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The Standing Committee on the Indian Concern produced the following report, which was satisfactory to the meeting.

The Committee was continued, and encouraged to embrace every right opening to continue their service to these interesting people.

To Ballot on Yearly Meeting.

The Standing Committee on the Indian Concern report, that soon after the last yearly meeting five of their members went to the City of Washington, and had a satisfactory interview with Wm. P. Dole the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and our long time friend Charles E. Kip Chief Clerk in the Bureau in relation to the Indians in Western New York, on whose behalf the Yearly Meeting has so long been interested. The Department was glad to find, were literally disposed to these Indians. One thousand dollars had recently been forwarded for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, and, at our suggestion, they added two hundred fifty dollars to the sum - the Committee was forwarding, which would relieve the Asylum from ^{the} debt which arose from sickness and death among the children of the institution as reported last year.

During an interview with these officers of the Indian Department, they informed us, that there was a strong effort being made by a party among these Indians to overthrow their present Republican form of Government, and return to the Government by Chiefs, and apprehensions were felt, that the struggle might result in bloodshed; and a desire was incidentally expressed, that Friends would send them in writing so careful and idyllic, and effecting a peaceful, and effecting a peaceful termination of their differences and difficulties.

Soon after this interview, with the Indian Department at Washington, the Committee received a printed copy of a proclamation of the President of the Seneca Nation enclosed in a letter from the Clerk of the Nation in which the Clerk says "you will see by the Proclamation of President Buchanan that we are again in trouble. If you could speak a good word for us, and our Constitution, and send more help your friends we would be very happy indeed."

The Committee immediately communicated with the

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Indian Department upon the subject, and were gratified to find by a copy of his letter to them, which he kindly ^{forwarded} ~~presented~~ to us - that Commissioner Dole was earnestly disposed to sustain the existing Republican Government of the Seneca Indians, and he adds in his letter to the Committee, "I am the past efforts of your Society in behalf of the Seneca Nation. I am satisfied in believing that it cheerfully co-operates with me in the course I have taken."

Under all these circumstances thought it right to prepare and forward an address to these people on the subject of their differences and difficulties, which was as follows:

To the Seneca Nation of Indians in the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations in the State of New York.
Friends & Brothers

The Committee of the Friends who have for many years past, regarded with deep interest, whatever concerns your welfare, have received the painful intelligence that you are again in trouble. We are informed that a strong effort is being made by a party in your midst to overthrow your present Republican form of Government, and return to the Government by Chiefs, which is producing divisions and angry feeling among your people; and our aid has been solicited to send a message, which it is believed would be so satisfactory to your Nation.

We advise you to consider well what you do. The persons who thus disturb your peace, and produce animosity and settlement among you, cannot be the true and disinterested friends of your people and Nation. Your true friends would use their influence to keep you united in harmony and peace.

We recommend you all solemnly to consider the responsible position occupied by the Indians of Western New York on the only river East of the Mississippi who are permitted to remain on the lands of their forefathers. The Creeks and Cherokees, that have made such promising advances in civilization and civilization in Georgia and other of the Southern States, have, as you know, through rapacious encroachments of the white man, and the government of the State, in which their extensive tracts of land were located, been compelled to leave their homes, and the graves of their fathers, and have wandered to the Mississippi River where they find to encounter, and many of them are still encountering very great hardships and privations.