

L. H. J. as it should seem that the Application implies the Power of granting  
 Liber No. 54 or rejecting the Petition it would likewise seem as if the Governor  
 Nov. 22 might allow of, or prevent the Petitioner's Remedy on the Bond; as  
 all Persons were by the Bill to be obliged to carry their Tobacco to  
 the inspecting Houses and Inspectors Notes or Receipts were to have  
 been legal Tenders it follows as a Consequence that the Person  
 who thus being obliged did carry his Tobacco to an Inspecting House  
 or the Person who being obliged received an Inspectors Note or  
 Receipt in Payment should have it in his Power to recur to that  
 Security he was obliged by Law to confide in without the Leave of  
 the Governor, and therefore the Bill intended to confer that Power.  
 On Non Payment of any Clergy's Dues, Officers or Lawyers ffees,  
 Public or County Levies, or Parochial Charges, by the 10.<sup>th</sup> Day of  
 August by the Bill, Money only was to be levied by Way of  
 Execution.

Your Honours first proposed to shorten the Time to the 10.<sup>th</sup> of  
 April though you afterwards agreed to extend it to the 10.<sup>th</sup> of  
 June and in Case the Defaulter was a Tobacco Maker and owed for  
 Officers or Lawyers ffees you proposed the Execution should be for  
 Tobacco. The Clergy's Dues were put out of this Question by your  
 other Proposition and the Public and County Levies and Parochial  
 Charges not being objected to, stood as in the Bill.

We have to observe, that confining the Time of Payment to the  
 10.<sup>th</sup> of June excludes the Hope to the ffarmer of any Relief from  
 Execution by his then growing Crop of Wheat. That generally  
 laying the Planter under Necessity of selling his Tobacco before  
 the 10.<sup>th</sup> of June is laying him under a Necessity of selling his  
 Tobacco below its Value. That an Execution on a Tobacco Maker  
 for *Money* for the Public and County Levies and Parochial Charges  
 and for *Tobacco* for Officers and Lawyers ffees cannot be in both  
 Instances right; That when men are liable to be called upon for what  
 they have not they must be under great Disadvantage in making a  
 Contract to pay in what they have That this Disadvantage is greatly  
 increased by the Manner in which Men may be liable to be called  
 upon for what they have not and that this Disadvantage would lie  
 with all it's Weight on the poor Planters out whose Effects or  
 Persons the Tobacco must be extracted to the Emolument of the  
 Officers & Lawyers.

The Lower House greatly regret the Loss of a most useful and  
 beneficial Regulation of the Staple. They still console themselves  
 with the Reflection that Nothing has been omitted on their Part to  
 bring about an Agreement on just and reasonable Grounds. Your  
 Proposal to adopt the Table of 1745 by which about 25 p Cent  
 would be added to the Secretary and Commissary General's Offices  
 and the other Offices much increased convinces Us that Nothing  
 can be now done: it is a Proposal indeed that could come from none