

tween the English and French, and to them England, most undoubtedly owes her possessions in America. Their fidelity and the strength of their friendship will better appear when it is taken into consideration that they had not only no personal interest to serve, but also tempting offers were frequently made to them by the foes of England, to remain at least neutral. But their invariable reply was: "When my brother is glad, we rejoice; when he weeps, we weep also."

At the close of the revolutionary war, the Mohawks—having throughout fought for their brother the King, though the American Government generously offered them the undisturbed possession of their territory,—left their "hunting grounds and the graves of their forefathers," and sought a new home in the wilds of Canada, in order still to preserve their alliance with their great brother, the King.

A portion settled upon the shores of the Bay of Quinté, where there are now about 700, while the remainder passed up to their present reservation at the Grand River, numbering at the present day about 2,500. So, again, in the War of 1812, these people gave good evidence, at "Beaver's Dam," "Lundy's Lane," and "Queenston Heights," that the spirit of their forefathers had not entirely died out. As illustrating the "ruling passion," strong even in the din and smoke of battle, the father of the writer, who took a leading part in all the engagements on the Niagara Frontier, being present at the burning and sacking of Buffalo, selected from a rich, varied, and costly assortment, as his share of the plunder, *a key of rum*.

With this bare outline, we shall now proceed with our subject proper.

Although all the traditions represent the Six Nations as originally separate and distinct tribes, there can be no doubt of their common origin when we come to examine the dialects.

The migration of a family, away from the rest, and living in isolation, would, in time, give the dialectic differences now existing among the languages spoken by the Six Nations. If this be true, we must naturally suppose that the greatest similarity would be found to exist between the languages spoken by tribes located contiguous to each other, and on the contrary the greatest dissimilarity between the languages of tribes that are most remote from each other. On reference to the geographical position of the tribes, we find that, according to this, the Mohawk and Oneida ought to be most alike.

An examination will prove this fact; while the Tuscarora differs