

"now transported or hereafter to be transported; nor shall be depending on, or subject to their government in any thing from whom we do separate that and them. And our pleasure is, by these presents, that they be separated, and that they be subject immediately to our Crown of England, as depending thereon for ever." Settlements were made in Maryland in 1634. In 1639 the first Assembly was called of Deputies, chosen part by the people, and part by the proprietors. In 1650, the Deputies chosen by the proprietors were, by an Act of the Assembly, formed into an Upper House. During the great Rebellion in England, the Upper House was voted useless in Maryland, but resumed its functions there on the Restoration here. The Proprietor was deprived of his rights by the Revolution of 1688, but afterwards recovered and enjoyed them till the American Revolution.

By King James's Charter, in 1606, of South Virginia, Sir Thomas Gates and others were authorized to plant and possess any part of it to an extent of 100 miles length on the coast and 100 miles depth into the interior. A Settlement was made the next year on the Chesapeake Bay. In 1609, the Company obtained a second Charter, with increased privileges and a Territory of 400 miles coast on each side of Cape Comfort, and extending into the interior to the South Sea, and also all Islands within 100 miles of the Coast. In 1612, a third Charter was obtained, granting them all Islands within 300 leagues of the Coast, which extent included the Bermudas. The Company sold these Islands to Sir George Somers, who obtained Letters Patent for their Government in 1612, and an Assembly was called there in 1619. In 1624, a Quo Warranto issued against the Company, and the Charter was annulled. The King, James the First, then issued a Royal Commission appointing a Governor and Council for the Government of the Colony, making no mention of an Assembly. In 1632, Maryland was separated from Virginia and made a distinct Province. Charles the First, in 1645, on renewing the Governor's Commission, declared his intention of having the Colony immediately dependant on himself, but in 1639, he directed the Governor to call an Assembly. Thus constituted, the Legislature continued until the American Revolution.

In 1630 Sir Robert Heath obtained of Charles the First a grant of a territory southward of Virginia, from 36th degree of north latitude, and named Carolina. This Patent was afterwards cancelled for non-performance of its conditions. Charles the Second, in 1663, gave Lord Clarendon and others a Charter, granting them all lands between the 31st and 36th degrees of north latitude, with the powers of legislation and government. In 1665 a third Charter was obtained, augmenting their territory from the 36th to the 29th degree, and west to the South Seas, which included the whole of what was afterwards called Georgia. A model of Government was now framed by the celebrated John Locke. In 1667 the Company of Proprietors obtained a grant of the Bahamas from Charles the Second. In 1670 Charleston was founded, and being at a great distance from Albemarle, the northern settlement, the Proprietors established a separate Government at Charleston, whence arose the division of the Province into North and South Carolina. Each had its own Assembly. The Constitutions of Locke were found practicable in neither. In 1693 they were abolished. In 1719 an insurrection of the people occurred, and in the following year, 1729, a scire facias was issued against the Charter. The Proprietors surrendered soon after to the King their powers of Government. A Governor was appointed by the Crown, and each Colony administered by a separate Council and Assembly till the American Rebellion.

This Province was first granted in 1732 to a Company incorporated for twenty-one years. They sent out settlers under General Oglethorpe in 1733. The Government was of a military character till 1746. The Company then appointed a Council of four to assist the Governor. In 1747 an Assembly of twenty-three Delegates was called to consider the question of Slavery. They resolved on its introduction. In 1752 the Company surrendered their Charter, and a Royal Government was established, consisting of a Governor, Council and Assembly. Georgia affords another clear