

passed. The first Maryland law requiring the licensing of dogs was passed at the 1765 session. There was also passed an act to encourage the manufacture of linen by the payment of bounties or prizes to those who submitted the best examples produced by non-slave labor.

Six parochial acts were passed; these provided for the building of new churches, chapels, or vestry-houses, for the creation of new parishes, and for changes in parish bounds. Legislation was passed to enlarge Baltimore Town and for the regulation of the town market. Two private acts were passed, one authorizing the sale of entailed land belonging to the estate of the late Governor, Samuel Ogle, owner of the celebrated "Belair stud" and the father of Governor Benjamin Ogle; and the other to validate the sale of lands belonging to the insolvent estate of Philip Covington of Somerset County.

Of the forty acts passed at the two 1765 sessions, fifteen were for the purpose of continuing acts about to expire by time limitation.

Some important original source material bearing upon the history of Maryland for the 1764-1765 period, is only to be found in certain contemporary printed pamphlets that are so rare as to be practically inaccessible to most students of Maryland history. It has seemed advisable to the Committee on Publications to reprint them in the Appendix. One of these is the Proceedings of the Stamp Act Congress held in New York in October, 1765, from the press of Jonas Green of Annapolis. This very rare pamphlet, of which only two copies are known, not only contains an account of the events leading up to the calling of the Congress and of the proceedings of that body, but also tells what was done by the three representatives of Maryland at the Congress and immediately thereafter, not to be found elsewhere. Attention here should also be called to another pamphlet which appeared from the press of Jonas Green, when the Congress was in session. Although it appeared anonymously, the author was soon known to all to be the noted lawyer, Daniel Dulany, the Younger, of Annapolis. Nothing that was written either in America or in England against the Stamp Act showed the same legal learning as did Dulany in his "Considerations on the Propriety of imposing Taxes in the British Colonies, for the Purpose of raising Revenue, by Act of Parliament". This pamphlet, with the name of the author now revealed, was widely reprinted throughout the colonies and in England, and nothing contributed more to further the repeal of the Stamp Act than did the arguments brought forward by Dulany. Pitt held the pamphlet in his hand and quoted from it in the House of Commons when he led the forces which brought about repeal. It has been said with truth that there was exhibited in it "a degree of legal learning, of acumen, and of literary power, which gave to it, both in America and England, the