

and paying one thousand men to act in conjunction with the King's regular forces under General Stanwix; that £12 bounty money be paid to each man who enlisted; that one hundred additional men be raised as rangers to patrol the frontier, but it refused by a vote of 23 to 13 to require that they be stationed at Fort Frederick (pp. 166-167). It then adopted the same resolves that it had passed at the preceding session: to pay the Maryland troops the arrears due them, and to reimburse Forbes for the advances he had made; and it further resolved to pay the militia and volunteers who since the Braddock expedition had marched at various times to the defense of the frontier at the Governor's request, as well as those who had supplied provisions and necessaries to them; and also to reimburse those who had quartered the King's regular troops in winter in Cecil and Kent counties and in Annapolis. It also resolved that £250 be spent for clearing a new road from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland as recommended by a committee at the last session (pp. 167-168).

A committee headed by Murdock of Prince George's County was appointed to determine the amount required to carry out the above resolves, and on the same day handed in its itemized report. It was estimated that a total of £52,152—15—0 would be required, of which £14,000 would be needed for reimbursing the advances made by Forbes; £1,500 for the charges for quartering five hundred regular soldiers in Annapolis during the winter of 1757; £1,400 for quartering soldiers in Kent and Cecil counties in 1756 and 1757; and £6,000 to pay the several companies of volunteers sent by the Governor to the frontier; and that the balance, £29,252—15—0, would be needed to levy, clothe, and pay one thousand troops and one hundred rangers for a period of six months. It was resolved on April 7 that a total of £60,000 be provided under this bill; and by a vote of 25 to 12, the Proprietary party voting solidly against it, that this be raised "by an equal assessment on all estates, real and personal, and lucrative offices and employments". A committee of six, again headed by Edward Tilghman, was appointed to prepare a bill to this end (pp. 168-171).

On April 9 in a message from the Governor to the Lower House transmitting letters from Pitt, Amherst, and Stanwix, he urged that the Assembly comply at once with the reasonable requests of the Crown, but concluded by saying that if, after mature deliberation, they intended to adhere to exactly the same plan for raising the money required which had already been four times rejected by the Upper House, and would refuse to consider any of the methods of taxations by which money had been raised in the past, they would oblige him by so informing him at once, in order that Amherst and Stanwix might be advised immediately and take measures accordingly (pp. 172-173). Irritated by the Governor's message, the house voted, 26 to 19, to refuse to give a direct answer in reply to his question whether it would agree to any other plan of taxation for raising the funds needed. While it refused by a vote of 31 to 13 to reduce the number of men to be raised from one thousand to four hundred, it did resolve by an unrecorded vote to reduce the number to six hundred, for which it estimated £12,000 would be required (pp. 174-175). In a petulant