

utation to act as teacher for the school for four Months, at the rate of 24¢ a month - but should he continue in this capacity until next Spring, the compensation to be only 20¢ per month for the whole term.

The Deputation had an interview with the Indians at their council House, in alluding to which they remark that the Indians appeared glad to meet with them, looked well and spoke highly of their country. The deputation were led to believe from the appearance of things in the settlement and from information elsewhere derived, that this portion of our aborigines are becoming more sensible of the advantages of civilization.

In conferring with them respecting a school, they manifested much pleasure at the prospect of having one amongst them, and said they would furnish as many children as we wanted so soon as the teacher and the house were ready for their reception.

On parting with John Perry, the head Chief he spoke as follows "When you get home tell my friends, the Quakers, that I am their friend, and shall be as long as I live, and when I am laid in the ground, I hope my children will be your friends. When we lived in Ohio, where we could get game, I thought it not worth while, to send my children to school and I sent none: but now we live where we cannot get game, I want my children to go to school and learn to work too."

By an extract from a letter addressed by the Superintendent of the establishment to the Committee of Indiana Yearly Meeting dated 12th of 7th month last, it would appear that the Indians repose the utmost confidence in the friendly intentions which we have displayed towards them, so much so indeed, that they have dismissed from their settlement two resident missionaries of other religious Societies, in order to enjoy valuably the labour of Friends for their improvement - stating in Council that they had had a conference among themselves respecting this subject and had determined to inform the two missionaries that they knew the Quakers were their friends: that when they went to move away from amongst them they left all, and took nothing away with them and by this they knew that they were their friends: and that the Quakers had sent on their teachers pointing to Elias Kirby and the Superintendent to learn their children, and that they wished them alone to learn their chil-

dren, and would prefer that the two missionaries should remove away. All of which, added to the anxiety which they discovered in relation to the school, is calculated to increase our solicitude for the successful advancement of the benevolent undertaking in which we have embarked.

The Committee would further mention that in order to render our attempts for the improvement of these Indians more effectual in a religious point of view a meeting for divine worship is to be held regularly on first days and in the middle of each week which the Indians are to be invited to attend. A portion of the Holy Scriptures is also to be read daily, in a solemn manner to all classes of them who may incline to be present - a silent pause to be carefully observed after the reading.

We have the satisfaction also to state that a letter was recently received from Josiah Foster of England, communicating information that the sum of £290.7. (an amount which had been raised by Friends in that country in aid of our undertaking) was waiting our demand, and that we might draw on a certain Banker in London for that sum, which was accordingly done. The net proceeds of the bill of Exchange, including premium, amounting to \$1,494.48¢, which with 10¢ derived from another source, is now in the hands of Joseph Tingle, Treasurer of this Committee.

In concluding our report, it may prove interesting to the Yearly Meeting to be made acquainted with the fact, that the United States Government has recently exhibited peculiar marks of a friendly fostering disposition towards the tribes of Indians who have removed from their old locations to the west of the Mississippi. This is particularly evinced by the circumstance of the Agent of the General Government having a short time since, laid before various tribes a proposition, the substance of which was, that our Government was willing with their approbation to lay off a large tract of country, sufficient to contain a number of nations of Indians, and to give them a warrantee deed for the same (describing the boundaries), that the said tract of country should be known by the title of "The Indians Country" that no white man should have any right within the said boundaries except his business was sanctioned by government, that the Indians should have the privilege of making their own laws (at the same time some laws were recommended, which