

was erected, is deeply regretted." The three cheers were given as heartily as the temperature would permit, and Chairman Hill called on Chief Henry Clench. The Chief spoke in the Oneida tongue in effect as follows: Those who were here to-day had witnessed the performance of a most faithful ally to the British, and that he was also faithful to, and exerted himself in behalf of his own people. Thus he was entitled to their respect and his memory should be held in reverence because of his goodness and faithfulness. The speaker was glad to see so many in attendance both of Indians and white people. The documents that had been placed in the stone were all important and many years hence would be of very great value and interest. Chief Clench concluded an excellent address by admonishing his people, the Six Nation Indians, that as Brant was faithful to Great Britain and the people, so they might all follow in his footsteps and be also faithful.

Chief John Buck was then called upon to reply to the address of President Cleghorn. He spoke in the Onondaga tongue, and began his address by drawing the attention of the Six Nations to the fact that much of the credit for the accomplishment of this great work was due to the unwearied labor and persistent energy of Mr. Allen Cleghorn, who had given freely of his time to ensure the success of so great an undertaking. They were assembled, he said, on the spot where the monument would be erected to the memory of Brant, as a memorial of his faithfulness and valuable services rendered to the British Government and to the people of his own race. The Indians, he considered, should feel thankful to the white people for the generous aid and interest taken in the work. Ten years ago his council scorned the proposal, deeming it absolutely impossible of accomplishment, but afterwards reconsidered it and made an appeal to their white brethren for aid. The response came so freely and liberally that they felt justified in proceeding with the erection. They were thankful to all who had contributed. The monument would last for all time, he hoped as long as the world lasts, as a monument of respect to a good man. All should follow his worthy example. He spoke of how the Indians under Capt. Brant had fought and bled for the old Union Jack, and earnestly hoped the good relations now existing between the Six Nations and the British Government would ever continue.

Following this address, a number of Indians sang what they termed a "song of condolence." The air was a most melancholy one and the words those of a solemn dirge. Chief Wm. Wedge led the singing.

The Chairman then asked the spectators to be as quiet as possible, that he would call on Chief Smoke Johnson, the eldest Indian on the Reserve and the only one living who had ever seen Brant.

The old Chief was assisted to stand on a chair, and in spite of his years made an eloquent address. He was glad, he said, to have the opportunity to say a few words. He had known Brant, and had heard much of his exploits and valiancy, and adherence to the British crown. At the time of the Revolutionary War, when the Mohawks were in New York state, they were enjoying many privileges, but the war broke out and Brant with his Indians fought the rebels. After a long and continuous