

About 1828 or 30 the temperance reform was introduced among them, and the Legislature of New York made an appropriation to educate the children. A great and salutary change was soon produced. The Indians are now generally sober, moral and industrious, cleanly in their persons, and comfortably dressed. All their houses are frame, some of them cost from \$400 to \$700, and generally have several rooms, and are supplied with the ordinary articles of furniture. They are more neatly kept than is usual for Indians. Small patches of corn, oats, potatoes and other vegetables are raised, and a few bushels of wheat, but not an adequate supply for all. Each family has 2 or 3 pigs, and there are 6 horses and 10 cows in the settlement. Those who own horses have vehicles also.

The principal support of these Indians is drawn from the Bay where they procure large quantities of clams, oysters and fish. Many of the young men engage in the whale-fishery, and evince much skill and capacity, for which they are promoted to lucrative stations on board the vessels. It is said they often return from these voyages with balances of from \$500 to \$1000 due them, and sometimes even larger amounts. One young man said he made \$3000 in one of his voyages.

With part of this money he built himself a good two storied house, at which the deputation were quartered. The rooms were well furnished, and neatly kept—the parlor was carpeted, and had in it a sofa, rocking-chair, a clock, a table spread with a variety of books, &c.

A few of the tribe have laid up some money, but in general they are not very economical or provident. The land requires manure to make it produce well, and few have the money wherewith to purchase it—hence they do but little farming, for much would not be remun-