

The Upper House on December 8, passed a bill which had been drawn up there "for billeting and quartering His Majesty's Forces within this Province", and sent it to the Lower House (p. 181), which returned the bill on December 14, without a second reading with a message reminding the Upper House that as a "money bill" it should take its "Rise in this House", adding that it was sorry to observe in that bill the proviso that if there were not enough inns for soldiers in the towns to which they are sent for winter quarters, that they may be billeted in such private houses as might be deemed fit. This the Lower House declared "We apprehend is . . . contrary to the Petition of Right, and tends to a manifest infringement of the Liberties and Properties of the subject" (pp. 351-352).

On December 9, the Governor sent to the Lower House "Mr. Giles's Account for Transporting hither, from the Head of the Bay, the Five Companies of the Royal American Regiment, that are now Quartered in Annapolis", and informed the house that the King expects every province to defray all the expenses of his troops when being transported from one part to another of that province (p. 330).

The dispute was brought to a close at this session with a message on December 16, from the Governor to the Lower House that he was sending to Lord Loudoun a copy of that portion of the rejected Supply bill dealing with the billeting of troops (p. 386). To this the Lower House replied urging that a copy of the entire bill be sent him (p. 387). A letter dated December 26, 1757, from Sharpe to Lord Baltimore's Secretary, Cecilius Calvert, shows that there were then quartered in Annapolis nearly five hundred men of the Royal American Regiment, for whose care the inhabitants, upon the refusal of the Assembly to comply with their petitions for assistance, had made provision at their own expense in the expectation that the Assembly would later reimburse them (*Arch. Md. ix*, 121). At the February-March, 1758, session, the Lower House ordered all persons who had claims against the Public for furnishing quarters and provisions to His Majesty's Regular Forces, to file them with the Commission on Accounts (p. 459).

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The Roman Catholic question was not allowed by the Lower House to sleep. At the April-May 1757 session, the Committee on Aggrievances and Courts of Justice on April 28 brought in a report to the house accompanied by several depositions, to the effect that certain Catholics were conducting schools in Baltimore County contrary to law (p. 79). A deposition made by a certain Archibald Standiford declared that one Don. Connolly, who kept a school near My Lady's Manor, had complained to Justice Boyce that Mr. Crabtree had refused to pay him for the schooling of his children because he was a Papist (p. 79). Thomas Chase, the rector of St. Paul's Parish, deposed that one Mary Anne March, a reputed Papist, had opened a school in Baltimore Town, and that the Protestant schoolmaster in that town had lost many of his scholars to her, and that he, Chase, had applied for relief to the three magistrates living in the town, but that "so far from putting a Stop to it, one of them sent his