

dence, in which the Iroquois and nearly all the tribes sided with England. The treaty of Versailles, however, in 1783, failed in any way to recognize them, and their relations with the new masters of the continent were left undetermined. In 1778 the American Congress authorized the employment of Indians in their army, and in the year following the Iroquois were severely punished by General Sullivan's expedition, which laid waste their territory.

The establishment and settlement of the Northwestern Territory over a region which had by treaty been confirmed to the Indian nations "forever" aroused the jealousy of the lake tribes, who, under the direction of Brant, and with the additional incitement of British aid and sympathy, soon became openly hostile. These tribes Brant had confederated together to maintain the Ohio River as the perpetual boundary of white settlements; and they also claimed that only by a General Council of the tribes could cession of territory be made. The stand they took was statesmanlike and patriotic, as well as timely, but, after inflicting two severe defeats upon the armies of the young republic, they were compelled to succumb and to abandon the independent attitude they had assumed.

A far greater than Pontiac or Brant was destined to renew the hopeless struggle. For years Tecumseh labored with untiring energy, eloquence, and unsurpassed ability to arouse his countrymen to make one more effort for the expulsion of their white oppressors. In his negotiations with the chiefs of the warlike tribes from the Northern lakes to the Gulf he exhibited a sagacity and shrewdness, a knowledge of human nature, and a tireless perseverance which, though not crowned with success, won for him imperishable renown. His name stands high in the immortal roll of patriots and heroes. In the second war with England the elements of strife so successfully fomented by Tecumseh bore bitter fruit, but were attended with no permanent consequences other than to weaken the tribes and to strengthen in the Indian mind the conviction of the utter hopelessness of the attempt to overthrow the supremacy of the white man. Since that period he has warred against him only in a desultory manner, either in the vain endeavor to retain his home and his hunting-grounds, as in the case of the Seminoles of Florida, or because of the non-fulfilment of treaty stipulations by the United States, as in the more recent wars with the Cheyennes and Sioux. Since Tecumseh no great leader has appeared who could unite the red race against the white, and such an eventuality is, fortunately, no longer possible. Our civil war was ruinous to the tribes in the Indian Territory. It was taken possession of by the Confederate government, which was supported by many of the chiefs. Others sided with the North, and the contest was attended with serious losses of life and property. Large additions were made to our Indian population by the purchase from France, in 1803, of the immense territory known as Louisiana, by the acquisition of New Mexico and California in 1848, and by the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867. During the past half-century the Indian has been transferred beyond the Mississippi and placed upon reservations, and earnest efforts have been made to adapt him to civilized life. Progress in this direction has been necessarily slow; but the outlook is full of promise.