

as from the Representatives of the People of this Province could not be received at the Secretary of State's Office by reason of its containing a Paragraph concerning Grievances the Majority now agreed to prepare another of which I enclose you a Copy & M^r. Ringgold was I understand desired to transmit it to M^r. Franklin who has it seems offered to serve to the utmost in his power during his stay in England" (*Arch. Md.* XIV; 53).

At the March-April, 1762, session the matter of an address of condolence and congratulation to the King again came before the Lower House, and a committee headed by James Tilghman with eight other members was ordered to prepare and bring in such an address. On April 19, the address was brought before the Lower House, approved, and ordered engrossed. It was adopted on April 24, the last day of the session. Since the last session was held the King had been married, so that not only condolences upon the death of the King's grandfather had to be offered, and the new sovereign to be congratulated upon his accession, but he must also be congratulated upon his marriage to an "illustrious Protestant princess", and upon the "Prospect that our Posterity will be subjects to your Royal Offspring" (p. 173). No reference to the desirability of the Province having an Agent in London nor to the other controversial questions contained in the rejected address of 1761, are to be found in the present address, but the Lower House took a fling at the Lord Proprietary and the Governor, when it directed that the address was not to be presented to the King by the Proprietary, the usual channel, but ordered that a committee of six headed by that uncompromising popular leader, Edward Tilghman, and composed of five other aggressive members of the Popular party in the Assembly, "do transmit the Address to His Majesty to Mr. Benjamin Franklin in London to be by him presented to His Majesty" (pp. 132, 146, 148, 173-174). In a forthcoming volume of the *Archives* it will be shown that the country or anti-Proprietary party of Maryland was in close touch with Franklin, who, at this time was the Agent of Pennsylvania in London.

In the Appendix will be found printed a letter from Frederick, Lord Baltimore, to Governor Sharpe, dated from London, April 22, 1762, saying that he had presented to the King and Queen the address of the Governor and the Upper House, which their Majesties "were pleased to receive very graciously" (p. 572). This was obviously a belated acknowledgment by Frederick of the address of congratulation and condolence adopted by the Upper House at the April-May, 1761, session of the Assembly, which had been sent him to present to the King (*Arch. Md.* XXXI; 538).

PARISHES, CHURCHES, AND CHAPELS

Petitions for legislation were presented at the 1762 session from six parishes. Four of these petitions resulted in the passage of the legislation requested. In two instances the desired legislation was not granted. The following were the four acts relating to churches and parishes which were passed. Coventry Parish, lying in Somerset and Worcester counties, was one of the original parishes that had been established under the act of 1692, and covered a wide