

the lower chamber felt, should be paid by the Proprietary (*Arch. Md.*, lii, 424). As the Upper House was equally obdurate in its insistence that the clerk's salary should be paid out of the public levy, no Journal of Accounts after 1756, providing for the payment of any of the public charges of government, was approved by both houses and made effective until ten years later, when as a result of what amounted to a public uprising of creditors, a compromise was agreed to in 1766 for the payment of back and current debts due to the creditors of the Province (Mereness' *Maryland as a Proprietary Province*, 1901, pp. 368-372).

APPENDIX

In the Appendix will be found printed a number of old records which although not entered in the official proceedings of either house, have a direct bearing on Assembly affairs for the period covered by this volume. In Appendix I is reprinted in full the Supply Bill, or Act for His Majesty's Service, appropriating £20,000 for military purposes, which had been drawn up in, and passed by, the Lower House, and rejected by the Upper House at the September-December 1757 session (pp. 707-750). It had been ordered printed by the anti-Proprietary majority in the Lower House and distributed in pamphlet form as propaganda. Its terms have already been discussed at some length in considering the various Supply or Service bills considered by the Assembly (pp. xxv-xxvi). It will prove of interest to the student of mid-eighteenth century Maryland history, especially in its proposals to impose a tax on annual incomes over £100 and in other new forms of taxation which were proposed. Many of the administration features of the bill were also bitterly opposed by the Upper House.

It was customary from time to time for the Lord Proprietary to send written "Instructions" to the Governor directing him as to what attitude he should take towards various public questions and proposed legislation. In these instructions the Proprietary also indicated his assent to, or veto of, acts which had already been passed by the Assembly and approved by the Governor. Most of these Letters of Instruction have already been printed in the Council proceedings series of the *Archives of Maryland*, but for some unexplainable reason these two "Instructions" did not come to the attention of former editors and are now printed for the first time.

The "Instructions", dated October 23, 1757, and printed as Appendix II, contain Frederick's assent to all the laws passed at the September-October, 1756, and at the April-May, 1757, sessions, and direct Sharpe to reject the petition of certain Virginians that the vessels of that colony carrying Maryland iron ore be relieved from paying Maryland tonnage duties.

Appendix III reproduces the "Instructions" from Frederick to Sharpe, dated November 27, 1758, in which his assent is given to all the laws passed at the September-December, 1757, session. He also directs the Governor to allow nothing to be done that will adversely affect the friendly relations between Maryland and Pennsylvania by attempting to collect Maryland taxes on lands claimed by both provinces—doubtless a reference to the boundary