

Rights of the Realm of England, and to Execute the Laws so made. License was given to the subjects of Great-Britain to transport themselves and their families to this Colony, and to build and fortify Castles, Forts &c. under the direction of the Proprietary, for their defence; and it was declared that those Emigrants and their posterity should continue Liege Men of the King and his Successors, and enjoy all the privileges of British Subjects, any Statute &c. to the contrary notwithstanding. They were permitted to transport from England to the Province merchandize or effects of any kind not falling within general prohibitions, and to bring or send from thence into the British Dominions the products of the Country, paying in each case the ordinary Impositions, Subsidies, Customs &c. The Proprietary was invested with the powers of a Captain General, and authorised, as such, to repel all Piracies, Invasions, or Ravages, affecting his Province, by Sea or Land, in the usual modes of warfare, and in case of rebellion, tumult or sedition, to exercise martial Law: He was empowered to erect and constitute Ports, which when established, it was declared should be exclusively the places of resort to vessels coming for purposes of merchandize; but, with a saving to subjects of the British dominions of the right of fishing within the Harbours, Bays &c. of the Province: Power was given to impose by Law taxes and Subsidies on articles imported or exported, the product of which taxes was given to the Proprietary forever, and *it was covenanted on the part of the King that neither he nor his Successors should ever impose Customs, Taxes, Quotas, or Contributions whatsoever upon the people, their property, or their merchantable commodities laden within the Province.* The remaining provisions of the Charter are those which concern the power of the Proprietary to *Grant Lands*, erect Manors &c. which with the article relating to his own *tenure* will presently be inserted at large.

After obtaining this Grant Lord Baltimore sent out his Brother Leonard Calvert Esq. accompanied by other Gentlemen and their attendants, to the number of between two and three hundred, for the purpose of commencing a settlement. The Adventurers are represented to have been chiefly persons of considerable wealth and distinction, who left their country to avoid the inconveniences of religious intolerance. They set sail from Cowes in the Isle of Wight on the 22d of November 1633, and having touched and made some stay at the Islands of Bermudas and St. Christophers in the West-Indies they arrived on the 24th of (d) February following at Point Comfort in Virginia, from

(d) Still in the same year, according the Style of that time.