

under proprietary warrants, the 1s 8d being equal to 1s sterling, the ultimate price of vacant land under the former system. The 6th section of this act had also required that persons having surveys already made should compound thereon on or before the 1st day of May then ensuing, which time was extended by the act of 1782, as already mentioned. A further extension to the first of July following was granted by the act of November 1782, chapter 5.

By the 4th section of the act of 1781, just referred to, the state took upon itself the responsibility of the former government in respect to deficient quantities of land in grants, by providing that common or special warrants might issue from the land office of the Western Shore for deficiency in any grant, on such deficiency appearing on a certificate of resurvey. It was also provided that such warrants should issue in the case of caution money paid and the grant or certificate afterwards vacated; and by the same section it was declared that any common warrant or special warrant for vacant cultivation then issued might be renewed within six months thereafter, but should be executed within a year from the renewal.

The 10th section of the same act counteracted the proceedings of the proprietary's agent in receiving caution money as late as the year 1777, on certificates on which the time for payment thereof had long elapsed, and which were at the time of such receipt liable to proclamation warrants, by providing that in those cases of neglect to make regular payment in which the time limited for the purpose had expired, on or before the first of May 1775, all applications that had been made for proclamation warrants should be *regarded*, and warrant issue to the party applying, provided he should require it on or before the first of July then ensuing.

The 11th section contained an important, though a very natural, *connecting* provision, by directing that grants should issue on all certificates on which the caution money had been paid, on the application of the owners of such certificates, unless grants had theretofore regularly issued for the same lands to other persons, or unless the chancellor, on hearing, should otherwise direct. It will be perceived that this was completing by grants from the state government the titles that had been commenced under the warrants of the proprietary, saving however those cases in which patents had already passed for the lands claimed under such incipient titles, and leaving a power with the chancellor, *on hearing* (of any objection by caveat) to stop the issuing of such grants.

By an act of 1784, chapter 75, the legislature provided for the perfecting of titles commenced by warrants obtained between the 22nd of March and the 6th of October 1774 to af-