

tion or trade with the Indians ought to be allowed within the limits of his patent without his permission, and that, in regard to the violences complained of, the parties should be left to the ordinary course of justice. In like manner the privy council of England upon the complaints of the Virginia Planters, just mentioned, thought proper to leave Lord Baltimore to his patent, and the complainants to the course of Law; directing, however, that good correspondence and free commerce should be maintained between the two Colonies, and mutual assistance be given in case of a war with the natives. As to Cleyborne, seated with his adherents upon Kent Island, from whence it has been alledged that Burgesses were sent to the assembly of Virginia, he had constantly refused to submit to the jurisdiction of Maryland, and Lord Baltimore who foresaw the mischiefs that must follow if a band of refractory strangers was permitted to continue nestled in the heart of his province, gave orders in 1634 for seizing him, if he did not submit to his government. He was not taken, however, but added to his refusal of obedience the ill offices that have already been mentioned; insinuating among other things to the Indians that the new comers were Spaniards and enemies to the Virginians. He was at length indicted and found guilty of murder, (*h*) piracy and sedition, but made his escape, and his estate was confiscated. A bill was afterwards passed for his attainder as having fled from justice, but he kept out of reach, and at a distance continued his hostilities. In the mean time further attempts were made in England to invalidate the Charter of Maryland, grounded generally on the ancient Virginia Patents, which were held by some Lawyers, notwithstanding the decision of the Courts of Justice to the contrary, to be still in force, and which if re-established in their original form, would, by including the province of Maryland, annul its Charter. But partly through the disinclination of the people of Virginia themselves to fall again under the government of their ancient (*i*) corporation, and the direct opposition of their assembly to the measure, these attempts were not brought to any formal issue.

Cleyborne having, after the decision of 1638, no longer any expectation of recovering what he deemed his right by means of the regal government of England, began to associate with its (*j*) opposers, and, in the progress of his intrigues

(*h*) It is but fair to remark that these crimes are supposed to have been all included in an open resistance and warfare against Lord Baltimore's authority.

(*i*) Virginia was originally under the rule of a great commercial association denominated "The Treasurer and Company of Virginia."

(*j*) The War between the King and Parliament broke out in 1642, and the Colonists of Maryland who had, from the commencement of the disputes which led to that event, taken sides with considerable violence in