

be necessary to carry on the forges, and to lay out the remainder of the stream into as many mill seats as conveniently might be with a proper quantity of land on each side. The provisions of those acts which concern the modes of payment I do not think it of consequence to notice, further than that the sales were generally to be on credit for specified terms, on giving bond with two good sureties in each case.

An act of November session 1781, ch. 23, made a further specific enumeration of persons whose property was deemed to be forfeited, and directed it to be sold, unless any of the said persons should return within a limited time, and on taking their trial for any crimes committed against the state, or for any act tending to shew their election to become British subjects, or to adhere to the king of Great Britain, should stand acquitted of the treason or hostility alledged against them, in which case such persons were to have their property or its value restored. The commissioners of confiscated property were directed to call on all persons who had entered into agreements with the late proprietary, or his commissioners, for the purchase of manor lands, and had not paid for the same, to make payment to them, on receiving which they were authorised to convey the lands to such purchasers. It was further provided by this act that if any of the tracts of land therein directed to be sold should run into any adjoining land *bona fide* purchased, possessed, and held, by any citizen of the state before the year 1774, and still held and possessed as aforesaid, such interfering parts should not be comprised in the sales, but should, as by preemption, be assigned and sold to the aforesaid possessors, for such price as the commissioners might think just and reasonable.

By an act of November session, 1781, ch. 31, the commissioners were directed to sell certain confiscated lands of the late proprietary, which had by an act of 1780, ch. 38, been pledged for the payment of certificates issued to the troops of the state of Maryland in the service of the United States, to wit, Talbot's, or New Connaught manor in Cecil county, My Lady's manor in Baltimore, or Baltimore and Harford counties, and Monocacy manor in Frederick county. They were directed to lay off these lands in convenient lots, having regard to the possessions of the tenants thereon, and were to give notice of the times of sale to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line with the southern army, whose certificates issued as aforesaid, were, so far as they had not been assigned away or transferred, made receiveable in payment for this property. It was provided that where a tenant became the purchaser for his own life, of the land occupied by him, or any part thereof, a deduction of ten per cent should be made