

While Ogle was struggling to preserve the Proprietary's interests in Maryland, Lord Hervey's Memoirs give us glimpses as to Lord Baltimore's occupation in England. As these notices of the Proprietary have escaped the attention of most students of Maryland History, it is worth while to make a reference to them. In 1735 (II, 191), Frederick, the Prince of Wales, sent Baltimore, the Lord of his Bedchamber, to dismiss the Prince's mistress, when he was about to marry the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

In 1736 when a violent storm at sea occurred, giving rise to the fear that George II, who was on the Continent about to sail for England, might have set forth and have been shipwrecked. Lord Hervey talked at the opera with "Lord Baltimore, who was a great sailor himself and thought to have great skill in sea affairs." Baltimore believed that the king had embarked and that it was impossible for any ship to put into an English port during the continuance of the storm, but he was wrong as to both points, for a ship came into harbor that very day with news that George II had not sailed (III, p. 13).

In 1737, occurred great and sordid dissention between the Prince and his parents. Baltimore (III, 79) advocated in the House of Commons the Prince's request that he receive a larger allowance, desiring £100,000 annually. The king and Sir Robert Walpole successfully opposed the measure and, before it was introduced, Walpole had an interview with Baltimore, "one of the Prince's Lords of the Chambers," to see what he and others "could do towards diverting him from this measure."

Later in the year, the king spoke of Baltimore, as one "who thinks he understands everything and understands nothing—who wants to be well with both Courts and is well at neither—and, *entre nous*, is a little mad" (III, 239). A little later, Queen Caroline told Lord Hervey (III, 245) that Baltimore compared his friend, the Prince's, "bravery and resolution to that of Charles the XII of Sweden." After a complete breach between the Prince on the one side and the King and Queen on the other, Baltimore wrote Lord Grantham on September 13, 1737, in the vain endeavor to transmit a letter from the Prince to the Queen (III, 247). On the 20th the Queen wrote the Princess Augusta a friendly letter, which Prince Frederick showed Baltimore, asking him how he liked it (III, 263).

Baltimore used always to vote with the Court, supporting Walpole, in spite of friendship for the Prince, and with others sent word to Frederick, that, by taking Mr. Lyttleton as his Secretary, they feared that he "designed to go entirely into the measures of those who opposed that Court." They should ever adhere to Frederick "in any question in Parliament, where he was personally concerned," but "they could not possibly, in public affairs, act in any manner different from the principles by which their conduct had hitherto been in-