

the Committee of Aggrievances and, on the morrow, June 6, it adopted an address answering Ogle's answer with the law of 1704. Ogle replied to the general address upon grievances, upon June 8, at great length and with considerable skill. On the same day, by vote of 7 to 34, the House voted not to continue the three pence export duty on each hogshead of tobacco. The Annapolis men, two from Charles, and one from Somerset, Dorchester, and Kent cast the affirmative votes.

On June 9, Ogle replied to the House's contention as to the law of 1704, in a paper of length and weight. The House now, 40 members being present, voted to adopt an address to the Proprietary asking for redress—only three members (Stoughton of Somerset and the Annapolis men) opposing the measure. It also voted to adopt an address to the King, to be presented in case the Proprietary would not give satisfaction. Harris, Hanson, Gale and Robert Lloyd joined the opposition, but Stoughton slipped back into the majority. These addresses were not given to the printer, though they were spread upon the manuscript Journal, and so they here appear in print for the first time. A message of complaint was then sent to the Upper House, being approved by a vote of 29 to 8 (five members having left the House). The negative votes came from the Annapolis men, Harris of Kent, three of the Charles and two of the Somerset delegation. This was the last division of the Session.

Two Sessions were held in 1740. The Lower House which had just been elected was as recalcitrant and suspicious as ever at the first session. Col. Mackall had died and Philip Hammond of Anne Arundel County was chosen Speaker. The Upper House Journal has the unusual feature of an appendix composed of messages between Ogle and the Lower House. In his speech at the opening of the Session, the Governor urged the Assembly to lay aside heats and animosities, and to raise money to aid in carrying on the war with Spain. He referred to a recent slave insurrection in the Province, to the restlessness of the Roman Catholics and to the danger of a war with France, as additional reasons for prompt and vigorous action. The Lower House was extremely afraid that, in some way, it should be hoodwinked by the Upper one and a long series of messages passed between them. Finally a conference committee, whose action was endorsed by both Houses, agreed upon two bills, one for an appropriation to pay soldiers and the other for raising money to buy arms and ammunition. The former of these bills was passed, the Upper House having wisely insisted that a tax be levied to pay for the money, but the latter act failed to pass the Lower House, because it insisted that the Upper House should pass all bills which had been sent it in a manner acceptable to the Lower House, before the latter would act upon the Arms and Ammunition Bill. Finally, as there was no probability of the Houses agreeing and as several councillors were