

faith to his good behavior, but admit that they know not how to secure him. The Court then passes sentence that the prisoner shall be banished beyond the sea. But later in the day the King of Choptank comes before the Council to plead for a remission of the sentence, promising that he and his great men will take care that there shall be no repetition of the offence by any of his subjects. His petition is granted, the Indian is brought in, and, after having been told that the leniency of his treatment is due to the King's intercession, he is released and handed over to his people, to their great joy.

The colony had, however, other troubles. Fendall was still doing his utmost to make mischief, trying to stir up sedition, and disseminating the old story that the Catholics were in league with the Indians to massacre the Protestants; but this cry was not potent enough to rouse rebellion for several years yet.

The trouble with William Penn, which was so long to vex Maryland, and to result in the robbery of a large part of her original territory, here makes its first appearance. Charles II owed a debt of £16,000 to the estate of the Admiral, Penn's father, and no doubt thought it an easy way to get out of it by giving Penn a vast domain in America; while Penn, doubtless, was well satisfied with this settlement of a desperate claim. According to his charter Penn's southern boundary was to be the 40th degree of northern latitude, which was the northern boundary of Maryland, so that in all appearance there could be no conflict between the two Proprietaries. The crown lawyers conferred with Baltimore's attorneys on the subject, who made no objection, but said that all danger of encroachment or dispute would be avoided if Penn's southern boundary were declared to lie just north of the Susquehannough fort, which was understood to be exactly under the 40th degree.* Penn professed himself quite willing to have it so, but no mention of this Susquehannough fort was inserted in the charter. His boundary was fixed to begin twelve miles north of New Castle, thence curving by an arc of a circle, to the 40th parallel, which it was to follow westward.

But when Markham, Penn's deputy, had taken some observations, he found that New Castle was twenty miles south of the 40th parallel, and that the head of Chesapeake Bay did not fall within Pennsylvania at all, as Penn had hoped it would and so told his colonists. Hitherto Penn had been anxious to have the 40th degree determined, but now his chief

* This fort was built by the Maryland militia in 1661 for the Susquehannoughs. It is placed under the 40th degree on Herrman's map of 1670.