

was added the rivalry of commerce, and from these differences of interest, always augmented and intensified by wars at home, arose the conflict of arms between France and England in America which culminated in the fall of Quebec.

Now let us turn our attention for a moment to a consideration of the Indians, with whom an alliance was sought by both French and English, and whose trade was the immediate object of their desire.

Fenimore Cooper has been accused of having depicted the Red Indian of North America as a more striking and noble personality than there is any warrant for. In our opinion such an accusation is itself unwarranted, since a proper knowledge of the Indian as he once was not only dispels such an idea, but demonstrates conclusively that the great novelist wrote quite within the limits of Indian life and character. It must always be remembered that the Indian was not of a derivative race, but of a primary, coëval with the ancestors of the ancient Greek, Celt and Teuton.

From what we know of the red man from a variety of sources—sources at once authentic and comprehensive—we believe that his history is the equal in attractiveness of the history of the ancient Celt and Teuton, or indeed of the chivalric races of the Middle Ages on the continent of Europe. This, we are well aware, is a claim of considerable magnitude, but it is one which will be found to sustain itself upon historical examination if the examiner approach the subject with a mind not only free from prejudice but sensitive