

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. In what battle was Betty Stark the watchword?
2. What battle occurred when both armies were marching to make a night attack upon each other?
3. What battles have resulted in the destruction or surrender of an entire army?
4. What general rushed into battle without orders and won it?
5. What trees are celebrated in our history?
6. In what battle did Washington bitterly rebuke the commanding general, and himself rally the troops to battle?
7. What three ex-Presidents died on the 4th of July?
8. What cities have undergone a siege?
9. Contrast the characters of Washington and Jefferson.
10. By whom, and on what occasion, were the words used, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute"?
11. Give the coincidences in the lives of the three great statesmen—Webster, Clay, and Calhoun.
12. After whom ought this continent to have been named?
13. What celebrated philosopher, when a boy, went without meat to buy books?
14. How did a half-witted boy once save a fort from capture?
15. Name the retreats famous in our history.
16. When did a fog save our army? A rain?
17. When did a stone house largely decide a battle? A stone wall?
18. What general was captured through his carelessness, and exchanged for another taken in a similar way?
19. What battles have been decided by an attack in the rear?
20. Who said, "I would rather be right than President"?
21. When has an unnecessary delay cost a general a victory?
22. Name the events in our history which seem to you providential.
23. What general died at the moment of victory?
24. Name some defeats which had all the effect of victories.
25. Of what general was this said to be always true?
26. When was the Mississippi River the western boundary of the United States?
27. What territory has the United States acquired by purchase? By conquest? By annexation?
28. What Vice-Presidents were afterward elected Presidents?
29. What navigator shortened the voyage across the Atlantic?
30. What tea party is celebrated in our history?
31. Who was President from 1787 (the adoption of the Constitution) to 1789?
32. How many attacks have been made on Quebec?
33. Who said, "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am the king of England is not rich enough to buy me"?
34. Which is the longer, the Atlantic Cable or the Pacific Railroad?
35. Why were the River St. Lawrence, Florida, St. Augustine, etc., so named?
36. What naval commander captured his antagonist as his own vessel was sinking?
37. How many expeditions have been made into Canada?
38. What battle was preceded by prayer?

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39. What do the French names in the Mississippi valley indicate?
40. What do the names New York, New England, New Hampshire, Georgia, Carolina, etc., indicate?
41. When has the question of the Public Lands threatened the Union?
42. Who, in a frail canoe, on a stormy night, visited an Indian wigwam to save the lives of his enemies?
43. In what battle did the Continentals gain the victory by falling back and then suddenly facing about upon the enemy?
44. How many times has Fort Ticonderoga been captured?
45. Why were Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, Hudson River, etc., so named?
46. What do the names San Salvador, Santa Cruz, La Trinidad, etc., indicate?
47. In what battles had the opposing generals formed the same plan?
48. What Presidents died in office?
49. What father and son were Presidents?
50. What administrations have been most popular?
51. Who fired the first gun in the French and Indian War?
52. What battle was fought and gained without a commanding officer?
53. How many rebellions have occurred in our history?
54. Who was called the "Great Pacificator"? Why?
55. What was the "Nullification Act"?
56. How many of our Presidents have been military men?
57. Why did not Webster and Clay become Presidents?
58. Who was "Old Rough and Ready"?
59. Who was the "Sage of Monticello"?
60. What noted events occurred on April 19th?
61. In whose administration was the largest number of States admitted?
62. In which administrations was none admitted?
63. By whom and under what circumstances was the expression used, "Give me liberty or give me death"?
64. What general arose from a sick-bed to lead his troops into a battle in which he was killed?
65. What four ex-Presidents died in the decade between 1860 and 1870?
66. Where is the "Cradle of Liberty"?
67. Give some familiar names that have been applied to American statesmen.
68. How long did each of our five great wars last—(1) the French and Indian war; (2) the Revolutionary war; (3) the war of 1812; (4) the Mexican war; and (5) the Civil war?
69. State the cause of each of these wars.
70. Name the prominent generals who acquired celebrity in each.
71. Name the principal battles of each.
72. Name the results of each.
73. What fort was carried by a midnight assault?
74. What general escaped by riding down a steep precipice?
75. Who drafted the Declaration of Independence?
76. Who secured its adoption in the Convention?
77. Name the Presidents in chronological order.
78. How many of our Presidents were Virginians?
79. Who were the "bachelor Presidents"?
80. State to what party each President belonged.
81. How many of our Presidents were poor boys?

82. What were the principles of the whigs? The democrats?
83. What party adopted the views of the old federalists on the United States Bank, etc.?
84. How many Presidents have served two terms?
85. What battle was fought after peace had been declared?
86. On what issue was Polk elected President?
87. Contrast John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson.
88. On what mountains have battles been fought?
89. Who used the expression, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours"?
90. Whose dying words were, "Don't give up the ship"?
91. When was a general blown up by a magazine, at the moment of victory?
92. What Indian chiefs formed leagues against the whites?
93. What celebrated statesman was killed in a duel?
94. What States were named from mountain ranges?
95. What important contemporaneous events can you name?
96. Was Washington ever wounded in battle?
97. What was meant by saying that "Clay was in the succession"?
98. In what battle did Washington show the most brilliant generalship?
99. What officer lost his life because he neglected to open a note?
100. What army retreated at the moment of victory because the fog was so dense that it did not see how successful it was?
101. How many States were named from their principal rivers?
102. Name some celebrated foreigners who have fought for us.
103. What rendered Valley Forge memorable?
104. How did Harrison gain his popularity? Taylor?
105. Give some account of the United States Bank.
106. In what war was Lincoln a captain and Davis a lieutenant?
107. What colonel, when asked if he could take a battery, replied, "I'll try, sir"?
108. Of what President was it said that "if his soul were turned inside out, not a spot could be found upon it"?
109. What town and army were surrendered without firing a shot?
110. For how many years was the Revolutionary War carried on mainly at the North? At the South?
111. Who was "Poor Richard"?
112. Who were the "Green Mountain Boys"?
113. What colony was founded as a home for the poor?
114. What persecuted people settled the different colonies?
115. What colonies are named after a king or a queen?
116. What religious toleration was granted in the different colonies?
117. Which colonies early enjoyed the greatest liberty?
118. What colony took the Bible as its guide?
119. In what battle was the left wing, when separated from the main body by a river, attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy? The right wing?
120. In what battle did both generals mass their strength on the left wing, expecting to crush the enemy's right?
121. How many invasions of the North did Lee make?
122. What victories induced him to attempt each of these invasions?
123. By what battle was each invasion checked?
124. How many invasions of Kentucky did Bragg make?
125. How was each stopped?

126. For how many years has the United States been involved in war?
127. What object did Penn, Lord Baltimore, and Oglethorpe each have in founding a colony in the new world?
128. What President was impeached?
129. What ex-Vice-President was tried for treason?
130. Name the four prominent battles fought by General Taylor.
131. What noted expressions of General Taylor became favorite mottoes? Of General Grant?
132. What President vetoed the measures of the party that elected him?
133. Of what statesman was it said that "he was in the public service fifty years, and never attempted to deceive his countrymen"?
134. Who is said to have used the words, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg"?
135. From what States have Presidents been elected?
136. Give the number and names from each State.
137. What battle did General Gates win? What battle did he lose?
138. What battles did Washington win? What battles did he lose?
139. What President elect came to Washington in disguise?
140. Give a brief history of the slavery question.
141. When were slaves introduced into this country?
142. Name the generals who commanded the Army of the Potomac.
143. Name the principal battles fought by McClellan—Rosecrans—Bragg—Lee—Hooker—Sheridan—Grant—Sherman—Beauregard—Meade—Pope—Buell—Taylor—Scott—Thomas—Johnston.
144. Describe the "March to the Sea".
145. What two battles were fought in the "Wilderness"?
146. What was the "Missouri Compromise"? The "Compromise of 1850"?
147. What is "squatter sovereignty"? Who was its author?
148. Of whom was it said that "he touched the dead corpse of public credit, and it sprung upon its feet"?
149. What were the "alien and sedition laws"?
150. Who was the "old man eloquent"?
151. When was the first railroad constructed? The first steamboat? The first magnetic telegraph? The first sewing-machine?
152. When was the Erie Canal opened? The Pacific Railroad?
153. What President introduced "rotation in office"?
154. Why, in the Missouri Compromise, was 36° 30' taken as the boundary between the slave and the free States?
155. What is the "Monroe Doctrine"?
156. Who was the inventor of the cotton-gin?
157. What is a "protective tariff"?
158. What is meant by "Reconstruction"?
159. What Presidents were not elected to that office by the people?
160. To what party did Henry Clay belong? J. Q. Adams? Thomas Jefferson? John C. Calhoun? Andrew Jackson? Daniel Webster? Stephen A. Douglas? Alexander Hamilton? George Washington?
161. What President had not voted for forty years?
162. What two distinguished generals of the same name served in the Confederate army? Name the battles fought by each.
163. What was the "Dred Scott decision"?
164. What was the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill"?

165. Give an account of the principal parties which have arisen since the Constitutional Convention of 1787.
166. Who were the "Silver Greys"? The "Hunkers"? The "Barn-Burners"? The "Woolly-Heads"? The "Free-Soilers"? The "Know-Nothings"? The "Anti-Renters"? The "Unionists"? The "Stalwarts"?
167. Give an account of the different attempts to lay the Atlantic cable.
168. Give a history of the difficulty between President Johnson and Congress.
169. What nations settled the different States?
170. How many amendments have been made to the Constitution?
171. What was the "Hartford Convention"?
172. What are "State rights"?
173. What was the Secretary of State formerly called?
174. Tell some stories illustrating the patriotism of the women of the Revolution.
175. Give an account of the Public Lands.
176. What State was admitted to the Union first after the original thirteen?
177. Who are the "Mormons"?
178. For what is Ethan Allen noted?
179. What battles have been fought in Virginia? South Carolina? Louisiana? New York? Massachusetts? New Jersey? Maryland? Pennsylvania? Georgia? Michigan?
180. What was the "Fugitive Slave Law"?
181. Name some unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency.
182. For what is John Brown noted?
183. Who were the "Filibusters"?
184. Give an account of Farragut's most celebrated exploit.
185. Why was "Stonewall" Jackson so called?
186. Give an account of Butler's military career.
187. What was the most prominent event of Jefferson's administration? Jackson's? Monroe's?
188. What treaties are celebrated in our history?
189. What President was once a tailor's apprentice?
190. What was the object of the "American party"?
191. What was the "Gadsden purchase"?
192. Name the various difficulties which have arisen with England.
193. What was the "Wilmot Proviso"?
194. What President followed Washington—Taylor—Jefferson—Lincoln—John Quincy Adams—Pierce?
195. Who was President in 1812—1832—1846—1850—1861?
196. Describe the operations of the Confederate cruisers during the Civil War. Of the "blockade runners".
197. What distinguished generals have been unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency? Successful candidates?
198. Why did the French in Canada extend their explorations westward to the Mississippi rather than southward into New York?
199. What was the "Trent affair"?
200. Name and describe some important naval engagements.
201. In what battle did the defeated general leave his wooden leg?
202. What was the "O grab me Act"?
203. Who first used the expression, "To the victors belong the spoils"?
204. What is the "Civil Service Reform"?

205. What right did the English and Spanish have to occupy this continent?
206. Why is this country English rather than French?
207. What are "patroon estates"?
208. What was the difference between the Pilgrims and the Puritans?
209. Has a State any right to coin money?
210. Ought André to have been executed?
211. What President in his inaugural called attention to the fact that he was the first one born after the Revolution?
212. Who is the author of the "Thirty-Years View"?
213. Name the prominent histories of the United States.
214. What portion of the United States favored the annexation of Texas?
215. Who first used the expression, "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people"?
216. What was the "Town Meeting" of the early New England times?
217. How many times in our history has the House of Representatives been called upon to choose the President?
218. Which Presidents were college graduates?
219. How many States voted for Washington the first time as President?
220. Why did President Hayes take the oath of office privately the day before his public Inauguration?
221. Where is the Key to the Bastille?
222. What effect did the invention of the cotton-gin have on slavery?
223. What three Italians were prominent in American discoveries?
224. Name some important events in our history that have occurred on Friday.
225. What was the "Society of the Cincinnati"?
226. Where was "Franklin State"?
227. What war was waging in Europe during our King William's War? During the French and Indian War?
228. Why did the Iroquois generally favor the English rather than the French?
229. How did the English treatment of the Indians compare with the French?
230. What influence did the following statesmen have on Congressional legislation: Thomas H. Benton, William H. Seward, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun?
231. For how many years was New York the capital of the United States?
232. What was the object of the Electoral College?
233. What Vice-President took the oath of office two days before the President?
234. Of whom was it said, "When the ermine of the official robe fell on him, it touched nothing less spotless than itself"?
235. How were the early Presidents nominated for office?
236. What constitutes citizenship in the United States?
237. Why was not Washington inaugurated until April 30?
238. Was Hamilton a Federalist or Anti-Federalist? Jefferson? Madison?
239. What is the longest period during which any one party has remained in power in the United States?
240. What was the meaning of the campaign cry "Fifty-four forty, or fight"?
241. What was the "Western Reserve"?
242. Quote the first telegram.
243. Have the President and the Vice-President always belonged to the same party?
244. Who was Lady Rebecca?

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE following preamble and specifications, known as the Declaration of Independence, accompanied the resolution of Richard Henry Lee, which was adopted by Congress on the 2d day of July, 1776. This declaration was agreed to on the 4th, and the transaction is thus recorded in the Journal for that day :

"Agreeably to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration the Declaration; and, after some time, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee have agreed to a Declaration, which they desired him to report. The Declaration being read, was agreed to as follows :"

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

1. He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

2. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained: and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

3. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

4. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

5. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

6. He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

7. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

8. He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

9. He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

10. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

11. He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

12. He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

13. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation;

14. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

15. For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

16. For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

17. For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

18. For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of a trial by jury;

19. For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses;

20. For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

21. For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

22. For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

23. He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

24. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

25. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circum-

stances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

26. He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

27. He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved, and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WILLIAM WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

RHODE ISLAND.

STEPHEN HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

CONNECTICUT.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

NEW YORK.

WILLIAM FLOYD,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
FRANCIS LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

NEW JERSEY.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
JOHN WITHERSPOON,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

JOHN HART,
ABRAHAM CLARK.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBERT MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JAMES SMITH,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEORGE ROSS.

DELAWARE.

CESAR RODNEY,
GEORGE READ,

THOMAS M'KEAN.

MARYLAND.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
THOMAS STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL, of Car-
rollton.

VIRGINIA.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
THOMAS NELSON, JUN.,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOMAS HEYWARD, JUN.,
THOMAS LYNCH, JUN.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

GEORGIA.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEORGE WALTON.

NOTE.—Printed copies of the Declaration were sent out with the signatures of John Hancock, President, and Charles Thompson, Secretary; hence an impression has become quite general that no other persons signed the document on the 4th of July, 1776. On the contrary, all the members present who voted for it, signed the paper the same day. A copy on parchment was afterward engrossed and signed by fifty-four delegates, August 2d, one not signing until September, and one still later in the autumn. (See Lossing's *Our Country*, Vol. II., page 871).