

Those Indian wars which were among the most bloody, and massacres which did most to inflame the minds of the colonists with an extreme and inextinguishable hatred of the Indian, were inspired and guided by the whites themselves. In the long struggle for mastery in the new world, which lasted with varying fortunes for a century, and culminated in Wolfe's and England's victory over Montcalm on the heights of Abraham, France did not hesitate to employ savage allies. French tomahawks and scalping-knives struck down and mutilated English women and children in the exposed settlements of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, and Virginia. French officers were in command at Deerfield, at Fort William Henry, at Braddocks's defeat; nor does history record that they put forth any effort to prevent the horrors perpetrated by their Indian allies. As in the opinion of Henry the Fourth, Paris was well worth a mass, it was doubtless the judgment of these courteous and in many respects excellent French gentlemen, that America was well worth a scruple of humanity. Nor was England, in her moment of need, notwith-/p. 2 the eloquent and indignant protest of Chatham, more scrupulous.

The Indian could not be expected to accept the destruction of his food-supply and the occupation of his land by an invading race, without making a strong effort to prevent the catastrophe. He could look to no other tribunal in the contest but that of force, and to that he appealed./p.3

All the wrong, and all the right, was not on the side of the Indian nor on the side of the white man./4.

Certainly the brightest spot in all our dark dealings and struggles with the Indian tribes was the unbroken treaty of William Penn with the Delawares of Pennsylvania. That distinguished man, righteous and wise