

New Jersey.

The Duke of York's assignment of that part of New York called New Jersey, in 1664, to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, seems to have been supposed to embrace the Government as well as the Property of New Jersey. The assignees named Philip Carteret the Lieutenant-Governor. Jersey was taken by the Dutch in 1673, and restored to the English in 1674. The Duke, thereupon, obtained a new Charter from the Crown: and Carteret and the Assignees of Lord Berkeley having divided the Territory between them into two parts, called East Jersey and West Jersey, the Duke made new grants of each part separately to them, but insisted on retaining the Government of West Jersey in his own hands. He, therefore, appointed Sir Edmund Andros his Governor, both of New York and West Jersey, and Sir G. Carteret appointed the Governor of East Jersey. Sir E. Andros, however, drove out the Governor of East Jersey and assumed the Government of that Province himself, contending, probably, that the powers of government were not assignable in apportionments, or were not well assigned. On appeal, however, to the Duke, he dismissed Andros and made new grants of East and West Jersey to the Proprietors of each, with more explicit powers of Government. In 1680, and from that time to 1702, the several Proprietors named separate Governors for East and West Jersey. In that year the number of Proprietors, added to other difficulties, having made such a Government longer impracticable, they all of both the Jerseys surrendered their supposed powers of Government to the Crown, and the Queen Anne thereupon re-united the Two Jerseys into one Province, appointing the Governor of New York the Governor of both Divisions of New Jersey; and an Assembly was called for the whole. This, therefore, was perhaps the first legal Constitution of the Province of New Jersey; or, if it had before had a legal Constitution, that was voluntarily surrendered into the hands of the Crown, which was thereby enabled to effect the union as by title paramount. New Jersey continued under the same Governor as New York, each Province having its separate Assembly, until 1738, when a separate Governor was appointed for New Jersey, and its Government continued thereafter separate.

Delaware and Penn.
sylvania.

The Swedes first had possession of the Territory of Delaware in 1627, and Governors of that Country resided there. They were subjugated by the Dutch in 1655. The Dutch were subdued by the English in 1664. The Grant or Charter to the Duke of York was held to comprise all the Dutch possessed, and consequently the Territory of Delaware, though on the South bank of that River. In 1681, the Duke of York conveyed to William Penn the Territory now called Delaware, then styled *the Lower Counties or the Territories*. Afterwards, in 1681, Penn obtained the Charter of Pennsylvania, and he granted this Province an Assembly in 1682. He gave it a new Grant in 1683. In 1700, his second Grant of Privileges was surrendered, and a third granted in the same year. Penn, therefore, was Proprietor and Governor, by different titles, of Pennsylvania and of the three Lower Counties or Delaware. Each Government had its separate Legislature. By the Grant of Privileges in 1700, an attempt was made to unite these two Provinces, with a provision that if either dissented, each should have the same Privileges distinctly. Pennsylvania passed an Act for the Union, extending all its Laws over the three Counties or Delaware, but they dissented and were always after governed by a distinct Legislature under the same Governor.

Maryland

Maryland was originally part of Virginia, and while that Province was governed by a Royal Commission, after the cancelling of its Charter in 1624, Maryland was separated from Virginia, and granted by Charles the First, in 1632, to Lord Baltimore; a most distinct example of the dismemberment of a Colony, and the creating within its limits a new Province and a distinct Government. The following is an extract from the Charter—"And further, our pleasure is, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant unto the now said Lord Baltimore, his heirs and assigns, and to the tenants, and inhabitants of the said Province of Maryland, both present and to come, and to every of them, that the said Province, tenants, and inhabitants of the said Colony or Country, shall not from henceforth be held or reputed as a member, or as part of the land of Virginia, or of any other Colony whatsoever,"

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