

MacNemara was provided for by appointment as Naval Officer at Patuxent; but in 1718 Governor Hart reported his many misdemeanors to the Assembly and asked for a law disabling him from practice, as the Courts were not able to protect themselves. He had been indicted for seditious language, and for fraud, suspended from practice in the Chancery Court for turbulent conduct and contempt, and Judges of the Provincial Court declared that they would resign from the bench rather than be subjected to his insolencies. A clause disabling MacNemara from practice was included in an Act for the support of the Magistrates. But he evidently had influence in England with the Proprietary, or his guardian. The Act was disallowed on the ground of tacking a personal matter on to a public measure, as being *ex post facto*, and as having been passed without affording a hearing. Opinions from three prominent English lawyers condemning the manner of passing the Act accompanied the veto. At the next session, 1719, a separate Act disabling MacNemara from practice was passed, in which it was sought to avoid the objections raised to the former Act. The reply to this was a peremptory order from the Proprietary, who had previously directed MacNemara to make due submission to the Maryland Court of Chancery, for his immediate restoration to practice without making such submission. Governor Hart indignantly resigned the Seals, declaring that he would not retain the office of Chancellor if he could not uphold its dignity. But MacNemara did not live to enjoy his triumph over the Governor. He was dead when the order for his restoration to practice was received.

The record of Governor Hart's administration shows him to have been, though an intense partisan and a man of strong personal animosities, a judicious Governor, and one sincerely devoted to promoting the welfare of the Province, a matter in which he showed great sagacity. The revision of the laws, in 1715, and the negotiation of the arrangement by which the quit rents were commuted for a duty upon tobacco were the great achievements of his administration. He was tenacious of the dignity of his office and also of its emoluments, and although he had received many marks of the confidence and esteem of the delegates, when at the close of his administration his request for an advance of salary that would accrue during furlough was refused by the Lower House, he sharply accused its members of parsimony. The Proprietary and his guardian had apparently grown weary of the constant bickerings and factional strife in Maryland, and concluded that a person of more conciliatory temper was needed in his place. In marked con-