

It would appear that Jonas Green, the Provincial printer, had been obliged to wait a long time for his pay, as it was reported that the act for the speedy and effectual publication of the session laws and for the encouragement of Jonas Green of the City of Annapolis, Printer, had expired by time limitation on December 20, 1758, since which time a number of Assembly publications had been printed by him (p. 239). A new act of similar tenor continuing provision for the publication of the session laws and of the Votes and Proceedings of the Lower House was now passed by both houses (pp. 326-328).

After the failure of the two houses to agree upon the passage of any bills of importance, Sharpe prorogued the Assembly on April 11, 1760, to meet again on July 7 following, although it did not actually meet until September 26, 1760. Only eight laws, all relatively unimportant, were passed. Of these five were acts continuing in force old laws which were about to expire by time limitation (pp. 321-323). Two local acts were also passed; one already mentioned, validated the proceedings of the vestry of Port Tobacco Parish, Charles County; and the other increased the allowances of certain tobacco inspectors in Worcester and Dorchester counties (pp. 323-325).

#### SESSION OF SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1760.

The Assembly met in its fifth session on September 26, 1760. It will be recalled that at the last session the Governor had prorogued it on April 11, 1760, to meet again on July 7 of the same year, but by successive prorogations had later postponed its meeting until September 26, 1760 (p. 320; *Arch. Md.* XXXI, 408-409).

In the Upper House the attendance was still cut down by the continued illness of William Goldsborough and Robert Jenckins Henry. The Lower House after adopting the rules of recent sessions, appointed various standing committees, and chose the Rev. Alexander Williamson of St. Anne's to read prayers twice daily. This Alexander Williamson does not seem to have been the son of the Speaker of the same name who had so recently died. Death had laid a heavy toll on the members of the Lower House since its last meeting, and new members who had recently been elected to fill vacancies among the delegates caused by death, now appeared in the house. One of these was that uncompromising leader of the popular party who was later to play such an important part as a Revolutionary patriot, Matthew Tilghman of "Bayside", Talbot County, who had served in former assemblies from 1751 to 1758 as a burgess from Talbot County, but had not been reelected to the New Assembly chosen in 1758. He was now returned as a burgess from Queen Anne's, at a special election held in May 1760, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Harris (p. 353). Probably he had been defeated for reelection in Talbot which was stronger in its adherence to the Proprietary than was Queen Anne's. Another new member was William Thomas of St. Mary's, elected in the place of Edmund Key who had gone on a visit to England (pp. 228, 353). The Speaker on September 26, 1760, was ordered to issue warrants of election for seats made vacant by the deaths of Philip Hammond from Anne Arundel, a truculent leader of the Popular party; Alexander Williamson from Kent, a