

than their genuine Sentiments, and induce them to... of which they perceive the Weakness—The fewer the Occasions furnished for the... and the Gratification of these Passions, some Men may think the better, and therefore, when there are Establishments, that Deviations from them ought not to be attempted but with the greatest Caution, and Circumspection, and the rather because the Endeavours, to effect the Innovation, would be of Course attended with many Inconveniences.

If the Right, moreover, to an established Revenue is insupportable, the Question, whether it would be more beneficial to the People to accomplish an Alteration of the Constitution by an Abolition of the Establishment, not by the Repeal of the Law, under which the Right is derived, but by the Destruction of the Principle, which proves the Right, becomes still more important, and even those, who might chuse a greater Proportion of popular Power, than now subsists in the Constitution, if the Question were more abstracted, might very reasonably object to the Measures pursued for the Attainment of it, if they should be such, as might tend to unsettle every other Right, and instead of adding Weight to the popular Scale, leave none in any other.

WHILST the Governor is supported by a competent Revenue, he is less tempted to take Measures to enforce the Imposition of Taxes, is better able to maintain his Honour, and defend the Rights and Dignity of Government.

SHOULD he endeavour, in such a Situation, to extort more, by an Abuse of his Negative Power in Legislation, his unworthy Conduct would be justly reprehensible, and, most probably, be productive of his Removal.

WHETHER the Governor should be supported by an established Revenue, or by precarious Supplies, is a Question, in which not only Lord Baltimore, but every Man in the Province is concerned: For it effectually involves the Question, whether the Constitution should be altered, and to a Degree, that the most sagacious can't foresee.

BESIDES the Opinion they might have as private Men on this momentous Question, there are those who are under the strongest Tie to defend the Rights of Government from... their Station—Others may indulge their own Fancy, or the Inclinations of those with whom they are connected, or associate; but the Members of the Council, who, in their Quality... are Sworn to defend, and maintain the Rights of Government, can't abandon them without breaking thro' every Obligation adapted to bind the Honour, and Consciences of Men, and should they, from whatever Cause, be induced to swerve from their Duty, there is still a Defence left in the Power of Dissenting vested in Lord Baltimore, and the Consequences that would flow from the Necessity of exercising this Power, should it happen, ought, in some Instances, to be most seriously considered—But it is high Time to conclude. I have taken some Pains in searching for old Laws, and old Journals to extract what I thought might give you the Information you desire, and assure you that, if you should be misled by any Thing I have said, the Fault is to be imputed to my Understanding, and not to my Will. I have only to desire of you that, if any Objections should occur to yourself, or be started by any of your Friends, to whom you have my Permission to communicate this Letter, you will State them with the same Frankness that I have delivered my Sentiments—I promise you the Objections shall be considered, and if they can't be refuted, their Force shall be acknowledged by

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Yours, &c.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 30, 1765.



Page 13, Line 24, subjoin the following Note.

MR. PAGAN was appointed Agent by Act of Assembly in the Year 1692, which, after reciting that "Whereas it was thought necessary that an Agent be appointed in London for this Province to defend and promote all Things for the Good, and Welfare of this Province, and that it was unanimously voted and agreed Peter Pagan be our said Agent Enacted that the said Peter Pagan shall be our Agent for the End and Purpose above set forth and declared, and that the said Peter Pagan shall be paid and satisfied such Sum and Sums of Money as he shall from Time to Time expend and lay out for this Province in the Premises and also that he shall have and receive full and ample Satisfaction for his Care Diligence and Pains during his said Agency."

I HAVE not discovered from the Journals, that any Members of the Lower House corresponded with Mr. Pagan. Instructions are mentioned to have been sent to the Lower House by Two Members of the Upper, with Directions from Governor Copley to recommend the same to their Consideration, and Examination. The Representations against Sir Thomas Lawrence appear to have been signed by the Governor, and Five Members of the Council, and that against Mr. Nicholson by Five Members of the Council only, and to have been transmitted to the Agent, without any Reference to the Lower House.

BETWEEN the Words than and Injuries—Page 17, Line 17, Read to complain of.