

in his decree, and obtained in 1751, an order that the circle round Newcastle should, in regard to its distance from the town, be computed by horizontal and not by superficial measure, and that the fifteen miles south of Philadelphia should be measured in the same manner. In the same year Charles lord Baltimore died, leaving his son Frederick, a minor, and, through circumstances not material to trace, the final adjustment of these disputes was put off until the year 1760, when an instrument of agreement bearing date the 4th of July in that year and reciting at large the agreement of 1732, and the decree in chancery, and grounded expressly upon these, was executed by Frederick lord Baltimore and by Thomas and Richard Penn, Esq's. the surviving sons and representatives of the founder of Pennsylvania; in pursuance of which commissioners were again appointed by the two parties, who commenced their operations in the same year, and the commission on each side being continued by new appointments, as occasion required, on the 9th of November 1768, they agreed to, and mutually signed, a report of their proceedings, and a map or plan of their surveys of the part of a circle round Newcastle, and the divisional lines; the last due west line having been actually run two hundred and thirty miles, and marked by mile stones one hundred and thirty two miles from the place of beginning. This agreement embraced and confirmed, agreeably to the lord chancellor's decree, all the articles of that of 1732, and in this way the (*n*) disputes between Maryland and Pennsylvania were finally terminated. Some further questions remained however concerning the *western* bounda-

(*n*) There are some circumstances in the contest with Pennsylvania which have been passed over in this recital, as belonging in some degree to the article of conditions of plantation. These are the extraordinary measures taken on the part of Maryland to settle and maintain possession of the district at the head of the bay, then called New Ireland, granted by patent to colonel George Talbot, and in particular the lands about Christiansa Bridge, at which spot a fort was built and garrisoned with a small company or guard of men engaged for the purpose. This proceeding commenced by a set of instructions to Talbot dated the 12th of March, 1683, which was followed by several commissions to that gentleman, appointing him deputy of the north and north east confines of the province, authorising him to dispose of lands in that quarter; to lease any parts of the proprietary's two manors there upon particular terms therein specified, &c. The execution of these extensive powers was soon interrupted by the unfortunate incident already noticed of his murdering Mr. Rously the collector by stabbing him, it is not known upon what provocation, on board a vessel in Patuxent river. The proceedings in 1685, respecting the Delaware settlement put a stop also to lord Baltimore's pretensions upon Newcastle and the adjacent territory. As for colonel Talbot, he was conveyed for trial to Virginia, from whence he made his escape and after being retaken, and, I believe, tried and convicted, was finally pardoned by King James II. The various conditions and provisions concerning the settlement of the disputed lands, as they illustrate no general system are not thought to require notice further than what they receive incidentally among the conditions of plantation.