

few years, become a mighty people." Thus did various nations assist in colonizing our central states.

Private worship was allowed to every religion. Opinion if not yet enfranchised, was already tolerated, and Jews found a home, liberty and a burial place on the Island of Manhattan.

Cromwell had planned the conquest of New Netherlands in the days of his son the design was revived; and the restoration of Charles II. threatened the territory with danger from the south, the north and from England.

In 1664 Long Island was lost, and shortly after the aristocratic liberties of Holland yielded to the hope of popular liberties like those of New England, and articles of surrender were accepted by the magistrate and other inhabitants duly assembled. The colonists were satisfied and very few embarked for Holland. Early in October the whole Atlantic coast was for the first time in the possession of England. The final transfer from Holland to England did not occur until ten years later.

The political existence of New Jersey was given by the Duke of York, who fixed its boundaries and granted the soil. Its moral character was moulded by New England Puritans, English Quakers and dissenters from Scotland. In 1665 quite an impetus was given to emigration to New Jersey from the Northeastern colonies and European countries. Security of persons and property under laws to be made by an assembly composed of the governor and council and at least an equal number of representatives of the people; freedom from taxation except by the colonial assembly; a combined opposition of the people and the proprietaries to any arbitrary impositions from England; freedom of judgment, conscience and worship to every peaceful citizen—these were the allurements to New Jersey. Lands were promised at a moderate quit-rent, not to be collected until 1670.

The portion of New Netherlands which thus gained popular freedom was at that time almost a wilderness. Here and there in the counties of Gloucester and Burlington a Swedish farmer may have preserved his dwelling on the Jersey side of the river; and, before 1654, perhaps three Dutch families were established about Burlington; but West New Jersey had not a hamlet. In 1618 a trading station seems to have been occupied at Bergen, which grew into a permanent settlement. Before the end of 1664 a few families of Quakers appear also to have found a refuge south of Raritan Bay.