NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and SYDNEY HOWARD GAY. Vol. III. 8vo. pp. 665. Charles Scribner's Sons.

In this new instalment of his valuable history, Mr. Gay has continued the narrative from the arrival of Andros as Governor of New-York in 1678 to the alliance with France in 1778, comprising a century pregnant with the most important and fruitful events in the annals of the American colonies. The portion of the work now published exhibits the same breadth of research, keenness of discrimination, originality and promptness of decision, and felicity of style which, in his previous volumes, have given the author a prominent place among the historical writers of this country. In describing the boundary troubles of Rhode Island, which led to a bitter, and sometimes a bloody feud between the neighboring settlements of what is now Westerly in Rhode Island and Stonington in Connecticut, the writer gives an attractive, though episodical paragraph, in regard to the remaining Indians who still find a precarious home in that region:—

It is an interesting fact, worthy of passing notice, that in that part of this old town of Westerly, now called Charlestown, reside all that are left, in New-England, of the tribe of Narragansett Indians, though there is not one among them of pure Narragansett blood. In numbers they are about one hundred and twenty persons. In condition they are reduced to dependence upon the State, which provides for their wants when the fruits of their own toil, as common laborers and as basket-makers, are not sufficient for their subsistence. The land they live upon is reserved for their special occupation; and when portions are conveyed to individuals for their sole use, as is sometimes done, the title passes by the ancient ceremony of presenting to the new owner a bit of turf and a twig from the land. The tribal government is still preserved, their local affairs being managed—subject to the Legislature of the State—by a council chosen yearly from among themselves. A republic has displaced the line of kings, the royal dynasty ceasing, probably, about a century ago, with King Tom—a rather disputable monarch and much given to drink—and his Queen, Esther. The burial place of the royal family is on a hill, within the reservation, where the pensive Indian may recall—if he remembers there—the traditions of his race as he looks out over many miles of lovely landscape, once happy Indian hunting-grounds; over, as far as Montauk Point, the blue waters of the Bay, whose surface, not many generations ago, was never disturbed save by the swift canoes of savage fishermen and warriors. On the horizon, seaward, rises the rocky coast of Block Island where Endicott landed, in spite of wind and waves, to punish the natives and to destroy their corn, their wigwams and their boats; near by, inland, within the reservation of the tribe, rises Fort Neck, where Mason passed the night and held council with the famous Narragansett chief, Canonicus and Miantonomo, on his way to the destruction of the Pequot Fort and tribe. His historic ground. Does the half-breed pauper, standing upon the graves of the kings of his race, ponder upon departed glories? Do no old savage instincts stir his blood as he turns from the sight of his home of civilized penury to look upon farming villages and mills and farms; upon the sea dotted with the glistening sails of commerce; upon the smoky pennants streaming across the sky from passing steam craft? No scalps now hang in his wigwam; no squaw pounds his corn; no deer bounds through the forest to fall by his swift arrows; no enemy lurks in its recesses to be followed with stealthy tread and brought to sudden death. The wigwam of fragrant boughs, gay with many-colored deer-skins, is a board shanty; the squaw, once princess in scanty garment and untrammelled mobs, a plaything and a slave, is a hard-worked woman weaving wicker baskets; in the woods and swamps the son of the warrior and the hunter cuts cedar posts and fire-wood. There are only the graves on the quiet hillside to remind him of the past. But that one spot, at least, is sacred; no common dust is permitted to mingle there with the dust of kings, and even tradition fails to preserve the memory of the last burial. The blood of this royal race flows now only through the veins of one living person—Esther, an old woman in Westerly, living apart from her people, the only representative of the ancient Narragansett chiefs, and though not quite of the pure blood, the purest living of the Narragansett tribe.

The condition of Pennsylvania toward the end of the seventeenth century is the subject of an interesting description, illustrating the rapid progress of the Colony during the fifteen years that had elapsed since the departure of William Penn for England. He returned to Philadelphia in December, 1699, and so great was the enthusiasm called forth by his arrival that he was welcomed by some of the young men with the firing of cannon, an unseemly demonstration in a community of Quakers, which was promptly suppressed by the command of the magistrates. The Colony was not yet twenty years old. Penn looked forward to his visit as a return to the "American Desert." But he found a province of more than twenty thousand inhabitants, "a noble and beautiful city of above two thousand houses. Most of them stately and of Brick, generally three stories high, after the mode in London." There were "curious wharfs," as "Chestnut Street Wharf," "High Street Wharf," "Mulberry Street Wharf," "Vine Street Wharf," and from one of these the goods were carted into the city "under an Arch over which part of the city was built." There were many lanes and alleys leading from Front-street, to Second-street, and some of the principal streets were named Walnut, Vine, Mulberry, Chestnut, Sassafras, "taking their names from the abundance of those Trees that formerly grew there," and which they have now preserved for nearly two centuries. Penn took up his town residence in the "Slate Roof House," as it was called, in Second-street, but his principal residence was his country-seat, four miles above Bristol, on the Delaware River:—

Eighteen years before, during his first visit, a mansion had been built at this place, spacious and well appointed, and worthy of its surrounding domain of about six thousand acres. Here he lived in a style to which, as an English country gentleman, he was accustomed, and here he exercised the large hospitality and influence becoming a provincial proprietor and Governor. From the gentle eminence on which the house stood, an avenue of poplars led from the broad porch down a terraced bank to the river; the grounds were laid out in lawns and gardens; here and there were planted trees from other parts of the country, not indigenous to Pennsylvania; there were nurseries of carefully selected fruit and forest trees, and shrubs imported from England to enrich the native flora; and the most beautiful of the native flowers were gathered together in beds. Only a few acres of the surrounding land were cultivated, and the old woods were preserved, except where it was necessary to cut a road, or where some added charm could be given to the landscape by opening a vista to a stretch of the river, or to a distant view. In the river, at the foot of the poplar avenue, swung with the current the barge of the Governor. Near the house were buildings for all the convenient offices of such a residence,—a detached kitchen and larder; a wash-house; a brewery, that there should be no want of the national English beverage, of more universal use at that period, at all meals, than tea and coffee are now; stables for imported blooded horses, and English carriages. In the spacious rooms of the mansion, where Hannah Penn—described as "a delicate, pretty woman, sitting beside the cradle of her infant"—bore gentle sway, were signs of luxurious living not then quite common in the colonies, in satin-covered and plush-covered cushions, in damask and camblet curtains, in silk blankets, in plate and Tunbridge ware, and blue and white china, and in damask table-cloths and napkins, in high-backed chairs and spider-legged tables of solid oak. Everywhere, without and within, were the evidences of cultivated tastes, and, combined with them, the purpose was apparent of so using wealth that it should conduce to the enjoyment and the good of others. For there was no ostentation and no assumption of superiority. In the great hall of the house were always standing long tables, at which a hearty welcome awaited all comers, whites or Indians, whether of high or low degree. There is a tradition of one entertainment given to the Indians, when they were so numerous that it was necessary to lay the tables out of doors, in the great poplar avenue, and one hundred roasted turkeys were provided as a part only of the ample bill of fare. When among the Indians, in their own villages, Penn ate of their simple food with as much heartiness as he entertained them at his own more elaborate feasts. Nor did he disdain, on such occasions, to join in their sports, to try skill with their athletes in a wrestling match, or to put his agility against their in a contest in running or jumping. No Englishman ever so gained their good-will, affection, and respect, and there was no more affectation or condescension in the familiarity with which he associated with them, than there was want of sincerity in the uniform policy of absolute justice which he made the rule of all his dealings with the natives. A perfectly sincere simplicity in all his social intercourse was a marked trait of Penn's character. He was, apparently, incapable of comprehending that mere worldly position made any difference between him and his fellow-men. So well was this understood among those who saw his daily life, that only a stranger would remark upon it, as a thing worthy of notice, that Penn rode up to the Darby Meeting with a young girl,—Rebecca Wood,—whom he had picked up on the way, sitting behind him on the bare back of the horse, her naked legs and feet dangling down by the well-clothed limbs of the Governor. Yet he was by no means indifferent to personal appearance and presence; the ladies at Pennsbury Manor wore silk gowns and jewelry; its master was careful of the texture of his garments, and, if his coat was plain, it probably fitted nicely to his shapely figure; he did not think it essential to the purity of the inner man that the outer man should be clothed in the leather breeches of George Fox; in one year, while in America, he bought four wigs, at a cost of twenty pounds.

The story of the banishment of the French Acadians from the British possessions has often been told in lucid prose as well as in Longfellow's poetical romance, but is here related with so great simplicity and clearness as to reward an attentive perusal of the narrative. By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the French residents in Acadia, then ceded to the English, were allowed a year in which either to take the oath as British subjects, or to leave the country. The English were aware that their removal would leave Nova Scotia almost entirely depopulated, and it was hoped that in process of time the descendants would become Anglicized by intercourse with English emigrants. But English emigrants came slowly. The French remained, assuming the position of neutrals. But like all neutrals, they were suspected by both sides; by the French, because they owed allegiance to the English; and by the English, because their blood, their sympathies, and their religion were French. From the settlement of Halifax in 1749 to the outbreak of the French war in 1755, the Acadians had been repeatedly summoned by the authorities to take the oath of allegiance without reserve. But they always hung back under some ingenious pretence. The belief became general that these simple people were only the tools of French emissaries, especially the priests. When every other argument failed the Acadians would declare their resolution to leave the country. But this the English did not want, although they began to consider it as the only method of solving the problem. The crisis was reached in the Summer of 1755. Memorials were presented from some of the Acadians for the restoration of the arms which had been taken from them, and for exemption from the required oath. It was rumored at the time that a French fleet was in the Bay of Fundy, upon which the temper of the Acadian people was changed from submission to insolence. The deputies who presented the memorials, after conference with the Council, refused to take the oath, and were ordered into confinement. The Governor then issued orders that the French inhabitants should send deputies to Halifax, with the final resolve of the people in regard to the oath, providing that no one should be permitted to swear after having once refused; and that effectual measures should be taken to remove such recusants from the Province. Deputies were sent from different parts of Acadia, with instructions either to contract no new oath, or only on certain conditions. The deputies who presented the memorials, refused to take the oath, and were sent to prison. It was then entered upon the records of the Council that nothing remained to be considered but what methods should be taken to remove the French inhabitants from the Province, and where they should be sent to. The force requisite for this purpose was at hand. Besides the small body of troops in the Province, a regiment of two thousand men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Winslow, had recently arrived from Massachusetts, and with a fleet of forty-one vessels, had taken a station in the waters near the district now known as Cumberland. The French had here occupied three fortified places, with a view to commanding the passage to the Acadian territory. Winslow's force was enlarged by the addition of three hundred regulars, with a small train of artillery, and the whole expedition was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton. The result of the movement could not be mistaken. The French fortifications were taken, the garrisons were sent to Louisburg, and the Acadians and Indians were disarmed. It was on this force that the Governor relied for the removal of the Acadians. The whole number to be provided for was about three thousand. [Two thousand, qu? See reference in foot notes to Minot, pp. 276, 280.] The Governor recommended the use of stratagem. It was ordered by the military commander, to whom the execution of the plan was intrusted, that all the inhabitants, both old men and young men, together with the lads of ten years of age, should assemble at the church of Grand Pré, in order to receive a communication from the authorities. The purpose of the meeting was not suspected. About four hundred and thirteen able-bodied men made their appearance in the church at the appointed time. They were at once put under a guard of soldiers, and were not kept long in suspense as to the meaning of the reception. Colonel Winslow, surrounded by his officers, took his stand in the centre of the assembly, and announced to the listening Acadians that their property was forfeited to the crown and their persons banished from the province:—

They were surrounded by the troops, and escape was impossible. But they begged that certain of their number might be retained as hostages, leaving their free to attend to their families and make the necessary provision for removal. Colonel Winslow would not grant this, but he permitted ten to be absent at a time, and as the ten returned, others took their places. But even this privilege he was soon compelled to deny them. He saw, or fancied he saw, some suspicious movement among the prisoners. The transports had not arrived, and it was determined that other vessels in the harbor should be used, instead of the church, as a temporary place of detention. Orders were given for the removal to these vessels, first, of all the young unmarried men, and then of the young married men, leaving on shore only the old and feeble. The scene of the separation was one of great lamentation. At first the young men refused to march, but the prick of the bayonet and Colonel Winslow's personal handling of the force soon brought them into line, and they filed down to the boats, weeping, praying, and singing hymns, while a great company of women and children knelt by the way, and added their cries to the voice of the men. It was many weeks yet before the transports arrived which were to remove the families, and meanwhile the cares of Colonel Winslow increased. He was not inhuman nor even needlessly severe in the performance of the task imposed upon him; but he was a man of decision, and the delays fretted him. "It hurts me," he writes, September 29, "to hear their weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth;" and on the same date he expresses an ardent wish "to be rid of the worst piece of service that ever I was in."

The transports did not arrive until the 10th of October, but, in anticipation of their arrival, Colonel Winslow, on the 6th, ordered the families to be in readiness for embarkation. "Even then," he says, "I could not persuade them I was in earnest." Meanwhile twenty-four of the young men deserted from the vessels, but twenty-two of these returned. On the 21st of October, the transports were filled with their unhappy passengers, and ready to sail. Orders were given, in accordance with Winslow's promise, that families should not be separated; but in the confusion of embarkation, and from the premature dispersion of the younger men among the vessels of the harbor for safe-keeping, the rule was sometimes disregarded, though not by design.

The exiles were scattered through the several colonies, and their names are found in many places to this day, though often sadly corrupted. Many were merged in time in the English population. Two separate villages, however, near Bordeaux, in France, are filled with descendants of Acadian exiles who found their way thither. Some families went to Guiana; ten years later, enough of them retained their social and religious relations to plant a colony in the western parishes of Attakapas and Opelousas, in Louisiana, where the corrupted name of "Cajeans," and the primitive habits and simplicity of the people, still testify to their pure descent from the Acadians of Nova Scotia.

The larger portion of these exiles were sent to Massachusetts, where they were distributed among the several towns. The two volumes of records in the State House at Boston contain varied testimony respecting the unfortunate exiles. They were often subjected to harsh treatment. Their children were forcibly taken from them; the provision for their support was denied; and they were shifted impatiently from town to town. The tenacity with which they cling to their faith seems to have annoyed their persecutors. One town sends in its bill for "keeping five French pagans." There were instances, however, of friendly protection shown by individuals, and the more generous sentiment found expression in a report, though it was not accepted, by a committee appointed to consider certain complaints of ill usage, wherein the selectmen of the town complained against me "expected to show common acts of humanity." In Pennsylvania, a somewhat similar disposition of the exiles was made in a distribution among the country towns, and provision was made for them from time to time amounting in all to about $7,500.

Until they ceased to continue as a distinct body in the several colonies, there is almost unvarying witness to their submission and gentleness. The whole body of testimony regarding them deepens the sense of their harmlessness, and when the poet sang of their wrongs, he at once touched the latent feeling regarding them when two or three generations had removed their history from the arena of war and politics.

The commencement of the American Revolution on the 19th of April, 1775, is of course made a prominent theme in the account of the fighting on that day in Lexington and Concord, which after an evidently careful sifting of the obscure and conflicting evidence on the subject, is described with apparent accuracy as well as impartiality. On the long-mooted question whether the English or the Americans fired the first shot on Lexington Green, the author takes the ground that Major Pitcairn probably gave no order to fire, even commanded his men not to fire, as he always asserted, and at the last moment struck down his sword as a signal for them to forbear firing. Captain Parker ordered his men to disperse, and not to fire, very properly declining to attack a column of six companies of royal infantry with only seventy men, not even in array. But Pitcairn also declares that he saw a flash of the pan on the other side. The truth is, in the opinion of the author, that one of Parker's men, without order, drew trigger, and his gun missed fire. The powder flashed in the pan. Some English soldiers, without orders, fired some irregular shots in return, by which no one was hurt. These shots were followed by a general discharge from the English line, which killed and wounded several of the Lexington party. They then returned the fire, and the war was begun. "It is true, then," says the author, "that the Americans did not fire first. It is also true, that one unknown Lexington soldier tried to fire and failed. It is true that the English commander and his men did not mean to fire first. It is also true, that as events were ordered, they fired the first shot, and took the first lives lost in the war. In the return fire of Parker's men, one English soldier was killed, and one or two wounded. Of Parker's little force, one-fourth were killed or wounded by one volley."

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Den Div As	100..71½..100..71½	200..41..200..41½
with coup cert	100..71½..100..71	100..43⅝..100..43⅝
10M..100½	100..71½	100..43⅝..200..43⅝
Mobile & O 1st Deb	Mich Central	50..44..100..43¾
10M..74	200..91½..100..91⅞	Nash Chat & St L
N Y Elev R 1st	Lake Shore	100..113¾..100..112¾
2M..112⅞	300..106⅛..500..106⅛	600..113⅝..600..112
Den & Rio G 1st	2M..106⅛..300..106⅛	200..113..100..112¾
1M..101	500..106⅛..500..106⅛	500..112¾..2M..112⅝
Mo K & Tex C A	100..106	St Paul & S City
5M..105	Union Pacific	100..55⅝..10..53
Mo Kan & T 2d	100..91⅞..50..91⅞	200..43⅞
20M..65⅝..5M..66	C C C & Indianap	St Paul & S Cy pf
O C & I C Inc	200..80⅝	34..81
1M..66⅝..3M..48¾	Northwestern	Manhattan R
10M..48¾..1M..48⅝	500..91..100..91⅛	100..45⅝..20..45
Lal Hi'n & Mun In	100..91⅛..200..91⅝	500..45..100..44⅛
5M..70	200..91⅝	500..44⅛..300..43⅞
Erie 1st Mortgage	Central of N J	Northern Pac
3M..125	150..87..100..86⅞	200..55¼..100..55⅛
Metropolitan E 1st	100..87⅛..500..86⅞	Pacific Mail
1M..103½	10..87⅛..500..86⅞	N Y Elevated
Ches & Ohio Cons	2..86⅞..100..86⅞	100..122⅝
45M..43⅝	1..86⅞..300..86⅞	Louisville & Nash
Oregon R 1st Mtg	500..86⅞..300..86⅞	100..140
5M..91½	St. Paul	Houston & Tex Cn
Adams Express	100..80..200..80⅝	100..81½
20..168⅞	800..80⅝..500..81	Ches & Ohio
Sutro Tunnel	Wab St L & Pac	200..22⅞
800..25..50..3⅞	200..14½..100..14	St L & San Fran'c
1M..3⅝..14..3½	Wab St L & Pac Pf	100..14½
Little Pitts & M c	100..30..100..30	Sutro Tun Fist p
20..15⅞..100..15⅞	200..69½..100..69	500..77
100..17⅞..110..16⅞	200..69..300..69	Chic & Alton
120..18..110..16⅞	300..69	100..146½
500..17⅞..400..15½	N Y Ontario & W	Chic St L & N O
200..17	200..29..100..29⅛	200..114¾
A & T Telegraph	200..29..300..29⅛	100..114¾
100..5¼..100..5⅝	50..29⅛..200..29⅛	Chic S P & Minn
100..5⅝..200..5⅝	Han & St Jo	100..57
200..5⅝..100..4⅝	100..41¼..100..40⅞	Canada Southern
Del & Hudson	100..40⅞..100..40⅞	100..81½
200..70..200..70	Han & St Jo pf	Chic & Alton
200..70½..200..70½	85..75..300..75	100..106½
200..70¾..200..78¼	200..75..300..75	Ohio & Miss
200..70	200..75..100..79	100..30⅝
Western Union	Western Union	100..30⅝..200..30⅝
500..115⅛..100..115	100..115⅛..100..115	100..30⅝..100..30⅝
100..115..1M..114⅞	1M..115⅛..100..114⅞	100..30⅝
1M..115⅛..100..114⅞	100..115⅛..100..114⅞	Ohio & Miss pref
100..115⅛..300..114⅞	100..115⅛..100..114⅞	75..81⅞..100..82
100..115⅛..100..114⅞	100..115⅛	C C & I C
100..115⅛	300..115⅛	100..106⅝
Illinois Central	Atlantic & Pac Tel	100..35⅝..100..35⅝
200..103..B..103¼	100..50..100..49½	100..35⅝..100..35⅝
	100..49½..200..49¾	100..35⅝..100..35⅝
	100..50..300..50	100..35⅝
	100..50..100..49¾	Canada Southern
	Boston Water P	100..81½
	100..17⅞	Chic & Alton
	Central Mail 8s	100..146½
	2M..43⅝..2M..43⅝	Chic St L & N O
	700..43⅝..400..43⅝	100..114¾
	N Y C & Hudson	Chic S P & Minn
	100..131½..200..131½	100..57
	N Y Lake E & W b	Canada Southern
	2500..4½..2500..4½	100..81½
	2500..4½..400..4½	Chic & Alton
	2300..4½..400..4½	100..106½
	100..4½..400..4½	Ohio & Miss
	100..4½	100..30⅝
	N Y L E & W'n pref	100..30⅝..200..30⅝
	100..79⅞..200..79⅞	100..30⅝..200..30⅝
	Harlem	100..30⅝..200..30⅝
	2..171	200..30⅝..100..30⅝
	Mich Central	100..30⅝..200..30⅝
	100..91⅞..200..91⅞	100..30⅝
	Morris & Essex	Ohio & Miss
	500..107⅞	100..30⅝
	Lake Shore	100..30⅝..200..30⅝
	600..105⅞..300..106⅛	100..30⅝..100..30⅝
	2M..106..200..106⅛	100..30⅝
	Union Pacific	100..30⅝..100..30⅝
	1200..91..200..90⅞	100..30⅝..100..30⅝
	Northwestern	100..30⅝
	200..91⅞..100..91½	Ohio & Miss pref
	Central of N J	75..81⅞..100..82
	400..87..200..87	C C & I C
	400..87⅛..100..86⅞	100..106⅝
	200..87⅛..200..87⅛	100..35⅝..200..35⅝
	St Paul	100..35⅝..200..35⅝
	500..80..100..80⅛	100..35⅝..100..35⅝
	100..79⅞	100..35⅝
	Bur C R & N'n	100..35⅝
	42..58..42..57½	Ohio & Miss pref
	Wabash S L & P	75..81⅞..100..82
	300..4⅞..100..4⅞	C C & I C
	50..44..100..43½	100..106⅝
		100..35⅝..200..35⅝
		100..35⅝..100..35⅝
		100..35⅝
		Ohio & Miss pref
		75..81⅞..100..82
		C C & I C
		25..27⅞..200..27

FIRST BOARD—10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

Louisiana 7s cur	Chic & N W con	Del Lack & West
5M..48..24M..50½	Coupon Bonds Reg	300..91⅞..400..90⅞
Chic & Orr Ex	2M..112	100..90..7M..90½
Deb	Bank of N America	200..90⅛..500..90⅞
5M..115	9..97½	800..90..800..90⅞
C R I & P 6s 1917	Park Bank	800..90..100..90⅞
Coupon	10..118	3M..90⅛..6M..90⅛
1M..118	U S Express	200..90⅛..100..90⅛
N J Central 1st M Con	100..43½	100..90⅛
Assented	Adams Express	100..90⅛
22M..107½..12M..107⅝	300..108..10..108⅝	100..90⅛
N J Cent Conv Ass	Wells Fargo	100..90⅛
1M..107⅝..2M..107⅝	100..103	100..90⅛
N J Central Income	Little Pitts Min	100..90⅛
10M..9..3M..9⅛	100..1..100..1¼	Chic Bur & Quincy
N Y Cent 1st 1890	200..15⅝..60..14⅝	50..147
6M..113⅝	100..15⅛..10..14⅞	Chic St L & N O R
Lehigh & W B 1st	1200..15..100..14⅝	100..114⅛..100..114⅛
Assented	400..14⅝..1200..15	C St Paul & M
15M..100..10M..100⅛	300..14..400..14⅛	100..25
5M..100	300..14..100..14⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio
M & S P 8s 1st	300..14⅛	200..22
2M..125..9M..126	Sutro Tunnel	Chesapeake O 2d pf
Chic & N W 1st	1200..3½	100..23