

and they were requested to attend it rather than to call a special council; with which they readily complied. There were about 70 men and women present. The proceedings commenced with singing a hymn, and prayer by one of the Indians; after which opportunity was given the delegation to make remarks: These related chiefly to the subjects of temperance, education and industry; and the many evidences of improvement obvious among them were adverted to as encouraging signs of progress in the right direction.

One of the principal Indians replied in an address in English, welcoming the deputation, and expressing their pleasure in the visit: the cordial and very friendly manner in which they took leave at parting, evinced the sincerity of their feelings.

Tonawandas.

By the amended Treaty of 1842, the Buffalo and Tonawanda Reservations were unjustly disposed of to the Ogden Land Company. The Tonawanda Chiefs did not sign either the original treaty or the amendment, and they resisted the transfer of their land. Much litigation ensued; and in 1859 another treaty was made with them, by which they parted with 5000 acres of their New York Reservation, leaving them 7000 acres which they now occupy. It is considered as some of the most fertile in the State, and well adapted to the growth of wheat.

According to the last census there are 656 Indians on the reservation, of whom 311 are males and 345 females. The children number 285, and of these only 84 are reported to be going to school. There are 2 school-houses, 119 dwelling-houses, viz: 18 frame, 38 log, 5 built of plank and 58 shanties. It is represented that there