

undergone a complete repair. We have also through their means received more frequent information respecting the condition of the Indians residing in the vicinity of that place, than we have been accustomed for some years before to obtain.

In our report last year we informed the Yearly Meeting that, owing to the failure of the crops, six hundred dollars had been expended by direction of the committee, in the purchase of corn and potatoes, for the relief of such of the natives as had not otherwise the means of support. Soon after that meeting a communication was received from four of the chiefs on the Allegheny reservation, from which the following is an extract, viz.

"We, the chiefs of the Allegheny reservation, to our brothers the Quakers in Philadelphia—Robert Scotten, now residing here, has bought and faithfully divided amongst us, provision for us and our children, which has been a great help to us; for which we are very thankful, believing the Great Spirit has sent our brothers to help us. Now we will speak on the subject of schools. One school has been opened at Cornplanter's settlement, which has been attended by from twenty-five to thirty children. We are very desirous that our children should go to school and get learning; but the teacher is unsteady. We, the chiefs, are encouraged to have our children schooled, and intend to build a school-house next summer, near Cold Spring.

"Brothers, excuse us for getting along so slow; we have not strength to get along as fast as we ought; having lost our provision, many of our people have been from home all winter, hunting to get provision. We hope you will not give up your kindness to us."

A letter from the Friends at Tunessassah, dated 8th mo. 21st, 1837, has the following paragraph.

"The improvement of the natives in agriculture does not bear a very favourable appearance at present, as many of them have been reduced to poverty by the loss of their crops, and have sold their oxen and horses to procure bread, and let their land out to white people to farm. Such Indians as had oxen or horses to work, put in their spring crops tolerably well; their corn-crops are mostly pretty well grown, but the spring being cold and backward, we are fearful that frost will come before it ripens. Their crops of spring wheat, oats, buckwheat and potatoes look well. The natives have not often sat with us in a meeting capacity, but we have had frequent opportunities with them on religious subjects to good satisfaction. They stand open to hear us on those subjects, and have feelingly appreciated what has been offered."

By another letter, dated 12th mo. 20th, we are informed, that "the school at Old Town, taught by Peter Crous, (a half-breed Indian) has been in operation about four weeks; it is small, not exceeding ten scholars at any time; probably the number may be considerably increased soon."

"The prospect of a school at Cornplanter's settlement is at present nowise flattering, although most of the natives of that place appear to be desirous for it."—"In attending to the subject recommended by our friends Enoch Lewis and Joseph Elkinton, of ascertaining the number of sheep that the natives wish to purchase, most of those who are circumstanced so as to keep them, appeared disposed to get them as soon as they are in circumstances to pay for them. Several declined subscribing for them for want of funds. Eighteen individuals subscribed for ninety-nine sheep, which will be procured as soon as the funds are furnished to pay for them. From what I have been able to discover in going about among the natives, I believe most of them have grain enough to carry them pretty comfortably through the winter. There are a few who are entirely destitute, and some others