

dren, from some benevolent friends in the North, who had sent it with a present of a box of clothes. He then gave them a long address in Choctaw.

"As soon as the school was over, the boys repaired to their agricultural labours; their instructor working with them, and communicating information in the most affectionate manner: the girls proceeded to their sewing and domestic employments, under the Missionary sisters. They were afterwards at liberty, till the supper-bell rang, when we all sat down together to bread and milk, and various preparations of Indian corn; the Missionaries presiding at the different tables, and confining themselves, as is their custom except in case of sickness, to precisely the same food as the scholars. After supper, a chapter in the Bible was read, with Scott's Practical Observations. This was followed by singing and prayer; and, then, all retired to their little rooms, in their log cabins.

"In the morning, at day-light, the boys were at their agriculture, and the girls at their domestic employments. About 7 o'clock we assembled for reading, singing, and prayer; and soon afterward for breakfast. After an interval for play, the school opened with prayer and singing, a chapter in the Bible, and examination on the subject of the chapter of the preceding day. The children then proceeded to reading, writing, accounts, and English Grammar, on a modification of the British system. The Instructors say they never knew white children learn with so much facility; and the specimens of writing exhibited unequivocal proofs of rapid progress. Many spoke English very well.

"The immediate object of the settlement of Elliot, is, the religious instruction of the Indians. The Mis-