its Charter on the ground of the colonists claiming independence—A Quo Warranto ordered to be issued for the revocation of the Charter — Sir Ferdinando Georges nominated Governor-General—The Ministers convened to advise—They recommend resistance—Dissenters from the Churches of Massachusetts settle at Connecticut, Rhode Island, and other places—War with the Pequods—The army under a covenant of works—Extermination of the Indian tribe—Troubles in England—The colony is left unmolested.

CHAPTER VI.

The colony exercises sovereignty in external affairs— Confederates with Connectic 1t, Newhaven, and Plvmouth — Terms of Confed ration — Effects of it in America—Commissioners of the united colonies receive a diplomatic agent from . cadie, and the Governor-General of Canada sends an envoy to the Swedish Governor on the Delawi e, and negociates with the Dutch on the Hudson- Jassachusetts coins money-State of the colony—Pa. ament exempts New England from taxes—The people resolve not to ask favours of Parliament—Decline to send delegates to the Assembly of Ministers at Westminster-Sir Harry Vane advocates their cause—Parliament exempts them from certain duties-Prerogative claims sole control of colonies-Sketch of its origin—Idea of navigation laws, suggested by James I.—General Court calls in the aid of the elders, and deliberates on the subject of parliamentary control, and refuses to submit — They remonstrate with the House of Commons, and obtain a favourable