

time, although they knew it would again be rejected in the Upper House. It first came before the lower chamber on March 20, 1762, when the house took under consideration the matters brought before the Assembly by the Governor in his opening speech, at which time he had transmitted letters from the Earl of Egremont and Sir Jeffrey Amherst, declaring that the King required of the Province that it furnish an adequate force of men for defense (p. 81). On a motion as to whether three hundred or four hundred men be raised for this purpose, the house voted twenty-two to twenty for the larger number, the entire Proprietary vote, with the exception of Gantt, whose vote was always uncertain, being recorded for the smaller number (p. 82). A motion that out of the first money granted under the Supply bill there be repaid the money advanced by General Forbes in 1758 for the pay, clothing, and victualing of the Provincial troops before they were taken into His Majesty's Service, was passed by a vote of twenty-two to twenty, the Proprietary members voting in the negative, because they knew the Assessment bill would never become a law and wanted these advances paid in some more definite way (pp. 82-83). Gantt and Sullivan, both frequently voting with the Proprietary party, then switched their votes. It was further resolved that eight pounds bounty money and twenty shillings enlisting money be paid for each man recruited (pp. 81-83). Two votes on the details of payment for the men taken into His Majesty's Service by Forbes, stood twenty-seven to twenty-one, and twenty-six to twenty-two, both Gantt and Sullivan voting with the Popular party in these instances. Resolutions were also passed to pay the men, really county militia, who at "the Governor's request marched . . . to the Defence of the Frontier" in 1757 and 1758, and for reimbursing those who quartered His Majesty's [regular] troops in Cecil, Kent, and Anne Arundel counties at about the same time. A committee consisting of John Hanson, Thomas Ringgold, and Edward Tilghman was then appointed to determine what sums of money were needed for these purposes. It reported so promptly and in such detail on the same day that there can be little question that their report had been previously prepared. The itemized preliminary estimate showed that £34,746 would be required (pp. 85-88).

The same day the Lower House resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, or "Grand Committee" as it was also styled, with Robert Lloyd as chairman, and resolved by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-one that the money be raised "by an equal Assessment on all Estates, real and personal . . . and lucrative offices and Employments", in other words by the same method of taxation which had already caused the rejection of the Supply bill eight times in the Upper House. All the members of the Proprietary party, with the exception of Gantt, voted in the negative. It was then resolved that a Supply bill to raise £45,000 be brought in, and on March 23 a committee of seven, headed by Edward Tilghman, was appointed to prepare it (pp. 88-89).

Before the bill was introduced, however, a message from the Governor, dated March 30, was received by the Lower House with which he transmitted other letters from the Earl of Egremont and one from General Amherst, requesting that the Assembly would also provide for recruiting and enlisting