

where the same mock heroics were repeated, representing the surprise and capture of the victims, the Americans and their party. Again they demonstrated their skill in ambush, alighting with suddenness upon the unsuspecting foe after passing in single file a certain point close to but unknown to the enemy in darkness, during which the sole signal was a rap of the arrow on the bow, thus conveying the intelligence from one to the other. Such were a few of their savage performances by which they hoped to win the approbation of the Governor and become wards of the British. For some reason they failed to attain the status of Treaty Indians and most of the Pottahwahtamies have remained pagan to the present day, which may have been one of the objections to their acceptance, though they have made repeated efforts in this direction.

This sort of governmental exclusion and ostracism of which the Pottahwattahmee tribes appear to be the victims, results partly from their paganism and partly from the hesitancy or jealousies of the other tribes to share their treaty rights, which some think scarcely fair. They are without doubt identical with the "Potaquanassee" Indians from whom the British authorities purchased Drummond Island in 1814. Mrs. Jamieson, the traveller and writer, in her account of her visit at this time speaks of an encampment of 5000 Indians (enumerating the different tribes) and refers to an English officer with a Russian wife, (alluding evidently to Capt. Moberly), who with his family had arrived about this time. She likewise makes some reference to the pretty cottages dotting the hillside across the bay and to the thirty log houses of the pensioners on the "lines," which had recently been erected.

Sir John Colborne was the originator of Upper Canada College, which will long remain a monument to his liberal encouragement of learning and the professions, and as in his previous governorship of the Channel Islands, he devoted much attention to the advancement of education. He was active in promoting the instruction of the native Indian tribes and procured the translation of Hymns and portions of Scripture into the Ojibway dialect.

Sir John Colborne closed his career in Canada by relinquishing the government to Mr. Poulett Thomson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, and embarked on H.M. ship the frigate "Pique" at Quebec on the 23rd Oct, 1839, having been