

pension to himself and his wife. He further said that he had witnessed "the evil effect of the policy of rewarding acknowledged misconduct" so that he was anxious it should not take place in this instance.

A letter from Sir Gordon Drummond to Earl Bathurst, dated 21st January, 1816, marked confidential, confirms Lieut.-Governor Gore's account of Sir Gordon's motives for recommending the pension to Norton. In this letter Sir Gordon says that he had recommended that Norton should be allowed to retire with a pension, "in consequence of the constant disagreements and disputes which took place in the Indian department from the insubordinate disposition and intriguing conduct of Captain Norton of that establishment and from the jealousy excited from his having been appointed by Sir George Prevost, Leader of the Six Nation Tribes." But owing to his services and his influence with the Indians, Sir Gordon urged in the strongest terms that the pension should be confirmed as a matter of sound policy, the pension to be £200 to himself and £100 to his wife on his death. The pension was confirmed during the course of 1816.

In November, 1815, Norton was in Edinburgh, where he had gone to place his wife and son until he should be ready to return to Canada and in January 1816, he informed Mr. Goulburn, under secretary, that he had been in London for six weeks waiting to have an interview with Lord Bathurst. During these six weeks he had not been idle for in the month of December, few days passed without a letter from Norton to Mr. Goulburn on the subject of claims (series Q, vol. 135-2, pp. 375 to 386). In January he sent an account of his services at and immediately before the battle of Queenston, which may be of use for comparison with other accounts, (series Q, vol. 140-2, p. 349).

Norton had gone to Dunfermline in Scotland for some time before leaving, which to some extent corroborates Gore's statement that he was a native of Scotland. He arrived in Quebec in September, 1816, and on the 30th of that month applied to the Governor General through Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, for a confirmation of the grant to the Indians of 1784; for a division of the land among the families; for additional land for the use of other tribes and a new demand of importance, namely, for an allotment of land for a seminary for the education of Indian youth of both sexes in reading, writing and agriculture. "Such an institution," he wrote, "might be formed either to the North West of Oxford or to the North of the settlement between the Grand River and York on lands yet held by the Chippawas and Missisagues." (Series C, vol. 260, p. 422). From the end of 1816 to the beginning of 1819, Norton's letters are chiefly taken up with complaints about the improper distribution by Claus of presents to the tribes, his ill feeling towards Claus not having apparently lessened. There are, however, two letters which may be of service, one dated the 1st of February, 1817, containing "A list of the chiefs and principal warriors whose conduct through the war has deserved approbation" (series C, vol. 261, pp. 27 &c.). The other dated 8th May, gives a statement of the distribution of the different tribes, their numbers, &c. (Series Q, vol. 144, p. 40). This account was apparently given because of the term "Five or Six Nations having become so indefinite in signification since these people have been scattered in various detached settlements" (Series C, vol. 262, p. 270). When, where and under what circumstances Norton died is not shown in the documents here. The last letter in the collection C, written by Norton's