

society, and expressed the lively sense which he and his whole party entertained of the usefulness of our operations among those tribes.

At Tuscarora there is a regularly organized Church, which contains *twenty-three* Indian communicants, whose life and conversation correspond with their religious profession. Our Missionary in speaking of this tribe, says—"On some accounts, this poor people are superior to any village of white inhabitants, with which I am acquainted. The sabbath is almost universally regarded and honoured among them. There is not a village in the State, where so large a proportion of the heads of families punctually attend the preaching of the Gospel."—Again—"There appears to be among these Indians an increasing sense of the importance of education and industry. A large proportion of the families are industrious. During the past winter, the children have been punctual in their attendance at school, and have made very encouraging progress."

The visit to Brainerd and Elliot, by a member of Congress, (as stated in the letter which has called forth these remarks,) was probably made in the infancy of that Establishment. The uniform testimony, given by the Missionaries, and by gentlemen who have occasionally visited those Stations, is of a very different character. They concur in representing those nations as making great and rapid improvement in civilization. An extract or two from the documents which first come to hand, will sufficiently support this remark. The journal of the Mission at Brainerd, under date of the 1st of November, 1820, presents the following pleasing intelligence :

"The Council (of Indian Chiefs) have made a law