

After much acrimony and contention, we found it had been finally determined that three schools should be established at convenient places on the Reservation, and at a late council of the chiefs it was further arranged and determined to place the establishment now in charge of Friends, under the management of what among them, is considered the "Indian Party", and for its support to appropriate the proceeds of the farm precisely as heretofore settled and agreed upon, leaving the missionary party at liberty to locate as may best suit themselves, two other schools; the nation allowing such portion of land as might be agreed on, for the support of them. This arrangement we were told, appeared to have satisfied all parties, and in a good measure effected a reconciliation among them.

Finding that the matter had been thus adjusted by the Indians themselves, without any agency on the part of Friends, we did not feel ourselves called upon or authorized to interfere with it, or propose any other arrangement. In our communications with them, we however distinctly repeated the declaration and assurance heretofore given, that the Society of Friends could not in any manner identify itself with any party that might arise among them - that our concern led us to desire the welfare of them all, without distinction, and that our school, as long as it might be continued, would be open to all who might be inclined to send their children to it, as would also be, the institution intended for the instruction of their young women in the employments suitable for them to be engaged.

Having made these explanations, we distinctly inquired of the Chiefs, if it was still their wish the school should be continued as heretofore? In reply they informed ~~xxx~~ us it was,

and also stated that they hoped their friends would not feel discouraged, but persevere in their exertions to improve the condition of their red brethren.

Before closing the conference, the committee informed them that we deeply regretted the unhappy differences that had arisen between them - that we foresaw great injury, if not ultimate ruin, would most certainly follow, if they persisted in keeping up this spirit of discord and dissension - that they might rest assured, the same persons who had heretofore endeavored to deprive them of their lands, had abated nothing of their desire to dispossess them, but would persevere while a ray of hope was left that they could effect their object - that as a preliminary arrangement measure towards future operations, the General Government had already been induced to appoint an agent to remove them, under a pretence that a number of their people desired to emigrate to the West, and that it was our opinion, if the Senecas were a united people, and acted prudently, they would be safe, but that as a divided people, they certainly must sooner or later fall an easy prey to their enemies.

In conclusion, John Seneca replied, that he fully approved the advice we had given them - that it was his wish the school should, as proposed, be continued as formerly, open to all who might desire to send their children to it, and that it was also his earnest desire, that harmony and good feelings might again be restored among them.

Our school was suspended about the latter part of the ninth month, on account of the withdrawal of the teacher, at