

1733; No. 5, pp. 26-35, Letters to the Commissioners for Emitting Bills of Credit, 1733-1739; No. 6, p. 14, Levin Gale's bond as Naval Officer of the Pocomoke, April 12, 1733; No. 8, p. 105, Letter from G. Chenney to Ogle, August 2, 1732, stating that Mr. Brown, Surveyor of Customs at Potomac, not returning from Philadelphia, where he now resides, was suspended for neglect of duty in leaving his station unguarded, and Joseph Boswell was appointed in his place. Boswell qualified before the Proprietary, January 10, 1732/3; No. 8, p. 106, a bill for gunpowder brought on "The Henrietta," by Captain Briggs, April 1, 1734.

Lord Baltimore opened the Session in person in March 1732/3. He had come to Maryland with his consort, upon the ill-starred business of the Pennsylvania boundary. Shortly afterwards, he returned to England, and no Proprietary ever again visited the Province. Samuel Ogle resumed the Governorship, when Baltimore departed, and held it throughout the period covered by this volume. He was a popular man, who had considerable influence with the Assembly. John Hall continued as President of the Upper House.

Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore and Fourth Lord Proprietary, lived for some eighteen years after his return to England. The chief information we have concerning him during these later years of his life, is drawn from Horace Walpole's letters. On October 22, 1741, he writes (vol. I, Toynbee's edition, p. 111). "At Mrs. Boothby's Lady Townshend was coquetting with Lord Baltimore of the Prince of Wales party." On March 10, 1742, he speaks of Lord Baltimore as in the admiralty (I, 197), and on July 29, 1742, we learn (I, 262), that Lord Baltimore was sent from Carlton House to say that the Prince would not see Sir Robert Walpole, as he had no Drawing Room. On January 14, 1745, Walpole wrote that Lord Baltimore would not come into the admiralty. (It will be remembered that he was an enthusiastic yachtsman), as in the new commission, Lord Vere Beauclerk is given precedence (II, 71). Lord Baltimore is recorded (II, 116), on July 13, 1745, as saying to the Prince: "Sir, your Royal Highness's marriage will be an era in English History." Walpole wrote on January 27, 1747 (II, 260), that Lord Baltimore took the lead in the Prince's opposition party. "He is the best and honestest man in the world, with a good deal of jumbled knowledge, but not capable of conducting a party." To reward him and punish Lord Archibald Hamilton, who voted with the ministry, the Prince made Baltimore his Cofferer, and would no longer give him the trouble of waiting as Lord of the Bedchamber. Baltimore continued as the prince's chief adviser for a considerable time; for, on March 4, 1749, Walpole wrote again that the Prince's "ministry has at the head of it, poor Lord Baltimore, a very goodnatured, weak, honest, man." (II, 361.)