

upper chamber was rejected by the Lower House on April 27, and ordered printed by the latter with the amendments, messages and resolutions relating to it (pp. 77, 82).

On April 28, the day following the rejection by the Lower House of the first Service bill after it had been amended by the Upper House, the new bill with a slightly different title was introduced in the Lower House by the same committee which had prepared the first bill. One cannot help feeling that the introduction of an entirely new bill was a face-saving device on the part of the Lower House, as it appears to have abandoned most of the demands which caused it to reject the former bill as amended by the other house, although it was only to remain in force until December 25, 1757. The title of the second bill, which became a law on May 6, was "An Act for his Majesty's Service and for the more needed Defense and Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants of this Province". With all the intricate administrative terms of this law we need not concern ourselves here, as it will be found printed here in full (pp. 119-129). As an assertion of the authority of the Assembly to limit the use of the five hundred men as it saw fit, the act provided that except for an unspecified number of men to be left to garrison Fort Frederick, the remainder must be employed in ranging the nearby frontier for the protection of the inhabitants. This was little more than a face-saving assertion, however, as a subsequent clause left the entire matter in the hands of the Governor, by empowering him in the event of an emergency to march *any* part of the five hundred men wherever he thought necessary, provided the remainder were left at Fort Frederick for use as rangers.

At the September-December, 1757, session it was ordered by the Lower House on October 21, that a special committee bring in a new Supply bill for His Majesty's service. The same men who had drawn up the Supply bill which had become a law at the previous session, with the addition of Edward Dorsey, composed this committee (p. 244). On November 11 there was introduced the bill entitled "An Act for Granting a Supply of £20,000 for His Majesty's Service, and for the more immediate Defense of the Frontier Inhabitants of this Province—by an equal assessment on all Estates, Real and Personal, and Lucrative Offices and Employments"; and the Lower House sitting as a committee of the whole proceeded to debate and amend it (pp. 244, 270-274, 280-283). This bill opened up sources of taxation hitherto new to Maryland. It taxed all the lands owned by the Lord Proprietary hitherto free from taxation, imposed a double tax on lands and property owned by Roman Catholics, and taxed at five per cent or more the salaries of practically all the office-holding class, except the Governor, although it did tax certain income of the Governor other than his official salary. Such a measure naturally aroused the opposition of the Lord Proprietary, of his numerous appointees, and of the wealthy Catholic land-holding group. It also aroused the opposition of the Governor and of the Upper House, as some of its provisions were felt to threaten the prerogative of the Proprietary.

The Lower House proceeded to debate and vote upon certain of its provisions. On the question as to whether the assessors, who were to levy the