

priated \$3000 out of its annuities and 100 acres of land for the purpose of erecting the proposed Boarding School, and have again petitioned the Legislature of New York for aid in their laudable efforts. The white inhabitants of the vicinity have seconded this application.

Shincock Indians.

This Reservation is located on a neck of land in the South East corner of Long Island, which is surrounded on three sides by Shinecock Bay. They once held a considerable tract of land, but the Chiefs parted with it for a mere nominal compensation, and after the proceeds were spent, the tribe being likely to suffer from want, the purchasers leased it to them for 999 years, reserving certain privileges as rent. From this arrangement much litigation arose; and though the land was of little value for farming, both parties desired to have the control of it. About 5 years ago an agreement was entered into by which the Indians relinquished to the whites all their claim to about 3000 acres, and retain for their use about 640 acres, one hundred of which are marshy land. Twenty-eight families reside on this tract, comprising about 147 persons, of whom 20 were absent at sea during the visit of the deputation; there are 58 males and 89 females. Many of the grand-parents of the present generation married colored persons of African blood, and most are descended from these, yet but few have much darker complexions than Indians generally.

Owing to intemperance they are represented to have been formerly in a deplorable condition, living in poor wigwams and obtaining a very scanty subsistence. They were in the practice of binding out their children to white people to serve until they were 21 years of age.