

Our testimony in relation to a healing ministry was still felt to be one of vital importance; and a deep concern was expressed that we faithfully maintain it. But an affectionate solicitude was also felt, that in bearing this testimony, as well as all others, Friends may keep in that spirit that breathes "peace on earth and good will to all men," which would preserve us from any uncharitable feelings or harsh expressions. If we wish to do good to others we must evince that we are spiritually clothed with that Divine love, under which alone a qualification can be experienced for any Christian work. This will lead into humility, and mildness, and kindness of expression, showing a desire above all, for the gathering of the whole human family into the true Christian fold.

Our righteous testimony against the practice of holding our fellow creatures in unconditional bondage, remains to be dear to us - and we feel concerned that in all our attempts to advance this testimony, we may wait for Divine direction in order to know the true Shepherd of his flock to put us forth and to go before us - so shall we be made effectual instruments in the Lord's hand, for removing this stupendous evil from our land; and in all our movements be preserved in consistency with our Christian professions.

The standing committee on Indian concerns, produced the following report; which being read, was approved by the meeting. The committee was continued and encouraged to give such further attention to the subject as in their judgment may be expedient and proper.

To the Yearly Meeting, now sitting:

The committee on Indian concerns Report, that notwithstanding the general disposition manifested by the Senecas, at the conference held with

them in the sixth month, 1843, to remove and settle on the lands restored to their nation by the treaty of 1842, as stated in our last report, it appears, by information since received from our agent, that new and unexpected difficulties have arisen amongst these people, and that a portion of those residing at Buffalo, as well as almost the entire population at Tonawanda, have manifested a determination neither to abide by the treaty nor to emigrate.

This resolution on the part of so considerable a number of them has thrown the nation into a state of much excitement and confusion; at the same time there is no doubt but that the unfavorable change in their views has been effected by the improper interference of certain ill-advised persons. The committee have been furnished with a copy of several letters addressed to one of the Seneca chiefs, by a lawyer in Philadelphia, in which great effort is made to prejudice the Indians against us, and to induce them to withdraw their confidence from us, and tendering his professional services in legally defending them against any attempt that may be made to dispossess them of their present habitations.

By these and other intrigues these people have been brought into great distress; many of them have determined to withdraw and settle at Cattaraugus, whilst others refuse to do so. In a communication addressed to the general committee, by a council held at Cattaraugus in the fourth month last, after depicting their distressed situation, they say: "Brethren, listen! The Senawandas are not satisfied with the treaty; this is not our fault; but we must have a little more patience; they are our brothers. In a little time we hope they will see their error and repent, and will unite with us or go to another country; then every log will be removed from our path, and it will be made clear and smooth. Our friends have given them good counsel; we think they will continue to listen, and in the end