

tain Francis Ware then represented Charles County in this Assembly. Captain Evan Shelby's petition for allowances for expenses incurred by him "for provisions and Clothing, & etc. furnishing a Company of Voluntiers raised by him in 1758", came before the house on November 16, and was considered and rejected. But the house immediately afterwards voted 22 to 19 that in "Consideration the extraordinary Merit of Capt.ⁿ Evan Shelby in his Spirited Conduct during the late War and the Advantages derived to the Common Cause thereby, the Question was put that a Sum of Money be given him as a Testimony of their Approbation". The house then by the same vote agreed that he be given £200 in "dollars" at the rate of seven shillings sixpence (pp. 159, 160).

The petition of Captain William MacClellan (McLennon) of Frederick County "praying a Recompense for services done under Colonel Bouquet" was referred by the Upper House to the Lower House where it was laid upon the table (p. 47). Governor Sharpe had a few days before sent a message to the Lower House enclosing a letter which he had received from "Brig. Gen. Bouquet when he was on his last Expedition against the Western Indians". The Governor went on to say that "you will see by the Letter that a Number of Voluntiers from Frederick County whose Names are mentioned in the Inclosed Muster Roll actuated by a very laudable Spirit went out under the Command of Captⁿ McClellan & Wolgamot to join the Kings Troops & Assist in reducing the Enemies of their Country". He reminded the house of the notable behaviour of the officers and men in this campaign and added "I think it my Duty to recommend their Services to your Consideration and hope you will think they merit some Reward from their Country" (p. 145). Nothing further, however, was heard of the matter at this session.

It seems likely that these petitions from veterans were the cause of the introduction and passage of a bill by the Lower House entitled "an Act for the speedy Payment to sundry Persons of several Sums of Money allowed to them on Account of the late War" (p. 176). This bill probably provided payment to the militia called out during the war, money due householders for quartering troops, and for clothing and provisions for soldiers. Payment of these claims was doubtless incorporated by the house in a separate bill because of the certainty that the Journal of Accounts, which ordinarily carried such items, would fail of passage. The bill was, however, rejected by the Upper House on November 26 on the ground that there were "other Persons equally entitled to Satisfaction from the Public, who ought to be considered at the same Time with Those who are favoured with the above Bill" (p. 58). That there was a change of heart on the part of the Upper House in regard to this measure, doubtless on account of the rising tide of indignation in Western Maryland against that body because of the failure of the two houses to agree upon the Journal of Accounts, to which the payment of the claims "on account of the late war" had been appended, is disclosed by an offer made the last day of the session by the Upper House. In a message dealing with the Journal of Accounts and the support of a Provincial Agent in London, the Upper House said that it was now willing to pass the bill which it had previously rejected, providing for the