

directed, but that he enclosed some orders and a "Press-Warrant" which he expected to use as soon as he found it necessary for him to call out the Calvert County militia (pp. 441-442).

At the March-May, 1758, session, the Lower House returned to the attack and on April 1, demanded to know by what law the Governor had ordered out the militia of Queen Anne's, Kent, and Calvert counties (pp. 558-560). The Governor replied on April 4 that he had sent a message to that house on September 25, 1756, when he had ordered out the militia of Prince George's and Baltimore counties to the frontier, and that at that time the Lower House had returned its thanks to him for having done so, and had made provision for their payment without questioning his right to so do (pp. 561-562). On April 15, the house addressed a long remonstrance to the Governor reiterating its request that it be informed by what law he had recently called out the militia of Queen Anne's and Kent, and sent them during the depths of winter to such a great distance, when no invasion of the Province was threatened (pp. 577-578, 579-588). On May 5, the Governor in an even more lengthy message, covering sixteen pages of this volume, recited in detail the necessity for having soldiers on the frontier to protect the inhabitants, and cited the acts of 1715, 1719, 1722, and 1733, under which he had authority to order out the militia when he felt it was necessary (pp. 645-661). On May 8, the Lower House, by a series of resolves voted 33 to 6, 31 to 8, 31 to 8, 31 to 7, 32 to 7, and 33 to 6 that in the absence of a foreign invasion the Governor had no authority to compel the county militia to march great distances from their homes, and that in so doing he had violated the liberty and freedom of the people. The house showed special resentment to the declaration of the Governor that if no Supply bill were passed at this session he would be again compelled to call out the county militia, either to act under the command of General Forbes on the western campaign or to be left on the frontier for its protection (pp. 666-672).

The Lord Proprietary, under date of September 30, 1758, in his "Instructions" to the Governor, directed him "to Suffer no Bill to pass calculated to weaken the Government of Maryland By my Royal Charter Established . . . [or] presumptuously Invading the King's undoubted Prerogative . . . [or to] Derogate to the Power Given you by my Commission and the Militia Law of the Province to compell every individual to march to any Part where you my Lieutenant Governor may Judge their Service Necessary, [as empowered] by the provincial Act of 1715, w.^h Act was revived continued & has Duration by Act of Assembly made by the Legislature of the Province in 1722" (Appendix pp. 756-757). An interesting side light is thrown upon this controversy in regard to the calling out of the county militia to defend the frontier in a recently published memorandum, apparently written by Sharpe, in reply to a number of queries relating to Maryland affairs which appeared in the *London Chronicle* for September 16-19, 1758, written by Benjamin Franklin, apparently to discredit proprietary governments in general. After summarizing the dispute, the Governor added that the "remonstrances" of the Lower House had so little effect upon the people, that when soon afterwards at the request