

degree, of her and her brother John's conforming so much to the habits and costumes of the English."

The difficulties between the Mohawks and the provincial government respecting the title to the lands of the former, which the elder Brant had so long laboured, but in vain, to adjust, yet continuing unsettled, in the year 1821 John Brant, alias Ahyouwaëghs, was commissioned to proceed to England, as his father had been before him, to make one more appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the parent government. He urged his claim with ability, and enlisted in the cause of his people men of high rank and influence. Among these was the Duke of Northumberland, the son of the old duke, the Lord Percy of the American Revolution, and the friend of his father, who had deceased in 1817. The duke, like his father, had been adopted as a warrior of the Mohawks, under the aboriginal cognomen of *Teyonhighkon*; and he now manifested as much zeal and friendship for the Mohawks, in the controversy which had carried John Brant to England, as the old duke had done for Thayendanegea twenty years before. The result was, that before leaving England in 1822, the agent received a promise from the secretary of the colonies, Lord Bathurst, that his complaints should be redressed to his entire satisfaction. Instructions to that effect were actually transmitted to the colonial government, then administered by Sir Peregrine Maitland, and Ahyouwaëghs returned to his country and constituents with the well-earned character of a successful diplomatist.

But the just expectations of the chief and his people were again thwarted by the provincial authorities. The refusal of the local government to carry into effect the instructions from the ministers of the crown, the pretexts which they advanced, and the subterfuges to which they resorted as excuses for their conduct, were communicated by the chief to