

to inform the two missionaries that they knew that the Quakers were their friends; that when they went to move away from amongst them, they have left all, and took nothing away with them, and that by this they knew that they were their friends; and that the Quakers had sent on their teachers, pointing to Elias Newby and the superintendent, to teach their children, and that they wished them alone to teach their children, and would prefer that the two missionaries should move away; all of which, added to the anxiety which they discovered in relation to the school, is calculated to increase our solicitude for the successful advancement of the benevolent undertaking in which we have embarked.

"The committee would further mention, that in order to render our attempts for the improvement of these Indians more effectual, in a religious point of view a meeting for Divine worship is to be held regularly on First-days, and in the middle of each week, which the Indians are to be invited to attend. A portion of the Holy Scriptures is also to be read daily, in a solemn manner, to all classes of them who may incline to be present; a silent pause to be carefully observed after the reading.

"We have the satisfaction also to state, that a letter was recently received from Josiah Forster, of England, communicating the information that the sum of £290. 1s., an amount which had been raised by Friends of that country, in aid of our undertaking, was waiting our demand, and that we might draw on a certain banker in London for that sum, which was accordingly done. The nett proceeds of the bill of exchange, including premium, amounting to 1494 dollars, and 484 cents. which, with ten dollars derived from another source, is now in the hands of Joseph King, Jun., treasurer of this committee.

"In concluding our report, it may prove interesting to the Yearly Meeting, to be made acquainted with the fact, that the United States Government has recently exhibited peculiar marks of a friendly, fostering disposition towards the tribes of Indians who have removed from their old locations to the west of the Mississippi. This is particularly evinced by the circumstance of the agent of the general Government having a short time since laid before various tribes a proposition, the substance of which was, that our Government was willing, with their approbation, to lay off a large tract of country sufficient to contain a number of nations of Indians, and to give them a warrantee deed for the same (describing the boundaries.) That the same tract of country should be known by the title of the "Indians' Country;" that no white man should have any right within the said boundaries, except his business was sanctioned by the Government; that the Indians should have the privilege of making their own laws; at the same time some laws were recommended, which it was thought best for them to enact; that the Government should be at the expense of building them a good substantial council-house; that each nation should send one or more of their number annually to the said house, there to confer on such subjects as they may be interested in: that they should every year elect one of their number to Congress, there to remain during the session to represent the whole of the nations residing in their country, and that Government would pay all expenses in going to, while remaining at, and in returning from the seat of Government. This important proposal has been accepted by several of the tribes, of which the Shawnees, under our charge, is one. From public documents before the United States Congress of 1836, we conclude that the offer on its part to the Aborigines west of the Mississippi, which we have just noticed, does not look to their again removing to some new territory, but simply proposes their acceptance of these privileges in their present location.