

that the previous report showed that the Province owed as of 1762 a total of £8,672:12:7 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 4,009,951 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of tobacco, to which there should be now added as due £4,374:3:12 and 23,622 pounds of tobacco, making a total debt due to the public by the Province in 1763 of £13,046:16:1 and 4,033,573 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of tobacco, which figures, however, did not include all the pay due to the members of both houses of the Assembly for their attendance at this and the last sessions, and certain disputed back pay due to the militia for 1757 and 1758 (pp. 311-312). The Journal of Accounts was then ordered by the Lower House to be closed on November 1 (p. 340). The item in the Journal for the expenses of the militia sent by the Governor for the defense of the frontiers in 1757 and 1758, about which for several years there had been a dispute, was, by a Lower House vote of twenty-two to eighteen, ordered out of the Journal of Accounts, and a committee was instructed to bring in a separate bill for its payment (pp. 335, 356). Such a bill was introduced and passed by the Lower House, but was promptly rejected by the Upper House on the grounds that the militia should not be given preferential treatment over other creditors, and that under the Militia Act now in force it was provided that the militia be paid out of the public levy (pp. 335, 356, 392). The Journal of Accounts (without the militia item) was passed by the Lower House on November 21, and sent to the upper chamber (pp. 389, 390). The Upper House on November 23 returned it with a message that it would not pass the Journal unless it included pay for the militia and for the salary of the Clerk of the Council, and such other items that a further examination might disclose should be included; and that all vouchers must be exhibited (p. 394). The Lower House on November 25 replied in a long message, devoted in great part to the reasons why it would not consent to pay the Council Clerk, John Ross, out of public funds. It was willing to pay him for his duties as Clerk of the Upper House but not as Clerk of the Council, which, it said, should be paid by the Proprietary. The Lower House also rejected the Governor's suggestion that the public creditors be paid by a poll tax, when there were balances in the various sinking funds sufficient for the purpose (pp. 352-353, 408-409). On the last day of the session an even longer message from the Upper House, dated November 26, went into a lengthy history of the dispute between the two houses, especially in the matter of the salary of the Clerk of the Council, to which the interested reader is referred; and denied that it was the peculiar privilege of the Lower House to determine who were the public creditors (pp. 283-286). But the Upper House was not to have the last say, for just as the session was expiring, the Lower House sent a message reasserting its pretensions on this and various other points in dispute (pp. 413-415). Again the public creditors were disappointed, and were to wait until 1766 for the payment of debts due them.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The Roman Catholic question, while smouldering, did not come to the surface in Assembly affairs during the March-April, 1762, session. It was not mentioned in the journals of either house when the Supply or Assessment bill