THE SIX-NATIONS INDIANS.

more approved methods of culture that have been applied to, the more unremitting and patient labor that has been expended upon, its tillage.

At the close of the Revolutionary War of 1775-83, the Six-Nations; now become, as its lamentable consequence, harassed and wayworn refugees —reduced, a huddled and a joyless throng, to something of the strait of Lot and his kindred, with fevered energy, pressing to the shelter of a plaguespared Zoar—largely through the personal exertions of their leader in that great struggle, Captain Joseph Brant, secured, as a federation—albeit their petition to be conceded the freehold, importunate, none the less ill-fated, called for heated and renewed disputation—an extensive and desirable parcel of land in the then Province of Upper Canada.

On the restricted basis, then, of location and domiciliary rights therein, this in eminent degree convenient and select messuage was granted to them by the Crown, as carrying out the essentially laudable and worthy idea of recompense for the loss of their pleasant homes in the Mohawk Valley, which had been brought about by their steadfast adhesion, no less than faithful service, to Great Britain during the conflict.

The tract so acquired-while extending upon

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