

acts were passed for building a prison therein, for division of a parish, for establishment of new towns, and for providing a bounty for killing bears.

The movement for a new county in the western part of Prince George's again failed, partly because of the difficulty in securing a suitable division line. Frederick County was not formed until 1748, but for convenience of reference, the editor has included its name in the Index. There was a suggestion that a new county be formed out of parts of Dorchester and Somerset, a suggestion that did not develop into an enactment, until the formation of Wicomico County in 1867.

Several acts were passed in reference to the parishes of the established church outside of Worcester County. A new parish was established in Cecil County, St. Mary's and Charles Counties were redivided, a chapel of Ease was provided in Prince George's County, and St. James Parish in Anne Arundel County was permitted to lease land. Private acts naturalized a man, gave good titles to certain tracts of land, and released poor debtors. Jonas Green was encouraged to continue in the Province, publishing its laws. A hospital and workhouse were asked at Leonardtown, but were not granted. Bladensburgh, Charlestown and Upper Marlborough received amendatory acts of the laws establishing them. Several temporary laws were revived. Stealing of horses and boats should be dealt with rigorously and cutting up tobacco plants must be punished. A composition for the quit rents for seven years was offered the Proprietary. Jennings's letters, printed in the Appendix, throw much light upon the bitterness between Gov. Bladen and the Lower House which prevailed throughout the Session; but, without these letters, the Journals of the two Houses make plain the acerbity which had succeeded to the pleasant relations formerly existing between the Governor and the Delegates. The two houses could not even agree upon a common address to King George II congratulating him upon the birth of his grandson and the marriage of the Princess Louisa. In his opening speech, the Governor urged the passage of a law imposing a tax to be expended for arms and ammunition; but the Upper House refused to accept the bill which the Lower House presented, because it provided that the proceeds of the proposed duty should be paid to Edward Sprigg, Speaker of the House, and not to the Treasurers of the Province. Thus Maryland failed (as she was about to fail so often in the next few years) to do her duty in the French War. The Lower House also refused to prepare a Militia Bill, as the Governor requested.

The Indian troubles had led to negotiations in the preceding year and three treaties of some interest are found in the appendix. There had also been negotiations with the Iroquois and Gov. Bladen was quite naturally incensed at finding that the Delegates (at the Session of 1742) had somewhat infringed