

1871 the Committee were appointed to attend a meeting at Philadelphia at which his resignation was accepted.

A letter received from Barclay White, was read, expressing his willingness that his name should be offered to the Committee as Samuel's successor. On due consideration, it was approved, and a committee was appointed to convey that information to Washington for the approval of the Indian Department.

A letter was received from the Seneca Nation of Indians, State of New York, informing us that "the Seneca Nation in council now assembled, do most respectfully request, that our old true Friends, the Quakers, to watch and see that no legislation be had at Washington, that will take from us our Territory, or prejudice our rights, and they are requested to protect our interest as far as it may be in their power; this was attended to, and their anxiety relieved. And they were informed that it afforded our people, the Friends, great pleasure to render any aid in our power to protect the Seneca Indians in their just rights, and to promote their advancement in habits of Industry, Civilization and Enlightenment.

An interesting report was received from Jacob H. Smith, Agent for the Senecas, the care of which tribe has been assigned more particularly to Baltimore Yearly Meeting. From this report we learn that the Agent has received from Friends, clothing, medicine, fruit and delicacies for the sick, amounting to about two thousand dollars in value, besides money, so that it appears the good work of feeding, clothing and civilizing the Indians is progressing satisfactorily in this agency, and we are greatly encouraged to continue our efforts in the same direction, with the hope that they will eventually be crowned with complete success.

On the 4th of 9th month last year, the Indians returned from their summer hunt, which was successful, and their conduct while away was orderly; immediately after their return they commenced gathering their abundant crops of corn, beans, pumpkins, and some potatoes, which they had planted in the Spring, for the first time. In this labor the women were materially aided by the men. The planting, cultivating, and gathering their crops are done in the most thorough manner, and the crops are remarkably good.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, they gave considerable attention to securing hay and corn stalks, to feed their ponies on in the Spring after they should return from the winter hunt. This evidence of provident forecast in these Indians is a very encouraging mark of their advance in civilization, and gives ground to hope that a comparatively few years more of

careful instruction and encouragement will enable them to do for themselves, or in the expressive Indian language, "to walk alone."

There have been twenty pupils in the Industrial School at the Seneca Agency, which appears to be in a flourishing condition, and doing much good. Of last year's pupils, five have been married, and are now living in houses provided by the appropriation obtained from Congress, and their success in house-keeping is quite encouraging, and their application to business compares favorably with others.

Two of the largest and most promising of the young men were killed by the Sioux in the early part of 6th month last. This was felt to be a great affliction, as the two youths who were thus horribly massacred, commanded the love and respect of the entire community at the agency.

The Agent adds - Our School has been very successful the past year, and reflects great credit upon all the employers without a single exception. They are all deeply interested in the cause in which they are engaged, and seem to be untiring in their labors.

The entire family at the School have been bountifully supplied with a variety of vegetables by the labor of their pupils, and in addition to what have been used, there are enough on hand to last until another crop can be raised.

All the out-door work incident to a school of this kind is performed by the same boys, and several male pupils are detailed for in-door work. Out of the share allotted to the Senecas of the thirty thousand dollars, obtained last session of Congress, for the aid of the Indians in the Northern Superintendency, a school building has been erected, with a dwelling in the rear; the school-room is capable of accommodating sixty scholars comfortably, and there is now a Day School of fifty scholars in successful operation, taught by Joseph H. Sutton, a Friend from Brooklyn, New York. The progress of the pupils has been rapid, and the attendance good.

In view of the whole subject, we think there is much to encourage the Friends in the labor they are performing, and the sacrifices they are making for the benefit of the Indians. The dark cloud that so ominously extended over them for so many years, apparently threatening the early extermination of their whole race, has happily disappeared, and in its stead are the united efforts of the different religious associations and political communities as with one hand and one heart, laboring for the Indian's protection, civilization and enlightenment. Signed on behalf of the Committee,

Samuel Townsend, Secretary.

Baltimore, Md. 10th Month, 30th, 1871.