

the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, in Dover Roads. The action, which resulted from Van Tromp's refusal to salute the English flag, was on the whole a victory for England. This was in May 1652. In September Blake was again successful; but in October, off the Goodwin Sands, he was decisively defeated by Van Tromp, who followed the English fleet up the Thames with a broom fastened to his mast-head, as a sign that he was sweeping all before him. The war was resumed the following summer, the naval victories being steadily on the side of the English. At length, in July 1653, the Dutch fleet was annihilated off Texel, on the coast of Holland. The gallant Van Tromp perished with his fleet. This battle ended the war. By the *Treaty of Westminster* (April 5, 1654) the Dutch engaged to lend no help to the English Royalists, to make compensation for losses inflicted on English merchants, and to salute the English flag.

9. The year 1653 saw the end of the "Long Parliament," or rather of that remnant of it which since "Pride's Purge" had been contemptuously known as the "Rump." The subjugation of Ireland and the victories at Dunbar and Worcester served to give great prestige to the name of Cromwell. It was generally felt that he was the real ruler of England. The Parliament was naturally jealous of his growing influence, and to lessen it determined to reduce the army. On the other hand, there was a general impression that the interests of the country required a new Parliament fresh from the people. But the Rump had no intention of dealing a death-blow to its own existence. In this crisis Cromwell's resolution was soon formed. Taking with him a military force, he entered the House, and after listening a while to the debates, began furiously to upbraid the members, whom he called on "to give place to honest men." He suited the action to the word. The mace, which he pronounced "a bauble," was pitched out of the window, the members were expelled from their seats, and the doors of the Parliament House securely locked. England had seen great changes since the Long Parliament first assembled in 1640.

10. Cromwell followed up the forcible dissolution of the Rump by summoning certain persons *by name* to form a new Parliament. The selections were made chiefly from the extreme Puritanical ranks. On July 4, 1653, one hundred and twenty-eight persons thus summoned decreed themselves to be the Parliament of England. Among the members was a London leather-seller, to whose surname of *Barbon* the Puritanical fashion of the times had given the singular prefix of *Praise-God*. This Parliament, if such it can be called, is known as *Barebone's Parliament*. In less than six months it voted itself out of existence. This was done by an enactment called *The Instrument of Government*, by which all real power was transferred to Cromwell, under the title of *Lord Protector*