

associated with the higher classes of society. [And this was true of the father, who was educated in England as well as the son.] In this immediate vicinity the soil was mingled with vast quantities of human bones, stones, arrow-heads, hatchets, &c., the weapons of ancient Indian warfare. In sight of the mansion, and in plain view of the road, was a large mound of earth filled with human bones. One or two others stood near but had been demolished. In several instances I was informed, stone hatchets and arrow heads were found firmly fixed in skulls, plainly indicating that the victims had fallen in some hostile encounter.

16. "The Indian tradition respecting these bones is as follows:—'The Chippeways once had undivided possession of this region of country, and for many years enjoyed the monopoly of its fine hunting grounds and fishing places. The Mohawks on the east of the lakes, in what is now Western New York, had long coveted this territory, and finally resolved upon an attempt to conquer it and dispossess its rightful owners. Accordingly they crossed the Niagara River, marched up the lake to the bay, fought their way across the beach, and on the main land, where now lay the bones of slaughtered thousands, fought a long, terrible, and final battle.' The Mohawks say they defeated and scattered the Chippeways; but the Chippeways, and, among the rest, the Rev. John Sunday, a chief of that nation, say that they successfully repelled the Mohawk invasion. And this version is supported by their keeping possession of the grounds—the Mohawks of the Grand River being deported to this country by the British Government at the close of the Revolutionary War, and not originally indigenous to the soil."

17. We now turn to Mr. Case's co-adjutors, and must devote a few lines to the brethren who labored on the two Circuits in