

Yearly Meetings, were received and read viz:

Martha Way, a minister from Kennett Monthly Meeting Penn
 Phoebe Hadley a minister from Penn's Grove Monthly Meeting Penn
 Rachel Wilson Moore a minister from Spruce Street Monthly Meeting Phil
 Margaret A Longsleth a minister from Spruce Street Monthly Meeting Phil
 Tabitha Turnpenny an Elder from Spruce Street Monthly Meeting Phil
 Sol. Miller a member from Easton Monthly Meeting N.Y.

Acceptable Epistles from our brethren of New York, Philadelphia, Genesee, Indiana, and Ohio were received and read evincing continued and united concern for the support of our important testimonies throughout the Society of Friends, which is encouraging to us. Chalkly Gillingham, Samuel Townsend, Abel A Hull, William Ellis, William B Steer Samuel W. Jarney, Benjamin P. Moore, David G. McCoy, Abel J. Wright, Philip C. Thomas, John Needles, Robert F. Roberts, and Thomas Wright were appointed to prepare Essays of Epistles as way may open therefor, to the several Yearly Meetings and report to a future sitting.

The Epistles received at this time from our brethren of other Yearly Meetings, containing much that is deemed valuable and encouraging, the Clerks were directed to have such portions of them as shall be approved by the Committee just appointed to prepare Essays of Epistles, appended to our Extracts, in order that our members at home, may partake with us of their benefits and comforts.

The Committee on Indian Concerns produced the following Report, which was read, and was satisfactory to the Meeting. The committee were continued, and were encouraged to persevere in their Christian efforts, to be serviceable to these people, who are so eminently objects of our commiseration and benevolence viz:

To the Yearly Meeting, now sitting:-

The committee on Indian Concerns report that in conjunction with our friends of New York Yearly Meeting, associated with us in this concern, we have continued our care and attention to the service for which we were appointed. We have not made a visit to the Senecas at Cattaraugus during the past year, but have maintained with them an active correspondence, and have been regularly informed of the general condition of the Indians, and of

the occurrences at their Reservation, and at no period since our connection with them, have their affairs been in a more satisfactory situation.

In a communication from an educated Indian, who now stands appointed United States Interpreter, he says, "These Indians are no longer what they once were. They have abandoned the war-path to that of following the plough, and they no longer subsist by fishing or hunting, but have turned the soil that remains to them, upon which the sturdy oak and the mighty hemlock once stood, into fruitful gardens and cultivated fields, upon which may be seen luxuriant crops of grain, waving and bowing their heads to the breeze, and they have become as eager for the improvement and training of the rising generation for future usefulness, as they are to acquire the skill and means for the improvement of their farms and houses. Time has changed, and these Indians have changed with it. They look forward with confidence, that the day is not far distant, when they will stand upon an equal footing with their white neighbors around them. Such is now the situation of the Senecas, and their improvement from year to year is more and more perceptible. In a word, they see clearly that they must become industrious agriculturists or perish."

By another correspondent we are informed, that the Superintendent of Public Schools in the State of New York, had sent on an Agent to visit the Reservation, who, after a careful examination of the state of matters among the people there, assured them he would report in favor of establishing two Boarding Schools among them, one for boys and one for girls, with the same public support as is given by the State to white children—that upon this assurance the Seneca Legislative Council had granted 100 acres of land for the location and accommodation of these Schools, with the necessary timber for the construction of the requisite buildings and other improvements.

The Building for the Orphan Asylum is finished, and is furnished with the requisite conveniences for the accommodation of fifty children and their necessary attendants. There are already thirty-four in the institution, who are comfortably provided for and apparently very happy.

George H. Mannypenny the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, in order to become fully informed of the actual condition of these Indians, made them a visit during