

may be benefited by it in future time. Quite a number of us have thought, and talked a good deal about it; and have made up our minds that our children cannot be made good scholars here, as there are not enough white people to assist us."

After further remarks on the difficulty of educating the children, and the importance of the State of New York appropriating money for educating a few of their children to prepare them for teachers; he concluded with saying:—

"I am thankful for your kindness, but I do not think it would be of any benefit to Indian children to have a school here."

One of the deputation suggested that if some of the older and influential men would go frequently to the school, and encourage the teachers and children, and manifest an interest in it, perhaps some of the difficulties spoken of would be removed.

To this the Indian replied that, "as they did not hire the teachers, they had to take such as were sent to them, and these had been very indifferent, which had discouraged their people from sending their children to the school, or feeling much interest in its support."

On the conclusion of the conference, the deputation left St. Regis to visit the

#### *Tuscaroras.*

Here they were kindly received and entertained by an influential Indian.

The Reservation is situated about 7 miles N. E. of Niagara Falls. The tribe was once numerous and powerful, and came originally from North Carolina. It was adopted by the Iroquois, and in the year 1712 became the sixth member of that confederacy. They possessed no land in their own right, but in 1797 the Senecas gave them a square mile of land, in Niagara