

will of the Assembly towards Governor Bladen was shown by their voting a tax on tobacco exported from the Province to provide for his support and by passing a new act for building a governor's house, under which act the structure was begun which is now McDowell Hall in St. John's College.

The Proprietary had vetoed an act for the assessment and payment of public dues passed in 1741, but news of the dissent did not arrive in the Province, until the Sheriffs had collected a large part of the tax levied by that law. The Assembly promptly passed, and Bladen signed early in the Session, an act which comes very close to a nullification of the Proprietary's action.

The members of the Lower House straggled in more slowly than usual and it was nearly the end of September, when all had arrived. The attendance at the divisions was good, however, and the general harmony between the two Houses caused an unusually large amount of legislation to be enacted.

One new County, Worcester, was established out of the seaboard portion of Somerset County and two new parishes were formed: All Saints' being constituted out of the western portion of Prince George's Parish in Prince George's County and St. Thomas' out of St. Paul's Parish, in the backwoods of Baltimore County.

Bladensburgh, in Prince George's County, was laid out and named in honor of the Governor. Charlestown was laid out on North East River in Cecil County, in the expectation that it would become the county seat, and Snow Hill Town was laid out anew to become the county seat of the new Worcester County.

The law for the speedy recovery of small debts, the act for the relief of poor debtors, and that for the relieving of the colonists from aggrievances in the prosecution of suits at law were revived, while an important act, passed for the advancement of justice, was intended to diminish delays and undue technicality in the court proceedings. The same law fixed the appearance fees of attorneys.

Another act, which did not receive the Proprietary's approval, provided for the trial of matters of fact in the several counties where they should arise, in order to prevent the parties from being compelled to attend the Provincial Court in Annapolis. This act provided a method of selecting jurors.

The act for repairing damages in Provincial and County Records received a supplement and a continuance of actions in the Provincial Court was granted, as the concurrent legislative session conflicted with its sessions.

Sheriffs were forbidden to continue the ill practice of demanding tobacco, instead of bills of credit or coin, in payment of taxes and other legal dues—a proof that a considerable part of the Province was not engaged in raising the staple crop. A similar act, caused by the emergency of a poor crop of