, and inflamed with Resentment against all, who had been in Power in the former Government, and were still supposed to be attached to the Interests of Lord Baltimore.

You have seen to what Lengths the Assembly were hurried in the further Supplies they granted to the Governor. These were demonstrative of their great Attachment to the new Protestant Government, and this Attachment was not only to be further display'd by their Aversion to the former Establishment; but Revenge was to be gratified by throwing Indignities upon it, and mortifying, and depressing its Adherents. Not only the Friends of the new Establishment were to receive Proofs of their Munificence; but the Friends of the old were to feel the Keeness of their Resentment, and the Weight of their Power. Mr. Kenelm Chesaldine, who had been Speaker of the Convention in the Year 1689, and a leading Man in the Measures taken before Mr. Copley's Arrival, was chosen Speaker of the Lower House in the Year 1692, and at this Time, or very soon afterwards, was appointed Commissary-General. He received by a Vote of that House One Hundred Thousand Pounds of Tobacco for the Services he had done his Country. The Services done by Col. Jowles, in raising Troops at the beginning of the Revolution, were also rewarded by a Present of Twenty Thousand Pounds of Tobacco, and the Indemnification of others was also the Object of their Attention.

LORD BALTIMORE, having been obstructed in the Collection of his Revenues, applied to the Crown for Relief, and obtained an Order of Council in the Year 1690, and also an Instruction afterwards to Governor Copley, that his Lordship, or his Agents, "should be allowed to receive the same without Interruption, as well as that his Agents, who had represented that they, by Reason of long Confinement, and other Hardships, had been rendered incapable of acting for him, should be allowed to live peaceably, and quietly, and to act as formerly in receiving his Lordship's Dues, and Revenues in this Province."

It seems from the Petition of his Lordship's Agent in 1692, that he was not even permitted to possess himself, on his Lordship's Behalf, of his Houses, and Plantations of *Mattapany*, and *Notley-Hall*. With his Government he was supposed to have lost every Thing else, and, most probably, their Wishes operated very strongly on those, who had conceived this Opinion.

WHEN Mr. Darnall's Petition, founded on the Royal Order, and Instruction, was presented to the Governor, and Council, it was by them referred to the Consideration of the Lower House, and when this Gentleman, under Confinement, by Order of their Speaker, applied to the Governor and Council for Relief, he was again referred to the Lower House likewise.

ON the Business of the Tonnage the Lower House thought proper to report that "having fully searched, and examined into the Cause of making the Act of 1661 for Port Duties, and Masters of Ships, thro' the Journals of the Assembly that had passed it, as well as the original Law was either by Negligence lost, or designedly made away with by the late Government, yet many Persons living, and some of the then present Assembly did remember, and say, that the same was for building of Forts, and finding of Powder and Shot for the Country's Use, and further that that Duty ever was, and still is by the Inhabitants called *Fort*, and not *Port Duties*, as it is now termed in the said Act, upon which Evidence, and also *Perusal* of the Law, and fully debating the same, the House unanimously declared that the Fourteen Pence per Ton did of Right, and according to the Intention of the Law Makers belong to the Crown, and the House humbly desired their Majesties Royal Assent to an Act to invest the same in their Majesties, and their Successors for ever, it seeming very unequal that the Crown of England should be at the Charge of building Forts absolutely necessary for securing Ships in Time of War, and securing their Majesties Duties both in War and Peace, and Lord Baltimore receive the Duties by their Majesties Subjects for that End imposed, and more especially when they considered the great Revenue his Majesty's Clemency had still allowed his Lordship out of this Province, and how little it cost him, and his Father in seating the same, it being chiefly peopled by unpeopling their Majesties Colony of Virginia, invited hither by a Snare of fertile Soil, and the specious Pretences of Liberty of Conscience."

IN Consequence of this Proceeding the Governor and Council thought proper to order, that the Fourteen Pence Tonnage should be secured, and lodged in Bank, till his Majesty's Pleasure should be further known, and that Notice be given to Mr. Darnall's Deputy that he forbear to collect it."

HAVING laid this Foundation, the Assembly proceeded to superstruct the new Act "for Fourteen Pence Tonnage."