

any felony or crime whatever, committed in the colony by a person residing there should be tried before a local court, and fourth, and last, that an address be presented to the King to protest against seizing and taking overseas for trial persons suspected of a crime committed in the colonies (pp. 107-109).

On the day following the introduction of Randolph's letter in the Lower House Governor Eden sent to their Speaker an extract from a letter, dated May 13, 1769, from the Earl of Hillsborough. This stated that the King and his advisers did not plan to suggest to Parliament that any further taxes should be levied in the American colonies for the purpose of raising a revenue and that it was at present the intention of the King and his advisers to propose at the next session of Parliament that the duties on glass, paper and colors, should be removed. Such being the sentiments of the King's present administration, Hillsborough said that his Majesty hoped that mutual confidence between him and the colonists would be reëstablished (pp. 109-110).

Eden had acknowledged Hillsborough's letter on August 14 saying that he, too, hoped that the King's plan would mark the beginning of a much desired reconciliation of Great Britain and her colonies (*Correspondence of Governor Eden, Md. Hist. Mag.* Vol. II, 229-231).

The conciliatory letter had no effect, however, on the Maryland Delegates. On the same day on which they received it they resolved unanimously to concur with the sentiments expressed by the Virginia House of Burgesses. This is shown by their passing resolutions similar to the Virginia ones. Robert Lloyd, their Speaker, was directed to inform Peyton Randolph, Speaker of the Virginia House, of the action which had been taken by the Maryland House. Lloyd was also instructed to write to the speakers of the other houses of representatives in the colonies informing them of the Maryland resolutions and to ask their concurrence therein (pp. 110-111). The "Resolves" of the Lower House were ordered published in the local newspaper (*Maryland Gazette*, Dec. 28, 1770).

Apparently this is what Governor Eden was afraid would happen. In a letter written to Lord Hillsborough on June 21, 1769, not very long after his arrival in the province, the Governor had said that he was delaying calling the Maryland Assembly together for fear that they might adopt resolutions similar to those passed by the Virginia House of Burgesses. If the Maryland Delegates pursued the same policy, Eden said that he would be compelled to dissolve the Assembly (*Correspondence of Governor Eden, Md. Hist. Mag.* Vol. II, 227-228). Although he did not dissolve it, he prorogued the Assembly on December 20, 1769 (pp. 36, 119).

Before proroguing it the Governor said a word of praise to the members of that body. Despite the prorogation, he wished, if possible, to maintain friendly relations with both Houses. Accordingly, on the closing day of the session, after several acts had been passed at a joint meeting of the Upper and Lower Houses, Eden thanked those present for "the Obliging Testimony" they had given him of their regard for him. He added that he was grateful for their attention to the mercantile interest and for the steps which they had taken towards erecting necessary public buildings. The Governor also referred to the