

Market in the said town" and to provide for its regulation, and a bill to this end passed the Lower House (pp. 410, 458, 490, 495, 431), but the requested legislation was not enacted until the year 1762. The petition of the tobacco inspectors of Elkridge Landing, Anne Arundel County, asking for an increase in their salaries was favorably acted upon in the Lower House, as was a petition asking for the erection of a public tobacco warehouse in Vienna Town, Dorchester County (pp. 410, 484, 485, 430); acts to this end were passed at the 1762 session. Following the presentation of a petition, a bill was brought in "to preserve the Breed of fish in the Susquehanna River", which was passed in the Lower House by a vote of 21 to 9 and sent to the Upper House, where like all other legislation, it died (pp. 495, 432). A petition asking the Assembly to prohibit "fixing any Wares [fish weirs] in Patuxent River . . . or obstructing the natural Channel" was not considered before adjournment (p. 431). Nor was action taken upon a petition to make the Patuxent navigable, "which it was ordered should be submitted to Mr. Richard Snowden", the wealthy iron merchant and a large landowner of that neighborhood. This petition seems to have sought to exempt the Patuxent River from the operations of the act of 1735 relating to the preservation of harbors and the erection of weirs (p. 410).

Various individuals on their own behalf, or in their administrative capacity, presented petitions requesting legislation. James Holliday Jr., the legal representative of James Holliday Sr., late of Queen Anne's County, deceased, and late Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, petitioned the Assembly to grant him authority to draw upon the Provincial funds deposited with William Hunt, a London merchant, by the elder Holliday, to enable the younger Holliday to make certain adjustments necessary to settle his father's estate and to pay certain sums for the use of the Dorchester County school (pp. 409, 431, 458, 482, 484). The widow and administratrix of Tobias Stansbury, late of Baltimore County, asked authority to sell certain lands for the payment of her late husband's debts (pp. 431, 450, 451, 494). Although no action was taken upon these two petitions at this meeting, they came up and were acted upon at the 1762 Assembly. The executors of John Paca, late of Baltimore County, requested the passage of an act to permit the sale of certain lands to pay the debts of William Hammond, deceased (pp. 427, 487). Action upon this was also deferred until the next session, but the necessary legislation was not passed until 1763. William and Mary Clason, executors of Gamaliel Butler, asked legal authority to sell certain lots in Annapolis (pp. 405, 451), but the requested legislation was passed not until 1762. Petitions from a number of Maryland "volunteers at Fort Duquesne" praying that an allowance may be made them for their Trouble and Fatigue", and one from a maimed private, who had served under Colonel Dagworthy, begging "relief", were referred to the next Assembly (pp. 408, 419, 000, 451). Why Dr. Upton Scott, a prominent physician of Annapolis, should have petitioned the Lower House, and why the petition should have been so promptly rejected, remains a mystery (pp. 465, 470).

As the impasse between the two houses prevented the passage of any legislation at this session, the Governor on May 6, 1761, prorogued the Assembly