

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

Attacks by the Colonists.—Aroused by these scenes of savage ferocity, the colonists organized two expeditions; one under Phipps (soon after, Governor of Massachusetts, p. 59), against Port Royal, Acadia; and the other, a combined land and naval attack on Canada. The former was successful,



MR. DUSTIN DEFENDING HIS CHILDREN FROM THE SAVAGES.

and secured, it is said, plunder enough to pay the expenses of the expedition. The latter was a disastrous failure.

Peace.—The war lasted eight years. It was ended by the treaty of Ryswick (rĭz'wĭk), according to which, each party held the territory it had at the beginning of the struggle.

instant death, and how to take off a scalp. Having learned these facts, in the night she awoke the boy and her nurse, and arranged their parts. The task was soon done. Seizing each a tomahawk, they killed ten of the sleeping Indians; only one escaped. She then scalped the dead bodies, in order to prove her story when she should reach home, and hastened to the bank, where, finding a canoe, they descended the river and soon rejoined her family.

2. QUEEN ANNE'S WAR (1702-'13).

Cause.—England having declared war against France and Spain, hostilities broke out between their colonies. The Five Nations had made a treaty with the French, and so took no part in the contest. Their neutrality protected New York from invasion. Consequently, the brunt of the war fell on New England.

Attacks upon the Colonists.—The New England frontier was again desolated.* Remote settlements were abandoned. The people betook themselves to palisaded houses, and worked their farms with their guns always at hand.

Attacks by the Colonists.—1. *At the South.*—South Carolina made a fruitless expedition against her old enemies at St. Augustine (1702).†

2. *At the North.*—Port Royal was again wrested from the French by a combined force of English and colonial troops.

* On the last night of February, 1704, a party of about three hundred and fifty French and Indians reached a pine forest near Deerfield, Mass. The snow lay four feet deep on the level, but it was covered by a thick crust, while the drifts reached nearly to the top of the palisades of the town. The stealthy invaders, watching an opportunity, skulked about till the unfaithful sentinels deserted the morning watch, when they rushed upon the defenseless slumberers, who awoke from their dreams to death or captivity. Leaving the blazing village with forty-seven dead bodies to be consumed amid the wreck, they then started back with their train of one hundred and twelve captives. The horrors of that march through the wilderness can never be told. The groan of helpless exhaustion, or the wail of suffering childhood, was instantly stilled by the pitiless tomahawk. Mrs. Williams, the feeble wife of the minister, had remembered her Bible in the midst of surprise and comforted herself with its promises, till, her strength failing, she commended her five captive children to God, and bent to the savage blow of the war-ax. One of her daughters grew up in captivity, embraced the Catholic faith, and became the wife of a chief. Years after, she visited her friends in Deerfield. The whole village joined in a fast for her deliverance, but her heart loved best her own Mohawk children, and she went back to the fires of her Indian wigwam.

† Four years after, the French and Spanish in Havana sent a fleet against Charleston. The people, however, valiantly defended themselves, and soon drove off their assailants.

In honor of the queen, its name was changed to Annapolis. Another expedition sailed against Quebec, but many of the ships were dashed upon the rocks in the St. Lawrence, and nearly one thousand men perished. Thus ended the second attempt to conquer Canada.

Peace.—The war lasted eleven years. It was ended by the treaty of Utrecht (ū'trēkt), according to which, Acadia was ceded to England.

3. KING GEORGE'S WAR* (1744-'48).

Capture of Louisburg.—War having again broken out between England and France, the flame was soon kindled in the new world. The only event of importance was the capture of Louisburg† on the island of Cape Breton, by a combined force of English and colonial troops. The latter did most of the fighting, but the former took the glory and the

* This war was preceded by what is known as the "SPANISH WAR", which grew out of difficulties then existing between England and Spain. It was marked by no important event in the colonies. Governor Oglethorpe invested (1740) St. Augustine with a force of two thousand men, but the strength of the Spanish garrison, and the loss by sickness, caused the attempt to be abandoned. The Spaniards, in their turn, sent (1742) an expedition against Georgia. By means of a letter which Governor Oglethorpe caused to fall into the hands of the Spaniards, they were made to believe that he expected large reinforcements. Being frightened, they burned the fort they had captured, and fled in haste. The colonies, also, furnished about four thousand men for an expedition against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies; but only a few hundred returned from this disastrous enterprise.

† Louisburg was called the "Gibraltar (ģī bral'tār) of America". Its fortifications were extensive, and cost upward of \$5,000,000. The siege was conducted in the most unscientific way, the colonial troops laughing at military terms and discipline. When the place was captured, they were themselves astonished at what they had done. The achievement called forth great rejoicing over the country, especially in New England, and had an influence on the Revolutionary War, thirty years after. Colonel Gridley, who planned General Pepperell's batteries in the siege, laid out the American intrenchments on Bunker Hill. The same old drums that beat the triumphal entrance of the New Englanders into Louisburg, June 17, 1745, beat at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. "When General Gage was erecting intrenchments on Boston Neck, the provincials sneeringly remarked that his mud walls were nothing compared to the stone walls of old Louisburg."

booty. Peace being made in 1748 by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (āks iā shā pēl'), England gave back Louisburg to the French. The boundaries between the French and the English colonies were left undecided, and so the germ of a new war remained.

4. FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-'63).

Cause.—The English occupied at this time a narrow strip along the coast, one thousand miles in length. It was like a string to the great bow of the French territory which reached around from Quebec to New Orleans. Both nations claimed the region west of the Alleghany Mountains, along the Ohio River. The three previous inter-colonial wars had engendered bitter hatred, and occasions of quarrel were abundant. The French had over sixty military posts guarding the long line of their possessions. They seized the English surveyors along the Ohio.* They broke up a British post on the Miami (mē á' mē).† They built a fort at Presque Isle (presk ēl'), near the present town of Erie, Penn.; another, Fort le Boeuf (lēh būf'), at the present town of Waterford; and a third, Fort Venango (vē nāng' ġō), about forty miles south, at the mouth of French Creek. These encroachments awakened the liveliest solicitude on the part of the colonists.

Washington's Journey.—Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, accordingly sent a message by George Washington, then a young man of twenty-one, to the French commander of these forts, asking their removal. Washington, the very day he received his credentials, set out on his

* The claims of the real proprietors, the Indians, were overlooked by both the English and the French. The Indians, feeling this, sent to the agent of the Ohio Company the pertinent query, "Where is the Indian's land? The English claim all on one side of the river, the French all on the other. Where does our land lie?"

† The Indian allies of the French having captured the Miami chief who defended his English friends, killed and ate him, in true savage style.