

of Appeals. There were also included payments for repairs to the Council Chamber of £21:3:0 sterling, and expenses of £12:18:10 incurred several years before by the Council for provisions given to the "French Neutrals" or Acadians (pp. 74-75). When this message was considered in the Lower House, the vote on these proposed payments of salaries to the clerks shows that public opinion was almost solidly in favor of the Lower House stand that the expenses of the Council, as representing the Proprietary, should be paid by him and not by the public. The Lower House voted 43 to 1 against inclusion of payment of 81,600 and 8,800 pounds of tobacco respectively to the two clerks of the Council, Edmund Key of St. Mary's alone voting in the affirmative (pp. 202-204). On further consideration the Lower House agreed to other controversial items just mentioned and insisted upon by the upper chamber, including payments to the clerks of both houses for copying proceedings (journals) of the Assembly for the years 1761, 1762, 1763, and 1764 (p. 205). It then passed a resolution, however, that hereafter no repairs to the Council Chamber made by order of the Council would be paid at the expense of the public; and on December 7, a message was sent to the Upper House outlining these actions, and adding that if the Upper House would lay before it a particular account of all the charges made by the clerks for services performed by them, to which they were entitled under the laws of the Province, the house would willingly include them in the Journal (pp. 212-213).

In a message dated December 9 the Upper House declared that the clerks' accounts had been examined and verified by a committee of the Upper House, and a copy of its report in regard to them, dated November 15 (p. 51) and signed by Henry and Hooper, was being transmitted together with the clerks' own accounts (pp. 77-78, 115-130). It was presumed that these would satisfy the Lower House that the services done by the clerks deserved the salary allowed and paid to these officers in every journal down to the year 1756, when the Lower House had first refused its assent. The message declared that the Governor by the Constitution was assisted in his executive duties by the advice of the Council, in giving notice of meetings, orders to subordinates, and in preserving the records of its proceedings, and that these duties had always been performed by the clerk, who had always until 1756, been paid for them as a constitutional officer in the Journal of Accounts; that the repairs to the Council Chamber had been made to shelter the members from the inclemency of the weather, and had they not been made, it would have been necessary to contract for a room in a private house, as for its own convenience the Lower House had done and provided payment for this in the Journal (pp. 215-216). With this message the Upper House transmitted a copy of the account of the Clerk of the Council.

The accounts filed by the clerks of the Council which were sent to the lower chamber by the Upper House accompanying its message of December 9, were entered in full in the manuscript journals of both houses (pp. 115-130, 216), but, for some reason not clear, were not included by Jonas Green, the public printer, in the printed *Votes and Proceedings of the Lower House* for the November-December, 1765, session. This omission aroused the ire of the