

The next morning he breathed his last. Late in the evening he was buried under the floor of the chapel of the Ursuline Convent. A crowd of townspeople witnessed the burial. Tears and sobs burst forth. It seemed as if the last hopes of the colony were buried with him.

Indeed it was true that the funeral of Montcalm was the funeral of New France. After five days the city surrendered.

The treaty of peace followed (1763). England demanded everything and obtained whatever she asked for. She swept France entirely off this continent. She took for herself all Canada, the whole valley of the St. Lawrence, and that vast territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi.

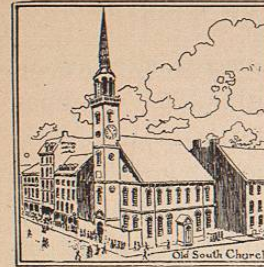
She, however, allowed France to cede to Spain all that lay between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, which was afterward called "The Province of Louisiana." With the triumph of Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham the story of New France ended and the history of the United States began.

Count de Vergennes at this time was minister from France to Constantinople. When he heard of the treaty he said: "England has overshot the mark. She has gone too far; she will now tax her American colonies to help defray the expenses of this war. They no longer need her protection, and therefore will throw off all dependence upon the mother-country." What a true prophet he was!

State the position of France, Spain, and England on this continent before the French and Indian War; after the same war.

Give an account of General Wolfe. Describe the trip down the river; the ascent to the plains; the battle. Tell the story of the death of Wolfe; of the death of Montcalm.

In looking at the map, remember where the English sailor Cabot made his voyage, the Spaniard de Soto traveled, and the Frenchmen Champlain and La Salle explored; do you see any reasons for the divisions of the map? Why did the English fail so often to "gain an approach" to Quebec? Do you think that the hero may be greater than the poet? Each of the generals was glad to die; why?



The "Old South," where Adams urged the people of Boston to resist the British, still stands, almost as on the day it heard his eloquence. Saved from sale by those who loved it for its memories, it is used as a historical museum and for patriotic meetings.



Samuel Adams



In the busiest part of Boston stands old Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty." The lower floor is used for markets, and the great hall, with walls covered with portraits of famous patriots, is still, as in the Revolution, the meeting-place of the people.

CHAPTER XVI

Samuel Adams

1722-1803

AFTER the great treaty of 1763, by which France divided between England and Spain her possessions in North America, the English colonies began a new life.

Before this time the French on the north and west were continually troubling the English settlements, and the Spaniards on the south were frequently in conflict with them. Now Canada and Florida were under English government, and the thirteen colonies had only the ever-present Indians to fear.

Another change had come at the same time. These thirteen colonies had been small and weak; they had been able only with difficulty to keep themselves alive; they could not always protect themselves without help from England. But now they had outgrown their weakness; their population and wealth had greatly increased; they had learned in the last

French war that they could fight well, if necessary; they no longer felt dependent upon help from England.

On the other hand, England saw that the colonies were stronger, and thought that they ought now to make return for her protection to them. The king and the English Parliament believed that the French war had benefited the colonies and that they ought to help pay the great expenses that had come from it. Therefore Parliament decided to tax the colonists.

But the colonists considered that this was not right, because they were subject only to the king and not to Parliament. They had no voice in Parliament and did not wish to have. They declared, as the English people had declared hundreds of years earlier, that no one had the right to tax them; that it was just only for them to tax themselves.

Thus a struggle began between the mother-country, England, and the colonies, over the question of taxation. This contest lasted for ten years, and was ended by a war which we call the War of the American Revolution. What England did and what the colonies did year by year make an exceedingly interesting story, but we can tell here only a few of the most important facts.

The struggle began when Parliament passed the Stamp Act.

This Stamp Act required the colonists to buy stamps from English officers to place upon all legal papers. No newspapers, almanacs, marriage certificates, law documents, or other important papers could be printed or written unless they were stamped by the proper officers. As these stamps must be paid for, this act was a form of taxation. As soon as the news of its passage reached America, great excitement arose

from New Hampshire to Georgia. Speeches were made against it in colony after colony.

The two leading colonies were Virginia and Massachusetts. Virginia spoke first, being led on by the wonderful oratory of Patrick Henry. This brilliant young lawyer moved in the Virginia House of Burgesses that each colony had the right to tax itself. In his famous speech he declared that the English king, George III., was acting like a tyrant and that he must expect the fate that comes to tyrants.

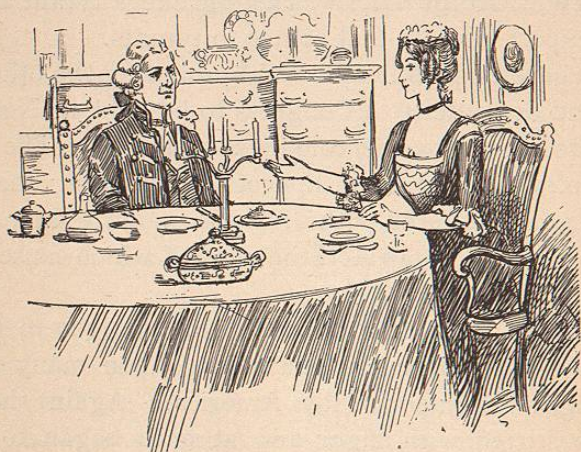
Massachusetts quickly followed by inviting the other colonies to send delegates to a Congress to be held in New York City, to consider what the colonists should do. The Stamp Act Congress met and made appeals to the king that their rights be not interfered with. A few months later Parliament repealed the Stamp Act, the news of which caused great rejoicing in America.

Parliament did not, however, yield its right to tax the colonies, and a year later laid a duty upon many articles which might be imported by America. Again the colonists were stirred with anger and at once began to resist. They formed associations which agreed to import none of those articles upon which the duty was laid.

One of these articles was tea, and for years almost no tea was seen upon the tables of the patriotic colonists. As a result, the money obtained by this taxation was very little indeed, not sufficient to pay the salaries of the officers who collected it.

Such a conflict as had here arisen always brings some great man forward to be a leader. In Massachusetts this leader was Samuel Adams. His father had always been an earnest patriot, and had filled his son with enthusiasm for the future of Massachusetts and her sister colonies.

The year that the Stamp Act was passed, Samuel Adams was chosen one of Boston's four representatives to the Massachusetts Legislature or General Court. He was soon elected clerk, and for ten years he was the head and front, the leader in every movement in the colony to resist the English Parliament and its claim of the right to tax the colonies. He took the lead in Boston in the formation of the "Non-Import-



A PATRIOT COLONIAL DAME TELLS HER GUEST, "WE HAVE NO TEA ON OUR TABLE."

tation Associations," and daily and hourly guided everything with his own hand.

Little by little the dispute grew into a quarrel, and the quarrel became more and more violent. Little by little the anger of the English authorities and of the colonists increased until they seemed to have nothing in common.

It needed but a trifle to bring the two parties to blows, and that came in 1773. King George III. directed that cargoes of tea should be sent to America and the duty collected upon it. At once fierce opposition was shown throughout the col-

onies. The first vessel arrived in Philadelphia and was immediately sent back. Another sailed into Charleston harbor, where the tea was landed, but it was stored in damp cellars and rotted. A third was compelled to return to England as soon as it reached New York.

The great struggle, however, came in Boston. Here the governor was loyal to England, and was determined that the tea should be landed. Besides, as there had been trouble in Boston before, English soldiers were stationed in the town and English war-vessels in the harbor.

When the ships arrived a town-meeting was held in Faneuil Hall to determine what should be done. Samuel Adams took the lead at once, and, in the presence of thousands, moved that: "This body is absolutely determined that the tea now arrived shall be returned to the place from whence it came." This was agreed to without a single vote "No," and the owners were ordered not to land any of the tea.

The governor, however, refused to permit the return of the vessels. Another town-meeting filled the Old South Meeting-House and the streets adjoining. The people again voted that the tea must be sent back, and the owner went to the governor for permission. While he was gone the people waited in anxious expectation; darkness arrived and the church was lighted only by a few candles, but the crowd still lingered.

Finally the owner of the tea returned and reported that the governor still refused. Thereupon Samuel Adams arose, and said in a quiet but clear voice: "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country."

This was doubtless a signal, for immediately a war-whoop was heard, and forty or fifty men, dressed as Mohawk Indians, rushed by the doors. The crowd followed them to the

wharves and eagerly watched them as they boarded the vessels and threw three hundred chests of tea into the sea.

Nothing else was done; but the tea was not landed nor did it pay a duty. This action at Boston—the “Tea Party,” as it was called—seemed worse than that of any of the other



THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

colonial towns, and Parliament immediately began to punish the rebellious citizens of the capital of Massachusetts Bay.

Now the struggle is ready to break out into open fighting. Now an English general is made governor of Massachusetts, and to him is given great power over the colony. He seeks to deprive the colonists of all means of carrying on war, if they should be driven to it.

He sends portions of his army out in various directions to capture cannon and ammunition wherever he

hears that any is stored. He tries to seize cannon at Salem, and his soldiers can scarcely be prevented from firing upon the people. He attempts to destroy the ammunition stored at Concord and causes the first bloodshed in the Revolution, as we shall see in another chapter.

Meanwhile Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and other Massachusetts patriots are actively at work. Governor Gage

calls the General Court to meet at Salem. The representatives come together and are ready to begin their session, but their clerk, Samuel Adams, is not present. Has he been captured by Governor Gage's soldiers? No! for here he comes. As he enters the hall he sees a group of Tories, or friends of the king, gathered about the clerk's desk, and one of them quietly sitting in the clerk's chair.

“Mr. Speaker,” says the clear voice of Adams, “where is the place for your clerk?” The speaker points to the place.

“Sir,” continues Adams, “my company will not be pleasant to the gentlemen who occupy it. I trust they will remove to another part of the house.”

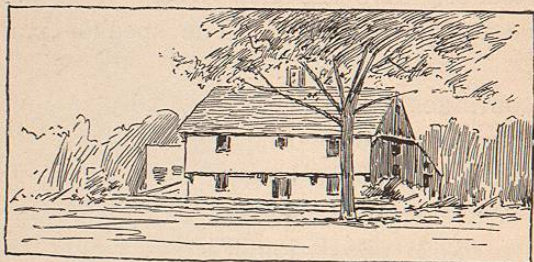
Thus, fearless and determined, Samuel Adams won his way in spite of all opposition. He saw that the colonies must work together, and he decided that Massachusetts ought to call a Congress of all the colonies. But he knew that Governor Gage would dismiss the General Court if he should suspect what was being planned.

So Adams and his friends worked quietly, and when all was ready Adams suddenly locked the door and directed the doorkeeper to allow no one to enter or leave. He then proposed that a Continental Congress should meet at Philadelphia and that five men be chosen to represent Massachusetts in that Congress.

The Tories attempted to get out of the hall, but Adams put the key in his pocket. One of them did escape, however, and carried the news to Gage, who immediately sent a message to the Court, ordering it to disband. Not until the delegates had been chosen was the messenger admitted, no matter how much he pounded upon the door. His dismissing of the Court came too late, however, for the deed was

done. Now Samuel Adams must carry on his work at Philadelphia as well as at home.

The first Continental Congress met in September (1774), and a second Congress was called for the next May (1775). This met just after the first blood had been shed at Lexington and Concord, and a war had evidently begun. Congress appointed Colonel Washington to be "General and Com-



A NEW ENGLAND COLONIAL HOUSE.

mander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Colonies," and also took such other steps as it found necessary to govern the country while struggling against English oppression.

All this time very few persons had any desire to separate from England and become independent. Nearly all the colonists wished merely that the mother-country would grant them their rights.

Samuel Adams had been for a long time, however, certain that the struggle must result in independence, but he saw that the people were not yet ready for such a step. The war must continue and the hostility to England must increase, before that end could be reached.

The idea that the colonists should declare themselves free and independent was first publicly proposed by Thomas Paine. He published a pamphlet, called "Common Sense,"

in which he said that independence must come some time, and easier now than later.

Soon the colonies began themselves to speak for independence. North Carolina directed its delegates in Congress to agree with other delegates in declaring independence. Rhode Island voted that it was no longer subject to the king, practically declaring itself independent. South Carolina took the next step, followed by Virginia and Connecticut.

Richard Henry Lee, a delegate from Virginia, moved in Congress that "These United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

On July 2, 1776, this motion was adopted, and from that day the United States have been a free and independent people. A committee of five was appointed to draw up a Declaration of Independence, in which the whole world should be told the reasons for the separation from England.

Two days later the Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson, was adopted, and the first **Fourth of July** had come. Four days later the Declaration was publicly read to the citizens of Philadelphia, and the great bell on the Pennsylvania State House was rung. On this bell was the motto, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

A few days afterward the delegates in Congress signed their names to the Declaration, the name of the President, John Hancock, heading the list, written in a bold hand, which, as he said, George III. could easily read.

Samuel Adams continued to be the servant of the people of his loved colony and State, being, in turn, representative to the General Court, State senator, and governor. For twelve years he had worked early and late, using all his energies and employing all his powers to lead the thirteen colonies to for-

get their differences, unite as one people, and manage their affairs for themselves.

For this purpose the United Colonies must be independent, and now they had so declared themselves.

Samuel Adams' great work was now done. He left it to other leaders, like Washington and Greene, to bring the war to an end and compel England to acknowledge that the United States were free and independent.

Give an account of the general causes of the American Revolution. Tell the story of the Stamp Act and its repeal; of the tea tax and the "Tea Party."

Give an account of Samuel Adams during his earlier actions: in the Old South Church; in the Salem court-room; as he put the key in his pocket.

State what Congress did.

Tell how the idea of independence grew in the colonies.

Describe the different steps taken by Congress in July, 1776.

How did Wolfe aid in preparing the way for the United States? Could the colonies have helped pay the debt without being taxed by Parliament? What is a tax? Is there a Stamp tax to-day? What is a "Non-Importation Association"? Was Boston's destruction of the tea a worse act than those of the other towns? Can you think of any reason why Governor Gage called the General Court to meet at Salem rather than at Boston? Was the signing of the Declaration of Independence in any way a dangerous act?



PAUL REVERE



CHAPTER XVII

Paul Revere

1735-1818

PAUL REVERE, from his romantic story, is one of the most famous of the Revolutionists. His father was a goldsmith. Paul was trained in that business, and became expert in drawing and designing. When the Massachusetts State House was built on Beacon Hill in Boston, he was grand master of the Masonic Fraternity and laid the corner-stone. He was very skilful in working in copper and brass, and cast many church-bells and bronze cannon.

Revere was a very active patriot during the years preceding the Revolution. Together with William Dawes, he was a leader in a secret society of about thirty young men, who watched the movements of the British soldiers and observed the plans of the Tories. These young men took turns in patrolling the streets, and whatever they discovered they reported to John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and other patriots.

During this time Paul Revere went to Philadelphia to learn how to make gunpowder, and on his return he built a powder-mill and put it in successful operation. When the Boston "Tea Party" came off, which destroyed so great an