

the May, 1766, session the bill passed the Lower House by a vote of 27 to 19, several members of the Proprietary party voting for it. This bill, which dedicated the license fees to the public schools of the counties, was amended by the Upper House so that the disposition of the fees was left to the Assembly, which again caused its rejection. At the 1768 session the licensing of hawkers, peddlers, and petty chapmen was incorporated in the bill, which also regulated and licensed ordinaries, the Dulany opinion cited in the previous paragraph obviously covering licenses from both sources.

#### BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IN MARYLAND POLITICS

Attention was called in the introduction to the preceding volume of the *Archives* dealing with Assembly affairs for the years 1764-1765 to a war of pamphleteers waged in the year 1764, in which the Proprietary government in Maryland was violently attacked, and as ardently defended, by anonymous writers. Two of these controversial pamphlets are reprinted in that volume (*Arch. Md.* LIX, pp. lxxix-lxxxii, 367-457). The attacking pamphlet, which bore neither the name of the author nor the place of publication, was entitled "Remarks Upon a Message sent by the Upper to the Lower House of Assembly of Maryland—1762", by "A Friend of Maryland", and vigorously reflected the anti-Proprietary attitude of the Lower House. The defending anonymous pamphlet, also by "A Friend of Maryland", whose identity has not been established, was apparently printed in London; it has a very long title which may be here abbreviated as, "An Answer . . . to the Remarks upon a Message". There were reasons for suspecting that the "Remarks" came from the press of Franklin and Hall of Philadelphia, and that Benjamin Franklin himself might perhaps have had a hand in its writing, but of this there was no proof. Since the publication of Volume LIX of the *Archives*, Lawrence C. Wroth, an outstanding authority on colonial printing, has pointed out to the editor that in the original manuscript "Franklin and Hall Work Book, 1759-1766", now in the New York Public Library, there is a record of a payment made on July 16, 1764, of £17:6:6 to the firm of Franklin and Hall of Philadelphia by Thomas Ringgold for printing 500 copies of the pamphlet "Remarks upon a Message sent by the Upper to the Lower House of Assembly". Ringgold, a wealthy merchant of Chestertown, Kent County, and one of the leaders of the popular party in the Lower House, who was a correspondent of Franklin, may have had a hand in the preparation of the "Remarks", or, what is more likely, he may merely have been the intermediary who carried the manuscript to Philadelphia to the printers and later paid the bill. That Franklin's firm printed the pamphlet is thus established, but it is still a question whether or not he had a hand in its writing. That he was at the time actively engaged in an attempt to discredit before the Crown the Proprietary government of the Penns in Pennsylvania, would have been an incentive to him also to attack the Proprietary government of the Calverts in Maryland. That Franklin had on previous occasions acted as an informal agent in London for the Lower House of Assembly of Maryland is of course an established fact. The interested reader will find a full discussion of these