

by this and other instances of clerical misbehavior, at this session a bill was introduced to bring under supervision and regulation the clergy of the Established Church, who once inducted were then under no form of control. A bill providing regulation and control was passed by both houses, but was vetoed by Governor Sharpe, who really favored it, because approval would have been contrary to instructions from the Lord Proprietary in regard to all bills affecting his prerogative. Churches, parishes, clergymen, and the regulation of the clergy are discussed at length in a section on these subjects (pp. lxix-lxxvii).

Claims of *militia officers* for overdue pay for services rendered in the late war cropped up again at this session, although the Journal of Accounts passed at the last 1766 session had taken care of most of such claims. A few officers to whom payment had been overlooked when the Journal was made up and passed at that session, brought their claims before the 1768 Assembly. Some of these were favorably considered by the Lower House, while action upon others was postponed. The failure of the Assembly to adopt any Journal of Accounts at the 1768 session, perhaps due to its sudden prorogation by the Governor, resulted in no payments being made.

*Provincial agent in Great Britain.* The Lower House resumed its long struggle to secure an appropriation for the support of an agent in Great Britain to represent the people before the Crown in controversies between them and the Proprietary. The attempt made at the last session to secure funds for the payment of an agent by public subscriptions and by a "Maryland Liberty Lottery" having failed, a bill imposing an export tax of fourpence on tobacco for the support of an agent was again passed at the 1768 session by the Lower House to be promptly rejected in the upper chamber. The Lower House seems to have had in mind the appointment of Charles Garth for this position, although his name does not actually appear in connection with this position in the journal of the house. The matter is discussed at greater length in the section on an Agent in Great Britain (pp. lxvi-lxix). As usual, a committee of the Lower House was appointed to examine into the condition of the arms and ammunition of the Province. The detailed provisions of this report will be found in a section devoted to this matter (pp. lxxxi-lxxxii).

The Journal of Accounts carrying appropriations for the current debts and expenses of the Province was presented in the Lower House on June 20, 1768 (p. 402), but did not pass either house, probably on account of disputes about certain items, or possibly because of the sudden prorogation of the Assembly two days later by Sharpe, acting under the command of the King, on account of the refusal of the Lower House to ignore the letter of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, protesting against the Townshend Acts. It would appear that a few of the more pressing debts were taken care of in a special ordinance passed just before adjournment (pp. 402, 405, 415, 318).

The Lower House refused even to consider a petition from certain inhabitants of Cecil County to remove the Court House to Charles Town from Head of Elk, because it had not been advertised in advance, agreeable to the resolve of the Lower House made at the May, 1766, session (pp. 63, 64, 288, 343, 346). Perhaps the success of Baltimore Town at this same