

plained to the King of these usurpations, which Massachusetts was ordered to abandon, and did so, as far as respected New Hampshire, but afterwards purchased the Patent of Georges for Maine. King Charles the Second, in 1679, erected New Hampshire into a separate Province, and called there an Assembly in 1680. This Legislature continued ever after, as long as the dominion of Great Britain. In 1687 New Hampshire was combined, together with the rest of the New England Provinces, under the government of Sir Edmund Andros. In 1689 New Hampshire was united with the Government of Massachusetts, and so continued till about the year 1692. In 1697, and until 1702, it was, with Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, combined in one Government. In 1702 it was again combined with Massachusetts in one Government, and so continued till 1741, when a separate Governor was appointed for New Hampshire, which continued to be separately governed till the American Revolution.

In Connecticut, the first settlers, in 1630 and 1631, purchased lands of the natives, and acknowledged the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Then they formed of themselves two Governments, one at Hartford, one at New Haven. These were both included in the Charter in 1662, which must have been their first legal Government or Constitution. The Colony seems to have been annexed to the Government of Massachusetts by the appointment of Sir Edmund Andros, Captain-General of all the New England Territories in 1687. He demanded the Charter, but it was refused. After the Restoration this Colony continued to be governed by the Charter of Charles the Second until the American Revolution.

The plantations of Rhode Island and Providence were settled by voluntary emigrants, who bought lands of the Natives, and formed two distinct communities, in 1636 and 1638. In 1644 they obtained from the Long Parliament's Commissioners and Governors of all the Plantations, a Charter of Incorporation and Government. In 1663 they obtained a regular Charter from Charles the Second. In 1686 Andros demanded the surrender of this Charter. A Quo Warranto had issued. He broke their seal, dissolved their Government, and formed a Council for the administration of their affairs. In 1689 the Revolution restored their Charter, which thereafter continued until the American Revolution.

The Province of New York was first settled by the Dutch, who claimed from the Delaware to the Connecticut. Charles the Second, in 1664, granted the whole Territory between these Rivers to James Duke of York, who immediately conveyed to Lord Berkeley and Sir G. Carteret all that tract which afterwards constituted the Province of New Jersey. The country was wrested from the Dutch the same year by Colonel Nichols, the Deputy of the Duke, who had the government as well as property of the Province. The Treaty of Breda left this Territory in the hands of the English. The Dutch took the city in 1673, but restored it in 1674. The Duke (perhaps doubting his former title was gone by the conquest) then obtained a new patent, with powers of government. At his accession it merged in the Crown, he having, however previously, directed his Deputy to call an Assembly in 1682. But in 1687, King James united all the New England Provinces, together with New York, into one Government, by appointing Sir Edmund Andros Governor-in-Chief of the whole, giving a separate Legislative Council to each. The Revolution of 1688 put an end to this. Royal Governors of New York were appointed in succession thereafter, and separate Assemblies convened. In 1702 Lord Cornbury was Governor both of that Province and New Jersey at the same time; and, in 1697, Lord Bellamont was at the same time Governor of New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. General Hunter was Governor of New York and New Jersey at the same time, in 1719, and Colonel Gasley in 1731. In 1766, by the Statute 7, Geo. III. c. 59, the Legislature of New York was forbidden to pass any Bill or Vote, except for adjournment, until provision should be made by them for supplying the King's Troops with such necessaries as required by certain Acts of Parliament. That Legislature not long after made the required provision and resumed its functions. No further change occurred till the American Revolution.