

dissolute man of comparatively little judgment or understanding. He was an associate of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and named his only son for him. On May 1, 1736, at the request of the Prince, he entertained the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, in Grosvenor Square (*Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. VI, p. 208).

His unnecessary and inexplicable surrender of the rights of Maryland to the southern portion of the present State of Pennsylvania was contemporaneous with his visit to Maryland. He and his grandfather, who bore the same Christian name, were the only Lords Baltimore who ever visited their Province. The best accounts of Charles Calvert, fifth Lord Baltimore, are found in "Lords Baltimore," one of the Fund Publications written by Rev. J. G. Morriss, D. D., and in "The Lords Baltimore," by Clayton C. Hall, Esq. One may also refer to the "Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany," edited by Lady Llanover and revised by Miss S. C. Woolsey.

The early part of this volume of the *Archives* treats of the latter portion of the administration of that pathetic figure, Benedict Leonard Calvert, scholar and gentleman, of whom it might well be said, in Virgilian phrase: "*Tu eris Marcellus.*"

George Chalmers, in his "Introduction to the History of the Revolt in the Colonies (II, p. 68), spoke of Maryland as enjoying, during this period, the "happiness of a placid Province," and indeed the storms only ruffled the surface. He described the form of government as a mixed monarchy, "a well poised form, in which the competent persons exercised their various powers, without feeling, for years, the fever of encroachment." In these years Maryland "rose speedily to riches and power, because she enjoyed . . . every blessing of freedom and of peace."

The people of England were beginning to take interest in the Province and to know something of its affairs. The *Gentleman's Magazine* (II, 826), mentions Gov. Benedict Leonard Calvert's death and in June, 1732 (II, 824), prints, as news from Maryland, a report that a great number of planters had destroyed 70 tobacco plantations and would not leave a plant of tobacco standing in the country, saying it was not worth sending to England. The Governor had called out the militia to stop them. Some years later, a Maryland correspondent wrote that magazine (XXXV, 15) that, "This Province is so nobly watered by so great a number of fine navigable rivers that a very great part thereof is always under tide-water In this Province are no waste lands. All are fit for cultivation."

The passage by the Assembly in 1729 of an act (Chapter 2) affecting the emoluments of the clergy, which act was finally dissented to by the Proprietary, led to a vigorous controversy. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel