

was a brother-in-law of the Proprietary, having married a sister of Lady Baltimore. Ogle married Anne, daughter of Benjamin Tasker, a member of the Council, and niece of Thomas Bladen and, while he was in the Province, lived at Bel Air in Prince George's County. He returned as Governor on His Majesty's ship *Foulkstone*, in 1746/7, taking the oath of office on March 16. This third gubernatorial term lasted until his death, May 3, 1752. His brother-in-law, Benjamin Tasker, succeeded him and, when Col. Horatio Sharpe came with a commission as Governor on August 6, 1753 (6 Archives 1), the succession of executives from the Calvert and connected families, which had continued since October, 1720, came to an end.

Mrs. Ogle died in extreme old age, on August 14, 1817. Benjamin Ogle, a son of Governor Samuel Ogle, was Governor of the state from 1798 to 1800. A letter from Governor Ogle to Charles, Lord Baltimore, written on August 25, 1733, shortly after the latter's departure from the Province, is printed in 34 Fund Publications, pp. 88 and ff.

Shortly after his arrival in the Province, Governor Ogle summoned a new Assembly. When the election returns were received, it appeared that, as was almost universally the case during the Provincial History, "Maryland, from its outset, rose upon the shoulders of persons of high birth, moved to their destination by the best thought at home." (Alexander Hamilton Bullock, on "Intellectual Leadership in History," in "Representative Phi Beta Kappa Orations," p. 132.)

The Lower House organized by selecting John Mackall as its Speaker, a position in which he had already served acceptably, and by appointing its usual committees.

The Assembly of 1732 finally passed a bill for issuing paper money, a subject which had been under discussion for several sessions. The act provided for the redemption of the notes, which fact induced George Chalmers in his "Introduction to the History of the Revolt in the Colonies" (Vol. 2, p. 159), to write, "if the legislators of Maryland were not in those days great financiers, they were, at least, honest men."

It was, in general, a working legislature. The long discussion as to the oath of a justice finally ended in a compromise. The Assize Bill was passed. A number of towns were laid out. A close election in the capital led to the passage of an act for prevention of bribery or corruption in the elections there. For some reason, Baltimore dissented to this act, which contained the quaint provision that the officer giving an oath to voters not to act corruptly should not take a fee therefor. There had been riotous proceedings in cutting up tobacco plants which led to an act against such lawlessness. Iron manufactures and those of linen were encouraged and the taxes were revised; the act for the