

of the House of Commons relating to the colonies, which he was sending to the Lower House for their consideration, satisfied that nowhere in the American colonies have subjects more gratitude and loyalty for the King, affectionate regard for the mother country, and respect for Parliament, than have the inhabitants of Maryland; that he had expressed those sentiments to his Majesty's minister, and he felt sure the Lower House would "not choose to fall short in any Respect of the Royal Expectations" (p. 172). None of the papers accompanying the Governor's message are recorded in the journal of the Lower House, but will be found in the Proceedings of the Council. From the wording of the reply of the Lower House there is no question that the letter of the Secretary of State referred to was the circular letter, addressed to the several colonial governors, which Sharpe had received from General H[enry] S[eymour] Conway, dated at St. James, London, March 31, 1766 (*Arch. Md.* XIV, 296-297), and to which he replied on June 27, 1766 (*ibid.* 314-315), although there are letters of about this date, from Lord Welbourne and the Duke of Richmond, relating to this same matter (*ibid.* 315, 358-359). As the result of the message from Sharpe a motion was made in the Lower House on the following day that a message to the Governor be prepared, and that this house request the Upper House to join with it in an address to the King; and a committee headed by Ringgold was appointed to prepare such an address (pp. lvii, 176). It was not, however, until December 6th, the closing day of the session, that the Lower House sent the Governor its reply to the minister's references to Stamp Act disorders. After referring to the letter of Secretary Conway, which intimated the colonies should pay any damages which had been suffered by individuals from mob violence, and appreciation of Sharpe's reply to him, the house declared that the observations made by the Secretary about serious outbreaks in the colonies resulting from the Stamp Act could not be made applicable to Maryland, as the only incident of the kind, a trivial one, which had occurred in Maryland, had been the pulling down of an old house rented to the Stamp Distributor (p. 212).

*Maryland manufactures.* There was an exchange of messages and addresses between the Governor and the Lower House as the result of an inquiry made by the Lords of Trade and Plantation in regard to manufacturing in the American colonies. The letter to Sharpe from the Lords, apparently a circular letter sent to all the governors, dated Whitehall, August 1, 1766, is not recorded in the journal of the house, but will be found in the proceedings of the Council (*Arch. Md.* XXXII, 169). Sharpe, in his message to the Lower House, dated December 3rd, which summarizes the inquiries made in the letter, says that there is desired by the Lords "a particular and exact Account of the several Manufactures, which have been set up, and carried on within this Province, since the Year 1734, and of the Public Encouragements which have been given thereto", this information being wanted by the Lords to be laid before the House of Commons. The Governor concluded by saying that as the delegates resided in different parts of the Province and from their acquaintance among the public, they will be in the best position to give this information without delay (p. 200). Plans were being laid at this time by Parliament to