

the latter's answer thereto, and his letter to the Commissioners of the Loan Office. As the Lower House did not enter all of these letters and papers in their proceedings, the Governor and Council on July 10, 1761, ordered Jonas Green, the Provincial printer, to print in pamphlet form these various papers in full and to distribute them with the journal of the proceedings of the Lower House. This was done in an eight-page pamphlet under the title: *Province of Maryland. | By his Excellency | the Governor | and | Council | 10th July 1761. | Annapolis: Printed by Jonas Green, Printer to the Province, 1761.* The correspondence with Bordley and with the Commissioners of the Loan Office, which the Lower House did not print in its journal, appear in the published pamphlet, and are reproduced in the Appendix to this volume (pp. 519-522). All the papers in the Darnall matter also appear in the proceedings of the Council (*Arch. Md.* XXXII, 4-15). At this session the Upper House passed a bill to strengthen the Paper Currency Act of 1733 so as to require Naval Officers to furnish sufficient bonds to protect the public from losses such as had been suffered in the Darnall embezzlement, but no action was taken upon it in the Lower House (p. 423).

No further reference to the Darnall defalcation appears in the proceedings of the 1761 Assembly, nor is it clear whether the Province ever recovered the more than £1,000 which was still due to it. Sharpe, writing to Secretary Cecilius Calvert, May 5, 1761, said that Darnall "has retired to the House of a near Relation in St. Mary's County & I suppose will never venture to appear abroad again in this Province", because if arrested no one would go on his bail, and if once imprisoned he would never be released by an act of the Assembly (*Arch. Md.* IX, 519). He is said to have been living, when an old man of eighty-five, in the lodge-house of a convent in France.

The Lower House at this session appointed a special committee to make inquiry as to the sufficiency of the bonds of the several naval officers of the Province. It reported on April 28, 1761, that it was unable to find any bonds in the Secretary's office where office bonds are usually lodged, but on further inquiry learned that, under the Act of 1751 relating to the bonds of Naval Officers, these were to be deposited with the Clerk of the Council; and that upon applying to the Clerk, the committee was informed that as the bonds were made payable to the Governor, they could not be inspected without orders from him, and that since then the clerk of the Council has told the committee that they might only be inspected upon application from the house itself (pp. 468-469). Nothing further was done about the matter at this session.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Although the flames of religious intolerance did not break out as violently, or as frequently at these six sessions as they had in the recent past, the temperature of the smouldering fires was still high, as is shown by the proceedings of both houses. The determination of the Lower House to penalize Roman Catholics was brought out by its insistence at the *November-December 1758 session*, by a vote of 31 to 7, to impose upon them in the Supply or Assessment bills, a double tax on their lands (p. 102), and by its insistence at