


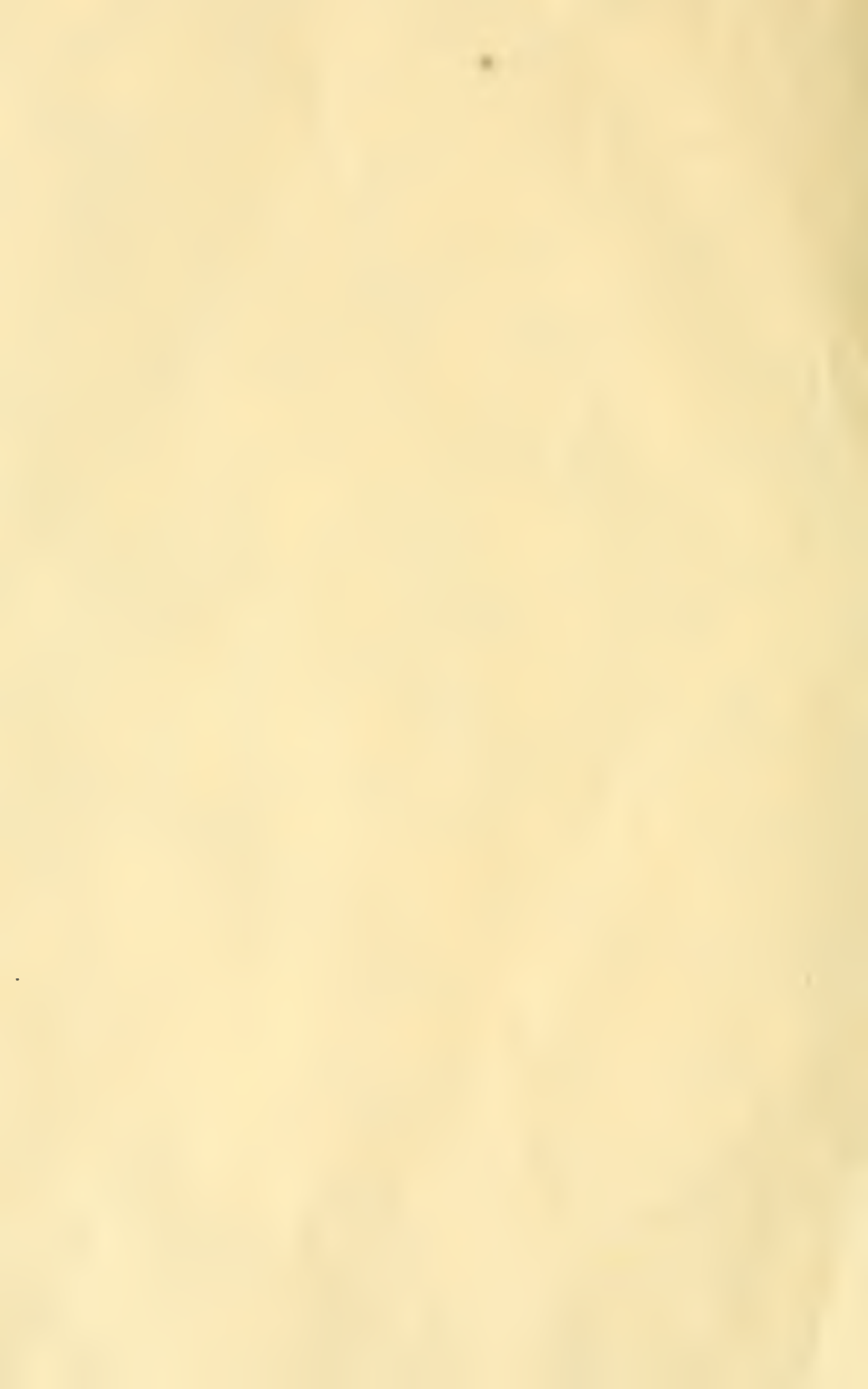
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LIBERTY PRIMER.



GIVING THE DATES OF THE ANNIVERSARIES COMMEMORATED BY
THE RINGING OF

THE COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL

COMPILED BY

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CHAIRMAN OF THE COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL COMMITTEE,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH,
HENRY BALDWIN, LOULIE M. GORDON,
WILLIAM SALTER.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ANNIVERSARIES TO BE COMMEMORATED BY THE
RINGING OF THE BELL.

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH.

"When a deed is done for freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west.

* * *

For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong;
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet humanity's vast frame,
Through its ocean-sundered fibres, feels the gush of joy or shame;
In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim."—*Lowell*.

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LIBERTY'S BELL.

BY MRS. MADGE MORRIS WAGNER, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

“There 's a legend told of a far-off land”—
The land of a king—where the people planned
To build them a bell that never should ring
But to tell of the death or the birth of a king,
Or proclaim an event, with its swinging slow,
That could startle the nation to joy or woe.

It was not to be builded—this bell that they planned—
Of common ore dug from the breast of the land,
But of metal first moulded by skill of all arts—
Built of the treasures of fond human hearts.
And from all o'er the land like pilgrims they came,
Each to cast in a burden, a mite in the flame
Of the furnace—his offering—to mingle and swell
In the curious mass of this wonderful bell.

Knights came in armor and flung in the shields
That had warded off blows on the Saracen fields,
Freemen brought chains from prisons afar—
Bonds that had fettered the captives of war.
And sabers were cast in the molten flood
Stained with the crimson of heroes' blood.
Pledges of love, a bracelet, a ring,
A gem that had gleamed in the crown of a king,
The coins that had ransomed a maiden from death,
The words, hot with eloquence, caught from the breath
Of a sage, and a prayer from the lips of a slave
Were heard and recorded, and cast in the wave
To be melted and moulded together, and tell
The tale of their wrongs in the tones of the bell.

It was finished at last, and, by artisan hand,
On its ponderous beams hung high over the land.
The slow years passed by ; but no sound ever fell
On a listening ear from the tongue of the bell.
The brown spider wove her frail home on its walls,
And the dust settled deep in its cavernous halls.
Men laughed in derision, and scoffed at the pains
Of the builders ; and harder and harder the chains
Of a tyrannous might on the people were laid ;
More insatiate, more servile, the tribute they paid.
There was something they found far more cruel than death
And something far sweeter than life's fleeting breath.

But, hark ! in the midst of the turbulent throng,
The moans of the weak and the groans of the strong,
There 's a cry of alarm. Some invisible power
Is moving the long silent bell in the tower.
Forward and backward, and forward it swung,
And Liberty ! Liberty ! Liberty ! rung
From its wide, brazen throat, over mountain and vale,
Till the seas caught the echo, and monarchs turned pale.

Our forefathers heard it—that wild thrilling tone,
Ringing out to the world, and they claimed it their own.
And up from the valley, and down from the hill,
From the flame of the forge, from the field and the mill
They paid with their lives the price of its due,
And left it a legacy, freemen, to you,
And ever when danger is menacing nigh,
The mighty bell swings in the belfry on high,
And men wake from their dreams, and grasp in affright
Their swords, when its warning sweeps out in the night.

It rang in wild pæan o'er war's gory waves
When the gyves were unloosed from our millions of slaves ;
It started with horror and trembled a knell
From ocean to ocean, when brave Lincoln fell.
And again its wild notes sent a thrill through the land
When Garfield was struck by a traitorous hand.
And once in each year as time onward rolls,
Slowly and muffled and mournful it tolls
A dirge, while Columbia pauses to spread
A tribute of love on the graves of her dead.

While Washington's name is emblazoned in gold,
While the valor of Putman, or Campbell is told,
While patriots treasure the words of a Hayne,
The fiery drops from the pen of a Paine ;
While dear is the name of child, mother or wife,
Or sweet to a soul is the measure of life,
America's sons will to battle prepare
When its tones of alarm ring aloud on the air ;
For Liberty's goddess holds in her white hand
The cord of the bell that swings over our land.

LIBERTY PRIMER.

The Great Columbian Liberty and Peace Bell has four duties :

First—Ringing on the anniversaries of the birth of the creators of liberty, nine a.m., the signal being three strokes to call attention ; then seven strokes, this being the number of letters in the word “liberty,” rung at intervals of ten seconds.

Second—At ten a.m., in the spirit of prophecy. This is a very rare ceremony. The first time the Great Bell rang in prophecy was on October 11th, 1893, at the hour when the World’s Parliament of Religions assembled in the Art Institute, Chicago, on which occasion, besides the signal of three strokes to call attention, one stroke was given for each of the religions represented in the Congress.

Third—At twelve noon, on the anniversaries of the great liberty events in the world’s history. The signal at this hour is in two forms. First, the “liberty signal,” which consists of three quick strokes to call attention. Then thirteen strokes, the number of the colonies that created the United States, rung at intervals of ten seconds.

The second and “great liberty signal” consists of three strokes quickly given to call attention, and then one stroke recorded for each of the States and Territories in the United States, including the District of Columbia and Alaska, closing with five strokes for the other nations, all at intervals of ten seconds.

The great signal is made use of on the Fourth of July and also in foreign countries when the bell on their soil commemorates the event that comes nearest to being to their people what the Fourth of July is to the citizens of the United States. When the great signal is given on foreign soil, the number of strokes is based upon some fact in connection with that nation’s history. As an illustration, when the great signal was rung at the Columbian Exhibition on the occasion of celebrating Mexican Day, the number of strokes given was fixed by the number of states and territories in the Mexican Republic.

Fourth—In protest when some backward step is taken by the representatives of republican institutions. The ringing in protest is always at midnight and consists of a tocsin or rapid ringing in alarm. The bell has never, up to this date, rung in protest.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The Columbian Liberty Bell Committee have had a quantity of small Souvenir Liberty Bells made from the surplus historic metal saved in casting the great bell.

The Souvenir Bells are handsomely mounted on a bronze frame and standards similar to the hanging of a regular church bell. Each Souvenir Bell has the three texts engraved upon it, copied from the Columbian Liberty Bell :

I.

“Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.” (Lev. xxv. 10,) as appears upon the Independence or “Old Liberty Bell.”

II.

“Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men,” (Luke ii. 14,) as appears on the Centennial Bell of 1876, Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

III.

“A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another,” (John xiii. 34,) adopted as the special text of the Columbian Liberty Bell.

These little bells are especially intended for schools, and “Liberty Primer” is to accompany them and give the dates and hour when the great bell rings, that every celebration around the great bell may be repeated at the same hour in the schools throughout the world.

The Souvenir bell should be placed on brackets in the most conspicuous place in the school or assembly room, at a height enabling scholars to conveniently reach the cord with which the bell is to be rung.

It is suggested that the bell be surmounted by a canopy formed of the National Flag crossed and entwined with the beautiful Peace Flag, which consists of a National Flag entirely surrounded by a border of white one-third the width of the flag used for this purpose. The same arrangement of the white border around the flag of any nation forms its own appropriate Liberty and Peace Flag.

If the celebration is to occur at nine o'clock, (immediately after the school is in order,) the teacher will announce from Liberty Primer the anniversary and why it is celebrated, and then selecting one of the scholars, in recognition of some manly or womanly act of patriotism, generosity or nobility of character, after explaining to the scholars why this honor is conferred, will direct such scholar to ring the bell.

The three strokes calling attention can be replaced with a rapid ringing of the little bell. Then the teacher can wait a half minute, and at intervals of ten seconds have the bell rung, the ringing to take the place of the stroke upon the great bell. The hours for ringing the great bell in

commemoration of events, have been fixed at nine and twelve for the convenience of schools, the first being the hour of assembling, and the second the noon hour. This last can take place just previous to the hour of twelve, so that it shall not interfere with the dismissal.

These celebrations can also be made the occasion of securing a visit from parents, which is exceedingly desirable.

The Committee in charge are desirous of placing one of these bells and Primer in every school house in the world, and we would urge that in the United States on February 22d and July 4th, a public celebration be had at every school house around the school house liberty pole bearing the star spangled banner, that your Souvenir Liberty Bell be made use of, and that a thank offering for liberty be made and sent to this Committee to be used to present Souvenir Bells and Liberty Primers to schools in all parts of the world. Every school or patriotic society contributing \$15 will receive a present of a Souvenir Liberty Bell and Liberty Primer.





HISTORICAL.

The Columbian Liberty Bell is the first deliberately created Liberty Bell as a Liberty Bell to ring only on the anniversaries of Liberty Events in the history of the world. Over 22,000 different contributions of metal identified with efforts for Liberty or with the lives of the "Creators of Liberty," enter into its composition. Over 250,000 pennies were sent in. The bell was the central feature of the Fourth of July celebration at the World's Columbian Exposition, being rung for the first time jointly that day, by telegraphic wire, by Mrs. Madge Morris Wagner, of San Diego, California, the authoress of the poem (printed with this) which crystallized the thought, in the mind of the originator of the bell, that led to its creation, and Miss Minnie F. Michley, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Committee.

In the next issue of Liberty Primer, giving April, May and June, a more full and detailed historical sketch will be given.

January 1st, 1735. Paul Revere born at Boston, Mass.

In 1756 he was a Lieutenant of Artillery stationed at Lake George. He took part in the expedition to Crown Point.

He learned the art of copper plate engraving, and in 1795, engraved the paper money issued by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

He was one of those who took part in the "Boston Tea party," December 16th, 1773. On the night of the 18th of April, 1775, learning that the British troops were to advance for the purpose of seizing the military stores at Concord, he set out at once on horseback and warned the people as far as Lexington of the danger, and prepared them for the battle at Lexington on the next day. Before the evacuation of Boston a regiment of artillery was formed of which he was Lieutenant Colonel. He took part in the Penobscot Expedition. After the war he resumed business at Boston. In 1795 as Grand Master of the Free-Masons of Massachusetts he laid the corner-stone of the new State House at Boston. He died at Boston, May 10th, 1818.

"The spark struck out by that steed in his flight
Kindled the land into flame with its heat."—*Longfellow.*

January 1st, 1745. Gen. Anthony Wayne born at East Town, Chester Co., Pa.

Mad Anthony Wayne. At the age of 16 he went out into the world. In September, 1765, he was Colonel of a regiment of Volunteers, and in 1776 his regiment was accepted by Congress. He was Brigadier General on February 21st, 1777. In command at Ticonderoga from November, 1776 to May, 1777. Brevet Major General, October 10th, 1783. Nominated Commander-in-Chief by Washington, April 13th, 1792. He died from an attack of gout at the garrison Presque Isle (Erie), December 6th, 1796.

His remains lie in the grave yard of Old St. David's at Radnor, back of the Church, where there is a white marble monument, discolored by time and exposure, erected to his memory, which was placed there by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

January 1st, 1808. Importation of Slaves into the United States prohibited.

January 1st, 1863. The Emancipation Proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln became operative. It was issued September 22d, 1862.

“This proclamation marks a great epoch in the progress of universal freedom.”

“Our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.”

January 2d, 1788. Georgia ratified the Constitution.

The Empire State of the South. One of the original thirteen States, named in honor of George II.

January 3d, 1777. The Battle of Princeton, N. J.

Washington in going from Trenton to Princeton encountered three regiments of British, under Colonel Mawhood, who were on their way to join Lord Cornwallis. The British were forced to retreat. Washington continued on to Princeton, where one regiment had been left, and took 300 prisoners, 6 brass field pieces, a quantity of ammunition, and several wagons of baggage. The British loss was about 100 killed. The American loss is stated at 40 killed, among whom were Brig.-Gen. Hugh Mercer, Col. Hazlet, and Captains Shippen and Neal.

January 3d, 1793. Lucretia Mott born at Nantucket Island, Mass.

At the age of eleven she went to Boston. In 1817 she was a teacher of a small school, and in 1827 became conspicuous for her eloquence in Quaker meetings. She associated with the Hicksites on the division of the Quakers. She made several preaching tours through New England and the Middle States advocating peace principles and the abolition of Slavery. She was prominent in the organization of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, and in 1840 went to England as a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, but was not admitted to its deliberations. Returning to the United States she became interested in improving the condition of women, in the woman's suffrage movement and in behalf of the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia. She died at Philadelphia, November 11th, 1880.

“The woman apostle of peace, and the inspirer of the first peace movement in America.” “Truth for authority, not authority for truth.”

January 6th, 1811. Charles Sumner born at Boston, Mass.

Graduated at Harvard 1830, studied law with Judge Story. Admitted to the Bar, Editor of the *American Jurist*, Lecturer at Harvard Law School, after which he spent three years in Europe studying. On returning began the practice of law, but soon drifted into politics. In 1851 he was elected United States Senator from Massachusetts and reelected until his death. He died at Washington, March 11th, 1874.

"Sumner held that the national boundaries of the Union were so fixed that no state could escape from them by secession, that a state's secession was merely an abandonment of statehood, so that it fell back into the condition of a Territory and came under the absolute government of Congress." "His speech entitled 'The True Grandeur of Nations,' was pronounced to be the most noble contribution made by a modern writer to the cause of peace." "True politics are simply morals applied to public affairs."

January 7th, 1718. Israel Putnam born at Salem, Mass.

He had but a moderate education. His family moved to Pomfret, Conn., in 1739, where he became a farmer. He in 1755 commanded a company from Connecticut and served through the French War. On peace being secured he returned to his farm. He was ploughing in the field when news was brought of the Battle of Lexington. Without changing his clothing he at once started for Cambridge. He came back from there, raised a regiment and brought them into camp. With Prescott he commanded at Bunker Hill. He was made Major General, and he was at Cambridge placed by Washington in command of the reserve. In 1776 he was sent to command the fortifications of New York, and then sent to fortify Philadelphia. In the winter of 1777 he was at Princeton, and in the spring appointed to the command in the Highlands, where he remained until 1779, when he was disabled by a stroke of paralysis. He died at Brookline, Conn., May 19th, 1790. "He was brave, energetic, and one of the most efficient officers of the Revolution."

January 8th, 1815. The Battle of New Orleans, La.

Sir Edward Packenham attacked the city of New Orleans with a force of British regulars, stated to have been about 10,000. Gen. Jackson, with an army of 6,000 volunteers and backwoodsmen, successfully defended the city. The British force was dreadfully cut to pieces, their loss of killed, wounded and captured amounting to about 2,600, including Gen. Packenham, who was killed. The American loss was 7 killed and 6 wounded. (Another account says 8 killed and 14 wounded.)

"History records no example of so glorious a victory obtained with so little bloodshed on the part of the victorious."—*James Munroe's dispatch at the time.*

January 9th, 1788. Connecticut ratified the Constitution.

Called the Freestone, Nutmeg, or Wooden Nutmeg State. The "Land of Steady Habits." One of the original thirteen States.

January 10th, 1739. Ethan Allen born at Litchfield, Conn.

He moved to Bennington, Vt., about 1763. New York claimed jurisdiction over the Green Mountain Territory and so did New Hampshire. The King decided in favor of New York. Allen went to Albany and plead in favor of the New Hampshire settlers, but the case went against them. Allen was made the colonel of the "Green Mountain Boys," and the New York settlers were driven out. Governor Tryon offered £150 for the capture of Allen and £50 for each of the other leaders.

Hearing of the fight at Lexington, and knowing the situation of Ticonderoga, he marched for that fort. Benedict Arnold, who had been commissioned colonel by Massachusetts, also sought to reach it. Allen reached Lake George first. On the 10th of May, 1775, with but 83 men, he crossed the lake and reached the fort; rushing in, he summoned the astounded commander to surrender "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." He received the thanks of Congress. He was sent to Canada to learn the views of the Canadians, but he joined Montgomery in his expedition against Montreal, and he and his band were captured on September 25th. He was sent a prisoner to England, but soon returned, to be confined in jails and prison ships. He was exchanged May 8th, 1778. After the Revolution he lived in retirement.

He died at Burlington, Vt., February 13th, 1789. (At Colchester, another account says.) "General Allen possessed strong powers of mind, but they never felt the influence of education. He was brave, humane, and generous." "As an expression of his patriotism and military talents, he was appointed to the command of the State militia. It does not appear, however, that his intrepidity was ever again brought to the test, though his patriotism was tried by an unsuccessful attempt of the British to bribe him to attempt a union of Vermont with Canada."

January 11th, 1757. Birth of Alexander Hamilton, on the Island of Nevis, W. I.

Killed in a duel with Aaron Burr, dying in New York July 12th, 1804.

"He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of public credit, and it sprang upon its feet."—*Webster.*

January 12th, 1729. Edmund Burke born in Ireland.

His father was a Protestant, his mother was a Catholic. He graduated at Trinity College in 1748, and went to London in 1750. He was at one time the private secretary of William Gerard Hamilton during his

term in Ireland as Secretary, and afterwards of the Marquis of Rockingham when he became Prime Minister. He was elected to the House of Commons first from Wendover, then from Bristol and afterwards from Malton. In 1794 he retired from Parliament with a pension, stated by one writer to have been £1,500, and by another £2,500, which was bestowed by government on account of his valuable services. He died July 8th, 1797.

“In private life Burke was amiable and benevolent, in public life indefatigable, ardent and abhorrent of meanness and injustice. It was this latter quality which rendered him a persevering advocate of the Irish Catholic. As an orator he ranked among the first of modern times ; and as a writer, whether we consider the splendor of his diction, the richness and variety of his imagery or the boundless stores of knowledge which he displayed, it must be acknowledged that there are few his equal and none who transcend him. * * * No one ever lived and used the general ideas of the thinker more successfully to judge particular problems of the statesman. No one has ever come so close to the details of practical politics, and at the same time remembered that these can only be understood and only dealt with by the aid of the broad conceptions of political philosophy. And what is more than all for perpetuity of fame, he was one of the great masters of the high and difficult art of elaborate composition.” “The most consummate orator of modern times, friend of the Thirteen Colonies in their struggle for liberty.”

January 12th, 1737. Birth of John Hancock, at Quincy, Mass.

Elected in 1766 to the General Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts, and became the President of that body.

Elected to Congress, which met at Philadelphia in May, 1775, where he succeeded Peyton Randolph as President. He returned home in October, 1777. First Governor of Massachusetts, and was annually reelected until 1785, when he resigned. In 1787 again elected Governor, and he retained the office until his death.

“There are few lives, either ancient or modern, that afford, of disinterested generosity, more frequent and illustrious examples. * * From his private benevolence, a thousand families received their daily bread ; and there is perhaps no individual in history, who has expended a more ample fortune in promoting the liberties of his country.”—*Biographia Americana*.

He died at Boston, October 8th, 1793.

January 12th, 1745. Henry Pestalozzi born at Zurich, Switzerland.

He died February 17th, 1827.

“He held that education stood for character as well as for the acquirement of knowledge ; Froebel (Friedrich Wilhelm August) founder of the Kindergarten was his friend, and Horace Mann the founder of the American Common School System, was a disciple of his work.”

January 13th, 1808. Salmon P. Chase born in New Hampshire.

Graduated at Dartmouth College 1826. Taught school in Washington, admitted to the Bar in 1830. Solicitor at Cincinnati for the United States Bank in 1834. He became noted for his opposition to slavery, the fugitive slave law, and the acts of 1793 and 1787. In February, 1849 he was Senator from Ohio, and in 1855 elected Governor, reëlected in 1857. On the election of Mr. Lincoln he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury which he held until June 30th, 1864. On the death of Roger B. Taney he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States in October, 1864. He was stricken with a paralytic stroke in 1870 from the effects of which he never recovered. He died in New York City, May 7th, 1873.

January 17th, 1706. Birth of Benjamin Franklin, the son of Jonas Franklin, a tallow-chandler, and of Abiah Folger, a daughter of Peter Folger, the poet, at Boston.

He died at Philadelphia, April 17th, 1790.

“At his death, in 1790, he was spoken of by two great Frenchmen, Mirabeau and Turgot, as the ‘sage whom two worlds claim as their own,’ and as having ‘snatched the lightning from the skies, and the scepter from tyrants.’”

Franklin’s Moral Code :

SILENCE.—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself ; avoid trifling conversation.

ORDER.—Let all your things have their places ; let each part of your business have its time.

RESOLUTION.—Resolve to perform what you ought ; perform without fail what you resolve.

INDUSTRY.—Lose no time ; be always employed in something useful, but avoid all unnecessary actions.

SINCERITY.—Use no hurtful deceit ; think innocently and justly ; and, if you speak, speak accordingly.

JUSTICE.—Wrong no one by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

MODERATION.—Avoid extremes ; forbear resenting injuries.

TRANQUILLITY.—Be not disturbed about trifles, or accidents common or unavoidable.

HUMILITY.—Imitate Jesus Christ.

Cleanliness. Frugality. Temperance.

January 17th, 1781. Battle of Cowpens, Spartanburgh County, S. C.

Lord Cornwallis sent Lieut.-Col. Tarlton, with 1,100 men, to drive out Morgan, who had been sent by Gen. Green to the western extremity of South Carolina. Tarlton had two field pieces and a superior force of both infantry and cavalry. On the 16th he arrived on the ground that Morgan had left a few hours before. At 2 a.m. he resumed his march, and by daylight he saw the detachments of Morgan in front. Morgan

waited for him in a wood free from undergrowth. Tarlton led the attack himself. The American militia received the attack with firmness, but were compelled to fall back in the rear of their second line, and this line in their turn, after an obstinate conflict, was compelled to retreat to the cavalry. At this juncture Lieut.-Col. Washington made a successful charge on Capt. Ogilvie, who, with forty dragoons, was cutting down the retreating militia. Lieut.-Col. Howard, almost at the same moment, rallied the Continental troops and charged with fixed bayonets, the militia following his example. These unexpected charges threw the British into confusion, and they were driven from the ground, giving the Americans a complete victory. Tarlton fled, leaving his baggage and artillery in the hands of the victors, and losing 300 killed and wounded and 500 prisoners, while the American loss was but 12 killed and wounded.

“Seldom has a victory, achieved by so small a number, been so important in its consequences. It deprived Cornwallis of one-fifth of his force, and disconcerted his plans for the reduction of North Carolina.”—*John Howard Hinton.*

January 17th, 1852. The Sand River Convention signed.

The Cape Colony Boers from 1833 to 1837 commenced an exodus which was known as the “Great Trek.” In 1836 some thousands had crossed the Vaal, and reached the “Trans Vaal” country beyond, which at that time was under the sway of Moselkatze, a Zulu refugee. Some of the emigrants were massacred, and the Boers under Maritz and Potgieter attacked and defeated Moselkatze at Mosega in 1837. The Zulu chief the next year withdrew and founded the Matabele State, between the Vaal and the Zambezi, leaving the region between the Vaal and the Limpopo virtually in the hands of the Teckkers. On the east the Boers were attacked by Dingaan, and a division of emigrants who had crossed the Buffalo under Peter Retief were massacred in 1838. The Teckkers were however saved by Andries Pretorius of Graaff Reinet who checked Dingaan towards the close of 1838 and followed by a crushing defeat in 1840. The British occupation of the Territory in 1843, induced the Boers to retire in two bands across the Drakenberg, the southern division settling in the present Orange Free State, and the northern passing into the Transvaal. Pretorius and Potgieter could not agree in the establishment of a government, and the Transvaal was a failure until Pretorius induced the British Government to sign the Convention at Sand River, which virtually secured the independence of that region. Pretorius and Potgieter both died in 1853, and Marthinus Wersels Pretorius eldest son of Pretorius was made the first President of the Dutch African Republic whose title was in 1858 altered to South African Republic.

January 18th, 1736. Rev. Phillips Payson, D.D., born at Walpole, Mass.

He commanded a party of militia and attacked the British who were removing and taking away stores and provisions at Monotomy, recaptured

the stores and disarmed the troops without loss. This action was on April 19th, 1775, and was in fact a part of the battle of Lexington.

“During the struggle for liberty Dr. Payson boldly advocated the cause of his country. As a classical scholar, he rose to distinction, and many young men received the rudiments of their education from him. As a minister, he was a friend and father to his people, and he preached with energy of diction, and pathos of delivery.”

January 20th, 1726. Col. William Prescott born at Groton, Mass.

He served with such honor and distinction in the French and Indian Wars that he was tendered a commission in the British army, which he declined, but in 1774, when it became apparent that hostilities would take place, he was put in command of a regiment of minute men. In June, 1775, he went to Charlestown and fortified Bunker Hill, but during the night he changed his position to Breed's Hill, which he also fortified, having under him a brigade of perhaps a thousand strong. Warren and Putnam both reported for service; both of these men outranked Prescott. Warren refused to take command, and upon Prescott appears to have rested the responsibility. On June 17th General Gage, with 2,000 regulars, attacked the position. The Americans waited until the British were close upon the breastworks before delivering their fire; when they did, the British recoiled in confusion, a second attempt had a like result, and a third was made. By this time the ammunition of the Americans was gone, they had but one volley, and when this was gone, the regulars swarmed over the breastworks to meet a hand to hand encounter, and the Americans fled down the hill and across the Neck to Cambridge, the English ships raking them with grape-shot as they ran. Prescott was the very last to leave the hill, and he wished to undertake its recapture, saying that he could do so if reinforced. This action proved that the Colonists were able to cope with the best that England could send against them. Though defeated the Americans were victorious.

Prescott remained with the army for about two years when he resigned, but he joined as a volunteer and was present at Saratoga in 1777, after which he returned home. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature for several years. He died at Pepperell, Mass., October 13th, 1795.

January 20th, 1732. Birth of Richard Henry Lee, in Westmoreland County, Va.

He is said to have originated, in 1773, the plan for an inter-colonial or Continental Congress, which was carried into effect the next year. On June 7th, 1776, upon the instructions of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, he introduced into Congress the resolutions declaring “that the 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.”

(*Note.*—This resolution originated in the Virginia Convention that met at Williamsburgh, and was reported to that body by Archibald Cary May 15th, 1776.)

He died at Chantilly, Westmoreland County, Va., June 19th, 1794.

“He died as he lived, a blessing to his country.”

January 20th, 1734. Birth of Robert Morris. at Manchester or at Liverpool, England. (Both places are given.)

He came to America with his father at the age of 13, and at the age of 15 began a regular apprenticeship in the counting-room of Charles Willing, of Philadelphia.

Appointed to the Second Congress by Pennsylvania, 1775, reëlected in 1776, 1777 and 1778.

Appointed by Congress “Superintendent of Finances” in 1781. Resigned September 30th, 1784.

Member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Died at Philadelphia, May 8th, 1806.

“No man had more numerous concerns committed to his charge, and few to a greater amount; and never did any one more faithfully discharge the various complicated trusts with greater dispatch.”—*Biographia Americana.*

January 26th, 1837. Michigan admitted to the Union.

The thirteenth State admitted. The “Wolverine State.” The Lake State. Originally part of the Northwest Territory, then of Indiana Territory, from which Michigan Territory was constituted in 1805.

January 29th, 1761. Albert Gallatin born at Geneva, Switzerland.

He was left an orphan when nine years old, he had a thorough education, graduating in 1779. He emigrated to the United States in 1780, and commenced business in New England, but his concern failed, and he entered Harvard as a teacher of the French language. After this he went to Virginia and then to Pennsylvania. In 1793, he was elected to the United States Senate but the election was annulled on account of his defective citizenship. He took an active part in the Whiskey Rebellion. In 1795, he was elected to Congress and held his seat for five years until 1801 when he became Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson. This office he held for twelve years. In 1812, he became Commissioner to Europe, and in 1816 was made Minister to France, remaining in office until he was transferred to the Court of St. James in 1826. He returned to the United States in 1828. He died at New York, August 12th, 1848.

He said “a man who has had the direction of the finances of his country as long as I have should not die rich.”

January 29th, 1861. Kansas admitted to the Union.

The twenty-first State admitted. The Garden of the West. The Garden State. Named from the Kansas river, (Indian "Smoky water.")

Part of the Louisiana purchase, except the southwestern portion, which was ceded by Texas in 1850. It formed a part of Missouri Territory until 1821, after which it remained unorganized until 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska Bill created the Territory of Kansas, including what is now a part of Colorado.

January 31st, 1713. Anthony Benezet born at St. Quentins, France.

His family were Huguenots, became Quakers and settled in Philadelphia. He became a teacher, and continued in a similar occupation all his life. During the last two years of his life, his zeal to do good induced him to resign the school which he had long superintended, and to engage in the education of colored people. So great was his sympathy with every being capable of feeling pain, that he resolved toward the close of his life to eat no animal food. He employed his pen both night and day in writing religious and philanthropic works. His publications contributed largely towards the prohibition of the African Slave Trade. At his funeral many hundred negroes followed him to the grave in tears.

He said "The highest act of charity in the world is to bear with the unreasonableness of mankind." "Few men," says Benjamin Rush, "since the days of the apostles, lived a more disinterested life. And yet upon his death bed, he said he wished to live a little longer, that 'he might bring down self.'"

February 3d, 1811. Horace Greeley born at Amherst, N. H.

Apprenticed at the age of fourteen to the publishers of *Northern Spectator*, Poultney, Vt. The paper failed in 1830.

After working at Erie for a while, he went to New York in 1831, with all his belongings tied up in a handkerchief. Here he worked in a newspaper office. With Jonas Winchester he started a printing office in 1833, and in 1834 began the *New Yorker*, which it was said was a "literary success but a financial failure." During 1833-39 he was at Albany, where he edited a campaign paper for William H. Seward and Thurlow Weed, called *The Jeffersonian*, and also on his own account *The Log Cabin*, which was successful. The *New York Tribune* began April 10th, 1841, with H. J. Raymond as chief assistant until 1843. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was elected to Congress; 1867, Delegate at Large to State Constitutional Convention. He signed the bond as one of Jefferson Davis's bail. In 1872 he was nominated for the presidency, receiving 2,834,079 votes against 3,597,070 for U. S. Grant.

He died at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., November 29th, 1872.

"The very imperfections of Greeley's early studies had a compensation in the fact that they left him in all the tendencies and habits of his mind an American. No foreign mixture of thought or tradition went into

the composition of his strong intelligence. Of all great men who have become renowned on this side of the Atlantic, he was the most purely and entirely the product of the country and its institutions. Accordingly, a sturdy reliance on his own conclusions and a readiness to defy the world in their behalf, were among his most strongly marked characteristics."—*C. A. Dana.*

February 5th, 1631. Roger Williams arrived at Boston.

He was born of either Welsh or Cornish parents, about the year 1599, but there appears to be no record either of his birth or of his death. He was said to have been 84 years old when he died. He was educated at an English University, and after arriving at Boston was made pastor of a church at Salem. On account of his views he was banished from Massachusetts. With five companions he fled, and on March 24th, 1635, he landed at a place which, in token to his gratitude to God, he called PROVIDENCE. Subsequently he got from the Indians a deed of the surrounding land, which from an apparent resemblance to Rhodes, he named RHODE ISLAND.

"Roger Williams was the teacher of Liberty of Conscience, a principle which has found a place in the constitutions of most civilized nations and all republics."

February 6th, 1778. The Treaty with France.

A treaty of alliance, amity and commerce, was signed at Paris by the French ministry, and by the American Commissioners, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Deane and Mr. Lee. The news of this event gave great joy in America. By this treaty France acknowledged the independence of the United States.

At the celebration of the first anniversary of this event by Congress at Philadelphia, the following toasts were drunk :

1. May the alliance between France and the United States be perpetual.
2. The United States.
3. His Most Christian Majesty.
4. The Queen of France.
5. His Most Catholic Majesty.
6. The Princes of the House of Bourbon.
7. Success to our allied armies.
8. General Washington and the Army.
9. The friends of Liberty in every part of the World.
10. May the new constellation rise to the zenith.
11. May the American Stripes bring Great Britain to reason.
12. The memory of patriots who have nobly fallen in defence of Liberty and Independence in America.
13. A safe and honorable peace.

This was the first treaty made by the United States with any foreign power.

February 8th, 1788. Massachusetts, the sixth State to ratify the Constitution.

The Old Colony. The Bay State. The Old Bay State. One of the original thirteen States.

The Pilgrim Fathers landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth, December 21st, 1620. The Massachusetts Colony was planted at Salem and Charlestown in 1628, and at Boston in 1630. A new charter, uniting Plymouth and Massachusetts, was granted in 1692. Massachusetts led in active opposition to the Stamp Act. The Boston Massacre occurred March 8th, 1770. The Boston "Tea Party," December 16th, 1773. The Revolution began at Lexington, April 19th, 1775, and on June 17th the Americans, under Prescott and Putnam, though technically beaten, gained a decided advantage over the British.

February 11th, 1735. Daniel Boone born in Bucks County, Penn.

About 1748 the family removed to Holman's Ford, on the Yadkin, S. C. He was a natural hunter, fully equal to the Indian in tracing a scent. With a party of six he set out to explore what is now known as Kentucky, on May 1st, 1769. He was captured by the Indians; twice he escaped. In March, 1771, he returned home. In 1773, with five other families and his own, he started for Kentucky. He was joined by about forty men, but the party was attacked by Indians and forced to return to Clinch River. Lord Dunsmore appointed him to the command of a garrison to resist hostile Indians. He erected a fort at Boonesborough, where he settled with his family, which was then "Salt Spring." Here he sustained several sieges, and was once taken prisoner while hunting with his men. In 1777 he made an expedition to the Blue Licks, and being captured was taken to Detroit. His men were given to the British commander, but he was retained and adopted by Blackfish, the Shawnee chief. Learning that the Indians were planning to attack Boonesborough, he determined to warn his comrades. Chased by 450 Indians, he arrived after a four days' journey of 160 miles, having had but one meal. He then repulsed the Indian attack.

He was tried by court martial for surrendering, but acquitted and promoted to be Major. 1778 he became Lieutenant Colonel in charge of Lincoln County, one of three divisions of Kentucky. August 19th, 1782, he fought a battle with the Indians at Blue Licks, where one of his sons was killed. In 1790 he moved to Point Pleasant on the Kanawha, in West Virginia. Here he had a large sum of money stolen from him.

Kentucky was admitted to the Union February 4th, 1791, and surveyed. His title to lands was contested, and the case went against him.

In 1795 he moved to the Femme Osage District of Missouri, then in the possession of the Spanish. He was here made commandant, and obtained a grant of 8,000 acres of land.

He died at Charette, Mo., September 26th, 1820.

"He expired while on his knees taking aim at some object, and he was found in that position, with his gun resting on the trunk of a tree.

The charm of a hunter's life hung around him, and in his eighty-second year he went on an expedition in search of the Kansas River.

February 12th, 1809. Abraham Lincoln born in Hardin County, Kentucky

Elected the sixteenth President of the United States, November 6th, 1860. Re-elected November 8th, 1864. Shot at Ford's Theatre, Washington, and died April 14th, 1865.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, and bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."—*Inaugural Address.*

February 13th, 1890. The Oklahoma Bill passed by the United States Senate.

"No-Man's-Land" included in the Territory. The bill passed the House of Representatives March 13th, 1890. The Territory was opened for settlement April 22d, 1889.

February 14th, 1859. Oregon the twentieth State admitted to the Union.

The early Spanish explorers found the wild thyme, and on account of the herb named the country "Oregon." The Greek navigator, De-Fuca, discovered the coast in 1592, and the Spanish Admiral Fonte in 1640. Spain for a long time claimed it, but ceded the right to England in 1790. In 1792 Captain Robert Gray, of Boston, (who was the first to carry the American flag around the world,) explored the great river, which he named after his vessel, "The Columbia." This gave to the United States color to an original claim to the valley of that river. France held a shadowy title to all the continent west of the Mississippi, north of the Spanish possessions, under the name of Louisiana. This the United States acquired, by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803. Captain Gray's report was made the basis of an exploring expedition in 1806, under Captains Clark and Lewis. In 1811 the American Pacific Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was a director, established a trading post at the mouth of the Columbia, which was called Astoria. During the War of 1812, the Northwest Fur Company (afterwards Hudson's Bay Company) purchased the property. Their employees planted a garden at Astoria, and renamed it Fort George. In 1810 Captain Winship, a New Englander, built the first house on the Columbia river. The Revs. Marcus Whitman and Henry N. Spalding led a missionary party to Oregon, arriving at Walla Walla September 2d, 1836. Whitman realized the value of the country and saw the evident design of the Hudson Bay Company to obtain it for English occupation. Fearing it might be lost he started for Washington across the plains, "to save Oregon to the United States," leaving Walla Walla in October, 1842, and in the depth of one of the most severe winters riding the long journey. He reached Fort

Bent, on the Arkansas river, January 7th, 1843, and then went on to St. Louis and to Washington, where he found the government on the verge of transferring the district to Great Britain as a useless waste. He procured a stay and in September he led a party of two hundred wagons and over one thousand souls as permanent settlers. A provisional government was organized in 1843, and a Territorial Constitution adopted in 1845. A treaty with Great Britain fixed the boundary in 1846.

Congress organized the Territory of Oregon on August 14th, 1848, and on March 3d, 1849, Joseph Lane, the first Territorial Governor, was inaugurated.

February 15th, 1564. Galileo Galilei born.

One of the earliest and greatest of the experimental philosophers, was born at Pisa, Italy. He was imprisoned by the Inquisition because he asserted that the world moved around the sun. He died at Florence, January 8th, 1642.

February 17th, 1815. The Treaty of Ghent, closing the War of 1812-14.

The Treaty was signed at Ghent on Saturday, December 24th, 1814, and ratified by the Prince Regent of England Thursday, December 27th, 1814. Ratifications were exchanged at Washington on February 17th, and the Treaty proclaimed on February 18th, 1815.

"It is important to the United States to make peace, but it is more important to them to preserve their rights as an independent nation, which will in no event be surrendered."—*From Instructions to the Commissioners.*

February 22d, 1732. George Washington, Father of His Country, born in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

He died after a few hours' illness, December 14th, 1799.

In the family Bible of the Washingtons, in his mother's handwriting, is the following: "George Washington, son of Augustus and Mary, his wife, was born ye 11th day of February, 1732, about 10 in the morning, and was baptized the 3d April following, Mr. Beverly Whiting and Christoph' Brooks, Godfathers, and Mrs. Mildred Gregory, Godmother." (At that time the year began on the 25th of March. In 1750, by an act of Parliament, it was changed to January 1st. The day following the 2d of September, 1752, was reckoned the 14th, omitting 11 days. The 11th of February, 1732, O. S., therefore is equivalent to February 22d, 1732.)

"The entire progress of the civilized world for more than a century has been shaped by the influence of his life and precepts."

February 22d, 1821. Florida ceded to the United States by Spain.

Ponce de Leon, in search of the "Fountain of Youth," landed in Florida on March 27th, 1513.

President Madison, under authority of the Louisiana purchase, by proclamation took possession of West Florida in the name of the United States October 27th, 1810. On January 3d, 1811, Congress authorized the occupation of East Florida. After a long correspondence, a treaty respecting Florida was made, which is known as the Treaty of 1819. By this Treaty the United States agreed to satisfy claims of citizens to the extent of \$5,000,000. On February 13th the President communicated the ratification to the Senate, and the final exchange of ratification took place at Washington February 22d, 1821.

February 23d, 1854. The Orange Free State, South Africa.

The Orange River Sovereignty in South Africa adjoined the British Cape Colony and comprised about 70,000 square miles, divided into four districts. The executive government was in the hands of a British Resident, who presided over a legislative council, composed of resident magistrates and sundry representatives. On February 23d, 1854, Sir George Clark, on behalf of the British government, made over the sovereignty to a convention composed of delegates. A republican form of government was adopted, the Volkssana was created, and J. T. Hoffman made the first President of the Orange Free State.

February 24th, 1863. The Territory of Arizona organized.

It was originally part of the Mexican cession and the Gadsden purchase. It was separated from New Mexico in 1863.

February 24th, 1821. Mexican Independence.

The long smouldering discontent broke out in open revolt on September 16th, 1810, at Guarrajuato, under the leadership of Don Miguel Hidalgo, who was a priest. He had, it is said, at one time a force of 100,000 men, principally natives. On January 17th, 1811, he was attacked and defeated by the Spanish and, on July 30th following, executed at Chihuahua. Morelos, also a priest, continued the struggle. He raised a force against the Spanish in January, 1812, and in October, 1813, assembled a National Assembly at Chilpanzinco, where a declaration of independence was signed; but Morelos was defeated before Valladolid by Iturbide, December 24th, 1813, and in 1815 shared the same fate as Hidalgo. A guerilla war followed until 1820, when Iturbide, now "Liberator," led the people, and under whom independence was again declared and signed. The same year the capitol was surrendered by O'Donoju, the last of the Viceroyes. On May 19th, 1822, Iturbide became Emperor, and independence was universally acknowledged.

February 24th, 1891. The Brazilian Constitution.

The Brazilian Assembly adopt a Constitution. Dom Pedro was deposed and the Republic proclaimed November 15th, 1889, the Empire being converted into a Confederation composed of twenty States. A con-

stitution, subject to ratification, was adopted June 22d, 1890, and a Congress elected under it on September 15th. This constitution was, with some changes, ratified February 24th, 1891, and Marechal Deodoro da Fonseca elected President, and General Floriano Peixoto Vice-President, who were inaugurated on the following day.

February 25th, 1746. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney born at Charleston, S. C.

Graduated at Oxford in England, then studied law, after which he remained for a short time at the military school at Caen, in France. Returning to America he began the practice of law at Charleston and became prominent in politics. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and in 1775 became the colonel of a provincial regiment. He was at the capture of Fort Johnson, and the repulse of the British Squadron off Fort Moultrie. He was then aid-de-camp to Washington, and in this capacity was at Brandywine and Germantown. On the approach of Clinton to Charleston, he took command of Fort Moultrie, which he defended with skill and great bravery. When Charleston was reduced he was taken prisoner and detained the remainder of the war. On returning home he resumed practice. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and afterwards of the South Carolina Convention of 1790.

In 1796 he was sent as Minister to France, where he was received with such discourtesy that he left the country, returning however with Elbridge Gerry and John Marshall as joint commissioners. Talleyrand assured the commissioners that a gift of money would be necessary, and that in case of its refusal it would bring on war. Pinckney is reported to have replied, "War be it, then, millions for defence, sir, but not one cent for tribute." This saying aroused the whole country from Maine to Georgia, and on his return there appeared to be grave fears of a war with France. He was made a Major-General in 1800. He was with John Adams Federalist candidate for the presidency of the United States. He died at Charleston, S. C., August 16th, 1825.

February 25th, 1778. General Jose de San Martin born at Yapeyu, on the Uruguay River.

He entered the Spanish military service. He returned home with the rank of Captain, and from the Revolutionary government of Buenos Ayres was placed in command of a division with the rank of Colonel. He had success at San Lorenzo in 1813.

He planned with the brothers O'Higgins the liberation of Chili, and gained a victory at Chacabuco February 12th, 1817, with a final decisive triumph at Maypu, April 5th, 1818.

Plans were then matured for liberating Peru. The army sailed from Valparaiso August 20th, 1820, supported by a squadron under Lord Cochrane. San Martin was declared "Protector of Peru," August 3d, 1821. He died at Boulogne in France, August 17th, 1850.

The motto of San Martin was "Seras lo que debes ser." "Thou must be what thou oughtest to be."

He was the real father of South American Republicanism ; he was a true man, a Washington.

February 26th, 1802. Victor Hugo born at Bascanon, France.

He is generally known as a great writer, but perhaps he was one of the most ardent republicans that France has ever produced. He was the "idol of the Paris and French people and retained his health until within a few days of his death, which occurred May 22d, 1885, at Paris." "No French writer succeeded so well in so many lines of art, and no Frenchman ever attained such unbounded popularity during life, or was followed to the grave by such a concourse of mourners."

February 27th, 1844. The Dominican Republic.

The most remarkable events and notable heroes of the Dominican Republic :

"February 27th, 1844, National Independence, God, Country, Liberty.

"Juan Pablo Duaxte, founder of Dominican Nationality, born January 26th, 1813 ; died July 15th, 1876.

"Francisco del R. Sanchez, hero of the Independence of February 27th, 1844 ; born in 1816 ; shot on 4th of July, 1861, while defending the integrity of the country, which had been sold to the Spanish government on the 18th of March, 1861.

"Juan Yridro Perez, propagator of the idea of independence ; born in 1818 ; died insane, 1868.

"Romon Mella, hero of the 27th of February, 1844 ; born in 1816, 25th of February ; died in 1864.

"Pedro Pina, a worthy collaborator of Duarte, born in 1821 ; died in 1870.

"August 16th, 1863, Independence and restoration of Dominican nationality against the Spaniards."—*From the Supreme Council of 33ds of the Dominican Republic, by Eugenio de Marchena, Gr. Sec'y Gen.*

February, 1790. The United States Supreme Court sat for the first time.

The following are the Chief Justices :

John Jay, of New York, appointed by Washington, September 26th, 1789.

Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, appointed by Washington, March 4th, 1796.

John Marshall, of Virginia, appointed by John Adams, January 31st, 1801.

Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, appointed by Jackson, March 15th, 1836.

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, appointed by Lincoln, December 6th, 1864.
 Morrison B. Waite, of Ohio, appointed by Grant, June 21st, 1874.
 Mellville W. Fuller, of Illinois, appointed by Cleveland, 1888.

March 1st, 1845. The State of Texas.

Lone Star State. Settled by the French, who were driven out by the Spanish in 1690.

The Louisiana purchase was made May 2d, 1803, after which large numbers of citizens from the United States emigrated to Texas.

Mexico declared its independence February 24th, 1821, when Texas and Coahuila were created as a State.

In 1827-1829 overtures were made by the United States to purchase Texas, and various offers were made, ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

In 1830 Mexico established a military government in Texas, which was followed in 1833 by a declaration of Independence by the Texans, and war, which was finally terminated in the defeat of Santa Anna at San Jacinto, April 21st, 1836.

In April, 1844, John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State, concluded a treaty of annexation, including all the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. This treaty was rejected by the Senate June 8th, 1844.

On the 1st of March, 1845, after the election of President Polk, the President was authorized by Congress to negotiate a treaty of annexation, and a special messenger was dispatched to Texas. On June 18th the Texan Congress voted for annexation, and the people ratified it by a popular vote on July 4th, 1845.

A resolution to admit Texas to the American Union passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 141 to 56, December 16th. This was concurred in by the Senate, by a vote of 31 to 13, December 22d, and on December 29th, 1845, Texas was declared to be one of the United States.

March 1st, 1867. Nebraska admitted to the Union.

The name is Indian and signifies "Shallow Water." Nebraska is the twenty-fourth State. Originally a part of the Louisiana purchase. It was first traversed by the expedition under Lewis and Clark in 1805, and it was partially explored by Fremont in 1842, but it had no permanent settlers until the Pacific Railroad was built. In the winter of 1854 Stephen A. Douglas, amid much political excitement, succeeded in having Congress pass what is known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, by the provisions of which Nebraska became organized as a Territory. It included the northeast portion of Colorado, a part of Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. Its present limits were defined by Act of Congress, April 19, 1864. By proclamation of the President, Nebraska was declared a member of the Union on March 1st, 1867.

March 2d, 1793. General Sam Houston born near Lexington, Va.

In early life he wandered to Tennessee and lived among the Cherokee Indians. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, an Indian Agent, lawyer, district attorney, and Major-General of the militia.

In 1823 he was elected to Congress, and reelected in 1825.

In 1827 he was chosen Governor of Tennessee by a majority of 12,000.

In 1833 he moved to Texas and in 1835 was Commander-in-Chief of the Texan army.

On April 21st, 1836, he secured the independence of Texas by a decisive victory at San Jacinto, defeating and making Santa Anna a prisoner.

On October 22d, 1836, he was inaugurated President of Texas, and on December 13th, 1841, he entered upon his second term.

Texas became a member of the American Union on December 29th, 1845, when he was made United States Senator, and reelected in 1852.

Elected Governor of Texas in 1859, holding the office until the ordinance of secession was adopted, when he resigned.

He died at Huntersville, Texas, July 25th, 1863.

“He resisted secession from its inception, and it is an interesting incident in his life, and in the history of his country, that of his riding close beside the carriage in which sat Lincoln and Buchanan on the day of the inauguration of the former, guarding the President-elect from the possibility of assassination—which was even then threatened, as it was afterwards consummated. The picture of this stalwart old man, nearly three score and ten, armed and watchful, guarding the person of Abraham Lincoln, is one that deserves to be perpetuated in American history.”

“The hero of San Jacinto was above all things, an able soldier, wary, intrepid, and resolute; but he possessed as a legislator the qualities of rare foresight, cool determination, and fearless candor.”

March 2d, 1867. Department of Education Established.

Educators, political economists and statesmen felt the need of some central agency by which the general educational statistics of the country could be collected, preserved, condensed, and properly arranged for distribution. This need found expression finally in the action taken by the National Educational Association in convention at Washington in February, 1866. From this convention a memorial was presented to Congress asking for the creation of a Bureau of Education. The memorial was presented to the House of Representatives by General Garfield February 14th, 1866, with a bill for the establishment of a national bureau. The bill was amended providing for a *Department of Education* in place of *Bureau*, and thus altered it passed. The Senate passed it without alteration March 1st, 1867, and the President signed it on the following day. On July 28th, 1868, an act was passed which took effect June 30th, 1869, which abolished the Department of Education and established the office of Commissioner of Education in the Department of the Interior.

March 3d, 1845. Florida admitted to the Union. The Peninsular State.

East and West Florida were joined in the Territory of Florida in 1822, having been acquired by purchase from Spain by the Treaty of 1819. A long and expensive war was necessary with the Seminole Indians in order to secure Florida, which lasted until 1842.

March 3d, 1862. Serfdom in Russia abolished.

The rural population of Russia consisted : 1, Serfs ; 2, Free agricultural laborers ; 3, Peasants, who are small farmers or cottiers, and members of the commune. The causes of slavery or serfdom were : 1, Capture in war ; 2, The sale of poor freemen by themselves ; 3, The sale of insolvent debtors, and of certain criminals.

After the Crimean War the Tzar Alexander II. created a secret committee to study the subject of the emancipation of the serfs. The Lithuanian nobles at this time expressed a desire that the relations between the serfs and their masters should be revised. A circular was prepared and transmitted to all the governors and marshals throughout the empire where there were serfs, informing them of the expressed wish of the Lithuanians. In 1858 a committee was created in nearly every province, and from the schemes prepared by these committees a general plan was developed, to carry out which the government appointed a Special Imperial Commission. There was opposition on the part of some of the nobility, but the plans were matured and became law, and by it serfdom in Russia was abolished. (February 19th-March 2d, 1861,) by which it is said 32,000,000 men became free.

March 4th, 1789. Commencement of the New Government.

Notwithstanding the opposition made to it, the Federal Constitution soon obtained the assent of all the States save two—Rhode Island and North Carolina. New York is said to have acceded chiefly from fear of being excluded from the Union ; and, in consenting, she had demanded a new convention to make amendments in the act. Even Virginia thought it necessary to propose alterations. She required a declaration of rights, and the limitation that the President should be but once re-elected. The discussion concerning these points of difference occupied the year 1788, after which the Constitution was generally accepted, and the grand point of federal union achieved.

The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the commencement of the new government. So wanting, however, were many of the States, or their representatives, in zeal, that three weeks elapsed before a full meeting of both houses could be procured. At length the votes for President and Vice-President were opened and counted in the Senate, when it was found that George Washington was unanimously elected President, and John Adams, having the second number of votes, was elected Vice-President.—*Frost's History of United States.*

March 4th, 1791. Vermont admitted to the Union.

The Green Mountain State. The first State admitted to the Union.

Originally settled by colonists from Massachusetts, 1732. The territory was claimed both by New Hampshire and by New York. In 1777, a convention was held which declared it independent of both. The claims of New York were settled by the payment of \$30,000 in 1790. By an act of Congress, to take effect March 4th, 1791, Vermont was admitted to the American Union as a State.

March 13th, 1775. First Bloodshed of the Revolution, East Westminster, Vt.

In 1774-75 the Whigs and Tories were about equally divided, the judges and the juries being appointed by the king. The British authorities attempted to hold court in the court-house, then standing about forty rods north of the cemetery. The colonists were bound that no court should be held, so they armed themselves and drove the court from the court-house. In return the British troops attacked the colonists and a man named William French fell dead from the fire of the soldiers, and Daniel Houghton was mortally wounded. In 1872 the State of Vermont appropriated \$600 for a monument, which stands about six feet from the place where French was buried. A small slab stands to mark the exact spot, and on it is the following inscription :

In memory of William French
 Son of Nathaniel French
 Who was shot at Westminster
 March ye 13th 1775,
 by the hands of Cruel Ministerial tools of George ye
 3rd
 In the Courthouse at 11 a clock at Night
 In the 22nd year of his age
 Here William French his body lies.
 For murder his blood for Vengeance cries.
 —From an old newspaper scrap.

March 15th, 1820. Maine admitted to the Union as the tenth State.

The Pine Tree State. The Lumber State.

In 1623 Sir Ferdinand Gorges, John Mason and some others, having obtained a patent from the Plymouth Company, sent a few persons from England to begin a settlement. In 1630 thirty-five persons in the town of Exeter established a civil government. In 1652 Massachusetts purchased from the heirs of Gorges all their claims for \$5,334, and it was annexed to Massachusetts under a charter from William and Mary, in 1691.

In 1819 the Legislature submitted to the people the question of separation, which was decided by a large majority. The act of Congress of March 3d, to take effect March 15th, 1820, admitted Maine as a member of the American Union.

March 21st, 1806. Benito Pablo Juarez born at Ixtlan, Oajaca, Mexico.

He was of full Indian blood. He had a good education, studied law and began practice in 1834. In 1832 he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1846 was one of the Triumvirate of his native State and Deputy in the Republican Congress. In 1847 to 1852 was the Governor of Oajaca. In 1853 Santa Anna banished him, but in 1855 he returned to Mexico, joining the forces of Alvarez, who, after the defeat of Santa Anna, made him Minister of Justice.

Comonfort succeeded Alvarez, and Juarez became President of the Supreme Court and Minister of the Interior in December, 1855.

In February, 1858, Zuloaga replaced Comonfort (it is said unconstitutionally,) and by virtue of his office as Chief Justice Juarez claimed the Presidency.

In 1861 he defeated the unconstitutional party, and Congress duly elected him (January 19th) President.

In July, 1861, he issued a decree suspending for two years all payments of public debts. This led to the landing of English, Spanish and French troops in Mexico. The first two powers withdrew, but France declared war in 1862, and on May 28th, 1864, Maximilian landed at Vera Cruz and was declared Emperor. Juarez, however, maintained an obstinate resistance, and Maximilian was obliged to endure a siege at Queretaro, in 1867, until May 15th, when he was captured. Maximilian, with two of his generals, was shot June 19th, 1867.

In August, 1867, Juarez was again elected President, and in 1871 re-elected. He died of apoplexy, at the city of Mexico, July 18th, 1872.

March 24th, 1636 (?) Rhode Island Founded.

In 1635 the general court pronounced against him (Roger Williams) to sentence him to exile. Winter was at hand, Williams obtained permission to remain until spring. It was resolved to remove him to England, and in a ship just ready to sail. In January, 1636, a warrant was accordingly sent to him to come to Boston and embark. For the first time he declined the summons of the court. A pinnace was sent for him; the officers repaired to his house; he was no longer there. Three days before he had left Salem, in winter snow and inclement weather. "For fourteen weeks he was sorely tost in a bitter season, not knowing what bread or bed did mean." He began to build or plant at Seekonk, but, says Williams, "Governor Winthrop privately wrote me to steer my course to the Narragansett Bay, encouraging me from the freeness of the place from English claims or patents. I took his prudent notion as the voice of God." In June the lawgiver of Rhode Island, with five companions, embarked on the stream; a frail Indian canoe contained the founder of an independent State and its earliest citizens. Tradition has marked the spring near which they landed; it is the parent spot; the first inhabited nook of Rhode Island. To express unbroken confidence in the mercies of God, Williams called the place PROVIDENCE. "I

desire," he said, "it might be for a shelter for persons distressed for conscience." An Indian deed from Canonicus and Miantonomoh soon made him undisputed possessor of an extensive domain (March 24th, 1638). So long as the inhabitants were few, public affairs were transacted by a monthly town meeting. This first system had its decisive influence on the political history of Rhode Island. Had the territory of the State been large, the world would have been filled with wonder and admiration at the phenomena of its history.—(Abridged from Bancroft's History of United States.)

March 24th, 1663. North Carolina Founded.

In 1630 Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General of Charles I., obtained a grant of territory stretching southward from Virginia, from the 30th degree of north latitude, by the name of Carolina. He appears to have made no settlement and the patent was declared void. Between 1640–1650 persons suffering from religious intolerance in Virginia occupied that part of Carolina north of Albemarle Sound. Several families from Massachusetts settled about Cape Fear. The Earl of Clarendon and a company of English noblemen received a charter from Charles II. "The charter empowered them to create and publish any laws which they should judge necessary with the assent and advice and approbation of the freemen of the colony; to create courts of judicature, and appoint judges, magistrates, and officers." . . . One of the provisions of this charter deserves particular attention. The King authorized the proprietors to allow the inhabitants of the province such indulgence and dispensations in religious affairs as in their discretion should be proper and reasonable; and no person to whom such liberty should be granted was to be molested, punished, or called in question, for any differences in speculative opinions with respect to religion, provided he disturbed not the civil order of the community. The reason given for such a dispensing power is "that it might happen that several of the inhabitants could not, in their private opinions, conform to the exercise of religion according to the litany and ceremonies of the Church of England." The proprietors held their first meeting in May, 1663, and agreed upon plans. The chief magistrate was called the Palatine, and there was a hereditary nobility under the Constitution, which was prepared by the celebrated John Locke. This Constitution was abolished in 1693.

March 27th, 1634. Maryland Founded.

Lord Baltimore (Cecil Calvert), his two brothers, with twenty other gentlemen, Father White and one or two Jesuit missionaries, and between two and three hundred laboring men, embarked on the "good ship Ark," of 300 tons, and a pinnace called "The Dove," of about 50 tons on November 22d, 1633. They arrived at Point Comfort, Va., February 24th, 1634, where they remained a week, after which they sailed up the Potomac. At the Indian village of Piscataqua, nearly opposite Mount

Vernon, they found Henry Fleet, an Englishman, who proved serviceable as an interpreter. Going down the river they entered a branch now called the St. Marys, and landed at the Indian village of Yoacomoco. At this place a treaty was made with the Indians and the lands purchased. On March 25th a Jesuit priest "said mass," which had never been celebrated in that region before. They placed a cross hewn from a tree, and erected it "as a trophy to Christ, the Saviour, while the litany of the holy cross was chanted humbly on their knees." On the 17th the emigrants, of whom the larger part were Protestants, took quiet possession of the land which the governor had bought. The Indian women taught the wives of the new comers to make bread of maize; the warriors of the tribe instructed the huntsmen how rich were the forests of America in game, and joined them in the chase. Nor did the planters cease in the endeavor to remove all jealousy out of the minds of the natives, and at last they were able to settle with them a very firm peace and friendship. —*Bancroft's History of the United States.*

March 31st, 1854. The Treaty with Japan.

In the spring of 1849 it came to the knowledge of Commodore Geisinger that some American sailors were imprisoned in Japan, and Commodore Glynn was dispatched to Nagasaki to liberate them. This he did, and on returning he laid before the President reasons why he thought it to be "a favorable time to enter upon negotiations with Japan." The Dutch up to this time had the monopoly of the trade. Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, instructed Commodore Aulick to proceed to Yedo, with a letter from President Fillmore, in his flagship, accompanied by as many vessels of his squadron as could be conveniently employed in this service, and deliver it to such high officers of the Emperor as might be appointed for the purpose of receiving it. The principal object of his visit was to arrange for supplies of coal, but he had full "power to negotiate and sign a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and the Empire of Japan." This was in June, 1851. In November, 1852, Commodore Perry was sent with an increased naval force. "A copy of the general instructions given to Commodore John H. Aulick" was handed him, which he was to consider as in "full force, and applicable to his command." He succeeded in concluding a treaty March 31st, 1854.

A convention at Simoda, June 17th, 1857, further extended the rights of Americans in Japan. In 1860 the Japanese Embassy visited the United States.

