

just quoted), the filibustering along our frontier in 1837, the Maine boundary deception; the sudden repeal by the States of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, "in a moment of temper," done in retaliation for Canadian sympathy with the Southern States in the Civil War; the covert permission of the Fenian Raid in 1866; in addition to a harsh alien labor law, form a chain of acts which have materially helped to stimulate our self-reliance, increase our commerce with other countries, and at the same time to convince Canadians that a reciprocity treaty, subject to sudden and whimsical revocation, is not essential to our prosperity. That the true position for Canada, as the oldest of the British self-governing states of the Empire, is to be the greatest in the United States of Great Britain.

ENLISTING THE INDIANS.

Niagara was the gateway for the pioneer loyalists who settled at the head of Lake Ontario. Some came to Niagara from York, across the Lake, having come from New England or the Province of New York by the Richelieu and St. Lawrence; but the great majority of them were men of Butler's Rangers, who had left their homes in the Mohawk Valley and Pennsylvania. It has been the fashion for American writers, for over a century, to malign Butler's Rangers. Frequently acting in conjunction with the Indians of the Six Nations, they were condemned in this employment first by the great Whig leaders, on the floor of the British Parliament, condemnations perpetuated in English caricature, in the Whig publications of Dodsley, and in the bitterest revilings of their opponents. Adolphus' History of England contained sweeping accusations against Brant and Butler, the poet Campbell "embalmed in mellifluous verse," an historical fiction in the story of the Massacre at Wyoming: while the alleged massacre of Jane McRae, in the summer of 1777, is to be found painted in vivid colors, in the old standard American histories, in every form of exaggeration and falsehood, calculated to prejudice the mind. Later writers in the United States, however, have demonstrated that the taking of Jane McRae's life was not the act of the British Indians, but was due to the fire of the Revolutionary forces (a part of the garrison at