

taries of that province (*Arch. Md.* IX, 257). It is needless to add that the British government did not do so. Although the new Maryland Assembly met in October, 1758, with a slightly smaller popular majority, it showed no disposition whatever to yield on this measure.

At the first meeting of the new Assembly, at its *October–November 1758 session*, when the subject matter of the Governor's speech came under consideration in the Lower House, it was resolved on October 28, 1758, that out of the first supplies granted for His Majesty's Service a sum sufficient for the purpose be appropriated to reimburse General Forbes for the money he had advanced for the pay, victualing and clothing of the Maryland troops from the time the previous appropriation for this purpose had been exhausted until the men in the service of the Province were taken into the King's service by Forbes; and also to reimburse Forbes for the pay and clothing of the Maryland troops, now in the King's service, until the end of the present campaign. It was further moved and carried by a vote of 27 to 19 (out of a total Lower House membership of 58) that funds for a Supply bill should be raised by "an equal assessment on all estates, real and personal, and on lucrative offices and employments", a method which the Lower House well knew would not be agreed to by the Upper House (pp. 26-27). Those members who voted against this measure represented the Proprietary vote then present in the Lower House. The Assembly was suddenly prorogued, however, before further action could be taken in the preparation of a Service bill at this session.

At the *November–December 1758 session* the Lower House on November 28 resolved, as it had at the previous meeting, that it would out of the first money provided reimburse Forbes for any payments he had made to the Maryland troops for their services before he had taken them over for the Crown and also for their clothing from the time they were in the service of the Crown until the end of the present campaign. To Forbes' request for five hundred men to guard the Maryland frontier during the winter, the house resolved by a vote of 30 to 17 that the number be fixed at three hundred, and by a vote of 32 to 15 it was decided that they should be stationed at Fort Frederick to be used as rangers to protect families on the frontier (pp. 76-78).

The house then ordered that a committee headed by Edward Tilghman determine the amount of money required for current military purposes and to repay Forbes for his advances; the amount still due for quartering the troops during the winters of 1756 and 1757; and to estimate the costs of raising, paying, and clothing three hundred men to guard the Province (p. 78). This committee reported on November 29 with an itemized estimate that £14,000 was needed to reimburse Forbes, £1,500 for the back charges for winter quartering five hundred soldiers in Annapolis, and £1,400 for winter quartering in Kent and Cecil counties, and that about £7,500 would be needed for bounty money and the pay, clothing, and subsistence of the three companies of a hundred men each that it was proposed to raise. These items alone came to a total of nearly £25,000. It was thereupon further resolved that £30,000 be raised, a figure later increased to £36,000 (pp. 79-81). By a vote of 28 to 19