

not seem to be shy of one another, or to entertain any unkind feeling toward those who differed from them; the members of one denomination attending the meetings of the other, and participating in the religious exercises.

They showed the deputation much kindness, and expressed their satisfaction with their remarks on the right domestic and school training of their children, and other subjects.

One of the men replied by saying:—

“It is a very important subject, and all ought to take heed to the advice given them, for a great responsibility rests upon parents. I desire the prayers of those I address that I may be found faithful in the performance of my duty. I am very sensible of my deficiencies. Sometimes I correct my children too little, and at other times too much. But I desire to do my duty to them, and I hope my brethren and sisters will be concerned to do theirs.”

The whole number of Indians in the State of New York according to the census of 1855, was 3934, and by the census of 1865 it was 4972, showing an increase of 1038 in ten years, which is 27 per cent.

The value of their improvements, stock, implements, &c., in 1855, is put down at \$240,604, and in 1865 they were valued at \$348,000, being an increase of \$107,496, which is an advance of 47 per cent. on the previous valuation, and exhibits an encouraging progress.

The speeches made by the Indians to the deputation have been freely used in this account, in order to give their own views both of their wants and their progress, as well as of the subjects on which they differ. Their differences arise chiefly from the opposition which some feel to a departure from their old superstitions and