

at the Restoration, and as New England had not acknowledged Richard Cromwell as Protector, Charles the Second guaranteed all the liberties to which the people had been accustomed.

Virginia had been more faithful to the Stuarts than New England. Virginia had been true to Charles the First, had acknowledged Charles the Second even in Cromwell's time, and had invited him to come to America during the time of his exile; and although Virginia acknowledged Richard Cromwell when he became Protector, Virginia was true to the Stuarts and to the English Church, and for three quarters of a century after the Restoration tolerated only the Established Religion. There were some of the Virginians who desired Puritan ministers, and sent to New England for them, but these ministers were soon expelled for nonconformity.

There were now but few settlers between Massachusetts and Acadia, and Acadia itself was almost an unbroken wilderness. Cromwell's governor, Sir Thomas Temple, who had obtained a large grant of land, resided in New England. In the year 1661, the "loyal" parliament of Charles the Second commenced a system of legislation that roused a strong feeling in all the American settlements. The "Navigation Act" of the Commonwealth was not intended to interfere with the freedom of the settlers in America, but it was now amended. "No merchandise shall be imported into the plantations but in English vessels, navigated by Englishmen, under penalty of forfeiture." A blow was struck at the colonial emigration policy, and it was decreed that none but British subjects should engage in any kind of business. The importation of all European commodities into the colonies was prohibited, except in English ships from England. The colonies were even forbidden to import articles from each other, and could only obtain goods by the way of England in English ships. Some years later, the American colonists were forbidden by an act of the English Parliament to manufacture articles that could be imported from Great Britain. And in connection with this legislation were enacted those "Corn Laws" that were swept out of existence not many years ago.

The colonies of Plymouth, Hartford, New Haven, Rhode Island, Maryland, and Virginia acknowledged Charles the Second, and acted in his name, and to the first four he either gave new charters or confirmed the old ones. The king also gave away great tracts of land in the New World to his favorites, including his brother, and he was not very particular in the issue of the patents, as some of the grants encroached on the grants issued in former reigns to proprietaries and companies. Virginia, that had stood by the Stuarts and the English Church in their darkest days, received no charter, and suffered very much by the Restoration for which it had struggled, while Massachusetts, that insisted on its rights, received better treatment. Massachusetts clung to the charter granted by king James, a charter that was intended to be despotic, inasmuch as it granted to the governor and company of Massachusetts Bay (composed of persons residing in England) sole power to control the country, without reference to king or settlers; but the members of the company emigrating themselves, the company and the settlers became one, and were therefore completely independent. In the time of the Long Parliament, and in the time of Oliver Cromwell, efforts had been made to induce Massachusetts to give up this charter and get a new one, but every effort was fruitless, and it was not to be expected they would take a new charter from the Royalists when they had refused to take one from the Puritans. Massachusetts presented an address to the king,