

In September, 1707, a proclamation was issued by Governor Seymour, with the approval of the Council, requiring that on account of the corruption, ignorance and extortion of certain attorneys, all who were not members of some of the Inns of Court in England, should appear before the Council for examination as to their fitness. MacNemara immediately petitioned for examination, stating that for three years he had been practising in the Courts but by this proclamation he was deprived of his practice and livelihood. His petition was rejected by the Council on account of his "many misdemeanors" and having often affronted the Courts and abused his clients. He was told that it would be time enough to apply for examination when he had given some evidence of reformation in character.

In the following December the Council demanded an explanation from Chief Justice Smithson, of the Provincial Court, for his action in releasing MacNemara on *habeas corpus* from the jail, to which he had been committed by the Chancellor for contempt in failing to pay alimony to his wife (whom he had turned out of doors) as ordered by the Court of Chancery. Smithson's explanation was so unsatisfactory to the Council that he was summarily removed from office for his conduct in this affair.

In the February following, complaint was made of MacNemara on a charge of having taken a fee from one whom he represented *in formâ pauperis*, which, now that he was deprived of practice and unable to render the service promised, he refused to refund. To the sheriff whom the Governor sent to ask of MacNemara if this charge were true, the latter replied that "what he had got, none should take from him." For this "saucy answer" Governor Seymour ordered him placed in the stocks "bare breeched" for one hour; but the time was reduced on account of a violent storm which arose.

In 1709 MacNemara was disbarred from practice in Pennsylvania, and in October of the same year petitioned the Council in Assembly for restoration to practice in Maryland. In October, 1710, he was charged with a breach of the privileges of the Lower House by causing the arrest of one of its servants. In June, 1714, however, he was elected Clerk of the House of Delegates and continued in that office during the sessions of 1715 and 1716. When he was first presented in the Council Chamber to be sworn as Clerk of the Lower House, the new Governor, Hart, asked the members of the Council if they had any objections to the candidate. "They were not pleased to offer any," and so the oaths were administered by the Governor. Subsequently