

Houses of Correction, in all the Counties, would not give great Relief to the Inhabitants in the annual Levies, afford more regular and better applied Provision for the Poor, check the Disorders committed by common Beggars & idle Vagabonds, and lay a Foundation for useful Industry" (pp. 49-50, 156, 157). Later at this session Prince George's County joined the other three counties in petitioning for the erection of a workhouse, and also for the rebuilding of its prison (pp. 78, 172). The Lower House laid the matter on the table and no further action seems to have been taken upon it at this session. It is to be noted, however, that at the 1768 session an act was passed appointing trustees of the poor in Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Worcester, Frederick, and Talbot counties, with power to make regulations for the care of the poor, and for the punishment of vagrants, beggars, and vagabonds, and authorizing a poll tax of twenty pounds of tobacco in these counties for the erection of almshouses and work-houses (Hanson's *Laws of Maryland made since MDCCCLXIII; 1787*; acts of 1768, chapter xxvix). At the 1765 session Colonel Edward Tilghman did not reintroduce the remarkable bill which had been brought forward by him and had failed of passage at the October–November, 1763, session, obliging "county pensioners to wear badges", doubtless to prevent them from imposing upon private charity (*Arch. Md.* LVIII; xxxv).

*Baltimore Town* at this session secured legislation both for the enlargement of the town and to enable it to lease land for a market. Cornelius Howard, the owner of land adjoining Baltimore Town on the south and west, and sundry inhabitants of the town petitioned the Assembly for authority to have added to the town a tract of thirty-five acres belonging to him (pp. 44, 263). The petition was referred by the Upper House to the lower chamber, and resulted in the passage by both houses of an act for the extension of the town to the southwest (pp. 142, 176, 177, 179, 58). Under this act "for the further enlargement of Baltimore Town" the commissioners of the town were ordered to have these thirty-five acres surveyed and laid out into lots and streets at the expense of Cornelius Howard, this addition to be thereafter esteemed as part of the town (p. 263). It was long known as Howard's Addition, and was an addition to the western and southwestern portion of the original Baltimore Town. It was of irregular shape, and lay in a general way within the bounds of what are now south Charles Street on the east, Liberty Street on the west, Barre Street on the south, and Saratoga Street on the north. It is of interest that although an act for the enlargement of Baltimore Town was of public importance, it was classed with private acts in that fees or taxes were paid in both houses by Howard, £8 to the Speaker and £4 to the clerk of the Lower House and similar fees to the officers of the Upper House (p. 250). Cornelius Howard was the father of General John Eager Howard, one of the most extensive owners of land in what is now Baltimore, and one of its most conspicuous and public-spirited citizens.

The commissioners of Baltimore Town had leased in 1763 from Thomas Harrison (after whom Harrison Street is named) a lot of land at the north-west corner of Baltimore and Gay streets and had erected a town market upon it by public subscription. It was found that the lease was legally defective