

dispute then in process of settlement; nor is he to approve bills that will in any way restrict the Governor's control over the militia; and he is to enforce his right to use the county militia where, and in any way, he may see fit. The duties and authority of the keeper of the rent rolls for the Eastern Shore are defined. The Proprietary also asked the Governor to report to the Assembly that he had presented to the King the petition of the Assembly requesting that the embargo on provisions be lifted.

In Appendix IV are printed various contemporary papers relating to the disputed legality of the Maryland Act of 1754 which provided for an impost duty on convicts from Great Britain. The dispute as to the collection of these duties has already been discussed in considerable detail in this introduction, and repetition here is unnecessary (pp. xlv-xlvii, 760-771).

In Appendix V will be found a legal opinion by the Attorney-General of Maryland, Stephen Bordley, to the effect that under certain earlier acts of the Assembly the sureties of former trustees of the Loan Office could not now be held legally liable for alleged derelictions in the duties of the trustees. This opinion was doubtless sought by the Governor because he was being hounded by the Lower House to bring suit against the sureties on the bonds of the trustees of the Loan Office.

Appendix VI exhibits an account showing the disbursements for Maryland troops made by Governor Sharpe in 1758-1759, in connection with the western expedition begun under General Forbes, which resulted, not long after the death of Forbes, in the capture of Fort Duquesne (pp. 773-776).

Appendix VII relates to funds raised by popular subscription to pay the expenses, for which the Lower House refused to make an appropriation, of the Queen Anne's County militia, when early in 1758 it was sent by the Governor to garrison Fort Frederick (p. 777).

THE EDITOR.