

and became as distinct a historical unit within the republic as New England was among the colonies. The *first* provision of the Ordinance of 1787 established entire religious freedom ; its *second*, those "just and equal" principles which are usually inserted in bills of rights ; the *third* provided for the management and support of schools ; and the *sixth*, that there should be no slavery—nothing but freedom—within the boundaries of the vast territory which is now Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois. This was made by New England men a condition upon which alone they stood ready to purchase five million acres of this public domain.¹ No argument or exposition can make more obvious the Mayflower character of the Ordinance of 1787, and it is no empty figure of rhetoric to say that when it went into force Frontenac was supplanted, and Miles Standish, the captain of the Pilgrims, had set his feet in victory upon the territory of the Northwest.

By one other important avenue the New England commonwealths have entered upon the Northwest. These colonists were Englishmen. The entire period of their emigration, commencing in 1620, hardly extended forty years. A singular sense of satisfaction in their ethnic identity, and a corresponding sharp dislike of foreigners was always aggressively active. By laws and social sentiment and the coldest inhospitality they discouraged their coming even as servants. They hated Irish and Frenchmen and prelacy under every form uncompromisingly, and were well content that Dutchmen should keep as far away as they would. Naturalization was made difficult and inconvenient. Their great pride of race grew with inherited enmity and suspicion under the influence of their controversies. While the glories of England were theirs also, the dislike of foreigners came to include her nevertheless, as soon as the spirit of liberty and the purpose of independence defined itself clearly in an issue of arms. At the close of the Revolution and at the opening of this century, and long afterward, the people of New England remained, perhaps, the purest part of the English race, multi-

¹ William F. Poole, *North Am. Rev.*, April, 1876, Ordinance of 1787.