

when visited with epidemics. The increase of general information is visible; there are many of them, who keep themselves well informed of what is going on in the country; several newspapers have been taken from the cities of Washington, D. C. Philadelphia, New-York, and other cities in the Union, and two or three copies of the *Genesee Farmer*. Some young men have a choice selection of books and libraries. All these improvements are advancing at a rapid rate *except when they are distracted with other cares and anxieties.*

In view of *these* facts, I deem it unnecessary to say any thing farther, as to the question, whether or not the undertaking is feasible to bring the Senecas up to the standard, which shall entitle them to be called civilized and christianized.

The only question which I shall now consider, included in the subject I am treating, is, *how* can this undertaking be carried into operation most advantageously for securing its ultimate object?

Can it be by remaining where we now are located, or by selling our lands and removing to the afore-mentioned "terra incognita?" The right and possession of our lands is undisputed—so with us it is a question appealing directly to *our interest*; and how stands the matter in relation to *that*? Our lands are as fertile and as well situated for agricultural pursuits as any we shall get by a removal. The graves of our fathers and mothers and kin are here, and about them still cling our affections and memories. Here is the theatre on which our tribe has thus far acted its parts in the drama of its existence, and about are it wreathed the associations which ever bind the human affections to the soil, whereon one's nation, and kindred, and self, have arisen and acted. We are here situated in the midst of facilities for physical, intellectual and moral improvement; we are in the midst of the enlightened; we see their ways and their works, and can thus profit by their example. We can avail ourselves of their implements and wares and merchandise, and once having learned the convenience of using them, we shall be led to deem them indispensable; we here are more in the way of instruction from teachers, having greater facilities for getting up and sustaining schools, and as we, in the progress of our improvement, may come to feel the want, and the usefulness of books and prints, so we shall be able readily and cheaply to get whatever we may choose. In this view of facts surely there is no inducement for removing.

But let us look at the other side of the question. In the first place the white man wants our land; in the next place it is said that the