

1862 in their play-grounds, and within their easy reach, without the least disturbance or molestation.

The ancient Confederacy of the Iroquois, or the Confederacy of the Five Nations, consisted of the Senecas, Cayugas, Mohawks, Onidas, and Onondagas. The Tuscaroras came from North Carolina, and were adopted by the others, and - all together - constituted the celebrated Confederacy of the "Six Nations".

By the census of 1861, the number of Indians on the Cattaraugus Reservation was 1,385
 " " Alleghany Reservation 927
 " " Tonawanda Reservation 663
 Making a total on the three Reservations of 2,975
 The Onondagas on their Reservation 320
 " Tuscaroras " " 300
 " Onidas " " 200
 Making a total in the State of New York of 3,795

In the Cattaraugus and Alleghany Reservations, there are 52,143 acres of land, or more than twenty-six acres for each of their present population. The Seneca Indians receive an annuity of \$3000 from the United States Government, and \$500 from the State of New York. In addition to this they own six per cent Stocks to the amount of \$215,000 which, all together gives them an annual income of \$16,400*. This was formerly paid to the Chiefs, and by them distributed to the people, but it is now paid by the United States Agent to the head of each family, in proportion to the number in the family, after the expenses of the Government have been deducted.

These Indians appear to have entirely discarded the use of the blanket as an article of dress, and adopted the dress of the Whites. The Delegation saw no blankets worn, except as shawls, thrown over their other dresses.

*The preceding statistics may contain some small inaccuracies but the source from which the information was obtained is considered entirely reliable.

In a ride of some six miles in one direction, on the Cattaraugus Reservation, there were well improved farms on both sides of the road, throughout the whole distance, with good houses, barns and other outbuildings, and in many instances, well cultivated gardens, and yards planted with flowers, ornamental trees and shrubbery. There were greater and more wide-spread evidences of progress in agriculture, and in civilization with its healthful attendants, morality, industry, and taste, than we had been at all prepared to expect, and seeing the great advance of these Indians in comparatively so short a period, and considering that but a few long after Friends commenced their benevolent efforts for their benefit, the women - who appeared now to be engaged wholly in their household and domestic duties - performed nearly all the labor, both in the house and in the field, the evidences afforded us of a great and healthy change in these respects, and of their great advancement, were highly gratifying, and seemed to be a strong confirmation of the belief expressed in this Report, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the capacity of the Red Man for indefinite moral and religious improvement.

The Indians, or at least the less industrious of them, inasmuch as all the forests are common property, cut down large hemlock trees, just for the bark, leaving the valuable timber to decay. For the bark they obtain about four dollars a cord at the station some six miles distant. This easy means of obtaining cash, interferes materially with the agricultural industry of some of the people, and the period when this source will be exhausted is looked forward to with interest, by those who have the best welfare, and permanent prosperity of the Indians, most at heart.

The idea of any one owning the land - any part of the Earth - seems very strange and preposterous to an Indian, who thinks the whole world belongs to the Great Spirit who created it. The improvements which any person puts on the land belong to such person, as do the crops and productions within any enclosure, and his right to these they sacredly respect.

When the Delegation were about leaving the Alleghany Reservation, it was ascertained that a case of small-pox