

light of day, through the press at home and abroad, with unwearied perseverance. But at the same time caution, it was agreed, must be used, to allege only certainly attested facts, inasmuch as rhetorical zeal harms more than helps. At the same time it was declared to be very desirable that the missionaries should communicate to us more frequently than hitherto, certainly attested facts of this kind, Romish lampoons, etc., that we might at home make something of a stir over them, since in extensive circles people are as yet far too little advised of the extent and of the un-Christian style of Romish aggression, and Protestant self-respect and conscience are as yet too little aroused. It is true, we should not, and never will, walk in the evil ways of the Popish propaganda, but earnestly guard ourselves against consenting to such sins as stain its hands, that we may keep pure hands and good consciences. As respects the asserted and actual victories of Rome in its missions, they are rather a vaunt than a reality. Even if we attentively follow up our antagonist's statistics we cannot but be surprised that the advance progress of Roman Catholic missions is really, on the whole, so inadequate to the expenditure of force.

THE INFLUENCE OF MISSIONARY EFFORTS ON THE INDIANS OF NEW YORK.

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It is an acknowledged fact that to the Indian League of the Iroquois we are indebted for an influence which greatly affected our possession of this country. This fact has been strongly asserted by such statesmen as DeWitt Clinton and Horatio Seymour. It is also recognized in the recent report of the Legislative Commission who were appointed to examine the condition and relations of the New York Indians. "We fairly owe it to the League of the Iroquois," says the report, "to give credit not only for their actual efforts on the field of battle, not only for their brave and successful defense of our northwestern boundary against French assaults, but as well for having conquered and held for Anglo-Saxon civilization the larger and fairer portion of our country beyond the Alleghanies."

This friendship with the English as against the French was due partly to an early and unfortunate attack made upon the Mohawks by the French General Champlain and a band of Hurons, and partly to the influence of that able and sagacious British statesman, Sir William Johnson.

It becomes us, even at this late day, to remember how much our title to this great heritage cost the Indians; to remember the trying position in which they were placed, first as between the French and the English in the earlier wars, and finally between the English and the Colonists in the struggle for independence. They fought through all the many campaigns with the gloomy consciousness that whichever