

by Sergeant Wm. Wynne of the Middle Temple, is printed in 32 Archives (Council), pp. 493-498.

The discussion as to framing an oath for a judge which would satisfy both Proprietary and Assembly continued, as did the controversy concerning emitting bills of credit. The regulating of the value of foreign coin caused discussion and the languishing debtors were like their oriental predecessors, the poor, who were always with the people of Palestine. One Charles Slye, who was skilled in military tactics, asked that he be employed to train the militia, but although the two Houses felt that his proposal was a good one, they could not agree as to the manner of paying him.

A month after the prorogation, the Assembly was reconvened on August 19. The session was regarded as closely connected with the previous one; for the acts received continuous chapter numbers, and the costs for private bills passed by both sessions were taxed at one time. The number of private acts passed was unusually large and the debtors who were relieved were more numerous than usual. An act for ascertaining the form of oath of a judge was vetoed by the Governor, as was one for the regulation of the value of foreign coin. Some queries from England as to the foreign trade of the Province led the Assembly to give interesting details as to that subject. The staple product, tobacco, is shown to be still in an unprosperous condition. An act compelled officers to write the amount of their fees in words at full length. The Assize Act was discussed, but was not passed until the Session of 1732. It is interesting to notice the order of proceeding in the passage of a bill. After passing two readings in the House where it originated, it was sent to the other House and received two readings there. It was then returned, with notice of approval, or rejection, or with amendments. If the two Houses could not agree as to amendments, a Conference Committee was appointed, which reported to both Houses. If the bill was either returned with a favorable report or the amendments were agreed to, it was read a third time in the House of origination, sent to the other House for a third reading and, thereafter, transmitted to the Governor for his signature.

Samuel Ogle, whose commission as Governor was read in the Provincial Council on December 7, 1731 (25 Archives 549), is said to have been a captain in the British Army before his arrival in Maryland. A year after his assumption of the governorship, he yielded the executive position, on December 11, 1732, to Charles, Lord Baltimore, who came to Maryland in person and assumed the direction of affairs. He remained only about six months and then recommissioned Ogle as Governor on June 20, 1733. Ogle took the oath of office on July 11, and continued as Governor until August 23, 1742, when he went to England, turning over the administration to Thomas Bladen, who