

title of "Father of the Church in Upper Canada" has been fitly bestowed upon him. He left five sons and three daughters. George O'Kill Stuart, his eldest son, graduated at Cambridge, Mass.; entered Holy Orders and was appointed missionary at York—Toronto—in 1802. Succeeding his father at Kingston, he subsequently was appointed Archdeacon.

The saintly Robert Addison had headquarters at Niagara (1792), with out-stations on the Grand River, at the Credit, and at Toronto. In 1820 the Mohawks numbered 2,000 souls; the yearly baptisms were from 100 to 150 souls. He and other missionaries were greatly assisted by Captain Brant, chief of the Mohawks, in their endeavors to bring the wandering tribes to Christ, and to feed them as the flock of God. (The above synopsis of work of Rev. John Stuart is taken from Documentary History of the State of New York, O'Callaghan, Vol. 4, p. 313.)

#### PEACE MEDIATOR.

When Lieut. Governor Simcoe arrived at Niagara, he brought with him a letter from the Duke of Northumberland to the Mohawk Chief Thayendanega. The Duke had served in the Revolutionary war as Lord Percy, and been adopted by the Mohawks as a warrior of their nation, under the name of **Thorighwegeri** or **The Evergreen Brake**. The name involves the pretty conceit that a titled house never dies when the old chief of his peculiar species of the brake falls, the young is in fresh and full existence.

Simcoe delivered to Brant on the occasion of their first meeting "a brace of pistols" from the Duke. In the letter his Grace adds :

"I preserve with great care your picture, which is hung up in the Duchess' own room." A close intimacy was formed between Governor Simcoe and Captain Brant.

In 1791-92 relations between the United States and the native nations were strained. The boundary line dispute raged. George Washington, recognizing the great influence of Captain Brant, not only with the Six Nations, but over all the Indian tribes, deemed it an important point to induce him to at-