

the habitation of his throne,' and that, as respects nations no less than individuals, 'with what measure we mete, it shall be meted to us again,' we feel an ardent solicitude that the rulers of our beloved country, for whose prosperity and welfare we are deeply interested, may be guided in their proceedings on this affecting subject, by the benign spirit of our holy Redeemer, who has emphatically declared, 'Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy.'

"Signed in and on behalf and by order of the Committee aforesaid,
"THOMAS WISTAR, Clerk."

"Philadelphia, 3rd month 12th, 1838."

Copy of President Monroe's Letter to the Seneca Indians.

"My Red Children,

"I am very glad to learn, by your friends Samuel Bettie, Thomas Wistar, Thomas Stewardson and John Cooke, that you no longer live in that miserable and destitute state which you once did.

"They say that most of you have become sober and industrious; that you have got good houses to live in; and that by cultivating the ground and raising cattle you have now a plenty to eat. This is to me very good news, as I shall always rejoice to hear of the happiness of my red children.

"My Red Children. You cannot become civilized till you have advanced one step further. You know that among my white children, each one has his own land separate from all others. You ought to do the same. You ought to divide your land among families, in lots sufficiently large to maintain a family according to its size. Your good friends the Quakers would, no doubt, enable you to make a just and equitable division. By thus dividing your land, each one could then say, this is mine, and he would have inducements to put up good houses on it, and improve his land by cultivation.

"My Red Children. I have annexed the seal of the United States to this talk, so that you may know it comes from your father the president.

[L. S.]

"Signed, JAMES MONROE."

"15th January 1819.

"To the Seneca Indians living on the Allegheny Reservation."

The Committee had also several interviews with the president of the United States, the secretary of war, the commissioner of the Indian bureau, and a number of members of the senate and house of representatives, to all of whom they endeavoured to communicate full information of the manner in which this pretended treaty was obtained, and the crying injustice which must attend its ultimate execution. They all heard the committee with respect and attention, giving assurances that the subject should be carefully investigated, and their endeavours employed to secure to the Indians the enjoyment of their rights. Notwithstanding these favourable appearances, the committee were sensible of the operation of a powerful influence adverse to the rights and interests of the poor Indian, and that strenuous efforts will be made by those interested in the purchase of the land, to procure the confirmation of this treaty.