

“In my judgment, it is some defect even in the best writers of history, that they do not often enough summarily deliver and set down the most memorable laws that passed in the times whereof they writ, being indeed the principal acts of peace.” To the end that this reproach may be removed, as far as writers upon Maryland history are concerned, the materials are provided through printing of the Acts of the General Assembly in these volumes.

It is a toilsome task to work one's way through the volumes of Proceedings to the Assembly, but unless such work is successfully prosecuted by students with a kindly feeling toward the participants in the discussions we cannot have impartial history. T. R. Glover's words (*Christian Tradition*, p. 72) are very true that: “*Sine ira et studio* is the phrase of Tacitus—yet without anger and partisanship, but not without sympathy, we must go quietly and slowly about our work; hurry is fatal in historical study.”

The people of Maryland always insisted that England take Lord Bacon's advice to Buckingham as to colonization: “That the people sent thither be governed according to the laws of this realm, whereof they are and still must be subjects.” (Spedding's Bacon, II, 161, Am. ed.)

Governor Ogle convened on July 7 the Second Session of the Assembly in 1740 and it continued in Session until July 29. The Assembly was largely concerned with the details of the expedition to the West Indies and the provision of the necessary funds for it and reenacted the law regulating Ordinaries or Taverns. Masters of vessels which carried away the troops were indemnified from any suits which might arise because the soldiers were in debt. Considerable acrimony arose between the houses as to the appointment of officers to pay the charges for the expedition. The Upper House desired to have Tasker excused and objected to Dr. Carroll, as a recent convert from the Roman Catholic Church, but finally yielded on both points. The right of the Proprietary to Ordinary Licenses also caused contention. The first draft of the bill had been prepared by the Upper House, was passed by that body and sent to the Lower House, which resented this proceeding, as an infringement of its right to introduce money bills. In the recrimination about Dr. Carroll, the Upper House (page 19) made some interesting remarks about the hostility of the Irish towards England. When the bill was finally passed, the Upper House asked the Lower to join it in a congratulatory address to the King. The Lower House refused to do this; but pettishly sent its own address, because the Upper House refused to pass promptly some bills much desired by the Lower House.

Chalmers, in his Introduction to the “History of the Revolt in the Colonies” (vol. II, p. 203), spoke of Maryland's generosity in King George's War and of her sending her sons to conquer the Spaniards.