

"The committee are glad to be able to state, that from a review of the present condition of our red brethren, as presented to public notice, in the report of the United States Commissioner of Indian affairs, it is manifest that some of the tribes of this long outcast and unhappy people, have, to a very gratifying and encouraging degree, been made participators in the blessings of civilized life, and we see no ground to despair of this coming to be their experience to a still greater extent, as there is exercised towards them, on the part of Christian philanthropy, a good degree of that liberality which 'deviseth liberal things,' and that brotherly kindness which is so eminently a part of the practical charity of the gospel.

"Signed on behalf of the Committee by

"SAMUEL CAREY; Clerk."

On the subject of the education of the Indians, the following extract of an earlier date contains some interesting information.

The education of the Indians is a subject of deep interest to them, and one which the Government of the United States has manifested a desire to promote. In nearly all the treaties with the tribes, a portion of their indemnity, or annuity, is applicable to this object. By existing treaties 35,500 dollars are set apart annually for a limited period, for this purpose, and to which may be added the annual appropriation of 10,000 dollars by the Government for Indian civilization. This last sum is divided among several religious denominations, in support of schools, and their efforts for the Christian instruction of the Indians, in which division Friends have never yet participated. Upwards of one hundred and forty teachers are now employed at the different stations, and 1800 children are receiving the benefits of education. Exclusive of these, there are one hundred and fifty-six Indian scholars at the Choctaw academy, in the state of Kentucky, the expense of whose education, amounting to 18,000 dollars, is defrayed out of the 35,500 dollars above mentioned, which is especially appropriated to that object by several of the tribes out of their annuity. The academy is represented to be in a flourishing condition, and leaves the question of Indian improvement, in letters and morals, upon the social basis, no longer doubtful. The intellectual power is there, and needs cultivation alone for its development and expansion. In this academy mechanical instruction is now combined with the usual course of tuition, and is regarded as the incipient step to the general introduction of trades among the Indians, their young boys availing themselves of it with avidity, and displaying an aptness indicative of eventual proficiency.—*Letter from Baltimore Committee, 24th 3rd mo. 1835.*

THERE is no tribe of North-American Indians whose circumstances have attracted more general interest and sympathy than that of the CHEROKEES. Inhabiting the remnant of their patrimonial territory, which they regarded as secured to them and their posterity, by the most solemn treaties of the United States, they had made great advances in civilization, as evinced by their laws, their skill in agriculture and the useful arts, and even by the cultivated intellectual powers of some amongst them. They gave employment to a printing establishment, and supported a newspaper in the English and Cherokee languages, the latter being expressed in characters invented by