

sioner should find, as he notes, "a visible increase in the number of half-breeds"; and if here, as elsewhere, the half-breed is the superior alike in physical and mental vigour, the tendency must be towards the displacement of the pure Indian stock, and the ultimate merging of the survivors into the predominant race.

It has also to be noted, in reference to the progress of the Cherokee Indians, that this was greatly retarded by the extent to which they became involved in the great Civil War: in itself a curious evidence of their assumption of an equal status with the intrusive European race.

The Iroquois still more distinctly illustrate the same phenomena in their more recent history. The Six Nations suffered greatly in the war of 1791, and still more in that of 1812; but in 1845 Schoolcraft reported of them: "Their population has recovered, and is now on the increase," and he states their numbers at that date as—In the United States, 4,836; in Canada, 2,106; total, 6,942. Ten years later, as appears from the census of New York State in 1855, their number stood as follows: Living on Indian reserves, 3,953; abandoned tribal relations, and living among the whites as American citizens, 235. Again, the census of 1865 shows those on the reserves to have increased to 3,992, without further note of those who had forsaken the Indian reserves, and cast in their lot with the general population. In common with all who had previously abandoned the isolation of distinctive race and nationality, they inevitably pass out of the range of such observation, and go to swell the numbers of American citizens, like any other naturalised immigrants; yet their disappearance is manifestly one of absorption, and not of extinction.

Of 27 teachers in the Indian State Schools of the New York State, nine are reported as Indians who have received a thorough education and training in the high schools and other educational institutions of the State; and in 1877 a demand was made for a special appropriation of funds for the training of native teachers. The native school at Cattaraugus, New York, was stated by the Commissioner of Indian affairs to have "an average daily attendance of 90 students. It is instructed by competent Indian teachers, and is in all respects a model school."

The Iroquois of Canada consist mainly of descendants of the loyal Indians who adhered to the British side in the War of Independence, and obtained grants of land in Canada. At the Mohawk settlement on the Grand River they still preserve the silver communion plate, the gifts of Her Majesty Queen Anne in 1711, "to her Indian chapel of the Mohawks," and so presented to them while they still dwelt in the valley of the Mohawk River, in the State of New York. Their numbers are thus re-