thing, that presently upon change of the Governor they 've as many Enemies as ever they had had. Friends; such an uni-
versal influence and sway has a Person of this Character in all Affairs of the Coun-
try. The Gentlemen of the Council, who had been the forwardest to subscribe, were the backscald to pay; even every one was for Deserting Shirts to trade and clothe their Subscriptions; and the meaner Peo-
ple were so influenced by their Counter-
enance and Example. (Men being easily persuaded to keep their Money) that there was not one Pocket out of 100 Subscrip-
tions, nor part of the old 2500 l, but about 500 l. Nor direct they put the Matter to the Hazard of a Law-Suit, where this new Governor and his Favourites were to be their Judges. Thus it was with the Funds for Building. And they feared little better, with the Funds for Endowments; for not
withstanding the first Choice they are to have of the Land by the Quarter, Parents were granted to others for vast Tracts of
Land, and every one was ready to oppose the College in taking up the Land; their Survey was instantly stopped, their Chain broke, and to this Day they can never get to the Possession of the Land. But the Trus-
tees of the College being encouraged with a Gracious Letter the King sent to the
Governor to encourage the College, and to remove all the Obstructions of it, went to work, and carried up one Half of the desi-
g'd Quadrangle of the Building, ac-
vacating Money out of their own Pockets, where the Dations fell short. They
founded their Grammar-School, which is in a very thriving Way; and having the
clear Right and Title to the Land, would not be baffled in that Point, but have
struggled with the greatest Men in the
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In laying their Assayments before the Gov-
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tents, so that Real Trade is carry'd on,
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present State of the College. It is honestly
and zealously carry'd on by the Trustees, but is in Danger of being ruin'd by the Backwardness of the Government.

The Struggle for Empire

The Spanish Borderland

From its accession in 1670, South Caro-
olina lived under the constant threat of
Spanish attack. Spain had a claim to the
territories in Florida to Georgia, resting on
explorations that dated back to Hernando de Soto and temporary occu-
pations as far north as Port Royal, South
Carolina. Though the Spanish had retired to the present site of Savannah, Georgia, before the end of the sixteenth century.

The South Carolina frontier was pushed up until 1710, when it was pushed back to the St.
Mary's River. They naturally regarded
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ing periods when the Spanish armies were at war. This seriously retarded the
advance of South Carolina settlement. It was, in part, to erect a barrier against the
Spanish that Georgia was founded by
James Oglethorpe in 1733. In the summer of
1736 the Assembly of South Carolina
appointed a committee of leading men to
inquire into the failure of a recent sortie
against St. Augustine. Its Report on Gen-
eral Oglethorpe's Expedition, published
in
in kindled. I saw which now in the winter is commonly by Seven, or a little after. By the time I am due the Children usually enter the School-Room, which is under the Room I sleep in; I hear them round my Room, when the Bell rings at eight o’clock (for Mr. Carter has a large good Bell of square of 64 lbs. which may be heard some miles, and this is always rung at meal times.) The Children then go out; and at half after eight the Bell rings for Breakfast, we then repair to the Dining-Room. After Breakfast, which is generally about half after nine, we go into School, and sit till twelve; when the bell rings, we go out for noon; the Dinner-Bell rings commonly about half after two, often at three, but never before two. After dinner is over, which is common, when we have no Company, is about half after three we go into School, sit till the bell rings at five, when they separate till the next morning; I have to myself in the Evening, a new Chamber, a large Fire, Books, a Candle, my Liberty, either to continue in the school room, in my own Room or to sit over in the great House, with Mr. and Mrs. Carter.—We go into Supper commonly about half after eight or at nine; usually I go to Bed between ten and Eleven.

Concerning the College of William and Mary in Virginia. In the Year 1693 Colonel Nicholson being Lieutenant-Governor, the General Assembly considering the need of Education for their Youth, went upon a Proposition of a College, to which they gave the name of William and Mary. They proposed that in this College there should be three Schools, viz. A Grammar School, for teaching the Latin and Greek Tongues; A Philosophical School, for Philosophy and Mathematicks; and A Divinity School, for the General Tongue, and Divinity; for which they were very indifferently supply’d from abroad. They appointed what Masters should be in each of these Schools; and what Salaries they should have. For the Government and Visitation of this College, they appointed a College-Senate, which should consist of 15, or my eight Number not exacting 20, who were then the Lieutenant-Governor, four Gentleman of the Council, four of the Counties, and the rest, not one of the House of Burgesses, with Power to them to concur themselves by Election of a Successor in the room of any one that should die, or remove out of the Country. They provided the King that he would make these Men Trustees for founding, and building this College, and governing it by such Rules and Statutes, as they, or the most Part of them, should from Time to Time appoint. Accordingly, the King past his Charter under the Great Seal of England for such a College, and contributed very bountifully, both to the Building and Endowment of it. Toward the building he gave into 2000 l. in ready Cash, out of the Bank of Odiham, in which Gov- ernor Nicholson left at that Time 8100 l. and towards the Endowment he gave the rent Produce of the Penny per Pound in Virginia and Maryland, worth 200 l. per Annum, and the Surveyor-General’s Fines, worth about 400 l. per Annum, and the Choice of 10000 Acres of Land in Pamunkey Neck, and 20000 more on the South-end of Rappahannock, which were Tracts of Land that Time probably to be taken up. The General Assembly also gave the College a Duty on Skins and Furs, worth better than 100 l. per Year, and they got Subscriptions in Virginia and Governor Nicholson’s Time for about 3000 l. toward the Building. With these beginnings the Trustees of the College went to work, but the Governor, who had been the greatest Encourager in this Country of this Design, (on which he had laid out 200 l. of his own Money) being at that time removed from them, and another put in his place that was of a quite different Spirit and Temper, they found their Business on very heavily, and such Difficulties in every
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James Oglethorpe in 1733. In the summer
of 1734 the Assembly of South Carolina
appointed a committee of leading men to
inquire into the failure of a recent sortie
against St. Augustine. In Report on Gen-
eral Oglethorpe's Expedition, published a
year later, included an introduction which reviewed the history of English-Spanish conflicts. In spite of seeming bias, it provides an informative account of the characteristics of the long-standing struggle on the southern border of English settlement.


St. Augustine, in Possession of the Crown of Spain, is well known to be situated but little distant from hence, in the Latitude of 30 Degrees 32 Min. N. in Florida, the next Territory to us. It is maintained by his Catholic Majesty, partly in order to preserve his Claim to Florida, and partly that it may be of Service to the Fleet-Flotsam, when coming through the Gulf, by showing Lights to them along the Coast, and by being ready to give Assistance when any of them are cast away thereabout. The Castle, by the Large Account, does not cover more than One Ace of Ground, but is allowed on all Hands to be a Piece of great Strength being a square Fort built with soft Stone, with Four Bastions. The Curtain, about Story Yards in length, the Parapet Nine Feet thick, the Rampart Twenty Feet high, encumbered underneath for Lodging, and of such sort to be made Imbattable, having about Fifty Plates of Cannon mounted, some of which are Twenty Four Pounders) and hath been usually provided with about Three or Four Hundred Men of the King's regular Troops. The Town is not very large, and but indifferently fortified. The Inhabitants, many of which are Mulatto's of savage Dispositions, are all in the King's Pay also, being engaged to serve their Birth, and a severe Penalty laid on any Master of a Vessel that shall attempt to carry any of them off. There are formed into a militia; and have been generally computed to be near about the same Number as the regular Troops. Thus relying wholly on the King's Pay for their Subsistence, their Thoughts never turn'd to Trade or even Agriculture, but depending on Foreign Supplies for the most common Necessaries of Life, they mean their time in universal perplexed Industry. From such a State, mischievous Inclinations naturally sprung up in such a People; and having Leisure and Opportunity ever since they had a Neighbour, the Fratricidal rage of Industry excited their Desires and Eavvy, they have not failed to carry those Inclinations into Action as often as they could, without the least regard to Peace or War subsisting between the two Crowns of Great-Britain and Spain, or to Stipulations agreed on between the two Governments. And though in none Cases wherein the Persons concerned were few, and the Circumstances such that they could not easily be detected, that Government hath pretended Ignorance, and seemed to allow thereof; it is certain that at the same Time it hath concealed those Persons, and connived at their Actions.

In April, 1675, Peace then existing between the Crowns, the Ship which the Lords Proprietors of this Province sent over with the first Settlers arrived in Ashby-River, and, having landed them, went away to Virginia to fetch a Supply of Provision, &c. for them; the Spaniards of St. Augustine hearing thereof, in the mean Time sent a Puny in a Vessel from thence immediately to attack them. Accordingly they landed at Stone Inlet on their Beach; but those Settlers having by that Time enforced themselves, and the Ship returning timely to their Relief, they made the best of their Way Home again.

In 1686, Peace still subsisting, the Lords Commissioners, who had obtained from the Lords Proprietors a Gram of a large Tract of Land in Granville County, having just before came over and settled at Beaufort on Port-Royal with a Number of North-Briton, the Spaniards coming in Thun Galleries from Augustine landed upon them, killed and whipped a great many, after taken, in a most cruel and barbarous Manner; planted them ill, and broke up the Settlement. The same Colony going from thence run up next to Bear-Bluff in North-
Edisto-River, where those Spaniards again landed, burning the Houses, plundering the Settlers, and took Landgrave Morton’s brother Prisoner. Their further Progress was happily prevented by a Hurricane, which drove two of the Valleys 100 so high on the Land that not being able to get one of them off again, and the Country being by that Time sufficiently Alarmed, they thought proper to make a Retreat; but first set Fire to that Valley on board which Mr. Morton was actually then in Chains, and most inhumanly burnt in her.

In 1760, before Queen Anna’s Declaration of War was known in these Parts, the Spaniards formed another Design to fall upon our Settlements by Land, at the Head of Vine Hundred Apalachee Indians from thence. The Creek Indians, in Friendship with the Province, coming at a Knowledge of it, and sensible of the Dangers approaching, acquainted our Rangers, then in the Nation with it, when this Army was actually on their March coming down that Way. The Rangers thereupon endeavoured the Creeks to get together an Army of Five Hundred Men, headed the same, and went out to meet the other. Both Armies met in an Evening on the Side of Finn-River, a Branch of the Chattahoochee. In the Morning, just before Break of Day, (when Indians are accustomed to make their Attacks) the Creeks stirring up their Fires drew back at a Little Distance leaving their Blankets by the Fires in the very same Order as they had left; immediately after the Spaniards and Apalachees (as was expected) coming on to attack them, fired and run to upon the Blankets. Thereupon the Creeks rushing back fell on them, killed and took the greatest Part, and entirely routed them. To this Struggle was owing the Defeat of the then intended Design.

In the latter End of the same Year, Queen Anna’s War being commenced, Col. Moore then Governor of this Province, with Reason expected a Visit (such as the Spaniards, and it having been suggested to him, that St. Augustine might be easily taken, if surprised, he judged it best to give them the first Blow. Accordingly he undertook an Expedition against it with about Five Hundred Whites, and Five Hundred Indians. He himself with Four Hundred of the Whites proceeded in the Vessels directly to the Bar of St. Augus- tine Harbour, whilst Col. Daniel landing at St. Juan’s moved directly from thence with the other Hundred and the Indians, and entered the Town with them only, the same Day as the Vessels appeared in Sight. This little Army kept the Castle besieged above Three Months; and repelled several Assails with the Loss of very few Men. Yet having no Bombs with them, and a Spanish Man of War coming to its Relief from the Yucatan with a consider- able Number of Men, on Board Four large Transports, which laded on Apal- achees, they were obliged to retreat; but not without First Burning the Towns. In 1764, Col. Moore was commissioned as Lieutenant General by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, who succeeded him in the Gov- ernment, to make an Expedition against the Spaniards and Indians at Apalachees, about Eighty Miles to the West of St. Au- gustine, on the same Motive that the pre- ceding Expedition had been undertaken. He marched up thither at the Head of Fifty Volunteers of this Province, and One Thousand Indians. The first Fort he came to which had Fifty Men in it, he took by Storm, after a smart Resistance. The next Day the Captain of St. Louis Fort at Twenty Acre Spaniards and Four Hun- dred Indian giving him Battle, Col. Moore took him and Eight of his Men Prisoners, and killed Two Hundred of the Indians. In Two Days after the King of Atta- cracks, who was in a strong Fort with One Hundred and Thirty Men, sent to him Petitions of Provisions, &c. and made his Peace. After which he marched through all the rest of his Towns, Five of which had strong Forts and Defences against small Armies, but all submitted Without Consequence. He brought away Three Hundred Indians, being the whole of Three Towns, and the Most of Four more, having totally destroyed the whole of Two
Town, so that he left but one Town, which compounded with him, Pox of St. Lewiso, and the People of another Town, who ran away all together; but he burnt their Town, Church and Fort. By this Conquest of Aplacquerque the Province was freed from any Danger from that Part during the whole War. And this important Service was effectually without getting this Government to the least Expense.

In 1576, the Spaniards at St. Augustine joined the French from Martinique, in making up a Fleet of ten sail, with eight Hundred Men, Whores, Munition, and Negroes, and two Hispidan Squads, to invade this Province. The Ship on Board which the Chief Commander was, being separated from the Fleet, fell into Seven Bay, not knowing the Place. The rest coming over Charles-Town Man, anchored not within as a Sunday, where they remained, sending Parties ashore on James Island and Wando Neck, plundering and burning Houses, for until Friday following Capt. Fenwick going from Charles-Town, with One Hundred Men, landed at Hobkaw in Sight of Town, upon a Party of One Hundred and Thirty Men, who had got thither and set a Ship on Fire. He attacked them, killed and wounded about Thirty, and took Seventy Prisoners. The next Day the Ship which had been Company, still not appearing, the whole Fleet set sail again.

In 1577, Prev having been some Time concluded between the Crows, the Yamassee Indians (who besiege the Settlement of this Province had lived in Amity with the Government at St. Augustine, but after wards treasured and settled on a Body of Land opposite to Por Royal Island) living consequent to, and the most intimate Manners with the Settlers in these Parts, having been ill used by some of the Traders amongst them, were so far disguised, that they broke out was with this Province, by massacring on the Fifteenth Day of April Above Eighty of the Inhabitants of Granville County. But it was manifest that they were prompted to some Renounce of their Usage, whatever it was, by the Spaniards at St. Augustine. For tho' the Spaniards had, during all Queen Anne's War, been the greatest Instrument in distressing and harrying them, killing and bringing away Numbers of them, inasmuch this not a Man dared for a long Time to go out of Sight of the Coast, and destroying even the Cattle; yet, on the very Day this War broke out, the Yamassee showed so much Confidence in the Spaniards that they sent away their Women and Children in their own Oats by water to Augustine. And having ravaged the Coun-

In 1577, Peace between the Crows con-
tinuing, forth Diplomats were commit-
ted on this Province from Augustine, both by Land and Water; which created the Expense of Two Expeditions to prevent the Progress of them. At that Time this Coast was being inhabited by several Spanish Vessels, who sailing themselves Guardi-
Costas, on Preterence of Searching, plundered and Trade Prizes of all the English Vessels they met with. A Schooner fired on Saint Augustine, on the like Accoutts, put to North Edisto, where the Men made a Descent, and carried off the Slaves of David Ferguson, which were never returned nor paid for. On this Occasion Captain Mowbray was taken out by the Governor, who cleared the Coast of these Pirates, and took a rich Virginia Ship. At the same Time a Party of Yamassee Indians, headed by Spaniard from St. Augustine, having murdered our Out-Scouts, made an Incursion into our Settlements, within Ten Miles of Porpoise, where they cut off one Mr. Michaees, with another White man on the same Plantation, and carried off a Third prisoner, with all the Slaves, Horses, &c. But being briskly pursued by the Neighbours, who had Notice of it, they were overtaken, overtaken, and obliged to quit their Booby. The Government, judged it Necessary to chastise (at least) some Indians, commissioned Col. Talavera for that purpose instantly; who with about One Hundred White men, and the like Number of our Indians, landed at St. Juan's, and having left a sufficient Number to take Care of the Craft, marched un-discovered to the Yamassee Towns, within a Mile of St. Augustine. He attacked it at once, killed several of these Indians, took several Prisoners, and drove the Rest into the very Gates of St. Augustine Castle; where they were sheltered. And having Destroyed their Towns, he returned.

In the beginning of 1728, a Party of those Yamassee having landed at Dafuskey, surprized one of our Scout-Boats, and killed every Man but Capt. Gibber, who commanded it. One of the Indians, seeing him as his Property, saved his Life, &c. their Return back to St. Augustine a debate about that it was necessary to kill him, for that the Governor would not have them to bring any one Alive. But Capt. Gibber, pleading with the Indian that saved him, was preserved by him; and upon coming to St. Augustine was after some Time restored by the Governor.

In the latter End of 1727, still Peace subsisting, great Preparations were made to invade upon this Province and Georgia. For that Purpose a great body of Men arrived at St. Augustine, in Galleys from the Havana; which put this Province so a very large Expanse to provide against; that happily they were countermanded just as they were ready to set off. In 1729, other Peace subsisted, and Governor Johnson after his Arrival had, in 1735, renewed the before mentioned stipulation, another Method was taken by the Spanish to answer their Ends. Hence now the Government of St. Augustine had not dared to acknowledge, much less to justify, the late Villanies and Violent pet to our Property. But now an Edict of his Catholic Majesty himself, bearing Date in November 1731, was published by the Duke of Drum d'aoit the Towns of St. Augustine, where many Negroes belonging to English Vessels that carried thither Supplies of Provisions, &c., had the Opportunity of hearing it; promising Liberty and Protection to all Slaves that should desert-thither from any of our English Colonies, but more especially from this. And lest that should not prove sufficient of itself, secret Measures were taken to make it known to our Slaves in general. In Consequence of which Numbers of Slaves did, from Time to Time, by Land and Water desert to St. Augustine; and, the better to facilitate their Escape, carried off their Master's Horses, Boots, &c. were of them 50 or committing Murder, and were accordingly received and cleared free. Our present Lieutenant-Governor, by Deputies sent from hence on that Occasion to Seignor Don Manuel de Montiano, the present Governor of St. Augustine, set forth the Manner in which those Slaves had escaped; and remanded them pursuant to the Stipulation between the Two Governments, and so the Peace subsisting between the Crown. Notwithstanding which, tho' that Governor acknowledged those Slaves to be there, yet precipitating the King of Spain's said Edict he declared that he could
not deliver them up, without a positive Ordonance, that purport from the King, and that he should continue to receive all where that should resort thicker, it having been an article of Complain against his Neighbours, that he had not set the said Edict in force sooner. The Success of those Deputations being too well known at their Return, Conspiracy was feared and At

tempts made by more Shrews to desert to St. Augustine. But as every one was by that Time armed with Approbation of that Nature, by great Vigilance, they were prevented from succeeding. However,

In September 1732, our Shrews made an Insurrection at St. Agnes, in the Heart of our Settlements, not Twenty Miles from Charles-Town; in which they massacred Twenty-three Whites, after the most cruel and barbarous Manner to be conceived; and having got Arms and Ammunition out of a Store, they bent their Course to the Southward, burning all the Houses on the Road. But they marched so slow, in full Confidence of their own Strength from their base Stewards, that they gave Time to a Party of our Militia to come up with them. The Number was a Majority equal on both sides; and an Engagement ensued, such as may be approved in such a Case. But by the Blessing of God the Negroes were defeated, the greatest Part being killed on the Spot or taken; and those that then escaped were as closely pursued, and Hunted Day after Day, that in the End all but Two or Three were killed or taken and executed. That the Negroes would not have made this Insurrection had they not depredated on St Augustine for a Place of Reception afterwards was very certain; and that the Spaniards had a Hand in promoting them in this particular Action, there was but little room to doubt. For in July preceding, Don Pedro, Captain of the ships at St Augustine, came to Charles-Town in a Lachet, with Twenty or Thirty Men (one at which was a Negro that spoke English very well) under Pretence of delivering a Letter to General Oglethorpe, altho' he could not possibly be ignorant that the General resided at Frederica, not Half the Distance from St Augustine, And in his Reponse he went so far as to put into every one of our Inlets on the Coast. And in the very Month in which the above Insurrection was made, the Spaniards yet acquainted our Lieutenant Governor, by Letter, that the Moody Indians at Savannah had wrist a Spaniard, whom he took to be a Priest, and they thought, from what he had discovered, that he was employed by the Spaniards to procure a general Insurrection of the Ne-

groes.

On this Occasion every Breech was filled with Cannon, Ships brought home to us, within our very Doors, awakened the At

tention of the most Unbelieving. Every one that had any Relation or Tie of Nature, every one that had a Life to lose, were in the most sensible Manner shocked at such Danger daily hanging over their Heads. With Regret we bewailed our Prodigal Cause, that we could not enjoy the Benefits of Peace like the rest of Mankind; and that our own Industry should be the Means of taking from us all the Sweets of Life, and of rendering us liable to the Loss of all our Lives and Fortunes. With Indigna

tion we looked at St Augustine (like an other Salem!) That Dem at Thieves and Xavassat! Renpats of Debarc, Servants and Slave! Baw of Industry and Society! And resolved in our Minds all the time this Province had received from them ever since its first Settlement: That they had, from first to last, in Times of pro

found Peace, both publicly and pri

vately, by Themselves, Indians and Ne-
groes, in every shade cmbraised us, as without some Immanence of venommous Certailty. And what aggravated the same was, that this Government (so the cul

tury) had never been witting in its good Offices with our Indians in their Refall! And even during Queen Ann's War had exercised so much Humanity towards them thus, in order to prevent these In

dians from scalping them, according to their Custom; when they should take any of theire Prisoners, a Law was passed to give them Five Pounds Prasulation

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Money for every one they should bring in alive; and accordingly a great Number of the Spaniards, by that Means, were brought to life, and the Reward paid for them.

The French and English Rivalry in the New World

Between 1569 and 1763 the French and English fought four great wars for world-wide imperial supremacy. A century later France Parkman was well into the task in which he had early dedicated his life, and which he finally completed in 1892, about fifty years after he began it and the year before his death. This was to tell, with literary skill and scholarly completeness, the story of the French and English struggle for empire as it developed and culminated in the New World. The dozen volumes on France and England in America have become a classic work in American historiography, excelling in romantic theme and dramatic episode as in graphic description and lively characterization. Parkman’s narrative skill rested on a firm foundation of thorough exploration of the sources and even of the ground over which the conflict raged. As a Boston Brahmin and a descendant of New England Puritans, however, he saw the struggle between the French and English New Worlds as essentially one between absolutism and liberty, Catholicism and Protestantism, reaction and progress, and his sympathies were steadily with the ultimate victors. Nor did he see much virtue in the Indian. The following passage from the most popular of all his volumes is notable for some of Parkman’s most brilliant generalization and affords an unstudied summary view of French and English America on the eve of the last great conflict.


The American Contemporaries

The French claimed all America, from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, and from Mexico and Florida to the North Pole, except only the ill-defined possessions of the English on the borders of Hudson Bay; and to these vast regions, with adjacent islands, they gave the general name of New France. They controlled the highways of the continent, for they held its two great rivers. First, they had seized the St. Lawrence, and then planted themselves at the mouth of the Mississippi. Canada at the north, and Louisiana at the south, were the keys of a boundless interior, rich with incalculable possibilities. The English colonies, ranged along the Atlantic coast, had no royal road to the great inland, and were, in a manner, shut between the mountains and the sea. At the middle of the century they numbered in all, from Georgia to Saint Louis, about eleven hundred and sixty thousand white inhabitants. By the census of 1754 Canada had but fifty-five thousand. Add these of Louisiana and Audacia, and the whole white population under the French flag might be something more than eighty thousand. Here is an enormous disparity; and hence it has been argued that the success of the English colonies and the failure of the French was not due to difference of religious and political systems, but simply to numerical preponderance. But this preponderance itself grew out of a difference of systems. We have said before, and it cannot be said too often, that in making Canada a citadel of the state religion—a holy of holies of exclusive Roman Catholic orthodoxy—the clerical missionaries of the Crown robbed their country of a trans-Atlantic empire. New France could not grow with a priest on guard at the gate to let in none but such as pleased him. One of the ablest of Canadian governors, La Galissonière, seeing the futility of the colony compacted with the vastness of its claims, advised the King to send ten thousand peasants to occupy the valley of the Ohio, and hold back the British swarm that was just then pushing its advance-guard over the Alleghanies. It needed no effort of the King to persuade his waste domain, not with ten thousand peasants, but with twenty times ten thousand Frenchmen of every station,—the most industrious, most instructed, most dis-