

to Lieutenant James Riley acting for Dagworthy (p. 134). It has been said that the Cherokees could so divide a single scalp as to make it appear to be three or four scalps, but this is a case where the same scalp was actually twice paid for!

As was the custom, the two houses appointed a joint committee to inspect the accounts of the Loan Office, or the Office of the Commissioners for Emitting Bills of Credit, or the Paper Currency Office, as it was variously called, but the session was prorogued before this committee reported to their respective houses (pp. 19, 21, 44, 47, 76). The failure of the Assembly to agree upon a Journal of Accounts is discussed elsewhere in this introduction (pp. lxxviii-lxix).

The erection of a lighthouse at Cape Henry on the Virginia capes came up at this session. The Governor on December 19, 1758, in an address to both houses, declared that he had been commanded by the Lord Proprietary, as the result of an intimation from the Lords of Trade and Plantations, to recommend to the Assembly that it impose a duty of twopence sterling per ton on all vessels coming into Maryland and Virginia through the capes at Virginia, this imposition to become effective when the legislatures of both provinces imposed a similar duty, towards building a lighthouse at Cape Henry, the funds to be expended in equal proportion by both provinces. The Lower House, on the last day of the session, December 23, in an address to the Governor in reply, declared they thought it proper to defer consideration of the matter until the next session (pp. 54, 111, 112, 125, 126), but it was not brought up again during the life of this Assembly.

The Governor recommended in an address to both houses on December 19, that a sum of money be granted for the support of certain French prisoners, doubtless sailors, that had lately been brought into the Province, and of others who might thereafter be brought in, until they could be shipped to Great Britain or sent to some French port to be exchanged for an equal number of British sailors (p. 112).

A bill for "the relief of certain languishing prisoners" for debt in the several county gaols of the Province was passed by the Lower House (pp. 123, 62). When it reached the Upper House, December 22, it was amended in such a way that the Lower House refused to acquiesce in the amendments and it was rejected. These amendments seem to have been devised to relieve not only debtors to the Loan Office but their sureties as well, and to have denied relief to those indebted to the Lord Proprietary and the Crown (pp. 62, 124). It was doubtless the preferential position given to the Proprietary which caused the Lower House to reject the amended bill. Nor was any act for the relief of "languishing prisoners" passed during the life of this Assembly. There have been preserved a number of petitions from several of these "languishing prisoners"; some of these for this general period are printed in the Appendix (pp. 509-514).

A petition from the visitors of the Free School in Saint Mary's County was presented, praying that a bill be brought in to dispose of the present school house and the land on which it stood, and empowering the purchase of another