

cill for the time being, and to enable him to continue his fidelity, industry and diligence in his constant attendance and employment in the said office, upon every grant of land escheated unto us upon any the reasons aforesaid, the party obtaining the same doe (besides his ordinary fees already settled upon him by us and our councill for petitions &c. the attorney generall's fees and other officer's fees) pay and secure to be paid unto our said clerk the just quantity of four hundred pounds of tobacco, and also upon the grant of any surplussage to any person or persons suitors for the same in manner aforesaid obtained the sum of ten pounds of tobacco in every hundred pounds of tobacco the value bargained for, and agreed to be paid for the same shall by the party obtaining be paid unto our said clerk over and above the value bargained for and agreed on as aforesaid.

23. And for any other matter or thing which of our grace and favour wee have usually granted and condescended unto, and not herein before expressly mentioned and contained, Wee will and do hereby give unto our said councellors full power and authority to give grant and consent unto, in such manner and forme as we have heretofore done by and with the advice and consent of our privy council of this our province: *Provided* such grants and acts of favour to be by you made and passed in manner aforesaid infringe not too much upon our prerogative or be too much injurious or prejudicial to our owne interest, rights and property, to which we will that due respect, be upon all occasions had and made.

Given at Mattapony Sewall under the greate seale of our said province of Maryland the fifth day of May in the ninth year of our dominion &c. Annoque Dom. one thousand six hundred eighty and four."

LIBER R. R. folio 93.

The conditions of plantation, proclamations and instructions that have hitherto been inserted are those only which were issued by the original proprietary. From circumstances in the history of the province, and from incidents relating personally to the successive proprietaries, I have, without at first designing any such arrangement, been led to consider the entire duration of the provincial government as divided into three periods;—the first ending with the death of Cecilus lord Baltimore in 1675; the second with that of his son and successor Charles in 1715; and the third reaching to the American revolution in 1776. The proceedings which have just been exhibited belong of course to the second of those periods, but they form only a part of the system of the new proprietary. Whether the original