

States in 1812-13-14. He assisted at the capture of Detroit; he was present on Queenston Heights when Brock was killed; he entered Fort Niagara when surprised and taken by Colonel Murray in December, 1814; and again, at the famous night-attack on the United States' camp at Stoney Creek, he was also present. Norton's association with the British officers on these and other occasions gave rise to some wild stories, believed in the United States. One writer reports that Colonel Murray, when he surprised Fort Niagara, entered the fort at the head of 400 British and Indians. James, in his "Military Occurrences of the Late War," &c., corrects the statement by saying there was but one Indian, and he was a Scotchman: meaning, of course, Norton. But doubtless, wherever Norton was, his savages were not far off.

As a companion-piece to Norton's letter, I give another, written also by our educated Indian chief, Captain John Brant, son of Joseph, and his successor as Tekarihoga, or Head Chief of the Mohawks. Its date, however, is so late as 1825. I transcribe from the original. Application is made therein to Colonel Givins, of the Indian Department, for his friendly intervention in behalf of Thomas Davis, Susannah Johnson and Lucy Brant, Grand River Indians, who had suffered losses during the War of 1812. "Their respective claims," Captain Brant says, "have been legally authenticated before William Holme, Esq., of Dumfries; and I believe that they have proceeded in every respect according to the rules of the Commissioners. These claims were transmitted to J. B. Macaulay, Esq., Clerk to the Commissioners, nearly a year since. It is in consequence of the bad state of health of the Hon. Col. Claus," Brant adds, "that Thomas Davis intends to solicit your assistance, and to inquire of Mr. Macaulay if the Commissioners have examined those claims: and also the result of such examination. Any assistance you can render to these people will be gratefully acknowledged by, Dear Sir, your very faithful servant, J. BRANT." The letter is dated at Wellington Square, July 5, 1825. This is the J. Brant who, when visiting England in 1821, called on the poet Campbell to retract the language he had used in "Gertrude of Wyoming" in regard to his father, Joseph Brant. Campbell's elaborate reply can be seen at the end of Stone's *Life of Joseph Brant*. The Mohawk name was Ahyouwaeghs.

The Hon. Col. Claus long filled a large space in the Canadian public view, as Chief Superintendent of Indian affairs. Here is a