

executive prerogatives by giving their representatives in these negotiations secret instructions which were not spread on their journal.

The Delegates also wished to investigate the return of the fourteen penny tax on tonnage and the shilling tax on tobacco exported, which investigation Gov. Bladen opposed. It may well be that the Delegates were not merely actuated by economy in refusing to accept an appropriation to complete the Governor's house, but that they wished to revenge themselves upon him. They also refused to pay Thomas Cresap for carrying arms to the back country, and they objected bitterly to the refusal of the Upper House and its clerk to permit the clerk of the Lower House to copy some records in the possession of the Upper House clerk.

The Upper House, on its part, refused to pay bills to pay a Provincial Agent in England, to exempt vessels owned by Marylanders from taxation, and to have trial of matters of fact in county courts.

There were 24 divisions during the Session and the party cleavage is more clearly seen than at any previous time. The delegations voted quite solidly and the delegates were present with considerable regularity except from Baltimore County, which was represented by Sheredine only, until Paca joined him well along in the Session. Together with the Worcester County members, the House now had 54 Delegates. Forty-eight was the largest vote in any division and 37 was the lowest. The Proprietary or Court Party numbered the members from Somerset, Dorchester, Cecil, Annapolis and Worcester—chiefly from the Lower Eastern Shore and the Capital. All Southern Maryland (the tobacco counties) was represented by members of the Anti-Proprietary or Country party as were Baltimore, Kent, Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties.

The first division on May 5, determined, by a vote of 30 to 12, that the duty for arms should be paid the Speaker. Only Waughop of St. Mary's, John Gresham and Calder of Kent, and Wright of Queen Anne's voted with the Somerset, Cecil and Annapolis members in the negative.

Three days later, by a vote of 24 to 20, the House voted to continue the bill for the encouragement of industry of linen manufacture. Party lines are undiscoverable. Swann of St. Mary's, the Greshams of Kent, the Calvert delegation, Smallwood and Wilkinson of Charles, the Goldsboroughs and Thomas of Talbot, the three present from Dorchester, Sheredine, Hammond of Queen Anne's and all the Worcester men (save Henry) formed the minority.

On the next day, 33 voted to insist upon the bill for arms and ammunition as sent to the Upper House, only 11 voting to yield. Waughop, Wright, John Gresham, Pearce and Hyland of Cecil, changed from the minority to the majority, but the four men from Worcester changed, so as to vote for a compromise.