

in Maryland was joined by Captain Richard Ingle, who, in 1644, found means to raise an insurrection against the proprietary's government; forced the Governor Leonard Calvert, to fly to Virginia for protection and aid; seized upon the records, and the great Seal, which last was never recovered; assumed with his adherents the administration of Government, and in a word, plunged and kept the Colony in all the horrors of anarchy and intestine war, (for he was opposed, and finally with effect) for the space of about two years, at the end of which the government was re-established, and a free pardon, with a few particular exceptions, accorded to those concerned in the disturbance. Lord Baltimore did not forget to reward those who had taken a lead in opposing this dangerous insurrection, as appears by several Grants of Manors reciting the meritorious services of the grantees. As the latent instigator of these occurrences Cleyborne was noticed by an Act of Assembly "prohibiting all compliance with William Cleyborne in opposition to the proprietary's right and interest." And this with the watchfulness of the government, kept this troublesome man in some degree of constrained quiet, until, in a few years after, he appeared in a new character, and such as contrary to every reasonable calculation, enabled him to repay a part of the mortifications and disgraces he had suffered, on the very spot where they had been inflicted. This was soon after the death of Charles I. when Oliver Cromwell, having assumed the reins and settled the plan of Government in England, found time to turn his attention to the plantations. Although the Province of Maryland had not been expressly declared in a state of opposition to the Protector's authority, its Governor, Greene, had given umbrage by proclaiming the nominal accession of Charles II. and by the ostentation of a *general pardon* usual on real occasions of that kind. Other circumstances concurring to render Lord Baltimore's administration more than suspected, in September, 1651, a Commission was issued to Richard Bennett, Edmund Curtis and *William Cleyborne* for reducing, settling, and governing the Colonies within the Bay of Chesapeake. In the subsequent year, these Commissioners issued a variety of orders in regard to Maryland, which, though *reduced to the obedience* of the Commonwealth, was suffered still to remain in the hands of the proprietary, but in the name of the *Keepers of the Liberties of England*, until the year 1654, when the before mentioned (*k*) Bennet and Cleyborne the contest, were now formally divided into two parties. It is not intended however to insinuate that the *republican* party in general countenanced Ingle's Insurrection, and but few names of any note are mentioned in connection with this incident.

(*k*) They could not actually administer the Government themselves, having also to attend to the Colony of Virginia.