

petition says that Lyon connived at the delay Duchart experienced in securing naturalization, and, knowing that the latter was an alien, had secretly obtained an escheat warrant for the land and secured a patent on it. The petition closes with the request that the Governor and Assembly "will in tender Compassion to this distressed Widow and Seven Children" permit the petitioner to reimburse William Lyon for what he had paid for the escheat, and order that the land be offered at public sale to the best bidder, and the money thus obtained be deposited with the Commissary General for the benefit of the widow and orphans of Duchart (Appendix, pp. 517-519). The proceedings of the *April-May 1757 session* show that the Upper House rejected Chamier's petition (*Arch. Md.* LV, 10). The Duchart case was doubtless one of those that Dulany had in mind when he urged the passage of a naturalization law.

A Naturalization bill was introduced in the Upper House at the *March-April 1760 session* and passed April 1 (p. 209). The act now passed by the Upper House, after reciting the injustices of the present laws to unnaturalized aliens who had acquired land by patent or purchase, as well as to purchasers from aliens, quieted all past titles and provided that in the future all aliens who shall take the prescribed oaths of abjuration and subscribe to the declaration of fidelity under the Act of I George the First establishing the succession of the Crown in the Protestant and Hanoverian line, shall be the King's subjects of this Province, and entitled to hold and dispose of land, although not entitled to sit in the Assembly or occupy any civil office (pp. 309-312). The bill was sent to the Lower House on April 4, where, by a vote of 25 to 7, the provisions of the bill to validate the titles of aliens were restricted to Protestant foreigners and not extended to include even the naturalization of Roman Catholic aliens already settled in the Province. The test of conformity was the taking of the Sacrament in some Protestant congregation, the usual oaths (Quakers excepted), and subscribing to the declaration (pp. 248-250, 254-256, 312-313). While assenting to certain of the amendments made in the Lower House, the Upper House refused to agree to the provision excluding Roman Catholics already in the Province, although it was willing to deny naturalization to "Romish or Jesuitical Priests". Upon the refusal of the Lower House to tone down its amendments the bill was allowed to die (pp. 220, 212-213). By order of the Lower House the bill with its amendments was ordered entered in its journal, and was also ordered to be printed in pamphlet form with two other rejected bills (pp. 257-258, 309-312). This rare pamphlet is fully described in a note on page 257.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLEGE.

The long-discussed question of the establishment of a college in Maryland, which had last been brought by Governor Sharpe before the Assembly at the May 1754 session, was again agitated at the *April-May 1761 session*. On April 24, 1761, a committee headed by Edward Tilghman was appointed by the Lower House to consider and report "what funds may be necessary to be raised for Erecting and Establishing a College within the Province" (p. 461). This committee reported on May 5 "that the House in the City of Annapolis,