

sidered safe to summon James to England, and the Scots regretted not his removal.

The patriarchs of New England were one by one passing into the grave, and New England still enjoyed prosperity, a prosperity enhanced by the severe treatment of the colonies more devoted to the Stuarts, as well as by the continued accessions to their numbers of exiles fleeing from tyranny at home. The white population of New England had become 55,000, and the confederacy of the colonies had been renewed. The number of Indians west of the St. Croix was about 30,000, and no pains had been spared to teach them to read and write. Eliot and Mayhew had mixed with the red men, and devoted their lives to their welfare. Phillip, of Pokanoket, son of that Massasoit that had welcomed the pilgrims to America, was jealous of the growing influence of the English, and filled with wrath on account of the success of the missionaries in the conversion of the red men of the forest. King Phillip entered upon a war of extermination. Terrible scenes were enacted on both sides. The Indians watched their opportunities, and skulking behind trees and fences, shot down men, women, and children. The war lasted a year, and the Narragansetts were swept from the earth. Other tribes suffered terribly, and king Phillip himself was slain. The Mohawks alone remained true to the English. The colonists lost property to the amount of a million of dollars, and there was scarcely a family from which death had not snatched a victim. The nonconformists of England and some others, raised contributions for the assistance of their brethren in America, and the generous-hearted Irish also assisted to relieve in part the distresses of the Plymouth colony. At the extreme east the war was later in closing, as the surrender of Acadia to France gave the Indians an opportunity of obtaining ammunition, supplies and shelter from the French, who encouraged them to make war upon the English settlers. During the war the colonists made no application to England for assistance, which created a strong feeling at the king's court. "You are poor," said the Earl of Anglesey, "and yet proud." And now had come the time for Charles to humble Massachusetts, that had so long baffled him. While the ground was still reeking with the blood of the slain, and the war cry of the red men rung in the forests of Maine and Acadia, a messenger from Charles arrived named Randolph, demanding submission. Agents were sent to England to plead the rights of the colony, but in vain. Randolph set to work to arrange affairs, and Maine and New Hampshire were set apart from Massachusetts. Randolph had not been long in New England before he wrote to the Bishop of London that the occasion of all the trouble in the colonies was the Congregational way of the New England churches, and made an appeal for Episcopalian ministers. The Bishop of London inquired how they would be maintained, to which Randolph replied that the funds for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians might be taken from the Congregationalists and used for the purpose he had in view, and that a law should be passed in the British parliament giving the sole right of solemnizing matrimony to the Episcopalian ministers. Randolph also hinted that it would be an easy matter to attain the more refractory of the Congregationalists of treason, and sequester their properties for the benefit of "the church." He also asked for authority to compel "the three meeting houses of Boston to pay twenty shillings a week each."

In 1683 there arrived a declaration from the king that unless Massachusetts would make full submission and surrender its charter, a *quo warranto* would be issued. Massachusetts decided not to submit, and Charles repealed