

those who came in the "Hope." They had only time to build rude huts before winter set in. To prevent their families from starving, the men went to Truro, where they hired as labourers, and then dragged home on hand-sleds the flour and potatoes given them in payment for their work.

CHAPTER XI.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

How the Quarrel began.— Great Britain had driven the French from America, and she had now an unbroken line of colonies along the whole Atlantic coast. But scarcely was peace made with France, when a quarrel arose between the mother country and the colonies. This in the end led to war and separation. Unwise statesmen ruled the parent country,—men who denied to the colonists the privileges and liberties of British subjects.

A selfish policy was shown in discouraging manufactures in the colonies, that England might have a better market for her products. The long and expensive wars with France had loaded the nation with debt, and the British Parliament resolved to make the colonies bear a share of the burden. A bill was passed, called the *Stamp Act*, which required that wills, deeds, and other papers should have a government stamp affixed to make them legal.

The colonists were indignant at being taxed by a parliament in which they were not represented. There were murmurings throughout all the country; whilst in Boston, New York, and other cities, the people spoke out against the Act in the strongest