

QUAKERS.

profit or trust, may make affirmation instead of taking the several oaths appointed by the constitution. 1794, ch. 49, confirmed by 1795, ch. 11.

Acts to prevent the irregularities complained of by the people called Quakers, and to prevent the evils attending the sale of strong liquors, and running horse-races, near their meetings, and to prevent the tumultuous concourse of negroes there. 1725, ch. 6, 1747, ch. 17, 1752, ch. 14.

Quakers empowered to marry, and make publication, in the manner before used and practised by the society. February, 1777, ch. 12, § 3, 5.

— Empowered, as a religious society, to enjoy for ever the use of certain land in East and West Nottingham. 1791, ch. 17.

Leave given to convey, to such persons as the society should direct, the land therein mentioned. November, 1792, ch. 12.

The trustees of the society of quakers empowered to hold a lot of ground in Baltimore, containing near four acres, for a meeting-house. 1793, ch. 20.

Quakers, &c. and persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, directed to be distinguished in the lists to be taken of persons to serve in the militia. 1793, ch. 53, § 2.

— Such persons, refusing to do militia duty, forfeit three dollars annually. 1798, ch. 100, § 7.

An affirmation by a quaker shall be as valid as an oath to qualify him to act as a surveyor or chain-carrier under the act for marking and bounding lands. 1793, ch. 70, § 5.

QUARANTINE.

An act to oblige infected ships and other vessels coming into this province to perform quarantine. November, 1766, ch. 25.

The governor may order and compel any vessel to ride quarantine, if such vessel, or the port from which she shall have come, shall on strong grounds be suspected to be infected with the plague. Const. 33.

— When the governor shall have strong grounds to apprehend, from the information of physicians or otherwise, that there is danger of the plague, or other malignant contagious disease, being introduced into this state from foreign parts, or from any of the United States, he may compel any vessel coming to any of our ports, &c. to ride quarantine, and to forbid, either by land or water, all intercourse or communication between this state and the place affected, or to regulate such intercourse, and to take all measures, &c. necessary for giving effect to the objects of this act. 1793, ch. 34.

A health officer to be appointed by the governor and council for Baltimore-town, and powers given to him to oblige vessels to perform quarantine. *Ibid.* ch. 56.

QUEEN-ANNE.

A lottery authorized to clear out the creek leading to Upper-Marlborough and Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county. 1798, ch. 67.

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

Queen-Anne's county constituted, and the bounds thereof prescribed. 1706, ch. 3.

A town to be erected, to be called Ogle-town, upon Chester. 1732, ch. 6.

A town to be erected, to be called King-town. *Ibid.* ch. 18.

A town to be erected, to be called Bridge-town. *Ibid.* ch. 24.

An act for the division of Dorchester and Queen-Anne's counties, and for erecting Caroline county. November, 1773, ch. 10.

The bounds of the public ground at Queen's-town to be ascertained. 1784, ch. 16.

A new court-house and gaol to be built. April, 1782, ch. 4, November, 1788, ch. 29, 1789, ch. 25.

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

An act for the relief of the poor. November, 1788, ch. 15.

Provisions for the draining of a marsh and branch, known by the name of the Long Marsh, lying in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties. 1789, ch. 15, 1790, ch. 24.

Commissioners appointed for building the court-house and prison, and provision made for filling vacancies. 1790, ch. 40.

— Money to be levied therefor. 1791, ch. 38.

The justices empowered to levy annually money for the relief of Rebecca Fowler. 1793, ch. 51.

The levy court authorized to sell Wells's warehouse and the lot on which it was built. 1794, ch. 17, § 2.

— Empowered to levy a compensation for the use of Browne's warehouse, and the executor of the late inspector empowered to deliver out the tobacco. *Ibid.* § 3.

A town to be erected, and called Centre-Ville. *Ibid.* ch. 23, 1796, ch. 18.

The clerks, sheriffs and registers of wills, obliged to hold their offices and attend at the court-house, or within a quarter of a mile, every day except Sundays. 1794, ch. 25.

A bridge to be built over Tuckahoe creek. *Ibid.* ch. 48.

Thomas O'Bryon, late sheriff and collector of Queen-Anne's county, empowered to collect the balances due to him. 1795, ch. 20.

The securities of Thomas O'Bryon, late sheriff and collector, empowered to collect the balances due to him. 1796, ch. 16, 1797, ch. 37.

An act for the destruction of crows and squirrels in Queen-Anne's county. 1797, ch. 5.

Acts for the building and regulation of a prison. *Ibid.* ch. 17, 1799, ch. 34.

An act relating to the records in the register of wills and clerk's office. 1797, ch. 88.

An act relating to the public roads. 1799, ch. 70.

The average value of land established in Queen-Anne's county at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ per acre. 1785, ch. 53, § 2.

Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, form the second district for holding county courts. 1796, ch. 43, § 2.

— Queen-Anne's county court to be held the first Monday in May and the fourth Monday in October. *Ibid.* § 3.

Queen-Anne's, Caroline and Talbot counties, form the seventh district for the election of representatives in congress. 1791, ch. 62, § 2.

Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties form the eighth district for appointing electors to choose the president and vice-president. 1795, ch. 73, § 1.

Queen-Anne's county to be laid off into three separate districts for holding elections. 1798, ch. 115, confirmed by 1799, ch. 48.

— Commissioners appointed to lay off the said districts. 1799, ch. 50, § 20.

QUIT-RENT.

The citizens of this state are, from the declaration of independence, and ever after, exonerated and discharged from the payment of quit-rent to the subject of a foreign prince, and the same is abolished. March, 1780, ch. 18.

RANGERS.

REGULATIONS respecting rangers after horses and cattle. 1715, ch. 31.

RATES.

The justices of the county courts to assess yearly, or oftener, the rates of liquors and accommodations to be vendid by ordinary-keepers for the year ensuing. March, 1780, ch. 24, § 4.

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