

little importance; it is a branch of work which to-day needs the earnest thought of intelligent minds. Are the Indians of our land treated as fellow citizens, dealt with fairly and honestly?

Let us trace the progress of their standing in the estimate of the white race for the past 400 years and then judge if they are yet placed on equality with us; or if not, why not?

The first small colony of 38 English men settled on the coast of Virginia in 1607, a strange people in a strange land, unprotected and with a very limited supply of provision. It was not unhuman that the neighboring Indians, not accustomed to the whites, should think them intruders and strive to defend the land given them by the hand of God, and which was being unmercifully taken from them by these new comers. Peace, however, was soon made, and soon after the whites were only too glad to depend on the kindness of the Indians for their food.

Presents were sometimes bestowed upon individual Indians for some act of charity, or to restore peace, but no recompense was offered for the land taken or corn gathered.

All the petty wars were caused by the Indians defending their own from the robbing foreigners.

Up to the year 1682 we find the Indians being driven off their farms like cattle, forced to leave home and all, and seek shelter where best they could. Wm. Penn now applies for land in America and is granted Pennsylvania. "The object of this enterprise was to afford an asylum for the good and oppressed of every nation, and to found an empire where the pure and peaceful principles of Christianity might be carried out in practice."

How faithfully this is done when he honestly buys of the Indians their lands: treating them as he would those of his own race. We can see how quickly that spark of fellow-feeling and brotherly love in the Indian's breast is kindled and he returns kindness by

peace and friendliness. Thus we see an elevation in the minds of the whites - they have risen from that savage and cruel state, and taught to instruct rather than scorn their colored brothers.

In Canada at the present date the Indians have their territories of land, granted them by the Government of the Dominion. Individual Indians own farms, which they cultivate, and raise the same sort of produce as the white farmer, and it is of a good quality generally. Schools, under the instruction of white teachers mostly, are scattered through the districts, where Indian children are educated. Some Indians go into business, and those having property qualifications are entitled to a vote.

This transformation of character, which has taken place in so short a time in these Indians, through the civilizing influences brought to bear on them, gives hopeful augury of their further advancement under like management, combining as it does fairness and perseverance with kindness and patience.

We can see that both the whites and Indians have been raised from their cruel, war like life to one more peaceful, filled with love and fellow feeling. Let us all strive then to attain and help raise others to that state of sweet obedience to our Divine Master.

THE OLD NIAGARA.

FOR THE YOUNG FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A description of Niagara Falls, written in Old Style by my father, Halliday Jackson, while residing among the Seneca Indians, as he, with several other young men, were sent out by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting to teach them agriculture from 1798 to 1800.

ELIZA H. BELL.

And it came to pass on the morrow that we passed over the river (even the great river Niagara) in the dominion of the great king, which is called in the vernacular tongue, Conada. And the brethren went on their way, but I journeyed on the other side of the river toward the north, and the country was beautiful and well favored, and had many goodly dwellings therein, and lo!