

December, 1758, session, Governor Sharpe had informed the Assembly that he had been commanded by the Lord Proprietary, acting upon instructions from the Lords of Trade and Plantations, to recommend the imposition by Virginia and Maryland of a tonnage duty of twopence a pound on tobacco on vessels entering the Capes, to be used for the erection of a lighthouse at Cape Henry. The Lower House had deferred consideration of the matter until the next Assembly (*Arch. Md.* LVI, xxii), which, however, did not revive it. Now, after the passage of ten years, the question of a lighthouse at Cape Henry was again brought before the Assembly, this time in the form of a letter, dated May 5, 1767, from Peyton Randolph, Speaker of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, addressed to the Speaker of the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly, in which Randolph expressed the belief that the obvious advantages to the trade of both colonies left him "no room to doubt that your Legislature will readily join us in so useful an undertaking." Transmitted with this letter was a copy of the resolutions of the House of Burgesses containing an outline of a proposed act by Virginia, in which hope was expressed that Maryland would concur in passing an act imposing a sixpence tonnage charge on vessels leaving the Province to help meet the expenses of erecting and maintaining a lighthouse at Cape Henry (pp. 334-335). Nothing was done at this session, however, but in 1773, the Maryland Assembly did pass an act appropriating £3600 current money, the Virginia Assembly having previously appropriated £6000 for the same purpose, to build and maintain a lighthouse at Cape Henry, the money to be raised by a tonnage tax of fourpence upon ships entering and leaving Maryland and Virginia (*Hanson's Laws of Maryland*, 1787; Act of 1773, Chap. xxx). The difference in the amount appropriated by these two colonies may be the measure of the respective seagoing trade of each province.

*Salaries for judges.* The commissions and salaries paid to the judges of the Provincial Court had long been a disputed question between the two houses, the Lower House wishing to use money from licenses and court fees for fixed salaries. Early in the 1768 session the Lower House appointed a large committee, headed by Samuel Chase with twelve associates, to which two more were later added, with orders to draw up a bill for regulating these commissions and salaries, and to submit a report estimating the salaries now received by the three judges. The day following the appointment of the committee it made its report, indicating that the facts were already well known to the committee and a report had been prepared in advance. The report estimated the annual amount required for the support of the judges to be: £666:13:4 as the salary for the chief judge; and £400 for each of the two puisne (associate) judges; a total of £1466:13:4 for the three. It recommended that this amount be raised by taxes estimated as follows: from licenses on ordinaries at £4 each—£800; on hawkers and peddlers at £4 each—£80; on "riding carriage wheels" at four shillings each—£80; on judgments of the Provincial Court in civil cases at four shillings each—£120; these taxes were estimated to have a total yield of £1480. The figures indicate that there were then in the Province about 200 inns or ordinaries, 20 hawkers and peddlers, and 2400 riding carriage wheels liable to taxation, and that there were about 600 civil judgments rendered an-