

Lower House sent a message to the upper chamber taking them severely to task for not defraying the cost of the defense of the frontier with the license money from ordinaries. The house declared that the suggestion of the upper chamber, that balances in the Loan Office be first used for this purpose, and if these were insufficient that the money from ordinary licenses be then employed to make up the deficit, was not made in good faith as the Upper House well knew that the funds now in the Loan Office were more than sufficient to meet the costs of frontier defense. It concluded by saying that the Upper House had shown its willingness to sacrifice the frontier inhabitants in order to support a pretended prerogative of the Proprietary, and also its indifference to the necessary regulation of public-houses, in the hope that at some later date the Lower House would be forced to consent to the passage of a bill turning the ordinary licenses over to the Proprietary (pp. 411-412).

A bill to put a stop to trade with the Indians was brought into the Lower House at the 1763 session and passed unanimously. After amendments were added in the Upper House it became a law. Under the terms of this act [*No. II*] not only was trade with enemy Indians prohibited under severe penalties, but selling or giving supplies to friendly Indians of more than one pound of gunpowder and six pounds of lead was prohibited (pp. 232, 328, 419-420). At the same time another act [*No. I*] was passed providing for the payment of a bounty of £50 for every Indian enemy prisoner or enemy scalp. The preamble recited that the reasons for the passage of this act was that "in July last a party of Indians Came to Col. Thomas Cresap's of Frederick County in a War like Manner to Attack the said House and family", where at the time were assembled the seven men named in the preamble of the act, among whom were Daniel Cresap and Michael Cresap, who met the Indians in a field about a hundred yards from the house and were fortunate in killing one and routing the others. The preamble further declared that a certain Virginian, James Davis living on the Potomac, together with a number of other men, followed a party of Indians who were carrying away a settler, James Cinston, and his wife, overtook them on August 11, at George's Creek in Maryland, and rescued the two captives and killed one of the Indians. The act authorized the payment of £50 for the scalp of the Indian killed at Colonel Cresap's, and a like amount for the scalp of the one killed at George's Creek (pp. 417, 419). A third act, one about to expire, was continued for preventing Indians disaffected to the British interests in American from coming into this Province as spies or with any other evil design [*No. VI*] (pp. 422, 423).

JONAS GREEN, THE PUBLIC PRINTER

Jonas Green, the public printer, received shabby treatment at the hands of the Assembly. The story of his difficulties is a chapter in the history of eighteenth century printing in the American colonies. Payments to Green for printing the successive session laws and the Votes and Proceedings of the Lower House, and other public documents were long overdue when the Assembly met in 1762. On April 6, a petition from him to the Governor and