

for two paintings in the collection. That was refused. Other pictures equally valuable are there—rare works, whose pedigrees are well known, and whose qualities are not questioned. The owner has not come back.—*English paper.*

THE BRANT MONUMENT.



AMONG the illustrious dead there are few whose names stand out in greater prominence or bolder relief, in connection with the British Colonial history of North America, than that of Joseph Brant, formerly the Chief of the Six Nation Indians, now dwelling on the reserves in the valley of the Grand River. The hero of this brief sketch was better known, perhaps, among the aborigines by his Indian name, Thayendanegea. He was born in 1742, in the old Colony of New York, his father being at that time the Chief of the Mohawks and of the Wolf tribe. He bore the almost unpronounceable name of Tehowaghwengarghkin. During the rebellion of the American Colonies, which broke out in 1775, when Joseph Brant was in the prime of life, he took an active and prominent part against the dissatisfied Colonies, and rendered signal service to the British Government as a warrior tried and true, and received, in acknowledgement of those services, a grant of land lying on both sides of the Grand River, and extending from its mouth to its source, for his own use and that of the Six Nation Indians, the Mohawks, Senecas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and Onondagas, of all which tribes he was the acknowledged head and Chief. These tribes, during and antecedent to the American Revolution, occupied a large part of the present State of New York, and all took part in that Revolution, against the Colonists, preferring to adhere to the Imperial cause, and emigrated to the valley of the Grand River at the close of the war in 1783.