



Landing of Henry Hudson.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

HOLLAND, in the seventeenth century, was the most Book II prosperous commercial State in Europe, and was not Ch. 3. indifferent to the great possessions which the English, Portuguese, and Spaniards, claimed in the newly-discovered sections both of the eastern and western continents. A. D. Accordingly, a powerful corporation was formed in 1609. 1609. called the Dutch East India Company, which succeeded Dutch East India Company. in sharing with the Portuguese the lucrative commerce of India and the oriental islands. Under the auspices of this company of merchants, the Hudson river was discovered and explored, and the Dutch flag hoisted on the island of Manhattan, where New York now stands. In 1613, a few huts were erected on the island for traffic with the Indians, and, two years after, a fort was built at Albany, then called Fort Orange. The whole country, from the fortieth to the forty-fifth degree of latitude, was claimed by the Dutch, and called New Netherlands.

In 1621, the Dutch West India Company was formed, 1621. with the exclusive privilege of trade and settlement on Dutch West India Company. both coasts of America. The little province of New Netherlands fell under the control of this new corporation, and its actual settlement was contemplated.

In 1623, two vessels with colonists were sent out from Amsterdam, which entered Delaware Bay, and ascended the river nearly as far as Philadelphia. Here Fort Nassau

Book II. was built, and a settlement commenced. In 1624, Peter
Ch. 3. Minnick was sent out as governor of the colony, and
A. D. brought over with him some French Protestants, who
 1624. were in reality the first settled inhabitants of the New
Settle-
ment of
New
York
city, be-
gun. Netherlands. They occupied the north-west corner of
 Long Island. Shortly after, the island of Manhattan was
 purchased of the Indians for about twenty-four dollars,
 and a block-house erected at its southern extremity, which
 was called Fort Amsterdam. Around this fort a little
 village was formed, which gradually extended until it has
 become the greatest city on the American continent, and
 the metropolis of commerce, rivalling European capitals
 in size, magnificence, wealth, and population.

1629. But the colony of the New Netherlands, after all, was
New
schemes
of coloni-
zation. little more than a small population of Indian traders,
 until the year 1629, when a more extensive scheme of
 colonization was projected in Holland, and ratified by the
 States-General. This was, that any member of the com-
 pany who might establish, in any part of the New Nether-
 lands, a colony of fifty persons upwards of fifteen years
 of age, should become absolute proprietor of a territory
 sixteen miles in extent, along the sea-shore or a navigable
 river, or eight miles when both banks were occupied, with
 an indefinite extent inward. He was to reign like a feu-
 dal lord, under the title of Patroon; but the settlers were
 allowed as much land as they could cultivate, and freedom
 from taxation for ten years. It was also stipulated that
 the lands should be first purchased from the Indians, as
 the lawful and original proprietors of the soil. The com-
 pany at home, under whose auspices the colony was to be
 planted, exhibited the usual narrowness of commercial
 corporations in that age. It looked to the profit of its
 members, rather than the welfare of the settlement.
 Hence, it imposed odious restrictions. The colonists were

The Pa-
troons.

forbidden to make woollen, linen, or cotton cloth, and the Book II.
 island of Manhattan was reserved to the company for Ch. 3.
 purposes of trade with the Indians.

A. D. In accordance with this scheme of colonization, some 1633.
 of the most inviting tracts of country on the Hudson Settlers
on the
Hudson.
 river, Long Island, and Delaware Bay, were secured by
 enterprising members of the company. But the Patroons
 did little more than was necessary to secure their grants.
 The colony belonging to Van Rensselaer, near Albany,
 was the most thriving. Indian trade was the great object
 desired, rather than agricultural improvement. At Fort
 Amsterdam, more serious efforts at colonization were
 attempted under Van Twiller, who had succeeded Minnick
 as director or governor in 1633.

Still, the province was not flourishing. Difficulties Bad ma-
nage-
ment of
the co-
lony.
 arose between the government and the Patroons. The
 English laid claim to a part of the territory granted to
 the company, and established themselves on the banks of
 the Connecticut. The governor appropriated some of the
 finest sections of the country for his own domain, and was
 accused of extravagance and negligence. A Swedish
 colony settled on the banks of the Delaware. Rival
 claims, bad management, and commercial restrictions,
 were fatal to the prosperity of the colonists, who, besides,
 were not animated by any lofty religious principles. In
 1638, when William Kieft succeeded Van Twiller, Man- 1638.
 hattan Island was nearly deserted. In addition to other Kieft
succeeds
Van
Twiller.
 evils, the Indians commenced a savage warfare, which
 lasted for two years, to which they were provoked by the
 Dutch themselves. The governor, Kieft, had foolishly
 and wickedly ordered a massacre in retaliation for a mur-
 der which an injured Indian had committed.

It was not till 1647 that a better day dawned upon the
 New Netherlands, under the government of Stuyvesant

BOOK II. — a scholar, a soldier, and a gentleman. This enlightened governor pursued a mild course towards the Indians; and the Dutch West India Company, learning wisdom from experience, removed the restrictions upon commerce. The boundary between Connecticut and the New Netherlands was amicably settled. Municipal privileges were obtained by the inhabitants. The stream of immigration began to swell. Fugitives from New England, France, Bohemia, Switzerland, and Italy, sought shelter in New Amsterdam, which, in 1656, had become a cosmopolitan city. Amicable relations were maintained with Virginia and the other colonies, with the exception of New Sweden — a colony which had been planned by Gustavus Adolphus, and planted under the auspices of the celebrated Oxenstiern, on the southern shores of Delaware Bay. Rivalship provoked enmity, and enmity led to hostilities. The only colony which Sweden had planted in the new world fell, in 1655, under the jurisdiction of the Dutch, after a feeble existence of seventeen years.

Ch. 3.
A. D.
1647.
Prosperity of the colony.
Swedish colony.

But, though New Amsterdam was destined to become a great city, and was already the home of the oppressed, and the chosen abode of merchants, yet its government and possession were to pass away from the Dutch. Not they, but the English, were to be the sovereign lords of the Atlantic coast, from Canada to Florida, until their descendants should call themselves by a new name, and cut asunder the ties which bound them to the fatherland.

The English had always laid claim to the territories occupied by the Dutch, on the ground that they belonged to Virginia; but the civil wars and other difficulties with which the government had to contend, prevented the enforcement of the claim. The Dutch were quietly allowed to continue their settlements, without, however, any recognition of their rights by England, which was

Claims of the English to New Amsterdam.

jealous of the commercial prosperity of Holland. A war between these two great Protestant countries was the result, even under the dictatorship of Cromwell. The Protector meditated the conquest of the New Netherlands, and the design was revived by his son Richard; but it was not until the restoration of Charles II. that the seizure of the Dutch possessions in North America was actually made.

Charles II., in defiance of the charter rights of Connecticut, as well as the superior claims of the Netherlands, granted to his brother, the Duke of York, in 1664, the whole country from the Connecticut River to the shores of the Delaware, as well as the tract between the Kennebec and St. Croix; and Sir Richard Nichols was sent to America with three ships and six hundred soldiers to secure the grant.

The Dutch colony at Manhattan was in no condition to resist the English. The company at home had refused before to furnish means of defence against the encroachments of Connecticut. The colonists themselves were lukewarm, and many were secretly friendly to the invaders; since more liberty was enjoyed in the New England colonies than among themselves. The people would not expose their lives for a company who neglected their interests; therefore New Netherland fell into the hands of the invaders, and its name was changed to New York in honour of the royal proprietor, September 1664.

But liberal terms were granted by the conquerors. Free direct intercourse with Holland was permitted for a while, and the Dutch settlers were promised security to their customs, possessions, religion, and municipal regulations. The conquest of the capital was followed by the surrender of Albany, and a general submission of the whole province to English rule was acknowledged by the

BOOK II.
Ch. 2.
1664.

Charles II. cedes New Amsterdam to the Duke of York.

English take possession.

Conquest of New Amsterdam by the English.

Book II. beginning of October. Colonel Nichols was appointed
Ch. 3. governor, and faithfully discharged his duties until the
1670. province was reconquered by the Dutch, 1667.

Thus, by an act of "flagrant injustice and insolent usurpation," was overthrown the Dutch dominion in North America, and the rule of England established on the Atlantic coast from Acadia to Florida. The Dutch West India Company had the meanness to express dissatisfaction with that brave old governor, who had secured more favourable terms than a capitulating city had perhaps ever before obtained. But the venerable Stuyvesant still adhered to the wreck of the institutions and community over which he had faithfully and ably presided for seventeen years. He did not return to Holland, but remained at New York; where, for a year longer, "he prolonged the empire of Dutch manners and the respect of the Dutch name."

Dismem-
berment
of the
pro-
vince.

The conquest of New York resulted in a dismemberment of the province. The Duke of York, two months even before the conquest, assigned to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret the land between the Hudson and the Delaware; which, in honour of the latter, who had been governor of Jersey, received the name of New Jersey.

Philip
Carteret
govern-
or of
New
York.

The proprietors of the province offered terms nearly similar to those which had led to the settlement of Virginia. Fifty acres of land were offered to each member of a settler's family, and the same amount for each slave or servant, at a quit-rent of half a penny per acre. A governor and council, appointed by the proprietaries, administered to local affairs. Philip Carteret was the first governor, and Elizabethtown was the first settlement.

No difficulties occurred, and no matter of importance took place until 1670, when the time came to collect the

quit-rents, against the payment of which the whole colony Book II.
combined; and so powerful was the resistance of the Ch. 3.
people, that the governor returned to England. 1674.

Three years afterwards New Jersey was recovered by New Jer-
sey and
New
York re-
conquer-
ed.
the Dutch, as well as New York, at a period when De Ruyter and Von Tromp, those gallant admirals, sustained the honour of their flag against the naval armaments of England. But, after holding possession fifteen months, the Dutch, by the treaty of London, 1674, were compelled to restore their conquests, and New Jersey and New York again fell into possession of the English.

The Duke of York obtained from his brother Charles New pa-
tent
granted
to the
Duke of
York.
a new patent for both New York and New Jersey immediately after, and Major Edmund Andros, the same person who subsequently oppressed the people of New England, was sent out to govern the united province, where he distinguished himself by the same tyrannical acts which afterwards made his memory detested in New England.

In the mean time, however, Sir William Berkeley sold his share of New Jersey, which had reverted to the proprietors, to two Quakers, for 1000*l*. The followers of Fox, having grown more quiet and anxious for repose, looked towards America as a shelter against oppression and scorn.

One of the new Quaker proprietors having got possession of the whole territory of Berkeley, and then becoming The so-
ciety of
Friends
pur-
chase
West
New
Jersey.
embarrassed, made an assignment of his claims to three other members of his society, among whom was William Penn. A division of the province took place, and the Quaker purchasers of Berkeley's part obtained the western section, which was called West New Jersey.

Meanwhile, in 1675, Philip Carteret, in behalf of his kinsman, resumed the administration of the other section, which was known as East New Jersey. The colony,

Book II. however, was disturbed by the claim of Andros to the
 Ch. 3. government, who even seized Carteret and detained him
 1675. in New York as a prisoner. An agreement was at last
 made, in 1678, between the Duke of York and the East
 Jersey proprietors, who had granted a free constitution to
 the settlers.

Carteret governor of East New Jersey.

1682.

William Penn purchases East New Jersey.

In 1682, the whole province of East New Jersey was purchased by William Penn and eleven other persons of the society of Friends. Twelve others were soon after united with them, and to these twenty-four proprietors the Duke of York executed a final grant of the province. This resulted in a rapid emigration of Quakers from England, and in the settlement of the country with an industrious and peaceful population.

When James II., however, ascended the throne, 1685, he disregarded the engagements he had made, and attempted to deprive New Jersey of its privileges, but was prevented by the revolution which seated William and Mary on the throne in 1688.

1680 On account of the complaints brought against Andros
 to by the proprietaries of New Jersey he was recalled, and
 1688. Anthony Brokholst was left to administer the affairs of the colony, who was succeeded, 1682, by Thomas Dugan, afterwards Earl of Limerick; a man of moderation and probity.

Successive governors of New York under James II.

The people of N. York acquire liberty.

On account of the arbitrary manner in which taxes had been collected, the people rose in indignation, accused the collector of the revenue, Dyer, of high treason, and sent him to England to be tried. They moreover demanded of the Duke of York a share of legislative authority as the only condition on which they would submit to taxation, and the royal proprietary thought proper to grant a reluctant assent to the demands of the colonists. Dugan accordingly convoked an assembly which consisted of a

council of ten nominated by the proprietary, and a house
 of eighteen chosen by the freeholders. And the people
 of New York, after being governed for nearly twenty
 years by the arbitrary will of the Duke of York and his
 deputies, obtained a free constitution at the very time the
 New England colonies were deprived of theirs.

Book II. Ch. 2. A. D. 1688.

In 1688, Andros was appointed governor of New York as well as of New England, whose arbitrary and unlawful government has already been alluded to. When the people of New England shook off his authority, on intelligence being received there of the English Revolution, New York followed their example, and Jacob Leisler succeeded in obtaining the government, which, however, he refused to surrender to the governor whom King William had appointed, and was consequently, in 1692, executed as a rebel.

Andros appointed governor.

About the period of the revolution which placed William and Mary on the throne of England, the city of New York contained nearly four thousand inhabitants. But its great importance as a commercial mart was not then developed. The principal settlements were on the banks of the Hudson, and the inhabitants devoted themselves mainly to agriculture. The population was chiefly Dutch, and the growth of the town was checked by disastrous Indian wars, which will be described in a future chapter. The settlement of the Catholic colony of Maryland now claims our attention.

The city of New York, in 1688



Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore.

CHAPTER IV.

SETTLEMENT OF MARYLAND.

AMONG those who were persecuted in England for their religious opinions, during the reigns of James I. and Charles I., none suffered greater injustice than the Roman Catholics. The nation having, as it were, but recently rebelled from Rome, it was natural that the adherents of the old religion should be more closely watched, and more severely punished; for the Catholics, like the Puritans, not only sought religious toleration, but aimed at absolute supremacy. Indeed, they were subjected to a double persecution—from the Established Church, which was jealous of her authority; and from the Puritans, who hated and feared them with peculiar intensity. Many other circumstances contributed to make the Catholics odious to the nation.

The cruelties of the reign of Mary, the meditated conquest of England during the reign of Elizabeth by Philip II. of Spain, the repeated conspiracies of which the Catholics were accused, the intrigues of the Jesuits, the Gunpowder Plot, the persecution to which the Protestants were subjected in France and Germany, and the evident inclination of James and Charles to relax penal severities, against the general voice of the nation—inclined Parliament, and all corporate bodies entrusted with power, both in State and Church, to the greatest severity against the members of the Roman Catholic communion. They had

Book II
Ch. 4.
A. D.
1640
to
1660.

Persecution of
Catholics under
James I.
and
Charles I.

Book II. even stronger inducements than the Puritans to emigrate
 Ch. 4. They were dealt with more harshly, unjustly, and absurdly.
 A. D. The breath of calumny or the whisper of distrust was
 1628. enough to consign a Catholic to irremediable disgrace and ruin.

Patent for New-found-land granted to Lord Baltimore. Among the courtiers and ministers of James I. was a tolerant and liberal-minded Catholic, who, for his distinguished services, had been created an Irish peer by the title of Lord Baltimore. While Secretary of State, he had entered zealously into those schemes of colonization which then excited such general enthusiasm, and had obtained a special patent for the southern extremity of New-foundland. Twice he visited his territories on that island; but finding them unfavourable to a prosperous colony, he visited, in 1628, the infant settlements on James river. There he was not well received, on account of the prevailing prejudices against the Catholics, and he with difficulty escaped insult and injury. He therefore resolved to obtain a grant of some unoccupied territory, where he would be unmolested. The country on the shores of Chesapeake Bay, beyond the Potomac, seemed to be uninhabited and unclaimed, except by the aborigines; and of this country he easily obtained a grant, in 1632, from Charles I. In honour of the queen, he gave to his new territory the name of Maryland.

Liberal charter. By the terms of the charter, Lord Baltimore was made absolute lord and proprietor of the province, with the power to enact, with the consent of the colonists, all necessary laws. He had the patronage of churches, and the power to establish the necessary tribunals, to incorporate cities, and to grant titles of honour. But he could not prevent emigration to his colony, nor had he power over the lives and property of the settlers. They were allowed a share in legislation, and representative govern-

ment was indissolubly connected with the charter, which became the basis of all succeeding charters. Book II. Ch. 4.

Lord Baltimore died before this charter was issued; but it was granted to his son and heir, Cecil Calvert, by whose exertions a colony was auspiciously begun in 1633. The second Lord Baltimore did not conduct the enterprise in person; but commissioned his brother, Leonard Calvert, as his representative, under whose guidance about two hundred persons, mostly Catholics, sought shelter in the new world. A. D. 1634. Maryland colonized by Calvert.

Under the mild and judicious government of the lord proprietary, Maryland received constant accessions. The governor promised a thousand acres of land to all who should introduce five new-comers, for which a rent of twenty shillings was demanded, which was payable in tobacco, the staple commodity of the colony. But every person employed in planting tobacco was required to cultivate also two acres of corn. So luxuriant were the crops, that within two years from the arrival of the first colonists, ten thousand bushels of Indian corn were sent to New England, and profitably exchanged for fish and other provisions. Prosperity of the colony.

But material prosperity was not the greatest blessing experienced by the thriving colony. Religious liberty was granted and enjoyed, and an example set even to the Puritans themselves, who, with all their virtues, never yet were willing to admit that such a blessing as religious liberty could be extended by a Roman Catholic lawgiver. Religious liberty.

Virginia viewed with jealousy the prosperity of her sister colony, and especially the superior liberty which the planters of Maryland enjoyed. The Virginia planters, from the first, had opposed the charter granted to Lord Baltimore, but had been compelled by the government at home to withdraw their opposition. And the validity of Hostility of Virginia.

Book II. the grant also encountered an obstinate resistance from
Ch. 4. William Clayborn, a member of Sir John Harvey's
 A. D. Council, who claimed the territory as his own.

1642. Nor was this all. In consequence of the generous
 Animo- toleration which the Catholic settlers of Maryland had
 sity of granted, many distressed Protestants had sought shelter,
 the Pro- in the territories of Lord Baltimore, from the persecution
 testants. of their own brethren. They were ungrateful enough
 to conspire against the interests of the original settlers,
 and to seek to abolish the Catholic religion. Clayborn
 fanned the religious dissensions which the governor strove
 to prevent; and such was the success of his intrigues, and
 the animosity of the Protestant inhabitants, that the
 government of the lord proprietary was overthrown, and
 even that religious liberty which he had granted was taken
 away, and by those very men who had fled originally to
 Maryland for protection.

Re-esta- On the restoration of Charles II., in 1660, the autho-
 blish- rity of Lord Baltimore was re-established, offences were
 ment of generously forgiven, and religious toleration restored.
 order. Prosperity returned, industry was rewarded, and useful
 laws enforced. Charles Calvert, son of the proprietary,
 in 1662 became resident governor, and ruled with great
 wisdom and moderation, preventing the encroachments of
 the Dutch, and securing peace with the Indians. When
 he succeeded his venerable father in 1676 as lord propri-
 etary, the province contained twenty thousand inhabitants,
 who equally enjoyed the privilege of religious liberty,
 which was sacredly maintained so long as Lord Baltimore
 retained his rights, and the Catholic population their
 ascendancy.

CHAPTER V.

SETTLEMENT OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE first settlement of Carolina was projected by the
 Huguenots of France, during the civil wars in the reign Book II.
 of Charles IX., 1562. Under the auspices of Admiral Ch. 5.
 Coligny, the celebrated Huguenot leader, three vessels A. D.
 were despatched to the mouth of Albemarle river, which 1562
 again, soon after, by a fleet, with all the necessaries for a Unsuc-
 permanent settlement. They were befriended by the cessful
 Indians, and had every reasonable prospect of prosperity settle-
 and peace. But religious bigotry induced the King of ment of
 Spain to send out a hostile expedition to the distant Carolina
 settlement; and the colonists, unprepared for war, and sus- by the
 pecting no danger, were barbarously murdered. Nearly Hugue-
 one thousand persons perished from religious persecution, nots.
 and by a foreign power. Nor was the crime avenged by
 the French government, then under the influence of the
 ever-execrable Catherine de Medicis, who sympathized
 with the bloody deed. Though the Spaniards were after-
 wards punished and destroyed in their turn, no further
 attempt was made by the French to colonize this section
 of the American continent.

It was more than sixty years before any new schemes Patent
 of colonization were projected. In 1630, a patent was granted
 granted by Charles I. to his attorney-general, Sir Robert by
 Heath, which he afterwards assigned to the Earl of Arun- Charles
 I.