

William Brogden. Special irritation was felt because Protestants marrying Catholics were obliged to promise that the children would be brought up as Catholics. Irresponsible charges brought in some of the depositions require no comment, but some of the statements are of interest in showing to what extent certain prominent Southern Maryland families were divided in their religious affiliations, and how frequently marriages between Protestants and Catholics occurred. It is also interesting that the clergy of the Established Church in their complaint not only showed their hostility to the Catholics, but were also very resentful of public preaching by dissenting Protestants who had not taken the oaths to the government. When the report was later brought before the Lower House for adoption it was rejected by the close vote of 21 to 19. Abraham Barnes, Philip Key, Richard Harrison, Matthew Tilghman, Benjamin Pearce, Michael Earle, James Hollyday, William Hopper, and the two Dulanys, Daniel Dulany, the younger, and his brother, Walter, all outstanding men in the Lower House and most of them of the Proprietary party, voted against the adoption of the report. It is interesting that Dr. Charles Carroll (the father of Charles Carroll, the Barrister, and related to the family of Charles Carroll of Carrollton) who seems to have been a convert from Catholicism, was the chairman of the committee which brought in the report and took an active part in attempting to secure its adoption.

The last few days of the session were occupied with a dispute resulting in the interchange of several messages between the two houses over the adoption of the Journal of Accounts in which the Upper House had included the allowance of certain back fees to the late governor which the Lower House still refused to grant.

Though Sharpe urgently requested that "the Act for Arms and Ammunition" be immediately revived in view of the French and Indian threat, the Lower House declared they did not consider the danger so immediate that they felt justified in imposing now any additional tax on the people. The house reminded the Governor that in 1704, when the government was under the Crown, a tax of twelve pence per hogshead was imposed upon all tobacco exported, of which, under an order from Queen Anne, threepence was to be applied to the purchase of arms; but that now under the Proprietary government the entire twelve pence was taken by his Lordship, and that the Lower House felt that threepence per hogshead from the duty on tobacco should be used to defray military expenses, rather than that new taxes for this purpose be imposed. Near the close of the session the Lower House requested Sharpe to instruct the Attorney-General (Henry Darnall) to take steps to recover from the several sheriffs a sum amounting to £. 1227-19-1 which had been collected by them from licenses for ordinaries but had not yet been