

ties elsewhere on the earth, and whilst we were honorably entitled to a gradual emancipation, or some compensation for enforced loss of property, we regret none of the just happiness negroes enjoy in the free state. Yet, why should the friends of John Brown extol him for violating the laws of God and his country? The "love" of "thy neighbor" includes love of master and of slave. As the laws stood, the inhabitants of all the states were entitled to go into the territories with their property in slaves or other kind, and equally. But it seems, from Mr. Hamilton's sketch, that John Brown regarded the slaves as "prisoners of war: their masters' tyrants." Then he must have had *monsters* for his *teachers*! Had he lived amongst the old slave owners of Virginia, the Carolinas or Georgia, for a few years, he would have changed his opinions, and, doubtless (as other Northern men did), have become a generous slave-owner—thus saving his own life and the lives of others. It was proper for Mr. Hamilton to say. "It was not of his own

choice that he left his farm and went into the bloody arena." In other words, he was instigated by other men (not of God!) who put him forward whilst they stood at a safe distance, making (or *to* make) more than they allowed him and his followers! This, too, in utter disregard of Carlyle's admonition that "all modern ideas of liberty tend only to anarchy and social dissolution." That the loss of a million of lives upon battle fields and \$6,500,000,000 of property, the wretchedness of thousands of homes, and untold woe to millions, came from the initiatory acts of John Brown, Mr. Hamilton might have portrayed with vividness. But that he should have been willing to drag the little town of Chatham into some historical connection with the "John Brown raid" seems strange! Intelligent citizens of the United States, both North and South, have generally credited the Canadians with the possession of an unusually good Government—with dignity throughout!

J. L. HUBARD.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Life and Times of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B. By D. B. Read, Q. C. Toronto: William Briggs.

If apology were needed for this latest addition to Canadian historical literature it might be found in the words of Col. FitzGibbon, quoted on p. 254 of the book, who, in giving an official account of the removal from Fort George of the remains of Sir Isaac Brock and his aide-de-camp, Col. Macdonell to the monument on Queenston Heights, 13th Oct., 1824, says:—"What I witnessed on this day would have fully confirmed me in the opinion, had confirmation been wanting, that the public feeling in this province has been permanently improved and elevated by Sir Isaac Brock's conduct and actions while governing its inhabitants."

Subsequent history has shown the correctness of Col. FitzGibbon's views, and nothing

can be more fitting than that a son of the Province, a descendant of two United Empire Loyalist families, should be the writer of this, the first *Life of Brock* from a Canadian point of view. When Tupper's *Life of Brock* appeared, now nearly half a century ago, it was hailed with enthusiasm, both in England and Canada, and few respectable libraries, public or private, were without a copy. The work is now out of print, and copies are scarce; so that the present book is an absolute need for the use of Canadians, and of the Province wherein Brock's finest characteristics were brought into play and for whose welfare his blood was shed. In his preface the author finely says:—"It was his genius which laid out the plan for opposing the large forces employed in the hopeless task of conquering Canada. Brock bravely fell leading his troops, in the first campaign, but his spiri