

be tied in it, as this would be "very indecent and offensive to the Inhabitants of the said town" (pp. 209-211). The petition of the inhabitants of Chester Town for authority to hold a market, and for its regulation will be found printed in the Appendix. It is endorsed April 21, 1761, the date when it was referred by the Upper House to the Lower House (pp. 579-580).

The act [*No. XXXIV*] for destroying crows and squirrels in Baltimore County is an example of the type of local law which down to the present day waste so much of the time of the General Assembly. The wording of the act allowing two pounds of tobacco, about two pence, to be paid for the head or *scalp* of each crow or squirrel destroyed, suggests that the legislature could not forget in wording this bill, the bounty of twenty pounds paid for the scalp of every enemy Indian (pp. 212-213). A local law [*No. XXVI*] increasing the pay of tobacco inspectors at the warehouses at Elk Ridge Landing, Anne Arundel County, and at Emerson's in Talbot County (pp. 202-203), as well as the act [*No. XX*] authorizing the erection of a tobacco warehouse at Vienna Town, Dorchester County, may be of interest to students of eighteenth century tobacco culture in Maryland (pp. 191-193).

Five private acts were passed at the March-April, 1762, session. One of these [*No. XXI*] changed the name of Zacheas Barrett of Baltimore County to Zacheas Onion, and was passed so as to allow Zacheas and his children to take the surname Onion in order that he might, in compliance with the terms of the will of his uncle, Stephen Onion, thereby inherit considerable real estate left him conditionally under his uncle's will (p. 194). An act to remedy omissions in the will of Henry Woodward, gentleman, of Anne Arundel County [*No. XXIII*] was passed at the prayer of Mary Woodward, the widow and executrix, to permit her to sell a tract of one hundred and fifty acres, variously called Turkey Quarter, Clark's, or Clark's Quarter, in Anne Arundel County, which her husband intended to include among other lands which he had directed to be sold (pp. 195-196). An act [*No. XXVII*] was passed to empower Mary Stansbury, widow and administrator of Tobias Stansbury, late of Baltimore County, to sell lands for the payment of his debts. The act shows that Stansbury had left five daughters and an infant son, and that he was the owner of about five hundred acres in Baltimore and Frederick counties. The widow was empowered to dispose of by public vendue enough of these lands to pay her husband's debts. A similar act [*No. XXX*] empowered William Clajon and Mary, his wife, to sell a lot in Annapolis, upon which stood three dwelling houses, for the payment of the debts of Gamaliel Butler, deceased. The act recited that Mary, the widow of Butler, had one son by him and that she had since married William Clajon. She was given authority to dispose of the land and houses in Annapolis by public vendue, any surplus over and above the amount required to pay Butler's debts to be applied to the use of those persons to whom the lot and houses under the will would have belonged.

An act of naturalization [*XXIX*] was passed to naturalize Colonel Henry Bouquet and Frederick Victor, both of them referred to as "Foreigners of the Protestant or Reformed Religion". Colonel Henry Bouquet (1717-1765), described in the act as appointed by the King "an Officer of his Majesty's