

last Report to the Yearly Meeting, nor have we received any application from them for assistance. They are now living under a regular government formally adopted by themselves, and organized in the year 1848. It consists of an elective Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary departments, with subordinate officers adapted to their habits and necessities, and their laws appear to be duly executed and observed.

By accounts which we have received, we are informed that there are on the Cattaraugus Reservation six district schools, at which during the past year there was an average attendance of a little over 200 children. The pupils are represented to have made good progress, and many of them, it is stated will compare with white children of their ages. According to a late census, there were on that Reservation 311 men, 325 women, and 538 minors, of the latter, it is supposed that not more than one half or 267, are of ages suitable to be at school, it may therefore be estimated that nearly as large a proportion of these children are now receiving school education, as among the white children in the frontier settlements of this country.

By the last official returns, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Committee, the whole number of Indians remaining in the State of New York, was 3983, of the following tribes viz: -

Senecas at Cattaraugus	1174
do. " Alleghany	784
do. " Tonawanda	622
	2580
Onondagoes	461
Cayugas	133
Oneidas	233
Mohawks, extinct,	827
Total remains of the Iroquois confederacy	
remaining in the State of New York,	3487
Tuscaroras,	276
Scattering bands of tribes nearly extinct, located at St. Regis, Brothertown, and other places, estimated	300
Total	3983

We are informed that with the assistance of a Seneca youth, educated at the New York Normal School, a translation has been made and printed of the Gospel of Matthew, a copy of which

has been sent to the Committee. The work appears to have been well executed, and is represented to be a literal and correct version.

The dissensions that for some years past have divided these Indians, are not yet wholly settled, but we are informed that the excitement among them is gradually abating, and that a number of the Ex-Chiefs who heretofore opposed their new form of government, have given in their adhesions, and have come over to its support and accepted office under it - that at their late general annual election for National officers, a compromise, to some extent, was effected, and prominent men from both parties were chosen - that so far, under this arrangement, the affairs of the Nation had been conducted without any serious interruption, and that there was good reason to believe the violence of the storm which had so greatly agitated their people, is in a good measure, passed over, and about to be succeeded by a more harmonious state of feeling among them than for a long time past.

In a late communication from one of the Ex-Chiefs, he says: "The last census of the Senecas shows they are increasing. Within the past fifteen years they have increased more than 300. The interest manifested on this Reservation upon the subject of Education is unabated, and I think the prospect of the Senecas give much hope for their complete civilization and christianization at no distant period. Our crops have been generally good, our uplands are well adapted to wheat, and our newly cleared grounds so far this season are turning out about 80 Bush. of corn to the acre. The oats are tolerably good, and the potatoes are excellent. Every kind of vegetables in our gardens have been bountifully supplied, as the reward of our labor.

"The Senecas are becoming to be much better farmers, and an unusual quantity of grain will be gathered this year, and more industry has been exhibited than ever before, while the state of morals is much better." He further says: "I am happy to hear you still feel a deep and abiding solicitude for the Senecas. I assure you, your services in times that are past are fully appreciated. Actions of this character by a few of their white brethren are gratefully remembered. They are green spots in the desolating history of the Red man of this country. The Red man feels and knows that he has a long history of wrongs and griefs, not recorded by the hand of the oppressor, but he hopes they are recorded in the Book of remembrance, kept