

tangent, a line should begin and run *due north* above the peninsula, but so far only as until it came into the same latitude as fifteen English statute miles south of the most southerly part of the city of Philadelphia:—from the end of the due north line so determined was to begin a due east and west line, to cross the Susquehannah, and run to the utmost westerly extent of Pennsylvania, but for the present, and until the further clearing and settling of the country, to be run about twenty-five miles beyond the Susquehannah, by way of sufficiently marking the direction of the said line.—It was covenanted that the possession of the heads of rivers flowing into Chesapeak or Delaware Bays or into the sea should not give to the proprietary in whose territories they might be, while the lower part of such rivers should be within the limits of the other, “any sort of right or title to carry on any commerce into the “said Bays of Delaware or Chesapeak, or either of them “or into the sea through the lower parts of such rivers,” &c. without licence first obtained from the proprietary through whose territory the lower parts or mouths of the said rivers should run.—In relation to the interests of grantees or occupants of the lands which had been in dispute, it was provided that each of the proprietaries might, at his own cost, take copies of all patents, leases, or other titles, granted by the other prior to the 15th of May (1) 1724— that those occupiers might upon paying the accustomed fees have new grants from the proprietary within whose province their lands might fall, provided that they should *attorn* and become tenants; submitting in all things to the new government, and paying, unless it should be dispensed with, all such rents and arrears of rent as would have been due to the former proprietary; on compliance with which conditions, they were to hold their lands, subject to the same fines, rents, quit rents, duties, services, and reservations, as the other landholders in the same province.—Persons, however, who had during the disputes taken double titles, sheltering themselves thereby by turns against each of the proprietaries, and those who had seated themselves without licence from either, were excepted from the benefit of these provisions, but were to be treated with moderation and regard, especially if they should have paid quit rents and services; and provided that, in the first mentioned case, they brought in and surrendered their former grants, and submitted to hold only of that proprietary within whose limits their lands should be found to

(1) It would appear that by some agreement, at this period, surveys and grants upon the disputed territory had ceased:—but besides any particular arrangements between the parties, there was a *temporary agreement*, in 1738 entered into by order of the crown, which would require particular notice if any thing was pretended here but a mere skeleton of the dispute.