

young female Indians, in such branches of household business as would qualify them to become good managers of their domestic concerns. This establishment continues in operation together with a day school for children of both sexes, and we are informed, is attended by as many pupils as can be comfortably provided for in the family of the Friend who has charge of the farm.

The dwelling house, now occupied by our agent, having been found too small to accommodate all the pupils offered; and the Indians being very desirous that more of their young women should be admitted into the establishment than could heretofore have been received, it has been arranged between the chiefs and the committee, that an additional building should be erected, for the construction of which, the Indians have agreed to furnish the requisite lumber, and the committee is to pay the expense of putting it up.

Nearly all the families formerly residing on the Buffalo reservation, have removed and settled at Cattaraugus. They have generally applied the money received for the improvements they surrendered, towards building new, and in many instances more comfortable houses than they heretofore occupied, and a large portion of them have been industriously engaged in clearing land and improving their new farms.

At their present homes they are surrounded by an industrious agricultural population, generally kindly disposed towards them, and are relieved from the corrupting associations

and many demoralising influences, to which, by their former proximity to the City of Buffalo, they were exposed.

By their own efforts, aided and sustained by the authorities of the State of New York, they have succeeded, we believe, almost, if not entirely, in excluding intoxicating drinks from their settlements at Allegany and Cattaraugus; and it is very questionable whether, in any part of the United States, there can be found a population of equal number, more free, than these Indians have latterly been, from the use of spirituous liquors.

The Tonawandas still refuse to remove from their reservation, and it is understood, have, through the advice of some individuals, who profess to be their friends, determined to test by an appeal to the Courts of Law, the validity of the treaties of 1838 and 1842.

The committee have to lament, that whilst as regards the social and intellectual condition of that portion of the Seneca Nation, who have been under the care of Friends, their improvement has been steadily progressive, these Indians have, for some time past, been almost constantly kept in a state of agitation and excitement, by party feuds and dissensions among a portion of their Chiefs, which still continue, and may lead to disastrous consequences.

It was the desire of the general committee to avoid taking any part in these dissensions, further than plainly to warn the Indians of the fatal consequences to which this discord, if persisted in, must lead, and they were earnestly recommended to pause, and consider, whether the matters about which they were contending, were of sufficient consequence, thus to compromise the comfort and welfare of themselves and families, and even put to hazard their existence as a nation! They were told that our good wishes extended