

bounties on linen manufactured in the Province, and when this attempt at repeal failed, it was followed by an equally unsuccessful attempt to exclude certain counties from its operation (pp. 110, 146, 179, 180, 183). More successful was the move to prevent the reenactment of the law of 1756, about to expire by time limitation, to prevent Indians disaffected to the British interests in America from coming into the Province, an act passed during the Seven Years War to guard against Indian spies, but which was no longer felt necessary (pp. 143, 147, 180). Two Lower House bills of considerable general import were killed at this session, but were revived in 1768 and became laws. One of these was the bill for the preservation of the breed of fish, on which action had been deferred at the 1765 session. When it came up again at the 1766 assembly it passed the Lower House but was so extensively amended in the Upper House that it was rejected in the house in which it originated (pp. 196, 124, 199). A bill with the same title, however, was passed at the 1768 session (pp. 425, 427). Permission was also granted in the Lower House to bring in a bill for the better support of the poor and erecting work-houses in the counties, but there is no record that such a bill was actually introduced at this session (p. 181). The act passed in 1768 for the relief of the poor in certain counties, and which did provide for the erection of work-houses, was doubtless the same bill as that just referred to, but under a different title (pp. 486-495).

The perennial Lower House bill providing a support for a Provincial Agent in London to be appointed by that house, the money to be raised by an export tax on tobacco, was as usual promptly killed in the Upper House (pp. 143, 157, 170, 171, 103). This bill is discussed in a later section (pp. lxvi-lxix), as is the unsuccessful attempt by the members of the Lower House, after the failure of the agency bill, to raise funds for the purpose by a popular subscription and by a Liberty Lottery (pp. lxvii-lxviii, 217-218). The Lower House bill, entitled "An Act of Gratitude", expressing the feelings of appreciation of the people of Maryland towards Pitt, Camden, and others in parliament who had helped secure the repeal of the Stamp Act, together with an explanation of the reasons for the death of the bill in the Upper House, is of no little interest, and will also be more fully considered later (pp. lviii-lix). Three bills providing for licensing innkeepers and peddlers and the selling of liquors, the fees to go to the public instead of to the Lord Proprietary, were passed by the Lower House and killed in the Upper House. These bills are also discussed, in the section on ordinary licenses, and licenses on peddlers (pp. cii-cv).

A local bill of interest to students of the history of the commerce of Baltimore was introduced to prevent the exportation of ungraded flour, staves, and other merchandise from Baltimore Town, but after introduction in the Lower House it was referred to the next Assembly (pp. 105, 207). This was really a bill to require inspection of flour and various other articles of commerce, and their grading, weighing and measuring before exportation from, or sale in, Baltimore Town, which was intended to protect its commercial good name. At the 1768 session it was again introduced and became a law (pp. 105, 207). It is discussed in another section (pp. lii-liii).