

Church of England was established, and the Catholics were again disfranchised in the very province they had planted. In 1715, the fourth Lord Baltimore recovered the government, and religious toleration was restored. Maryland remained under this administration until the Revolution.

## XI., XII.—THE CAROLINAS.

**Settlement.**—Lord Clarendon and several other noblemen obtained (1663) from Charles II.\* a grant of a vast tract south of Virginia, which was called in honor of the king, Carolina. Two permanent settlements were soon made. 1. The ALBEMARLE† COLONY. This was a name given to a plantation already settled by people who had pushed through the wilderness from Virginia. A governor from their own number was appointed over them. They were then left in quiet to enjoy their liberties and forget the world.‡ 2. The CARTERET COLONY was established (1670) by English immigrants. They first sailed into the well-known waters where Ribaut anchored and the fort of Carolina was erected so long before. Landing, they began a settlement on the banks of the Ashley, but afterward removed to the “ancient groves covered with yellow jessamine”, which marked the site of the present city of Charleston. The growth of this colony was rapid from the first. Thither came ship-loads of Dutch from New York, dissatisfied with the English rule and attracted by the genial climate. The Huguenots (French Protest-

\* This in Latin is Carolus II.; hence the name Carolina. It was the same that Ribaut (p. 31) gave his fort, in honor of Charles IX. of France.

† Both colonies were named after prominent proprietors of the grant.

‡ Except when rent day came. Then they were called upon to pay to the English proprietors a half-penny per acre.

ants), hunted from their homes, here found a southern welcome.\*

**The Grand Model** was a form of government for the colonies prepared by Lord Shaftesbury and the celebrated philosopher, John Locke. It was a magnificent scheme. The wilderness was to be divided into vast estates, with which hereditary titles were to be granted. But the model was aristocratic, while the people were democratic. It granted no rights of self-government, while the settlers came into the wilderness for the love of liberty. This was not the soil on which vain titles and empty pomp could flourish. To make the Grand Model a success, it would have been necessary to transform the log-cabin into a baronial castle, and the independent settlers into armed retainers. The attempt to introduce the scheme arousing violent opposition, it was at length abandoned. (See page 96.)

**North and South Carolina Separated.**—The two colonies, —the northern, or ALBEMARLE, and the southern, or CARTERET,—being so remote from each other, had from the beginning separate governors, though they remained one province. There was constant friction between the settlers and the proprietors. The people were jealous. The proprietors were arbitrary. Rents, taxes, and rights were plentiful sources of irritation. Things kept on in this unsettled way until (1729) the discouraged proprietors ceded to the crown their right of government and seven eighths of the soil. The two col-

\* In Charleston alone there were at one time as many as 16,000 Huguenots. They added whole streets to the city. Their severe morality, marked charity, elegant manners, and thrifty habits made them a most desirable acquisition. They brought the mulberry and olive, and established magnificent plantations on the banks of the Cooper. They also introduced many choice varieties of pears, which still bear illustrious Huguenot names. Their descendants are eminently honorable, and have borne a proud part in the establishment of our Republic. “Of seven presidents who were at the head of the Congress of Philadelphia during the Revolution, three were of Huguenot parentage.”



onies were separated, and they remained royal provinces until the Revolution.

### XIII.—GEORGIA.

**Settlement.**—The same year in which Washington was born (1732), this last colony of the famous thirteen which were to fight for independence under him, was planned. James O'glethorpe, a warm-hearted English officer, having conceived the idea of founding a refuge for debtors burdened by the severe laws of that time, naturally turned to America, even then the home of the oppressed. George II. granted him "in trust for the poor", a tract of land which, in honor of the king, was called Georgia. Oglethorpe settled at Savannah in 1733.\*

A general interest was excited in England, and many charitable people gave liberally to promote the enterprise. More emigrants followed, including, as in the other colonies, many who sought religious or civil liberty.† The trustees limited the size of a man's farm, did not allow women to

\* He made peace with the Indians, conciliating them by presents and by his kindly disposition. One of the chiefs gave him in return a buffalo's skin with the head and feathers of an eagle painted on the inside of it. "The eagle," said the chief, "signifies swiftness; and the buffalo, strength. The English are swift as a bird to fly over the vast seas, and as strong as a beast before their enemies. The eagle's feathers are soft and signify love; the buffalo's skin is warm and means protection; therefore love and protect our families."

† The gentle Moravians and sturdy Scotch Highlanders were among the number, and proved a valuable acquisition to the colony. The former had fled hither from Austria, for "conscience sake." Lutheran Salzburgers founded a colony in the pine forests and named it Ebenezer,—taking as their motto "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." When John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, came to America as a missionary with his brother Charles, he was greatly charmed with the fervent piety of this simple people. The celebrated George Whitefield afterward founded at Savannah an orphan asylum, which he supported by contributions from the immense audiences which his wonderful eloquence attracted. On one occasion sixty thousand were gathered to hear him, and his open-air meetings were often attended by from twenty thousand to forty thousand people.

inherit land, and forbade the importation of rum,\* or of slaves. These restrictions were irksome, and great discontent prevailed. At last, the trustees, wearied by the frequent complaints of the colonists, surrendered their charter to the crown. Georgia remained a royal province until the Revolution.

### XIV.—INTER-COLONIAL WARS.

#### 1. KING WILLIAM'S WAR (1689-'97).

**Cause.**—War having broken out in Europe between England and France, their colonies in America took up the quarrel. The Indians of Canada and Maine aided the French, and the Iroquois assisted the English.

**Attacks upon the Colonists.**—In the depth of winter, war parties of the French and Indians, coming down on their snow-shoes from Canada through the forest, fell upon the exposed settlements of New York and New England, and committed horrible barbarities. Schenectady, unsuspecting† and defenseless, was attacked at midnight. Men, women, and children were dragged from their beds and tomahawked. The few who escaped, half-naked, made their way through the snow of that fearful night to Albany.‡

\* Rum was obtained in exchange for lumber in the West Indies. Hence this law prevented that trade and cut off a valuable source of profit.

† The garrison felt so secure that it is said they had placed at the gate two snow images for sentinels.

‡ The histories of the time abound in thrilling stories of Indian adventure. One day in March, 1697, Haverhill, Mass., was attacked. Mr. Dustin was at work in the field. Hurrying to his house, he brought out his seven children, and bidding them "run ahead", slowly retreated, keeping the Indians back with his gun. He thus brought off his little flock in safety. His wife, who was unable to escape with him, was dragged into captivity. The party who had captured Mrs. Dustin marched many days through the forest, and at length reached an island in the Merrimac. Here she resolved to escape. A white boy, who had been taken prisoner before, found out from his master, at Mrs. Dustin's request, how to strike a blow that would produce