

fluenced, and must always support the King's government and administration" (III, 285).

An interesting reference to Governor Ogle and his family is found in an article entitled, "American Gentleman of the Olden Time," by Benjamin Ogle Tayloe in Tyler's "Quarterly Magazine," Vol. II, p. 87.

The Session of the General Assembly held in April and May, 1736, saw the adoption of addresses to King George II and Frederick, Prince of Wales caused by the marriage of the latter. Lord Baltimore answered the Provincial Address, declining to accept the proffered equivalent for quit-rent and alienation fees and promising to do what he could in regard to the importation of salt (on the importance of this subject see E. B. Greene's *Provincial America*, p. 178). The usual report was made as to Bills of Credit (On Maryland Paper Money see 12 N. Y. Public Library Bulletin, May, 1908, pp. 318, 319). Fourteen laws were passed, of which the Governor vetoed one, supplementing those "for the Relief of Debtors and ascertaining the Manner of Traders of Tobacco." Two private acts docked entails of land and another relieved a London merchant from paying taxes on tobacco shipped upon his vessel which was lost at sea. It is impossible from the records to determine the merchant's name, which was either Tower or Torvor. The printed Session Laws as well as Bacon in his Laws use the latter form and, in the text, we have followed their example. The Public Local Laws were concerned with the laying out of Leonardtown, Georgetown in Kent County, and Joppa, with the building of a Church in Cecil County and of a jail in St. Mary's County.

It was decided that the land on which the Governor's house was to be built might be outside of the Annapolis town fence and that William Parks must print the Session Laws more promptly, if he were to be paid for said printing. Three laws dealt with criminal matters: One of these provided penalties for breaking into tobacco and other out houses, for stealing "boats and other vessels, and even slaves"; the second concerned the trial and punishment of negroes and other slaves accused of crime; and the third was devoted to the apprehension and punishment of two bandits named Turner and their accessories.

A rather important act "for the ease and encouragement of settlers in the remote and back parts of the Province" failed, because of disagreement between the two Houses, and the Upper House refused to pass the Journal of Accounts, because the Lower one would not agree to pay a sum to George Gale, Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, for his able discharge of duty in that office.

Benjamin Tasker succeeded John Hall as President of the Upper House, and Grundy Pemberton was chosen a member of the Lower House from Queen Anne's County, in place of William Hemsley who had died. There were only