

aching hearts to praise their God in the hymns of their childhood, were the last of the Hessians whose name had been a terror and a scorn.

It is time these Hessians and their doings were better understood, that late justice may yet take away their undeserved reproach.

THE CAPTURE OF MACKINAC IN 1812.

BY LIEUT.-COL. E. CRUKSHANK.

Like a huge natural fortress in the entrance of the long narrow strait leading from Lake Huron into Lake Michigan, lies a tortoise-shaped rocky islet, some three miles across in its widest part, nine miles in circumference, and towering to the height of nearly two hundred feet above the surface of the surrounding waters. From the Indians it long ago received the name "Michilimackinac," which is understood to mean "The Great Turtle," and has since been abbreviated by dropping the first three syllables. In most places the rugged cliffs rise sheer from the water's edge, and it seems designed to command the navigation of the channel.

At Point St. Ignace, on the mainland; the Jesuits established a mission more than two centuries ago, which was soon followed by the inevitable military post and trading station. After the cession of Canada, this place was occupied by a small British garrison which, within a year, was surprised and massacred by the Ottawas, on the King's birthday, the 4th of June, 1764. When the rising of the Indians, known as Pontiac's War, was suppressed, the post was rebuilt on its former site, but in 1780, being threatened by a combined attack from the Spaniards and Americans, the garrison was removed to the island, at the southern end of which a fort of mason-work and timber was built on a bluff overhanging a safe and convenient anchorage, then called Haldimand Bay, in honor of the Governor-General of Canada of that day. A small detachment of British regulars was maintained here until 1796, when the island was transferred to the Americans, who began at once to enlarge the works with the intention of dominating the fur trade which was still entirely in the hands of British merchants.

The British garrison was then removed to the island of St. Joseph, about forty-five miles to the northeastward, where a small stockade and barracks were built for its protection.