

An order was transmitted from England to the governor of New York, to permit vessels to pass, without interruption, to East Jersey, on paying the same customs as at New York ¹.

There were in Massachusetts, at this time, beside the principal church at Natick, four Indian assemblies of religious worshippers. In Plymouth colony, beside the principal church at Marshpee, there were five assemblies in that vicinity, and a large congregation at Saconet. Between Saconet and Cape Cod there were six societies, with an Indian teacher to each; one church at Nantucket; and three at Martha's Vineyard ².

James II. detached Sir Robert Holmes, with a small fleet, and an extraordinary commission, for suppressing pirates in the West Indies. The governor and council of Carolina received orders to show an example of submission to his powers and to afford every assistance to his armament ³.

M. de la Sale, the discoverer of Louisiana, returning from an enterprize for the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi, was shot, in a mutiny, by one of his own men ⁴.

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admit a child. Within the space of eight years, that cavity has closed, as if it had fulfilled the divine purpose for which it had been reared."

¹ Ibid. 622. The Jerseys were, not long after, annexed to N. England.

² Mather, Magnal. book iii. 194, 195. "There are 6 churches of baptized Indians, and 18 assemblies of catechumens, professing the name of Christ. Of the Indians there are 24, who are preachers of the Word of God; and besides these there are four English ministers, who preach the gospel in the Indian tongue." Ibid. Lett. of I. Mather to Professor Leusden of Utrecht.

³ Chalmers, i. 546, 547. "This sensible project proved successful; till new causes not long after gave rise to piratical adventures, which required all the continued energy of William and Mary to suppress." Ib. Univ. Hist. xli. 361, 362. Hume says of James II. that "his application to naval affairs was successful, his encouragement of trade judicious, his jealousy of national honour laudable." Hist. Eng. James II. chap. ii. Henault says, the public are indebted to this prince, when only duke of York, for the contrivance of signals on board a fleet, by the means of flags and streamers. Hist. France, ii. 200.

⁴ Univ. Hist. xl. 260. After his discovery in 1682, he went to France, and obtained leave of the king to discover the mouth of the Mississippi, and to make a settlement there. He sailed in 1684 from Rochelle, with 4 vessels, 100 soldiers, and a number of people for settlement. Arriving at a large bay, he took it to be the right branch of the Mississippi, and called it St. Louis. This was the bay of St. Bernard, at the distance of 100 leagues westward of the Mississippi. Here he built a fort, and put 100 men in it. He made war on the natives; and travelled along the coast, to find the true mouth of the great river, which at length he imagined he had discovered; and built a second fort. Returning to his first fort, and finding that his frigate,