

pliant, the Furies pursued with undying vengeance. Should one, upon the commission of a crime flee to a temple, he became the suppliant of the god to whose altar he clung, and to harm him was a most awful desecration of the shrine. To sit or kneel on the hearth of an enemy was also a most solemn form of supplication. An olive branch borne in the hand was still another, which rendered sacred and inviolable the person who pleaded for clemency.

It may be said that the harsh doctrine of the inexorable and hereditary character of certain crimes, was finally, like the idea of divine jealousy, softened and moralized, and certain rights for full atonement could be made for personal or ancestral guilt, and thus the workings of the original crime be stayed.

A. P. MURTAGH, '15.

Early Settlers and Indians of North America.

WHEN Great Britain first attempted to establish a colony in North America it was the Indian with whom she had to deal first. The Indian claimed the land by right of being the first inhabitant. When the different colonies were marked out their first inhabitants took different means to obtain the land from the redman. These means formed the foundation of the future relations between the Indians and the whiteman.

Maryland was founded on a tract of land for which the Indians were paid. This led them to become very friendly with the English and these good relations were further strengthened by mutual acts of kindness between them. But in Virginia the Indians who pretended to be friendly to the colonists secretly became hostile and a deliberate plan for the annihilating of the colony at a blow nearly succeeded. Roger Williams who founded Rhode Island maintained that the Indians being first inhabitants owned the land and therefore the King should pay for it. This along with several other beliefs soon gathered for him a host of enemies.

Since the massacre in 1622 of the inhabitants of Virginia a hostile spirit had been kept up against the Indians, and in 1644 they made another attempt to wipe out the colony. An active warfare was kept up against them by the English settlers till their chief Oppaconcaneagh was made prisoner.