

PART I.

Colonist Under the Stuarts.

It was in the very beginning of these troublesome times of the Stuart reigns that kingdoms were founded beyond the sea. In 1606 King James I. granted a charter to two companies to extend his empire in America, the Company of London, whose territory extended from Old Point Comfort 200 miles northwest and 200 miles southwest, and the Company of Plymouth whose grant commenced 100 miles further north than the former company's.

The *motive* which prompted the first settler to go from England to Virginia, as the northern division was called, was for commercial self-interest; the finding of gold and the acquiring of estates. But the *motive* of the king in extending his empire beyond seas was to create regal states,—states whose autonomies might resemble in every feature the autonomy of the parent state as a mirror reflects an image.

This idea of the Stuarts was not original. Had it been original it would have been unnatural, on a false, unconstitutional basis. The Bourbons had practised it before in Canada. This idea of the Stuarts and Bourbons was borrowed from the feudal system and the feudal system had been derived from the Frankish allotment of responsibility to semi-independent princes over tracks of conquered domain, wherein each prince was sovereign within his allotment, being responsible only to the supreme majesty, the King or Emperor at the head of all the states, which these allotments of domain were forming. In a government of this sort, if the King or Emperor might be coerced by the democracy of his own particular state—as that which had murdered King Charles I.—the King or Emperor could summon the princes of these inferior states, who, true to their responsibility, holding fealty to the King, and not to the parliament, or democracy, were bound to rally their own proper warriors and crush the enemies of the empire, at the mandate of their Suzerain. This faith, this fealty,