

this deputation to act as teacher for the school, for four months, at the rate of twenty-four dollars a month; but should he continue in this capacity until next spring, the compensation to be only twenty dollars per month for the whole term. The deputation had an interview with the Indians at their council-house, in alluding to which they remarked, that the Indians appeared glad to meet with them, looked well, and spoke highly of their country. The deputation were led to believe from the appearance of things in the settlement, and from information elsewhere derived, that this portion of our Aborigines are becoming more sensible of the advantages of civilization. On conferring with them respecting a school, they manifested much pleasure at the prospect of having one among them, and said they would furnish as many children as we wanted, as soon as the teacher and the house were ready for their reception.\*

"On parting with John Perry, the head chief, he spoke as follows: 'When you get home, tell my friends the Quakers, that I am their friend, and shall be as long as I live; and when I am laid in the ground I hope my children will be your friends. When we lived in Ohio, where we could get game, I thought it not worth while to send my children to school, and I sent none; but now we live where we cannot get game, I want my children to go to school, and work too.'

"By an extract of a letter addressed by the superintendent of the establishment, to the committee of Indiana Yearly Meeting, dated 12th of 7th mo. last, it would appear that the Indians repose the utmost confidence in the friendly intentions which we have displayed towards them, so much so indeed that they have dismissed from their settlement two resident missionaries, of other religious societies, in order to enjoy exclusively the labour of Friends for their improvement; stating in council that they had had a conference among themselves respecting this subject, and had determined

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\* Previously to exchanging their lands in Ohio, and removal west of the Mississippi, and whilst under our care, they (the Shawnese Indians) had made considerable advancement in the arts of civilized life; they had built themselves good hewed log-houses—opened farms—introduced the plough—raised considerable stock—and were greatly improved in habits of sobriety. And the Indian women were instructed in the use of the spinning-wheel, and such kind of business as was suitable for them, and calculated to promote the domestic comfort of the nation. We had also established a school among them, in which the Indian children of both sexes were taught the elementary branches of a common education.

The boys were instructed in the practical business of farming, and the girls in sewing, knitting, spinning, and generally in the business of a family. The orderly deportment of the children, and their improvement, have been highly satisfactory, and afford us encouraging prospects of future success. About twenty Indian children were under the care and tuition of our friends, Henry Harvey and wife, late superintendents at Waughpauhkonneta, some of whom could read and write *very well*, and several had made some progress in figures; others could read and write, and some had gone through the spelling-book; they were very ingenious, and apt to learn; more so, the superintendents say, than any children they had known, and were very attentive to directions given to them.

Baltimore Committee,  
24th 3rd mo. 1835.