that important period—its patriotism, singleness of purpose, high motives of conduct and devotion to principle—must plainly appear to every thoughtful reader. The example of the patriot fathers may well furnish to their descendants the motives and inspiration requisite to right citizenship in the greatest of republics.

In history not everything is accomplished at one stroke. Our War of Independence did not suffice for the nationality of the United States. That came afterwards, by trial stages, by attraction and repulsion, by the growth of many things and the decay of some, and finally by the ordeal of the greatest war of modern history.

It was needed that a considerable period should elapse between the founding and the completion of our national structure. Room must be afforded for the abatement of old antagonisms and the death of hurtful prejudices. Opportunity must be given for the birth and development of new sentiments to which our fathers were strangers. Space must be had for the spread of this strong Anglo-American race, and for the obliteration of that localism with which it had been hampered in the beginning.

Our War for the Union carries still in the memories of men the bruises of the battlefield. That struggle made for itself a great memory in the world, and marked the limitation which the civilized life of man drew at last around some of the most grievious abuses of ancient times. It was in this furnace that African slavery perished; out of it came new concepts of the rights of man and the blessings possible under a purified and enlarged democracy.

Nor should we fail to reflect upon the great period which has now elapsed since the close of our civil conflict. More than one-fourth of our whole national career, measured from the foundation of the Republic, lies this side of Appomattox! During this period an increment of twenty-seven millions of souls, or forty per cent. of the whole, has been added to our population. A continent has been reclaimed and organized into great States; the foundations have been laid with seeming security for the greatest nationality in the world. We have made a way for posterity, as our fathers made a way for us.

It is fitting that all this should come vividly to the recollection in the Columbian year. The occasion of the international celebration in the most American and most marvellous of all eities may well invite all classes of readers to a review of the history of their country. I have endeavored in the following pages to recite the story in a manner befitting the year. It has been my aim to include all the essentials of the narrative, omitting only so much as may be spared without marring the outline of the whole. I do not flatter myself that the work has been perfectly done, but may claim to have spared no effort to make this one-volume history of our country worthy of the theme and of the great public, into whose hands I cordially deliver the result of my labor.

J. C. R.

CONTENTS.

## INTRODUCTION.

# PART I. ABORIGINAL AMERICA.

## CHAPTER I.

THE RED MEN-ORIGIN, DISTRIBUTION, CHARACTER,

The Indians.—Their name accounted for.—Differences between them and the Asiatics.-The origin of the Indian races unknown.-Theories controverted.-The question likely to remain unsolved .- Language may give us light .- The Red men Ganowanians.-Habits of that race.-Divisions of the aboriginal nations.-The Esquimaux.-Their manner of life.-The race of Algonquins.-Their distribution.-And character.—The Huron-Iroquois.—Their domain.—Nature of their confederation.— Their influence and character.—The Southern races.—Cherokees.—Mobilians.—Manners and characteristics.-The Dakotas.-Their limits.-The Comanches.-The nations beyond the Mountains.—Shoshonees.—Selish.—Klamaths.—Californians.—Aztecs and Toltecs of old.—The Indian character in general.—Sense of personal independence.-Passion for war.-Principles of war.-And of peace.-The Indian unsocial and solitary.—His family organization.—The European family.—Diagram thereof.— Indian method.—And diagram,—Aboriginal government.—Powers and limitations.— Native religion.—Beliefs of the Red men.—Their arts.—Rudeness of the same.—The Indian house. - Utensils. - Weapons. - Clothing. - Decorations. - Paint. - And writing. -The savage tongues.-Peculiarities of Indian speech.-Personal appearance of the aborigines.—Stature.—Features.—Bodily habit.—Indian amusements.—The dance.— Other sports.-Gaming.-The use of tobacco.-Strong drinks.-Indian prospects.-Reflections. , , , , , , , , , . . . . 41-50.

# PART II. VOYAGE AND DISCOVERY.

A. D. 986-1607.

## CHAPTER II.

#### THE ICELANDERS AND NORWEGIANS IN AMERICA.

## CHAPTER III.

#### SPANISH DISCOVERIES.

#### CHAPTER IV.

#### SPANISH DISCOVERIES-CONTINUED.

Cordova discovers Yucatan.—Grijalva explores Mexico.—Cortez lands at Tabasco.— Terror pervades the country.—The natives are beaten back.—Cortez proceeds to Vera Cruz.—Montezuma sends embassies and presents.—The Spaniards march towards the capital.—And are forbidden to approach.—The Mexican tribes revolt.—Cortez reaches the city.-And enters.-His critical situation.-He seizes Montezuma.-Who acknowledges the king of Spain.—The governor of Cuba sends forces against Cortez.—He overpowers them.—Returns to the capital.—The struggle for possession of the city.—Montezuma is wounded.-And dies.-The Spaniards are victorious.-Mexico becomes a Spanish province.-Magellan sails around South America.-Crosses the Pacific.-Is killed at the Philippines.-His crew reach the East Indies.-Double the Cape of Good Hope.—Return to Europe.—De Narvaez is appointed governor of Florida.—Explores the country around the Gulf.—The company embark in boats, and are wrecked.— Four men reach San Miguel.—De Soto sets out on an expedition to explore and conquer Florida.—Arrives at Tampa Bay.—Marches into the interior.—Spends the winter on Flint River.—The company march into South Carolina.—Cross into Georgia.—Capture Manville.—Spend the next winter on the Yazoo.—Discover the Mississippi.—Explore Arkansas and return to the Mississippi.—De Soto dies.—His men again march westward to the mountains.-Return to the mouth of Red River.-Build boats and descend the Mississippi,-Reach the Spanish settlements in Mexico,-Melendez comes

to Florida, and founds St. Augustine.—Murders the Huguenots on the St. John's.—
Massacres the crews of the French vessels.—Extent of the Spanish explorations.—The
Portuguese voyage of Gaspar Cortereal.—He sells a cargo of Indian slaves in Portugal.

61-69.

## CHAPTER V.

#### THE FRENCH IN AMERICA.

First acquaintance of the French with America. - Verrazzani is sent out to make explorations.—Arrives on the coast of North Carolina.—Explores the shores of the country as far north as Newfoundland.—Cartier is sent on a voyage to America.—Reaches Newfoundland and enters the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence.—Returns to Europe.— Sails on a second expedition.—Ascends the St. Lawrence to Montreal.—His crew are attacked with scurvy.-He passes the winter near the site of Quebec.-And returns to France.-Roberval undertakes to colonize the country.-Cartier joined to the undertaking.-Prisons of France are opened to furnish emigrants.-Expedition reaches the St. Lawrence.—The leaders quarrel, and Cartier goes back to France.—The whole colony returns.-Roberval sails with another fleet.-And is lost at sea.-Ribault conducts a band of Huguenots to Port Royal.—Builds Fort Carolina.—The settlement is abandoned.—The enterprise renewed by Laudonnière.—A Huguenot colony established on the St. John's River.—But destroyed by Melendez.—De Gourges takes vengeance on the Spaniards.—La Roche is commissioned to plant colonies in America.— French prisons again opened.—A settlement is made on Sable Island.—The company rescued and carried to France.—De Monts made viceroy of New France.—Departs with a colony.—Reaches the Bay of Fundy.—Port Royal founded by Poutrincourt, and the St. Croix settlement by De Monts.—The country named Acadia.—Champlain receives a commission.—Sails with a colony to the St. Lawrence.—Goes against the Iroquois.— 

## CHAPTER VI.

## ENGLISH DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS.

Henry VII. commissions John Cabot.-Who discovers North America.-Is recommissioned.—Sebastian takes charge of the expedition.—Explores the American coast from Labrador to Cape Hatteras.—Leaves England to become pilot of Spain.— The notable year 1498.—Causes which impeded English discovery.—Maritime enterprise revives under Elizabeth.—Frobisher sails to America and discovers Meta Incognita.—Takes spurious ore to London.—A new voyage is planned.—Frobisher conducts a fleet to Meta Incognita.—The expedition proves a failure.—Sir Francis Drake captures Spanish merchantmen.—Goes to the Pacific coast.—Attempts the discovery of a north-west passage.—Gilbert forms a plan of colonization.—Is assisted by Raleigh.— Conducts a fleet to Newfoundland, -- The crews find spurious minerals. -- The voyage is continued to Massachusetts.—Gilbert loses his best ship and a hundred men.—Starts home, and is lost at sea.—Raleigh sends Amidas and Barlow with a colony.—They reach Roanoke Island and begin a settlement.—The place is abandoned.—Raleigh sends a second colony under Lane.—The colonists reach Roanoke and begin to build.— Difficulties arise with the Indians.—The settlement is broken up.—The colony taken home by Drake.-A new charter granted by Raleigh, and White chosen governor.-The new emigrants arrive at Roanoke.—The foundations of a town laid on the Island.— Troubles with the Indians.—Manteo is made a peer.—White returns to England.—Birth of Virginia Dare.—The fate of the colony never ascertained.—Condition of affairs in England.—White returns, and finds Roanoke deserted.—Raleigh assigns his patent to

London merchants. -Gosnold makes a voyage directly across the Atlantic. -Attempts to form a settlement on Elizabeth Island.—The place is abandoned.—Gosnold trades with the natives.-The crew demand to return.-Flattering accounts are given of the country.-An expedition is sent out under Pring.-He explores a part of the New England coast, and returns to Bristol.-Waymouth sails on a voyage.-Trades with the Indians of Maine.—Returns to England. . . . . . . . . 76-85.

#### CHAPTER VII.

## ENGLISH DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS .- CONTINUED.

King James issues patents to the London and Plymouth Companies.—The London Company to plant colonies between the 34th and the 38th parallels,-The Plymouth Company to make settlements from the 41st to the 45th degree.—Gosnold, Smith, Hakluyt and Wingfield lead the affairs of the Southern Company.-No democratic principles are recognized in the charter.-A ship is sent out by the Plymouth Company.-A second vessel is dispatched to America.—A settlement is attempted at the mouth of the Kennebec.—Is abandoned in the summer of 1608.—A fleet with a colony is sent out by the London Company.-Newport commands.-They arrive in the Chesapeake.-Enter James River.-Make a landing and lay the foundations of Jamestown.-The affairs of the Plymouth Company are revived by Smith.-He explores and maps the coast of Maine and Massachusetts.—Several attempts are made to form a colony in New England.-The Plymouth Company is superseded by the Council of Plymouth.-A new plan of colonization is made, and Smith appointed admiral.—The Puritans arise in the North of England.—They remove to Amsterdam and Leyden.—Determine to remove to America.—Ask permission of the king and the Council of Plymouth.—Meet with discouragements.-Procure two vessels at their own expense.-Sail from Leyden, and afterward from Southampton.-The Speedwell is found unfit for the voyage, and the Pilgrims depart in the Mayflower.—The Pilgrims have a stormy voyage.—Come in sight of Cape Cod.—They make a frame of government.—Carver is elected governor.—The landing is delayed by bad weather.—The ship is driven by storms.—Enters Plymouth harbor.— The Puritans go ashore on the 11th of December.—Begin to build.—Are attacked with diseases.-Many of the colony die.-An early spring brings them relief. . 85-91.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

## VOYAGES AND SETTLEMENTS OF THE DUTCH.

Dutch settlements in America result from the voyages of Hudson.-He is employed by London merchants to reach the Indies.—Sails into the North Atlantic.—Fails in his effort.—Is sent on a second voyage.—And fails.—Goes into the service of the Dutch East India Company.—Sails on a third voyage.—Is driven back by the icebergs.—Turns to America.—Reaches Newfoundland.—Sails southward to the Chesapeake.—Then northward to New York harbor.—Discovers the Hudson River.—Explores that stream as far as Albany.—Returns to Dartmouth.—Is detained by the English government.—Is sent on a fourth expedition.—Discovers Hudson Strait and Bay.—Is overtaken by winter.—The crew mutiny,-Hudson is cast off among the icebergs.-Dutch vessels begin to trade at the mouth of the Hudson.—The states-general grant a right to trade.—A settlement is made on Manhattan Island.—Block explores Long Island Sound.—Christianson builds Fort Nassau.-May explores the coast of New Jersey.-Holland claims the country 

# PART III.

CONTENTS.

## COLONIAL HISTORY.

A. D. 1607-1775.

PARENT COLONIES.

#### CHAPTER IX.

#### VIRGINIA.-THE FIRST CHARTER.

The progress of Virginia is hindered.—First settlers are of bad character.—Necessity drives them to labor.—The king gives sealed instructions.—Smith is arrested.—And excluded from the council.-He and Newport explore the James.-Return to Jamestown. -Newport goes to England.-The colonists are discouraged.-Disease ravages the settlement.—Gosnold dies.—Wingfield embezzles the funds.—And is removed from office.— Ratcliffe succeeds.—And is also impeached.—Smith takes control of the colony.—Sketch of his life.-The settlement flourishes under his care.-He explores the country, and procures supplies.—The Indians furnish provisions.—Smith explores the Chickahominy.— Is captured by the Indians.—Saves his life by stratagem.—Is carried to Orapax.—Thence to Pamunkey.—Is condemned to death.—And saved by Pocahontas.—He remains in Powhatan's household.—Is liberated.—Returns to Jamestown,—Terrifies the savages.— Deplorable condition of the settlement.-Plot to abandon the place.-Newport arrives with new immigrants,-Who are as bad as the others.-The gold-hunters go abroad.-And find mica in the sand of James River.—A ship is loaded with dirt and sent to England.—The planting season goes by.—Smith makes his great exploration of the Chesapeake.-And maps the country.-Returns.-Is elected president.-Newport arrives with more immigrants and supplies.—Progress of the colony. . . . 95-104.

## CHAPTER X.

#### VIRGINIA .- THE SECOND CHARTER.

King James grants a new charter. - Changes are made in the form of government. - A new council is organized.—Delaware is chosen governor.—The other officers.—A fleet with five hundred emigrants sails for America.—Encounters a storm.—Two vessels are wrecked,-Seven ships reach Jamestown.-The commissioners are left on the Bermuda Islands.—Smith retains the presidency.—New settlements are projected.—Smith is wounded.—Delegates his authority to Percy.—Returns to England.—Colony suffers after his departure.—The starving time.—Gates and his companions reach Virginia.—The settlement is abandoned.—Delaware meets the colony.—And persuades them to return.— Prosperity begins.—But Delaware falls sick.—And returns to England.—Percy is deputy. -Dale arrives as governor.-Brings immigrants.-Writes for supplies and new colonists.-Who arrive.-The colony improves.-Gates is made governor.-The right of private property is recognized.—And the settlements enlarged. , , , 104-107

## CHAPTER XI.

## VIRGINIA.-THE THIRD CHARTER.

#### CHAPTER XII.

## VIRGINIA.-THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

Royal government is established.—But the administration is unchanged.—Charles I. becomes king.—Recognizes the Virginia Assembly.—Yeardley is re-elected governor.— Dies.-West is chosen by the council.-Harvey arrives from England.-Land-grants vex the people.—Harvey is impeached.—But is sustained by the king.—Wyatt succeeds.— English Revolution breaks out.—King Charles is beheaded.—Monarchy is abolished.— Cromwell becomes Protector.-Virginia inclines to royalty.-Berkeley becomes governor.—The Puritans are persecuted.—An Indian war arises.—The savages are beaten. -Virginia refuses to acknowledge Parliament.-Cromwell restricts her commerce.-Sends a fleet to America.—And the Virginians submit.—Favorable terms are granted -Peace continues during the commonwealth.-The Burgesses elect three governors.-Berkeley is thus chosen.—Accepts.—But at the Restoration renounces his acceptance. -And issues writs in the king's name.-Tyranny follows.-Commerce is restricted.-The Virginians complain.-In vain.-Charles II. gives away Virginia lands.-And finally the whole State to Arlington and Culpepper.—The Quakers and the Baptists are persecuted.—Taxes are odious.—The people rebel.—An Indian war is the excuse.— And Berkeley's tyranny the cause.—Bacon heads the insurrection.—The Indians are punished.—Berkeley abdicates.—Returns.—Captures Jamestown.—Bacon takes the place, and burns it.—Dies.—The patriots are dispersed.—And the leaders hanged.— A worse despotism is established.—Culpepper becomes governor.—Treats Virginia as an estate.—Arlington surrenders his claim.—The king recalls the grant.—And Virginia becomes a royal province.-Howard and Nicholson administer the government.-William and Mary College founded .- Andros becomes governor .- Future history of Virginia, . . . . 

## CHAPTER XIII.

## MASSACHUSETTS.—SETTLEMENT.

The Pilgrims are saved by the coming of spring.—Health is restored.—Miles Standish is sent out to reconnoitre.—Samoset and Squanto come to Plymouth.—A treaty is made with Massasoit.—Other tribes acknowledge the sovereignty of England.—Canonicus is overawed.—An unfruitful summer.—Immigrants arive.—Are quartered on the colony.—The Pilgrims are destitute,—The new-comers found Weymouth.—The Indi-

ans plan a massacre.—And are punished by Standish.—Weymouth is abandoned.—A plentiful harvest.—Robinson remains at Leyden.—The colonial enterprise proves unprofitable.—The managers sell out to the colonists.—The Established Church is favored.—Salem is founded.—The Company of Massachusetts Bay is chartered by the king and the council.—Boston is founded.—The government is transferred to America.

—A large immigration in 1630.—Winthrop is governor.—Cambridge is founded.—Watertown.—Roxbury.—Dorchester.—The colony suffers greatly.—Suffrage is restricted.

—Williams protests.—And is banished.—Goes among the Indians.—Is kindly received.

—Tarries at Seekonk.—Removes.—And founds Providence.—A representative government is established.—The ballot-box is introduced.—Three thousand immigrants arrive.—Vane and Peters are the leaders.—Concord is founded.—Colonies remove to the Connecticut.—Religious controversies.—Mrs. Hutchinson is banished.—She and her friends establish a republic on Rhode Island.—Harvard College is founded at Cambridge.—A printing-press is set up.—Eliot, Welde, and Mather translate the Psalms.—Liberty flourishes in Massachusetts.—Emigration is hindered by England. 123-133.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

## MASSACHUSETTS.-THE UNION.

## CHAPTER XV.

#### MASSACHUSETTS .- KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Philip becomes king of the Wampanoags.—Causes of jealousy and war.—Alexander's imprisonment.—Outrages are committed.—The war begins.—Swanzey is attacked.
—Philip is pursued to Mount Hope.—Escapes to Tiverton.—Is driven from the Narragansett country.—Goes to the Nipmucks.—A general war ensues.—The Narragansetts are obliged to remain neutral.—English ambassadors are massacred at Brookfield.—The town is attacked.—Rescued.—Abandoned.—Burned.—Deerfield is partly destroyed.—Lathrop attempts to bring off the harvests.—Is ambushed at Bloody Brook.—The battle.—Hadley is attacked.—Rescued by Goffe.—Springfield is assaulted.—And destroyed.—Hadley is burned.—The savages are defeated at Hatfield.—Philip repairs to the Narragansetts.—The English declare war.—And invade the country.—Philip and his forces take refuge in a swamp.—Are surrounded.—Attacked.—And utterly routed.—Ruin of the Narragansett nation.—The war continues on the frontiers.—Towns and villages are destroyed.—The savages grow feeble.—Canonchet is taken.—And put to death.—Philip's family are captured.—And sold as slaves.—Himself hunted down.—And shot.—Sub-

mission of the tribes.—Losses of New England.—The English government refuses help.

—Randolph comes to abridge the liberties of Massachusetts.—And is defeated.—Massachusetts purchases Maine of the heirs of Gorges.—Difficulties concerning New Hampshire.—A royal government is established in the province.—Cranfield's administration.

—The king's hostility.—The charter of Massachusetts is annulled.—King Charles dies.

—James II. appoints Dudley governor.—And then Andros.—The liberties of the people are destroyed.—The government of Andros is extended over New England.—But the charter of Connecticut is saved.—The Revolution of 1688.—Andros is seized, and imprisoned.—And the colonies restore their liberties.

139–147.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

## MASSACHUSETTS .- WAR AND WITCHCRAFT.

King William's War begins.—The causes.—Dover is attacked and burned.—Pemaquid is destroyed.—And then Schenectady.—And Salmon Falls.—An expedition is planned against Canada.—Phipps takes Port Royal.—But fails at Quebec.—And returns.—Paper money is issued.—Failure of the expedition against Montreal.—Phipps goes to England.—And returns as royal governor.—Oyster River is destroyed.—Haverhill is attacked and burned.—Mrs. Dustin's captivity.—The treaty of Ryswick.—The witchcraft excitement begins at Salem.—The causes.—Parris and Mather.—The trials.—Convictions.—Executions.—The reaction.—Mather's book.—Reflections. 147-153.

#### CHAPTER XVII.

## MASSACHUSETTS.—WARS OF ANNE AND GEORGE.

Causes of Queen Anne's War.—Field of operations in America.—A treaty is made with the Five Nations.—The conflict begins.—Deerfield is burned.—And the inhabitants carried captive to Canada.—Barbarities of the Indians.—An expedition is sent against Port Royal.—The attempt fails.—Is renewed in 1710.—Port Royal is taken.—And named Annapolis.—Preparations are made for invading Canada.—Nicholson commands the land forces.—And Walker the fleet.—The squadron is delayed.—Stops at Gaspé Bay.—Is shattered by a storm in the St. Lawrence.—Returns in disgrace.—The expedition by land is abandoned.—A treaty is made at Utrecht.—A separate peace is concluded with the Indians.—The people of Massachusetts resist the royal governor.—Causes of King George's War.—The conflict begins.—Importance of Louisburg.—Its conquest is planned by Shirley.—The colonies contribute men and means.—The expedition leaves Boston.—Is detained at Canseau.—Joined by Warren's fleet.—Reaches Gabarus Bay.—Invests Louisburg.—The siege.—The surrender.—Cape Breton submits.—France attempts to reconquer Louisburg.—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.—Character of the Puritans.

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

#### NEW YORK. - SETTLEMENT.

Character of Sir Henry Hudson.—The East India Company govern Manhattan.—A colony is sent from Holland.—A charter is granted to the West India Company.—The Walloons arrive at New Amsterdam.—May builds Fort Nassau.—And Joris, Fort Orange.—Civil government begins in New Netherland.—May is governor.—And then Verhulst.—And Minuit.—Manhattan is purchased.—And fortified.—Friendly relations are established between the Walloons and the Puritans.—The Dutch devote themselves to the fur-trade.—Growth of the colony.—A charter is granted.—The patroons.—Five manors are laid out.—Delaware is colonized.—And then abandoned.—Van Twiller suc-

ceeds Minuit.—A fort is built at Hartford.—The English claim the Connecticut.—Sweden purposes to plant an American colony.—The project is delayed.—But renewed by Minuit.—A Swedish colony reaches the Delaware.—Settles at Christiana.—Is prosperous.—And New Netherland is jealous.—Fort Nassau is rebuilt.—Printz removes to Tinicum.—The Indians are provoked by the Dutch.—War breaks out.—A desultory contest.—The Mohawks come.—Kieft massacres the Algonquins.—The war continues.—Fate of Mrs. Hutchinson.—Underhill conquers the Indians.—Kieft the author of the war.—De Vries succeeds him.

#### CHAPTER XIX.

#### NEW YORK.-ADMINISTRATION OF STUYVESANT.

Stuyvesant is appointed governor.—Peace established with the Indians.—Free trade succeeds monopoly.—Growth of the colony.—A boundary is established between New England and New Netherland.—The Dutch again claim New Sweden.—Build Fort Casimir.—The place is captured by the Swedes.—Stuyvesant conquers and annexes New Sweden.—The Algonquins rebel.—And are subdued.—The Indians of Ulster rise.—Burn Esopus.—Are punished.—Stuyvesant is troubled about his boundaries.—Domestic difficulties.—New Netherland lags.—The Dutch prefer English laws.—The province is granted to the Duke of York.—The duke makes good his claim.—Sends out Nicolls.—And conquers New Netherland.

#### CHAPTER XX.

#### NEW YORK UNDER THE ENGLISH.

Nicolls settles the boundaries of New York.—New Jersey is granted to Berkeley and Carteret .- Is claimed by Nicolls .- But the claim is set aside .- The Territories .-The Dutch claim liberty.—Are disappointed.—New land-titles are issued.—Lovelace succeeds Nicolls.-And is resisted by the people.-His tyranny.-Friendship of the English and the Dutch.-War with Holland.-Evertsen reconquers New York.-But the province is restored to England .- Andros begins his government .- Proves himself a despot.—Claims the country from the Connecticut to Maryland.—Goes to Saybrook. -Is baffled by Captain Bull.-Attempts to overawe New Jersey .- And fails .- Delaware is separated from New York.—And joined to Pennsylvania.—Dongan becomes governor.-The right of representation is conceded.-Character of the Constitution.-A treaty is made with the Iroquois.—The Duke of York becomes king.—And overthrows colonial liberties.—Andros is sent out as governor of New England.—Usurps the governments of all the colonies north of the Delaware.—Leisler's insurrection.—The province yields to his authority.—Schenectady is burned.—Ingoldsby arrives as governor. -Leisler and Milborne are arrested .- Tried .- And hanged .- The Iroquois treaty is renewed.—The Indians make war on the French.—The assembly declares against arbitrary authority.—Fletcher becomes governor.—Attempts to usurp the government of Connecticut and New Jersey. -Is defeated .- Effort to establish the Episcopal Church.—The project fails.—The French invade New York.—Are repelled.—Bellomont becomes governor.—The career of Captain Kidd,—Cornbury succeeds Bellomont. -New Jersey is annexed to New York .- Cornbury's fraudulent administration .- He is overthrown.-And succeeded by Lovelace.-An unsuccessful expedition is made against Montreal.—The fleet also fails.—New York is in debt.—The treaty of Utrecht. -The Tuscarora migration.-A fort is built at Oswego.-The French fortify Niagara and Crown Point.—Crosby is sent out as governor.—Assails the freedom of the press. -The trial of Zenger.-The negro plot.-French invasions of New York.-Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.—Slow growth of the province.—Prospects.—Reflections. . 172-183.

## COLONIAL HISTORY.—CONTINUED.

## MINOR EASTERN COLONIES.

#### CHAPTER XXI.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut is granted to Warwick .- And transferred to Sav-and-Seal .- The Dutch fortify Hartford.-The Puritans claim the country.-Send an expedition up the Connecticut .- Found Windsor .- A colony leaves Boston .- Settles on the Connecticut .-Winthrop founds Saybrook.—The English control the river.—The Pequod War.—The Narragansetts make a treaty with the English.—The Pequods do likewise.—Violate the compact.—Attempt an alliance with the Narragansetts.—Williams defeats the project. -The Mohegans join the English.-A massacre at Wethersfield.-Mason is chosen to command.—A force is organized.—Proceeds against the Pequods.—And destroys the nation.-The coast of Long Island Sound is explored.-New Haven is founded.-The Bible for a constitution,-Civil government begins in Connecticut.-Character of the laws.-Connecticut joins the Union.-Saybrook is annexed.-A treaty is made with Stuyvesant.-War with New Netherland is threatened.-King Charles is recognized. -Winthrop is sent to England.-Obtains a charter.-Returns.-Is chosen governor.-Growth of the colony.-Andros attempts to assume the government.-Is thwarted at Saybrook.-Returns after twelve years.-Invades the assembly at Hartford.-Subverts the government.—The charter is saved.—Fletcher enters the colony.—Is baffled by Wadsworth.—Yale College is founded.—Development of the province.—Reflections. 184-192.

#### CHAPTER XXII.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Williams founds Rhode Island.—Sketch of his life.—The Baptist Church is organized.—Civil government begins.—Character of the institutions.—Massachusetts refuses to recall Williams from exile.—A colony at Portsmouth.—The Jewish commonwealth.—Newport is founded.—The Norse tower.—A democracy is established.—Rhode Island is rejected by the Union.—Williams procures a charter.—The island of Rhode Island secedes.—Is reannexed.—Patriotism of Williams.—Charles II. reissues the charter.—Prosperity of Rhode Island.—Andros overturns the government.—Is overthrown.—Henry Bull is governor.—Reflections. . . . . . . . . . . . . 193-198.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire is granted to Gorges and Mason.—And colonized.—Settlements on the Piscataqua.—The province is divided.—Wheelwright purchases the Indian title.—Mason's patent is confirmed.—He dies.—Difficulties ensue.—Exeter is founded.—New Hampshire is united with Massachusetts.—The Masonian claim is revived.—The question is decided.—The two provinces are separated.—Cranfield is appointed governor.—A general assembly is convened.—Character of the laws.—The royal officers

are resisted.—Andros assumes the government.—New Hampshire and Massachusetts are united.—Governed by Bellomont.—Finally separated.—The Masonian claim again.

—How decided.—Suffering of the colony in the Indian wars.—Character of the people.

—Reflections on the New England colonists.

# COLONIAL HISTORY.—CONTINUED.

## MINOR MIDDLE COLONIES.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Early settlements in New Jersey .- At Bergen .- And Fort Nassau .- Grants and purchases.—The province is given to Berkeley and Carteret.—Nicolls makes a grant to Puritans.-Elizabethtown is founded .- Nicolls contends with the Carterets .- The proprietors frame a constitution.-Character of the laws.-The quit-rents.-The colonists resist payment.—Philip Carteret is deposed.—And James Carteret becomes governor.— New Jersey is retaken by Holland.—And again ceded to England.—The Duke of York has his charter renewed.—Andros comes as governor.—Carteret resists.—Berkeley sells West Jersey to Fenwick.—Philip Carteret and Andros dispute about the Eastern province.-Laurie, Lucas, and Penn buy West Jersey .- Object of the purchase .- New Jersey is divided .- Line of division. The proprietors of West Jersey issue the Concessions .-The Quakers colonize West Jersey.-The Duke of York claims the country.-Sir William Jones decides against him.—Andros's claim to East Jersey is annulled.—The Quakers convene an assembly.—And frame a constitution.—East Jersey is purchased by the Friends.—Barclay is governor.—The two Jerseys submit to Andros.—And afterward regain their liberties.—Conflicting claims to the country.—Discord.—The proprietors surrender their rights of government to the Crown.-New Jersey becomes a royal province.—Is attached to New York under Cornbury.—The people petition for a separation.-Which is granted.-Morris becomes governor.-New Jersey not injured by 

## CHAPTER XXV.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The Friends are persecuted in Europe.—Penn designs to plant a Quaker State in America.—Charles II. grants the charter of Pennsylvania.—Penn relinquishes his claims on the British government.—Declares his purposes.—Writes a letter to the Swedes.—Invites emigration.—A colony departs under Markham.—The Indians are assured of friendship.—Penn frames a constitution.—The Duke of York surrenders Delaware.—Extent of Penn's dominion.—He leaves England with a second colony.—Sketch of his life.—He addresses the people at New Castle.—Passes through the Jerseys to New York.—Returns.—Makes the great treaty with the Indians.—Which is kept inviolate.—A convention is held at Chester.—A provisional constitution is adopted.—Penn visits Lord Baltimore,—Philadelphia is founded.—Growth of the

city.—Penn sails for England.—Lloyd remains as governor.—Delaware secedes.—Penn adheres to the Stuarts.—Is imprisoned.—His province is taken away.—But afterward restored.—Penn revisits America.—The constitution is modified.—Delaware is finally separated.—Penn returns to England.—Condition of his province.—Hamilton and Evans deputy governors.—Conduct of the latter.—He is removed from office.—Succeeded by Gookin.—Penn's trials in England.—He dies.—His sons become proprietors of Pennsylvania.—The province is purchased by the colonial assembly.—Reflections, 209-215.

# COLONIAL HISTORY—CONTINUED.

## MINOR SOUTHERN COLONIES.

#### CHAPTER XXVI.

#### MARYLAND.

Clayborne is commissioned by the London Company .- Explores the Chesapeake .-Establishes trading-posts.—Sketch of Sir George Calvert's life.—He plans a Catholic colony.-Sends a company to Newfoundland.-Goes to Virginia.-Refuses the oath.-Returns to England.—Obtains a charter.—Character and extent of the patent.—Calvert dies.—Sir Cecil succeeds him.—The name of Maryland.—A colony is sent out under Leonard Calvert.—Reaches the Chesapeake.—Ascends the Potomac.—Returns.—And founds St. Mary's.-Friendly relations are established with the Indians.-Growth of the colony.—An assembly is convened.—Clayborne incites an insurrection.—Is beaten. -Escapes into Virginia.-Is sent to England.-Representative government is established .- An Indian war breaks out .- Clayborne returns to America .- Leads a second insurrection.—Overthrows the government.—The rebellion is suppressed.—Tolerant character of the laws.-Division of the legislature.-Commissioners are appointed by Parliament.-Dissensions of Stone and Clayborne.-The civil war between the Catholics and Protestants.-Fendall's rebellion.-Maryland declares independence.-Fendall is condemned.—Charles Calvert is governor.—The Protestants gain control of the State. -Maryland becomes a royal province.-The heir of Lord Baltimore is restored to his rights.-The Calverts rule the colony until the Revolution.-Reflections. . 216-224.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The name of Carolina.—Early explorations.—The country is granted to Clarendon and others.—Albemarle and Clarendon colonies are founded.—Cooper and Locke frame the grand model.—Its establishment impossible.—Clarendon county is abandoned.—The proprietors oppress the colonists.—A rebellion ensues.—Governor Culpepper goes to England.—And defends the people.—Clarendon sells his rights.—Sothel is sent out as governor.—His tyranny.—He is overthrown.—Ludwell succeeds.—And then Walker.—The colony prospers.—Decline of the Indian tribes.—A war breaks out.—Barnwell's expedition.—Peace.—And war again.—Moore invades the country of the Tuscaroras.—The savages are beaten.—The nation is divided.—The Tuscarora migration.—Division of the Carolinas,—Character of the people.

#### CHAPTER XXVIII.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

A colony is sent out under West and Sayle.—Reaches Beaufort.—But settles on Ashley River.—Locke's constitution is rejected.—And a simple government adopted.—West becomes governor.—And then Yeamans.—Slavery is introduced.—Rapid immigration.—Charleston is founded.—An Indian war arises.—Immigrants arrive from England, Scotland, and Ireland.—The Edict of Nantes is revoked.—The Huguenots flock to South Carolina.—Colleton becomes governor.—Declares martial law.—Is overthrown.—Sothel takes the office.—Is banished.—Ludwell next.—Who retires to Virginia.—The proprietors abrogate the grand model.—The Quaker Archdale.—His wise administration.—Moore succeeds.—The war with Florida.—Moore and Daniel attempt to take St. Augustine.—And fail.—Moore makes a successful campaign against the Indians.—The Church of England is established.—The dissenters are disfranchised.—But the act is revoked by Parliament.—The Spaniards besiege Charleston.—And are repelled.—War with the Yamassees.—The savages are conquered.—Popular revolution in South Carolina.—Nicholson is governor.—The proprietors sell Carolina to the king.—A royal government is established.—Character of the people.

230-237.

#### CHAPTER XXIX.

#### GEORGIA.

## COLONIAL HISTORY.—CONTINUED.

## FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

## CHAPTER XXX.

#### CAUSES.

The colonies begin to act together.—A sense of common danger unites them.—The French and Indian War arises.—Causes considered.—Conflicting territorial claims.— English colonies on the sea-board.—French colonies in the interior.—France purposes to confine the English to the Atlantic slope.—French settlements result from the efforts