

In confirmation of this view, we have the testimony of E. S. Parker, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In his last Annual Report, he says: "Of the Superintendents and Agents belonging to the Society of Friends, I may confidently say, that their course and policy have been highly promotive of the welfare and happiness of the tribes under their charge. Even at the Agencies for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, tribes that have been so difficult to control for years past, where the least possible good could be expected to be accomplished, a commendable prudence and energy have been displayed, and as favorable a condition of affairs exists there as could reasonably be expected. The Presidential plan of inaugurating the greater degree of honesty in our intercourse with the Indians, by the appointment of 'Friends' to some of the Superintendencies and Agencies, has proven such a success, that when Congress, at its last session, prohibited the employment of army officers in any civil capacity, the President at once determined still further to carry out the principle by inviting other religious denominations of the country to engage in the great work of civilizing the Indians."

Having said thus much in reference to the preservation of peace, we would refer to that part of our work which is religious and educational. And here again, we must not forget that time is an essential element of all human success. We cannot point to the conversion of large numbers of Indians to Christianity, as a result of our labors. Indeed, when we think of the thousands upon thousands of white people who have lived all their days within sound of the Gospel, and yet fail to embrace it, it would be a vain expectation that should look for greater results, all at once, amongst a people whose language, moral and religious condition, and habits of thought, must be radically changed; who are, many of

them, imbued with superstitious notions, which have gained strength through all the long ages of ignorance and darkness, and whose natures, by successive generations of barbarism, have become more and more prone to animal gratification. When we add to these inherent difficulties, the accidental ones of vastness of territory, and inaccessibility with the means essential to success; and almost more than all these, when we think of the retarding influence of bad example and cruel dealing on the part of many of our own race and nation, who are supposed by the Indian to be representatives of the religion and the civilization into which we are desiring to introduce him, we may well be impressed with the formidable character of the obstacles in the way of rapid success. But

HAS ANYTHING BEEN DONE,

in an educational or religious way? Could those who make honest inquiry of this character, visit one of our Indian schools, in which twenty or more children have learned to read the English version of the New Testament, with corresponding progress in other directions, and in which, also, these children have been taught the truth as it is in Jesus, and many of them brought to a real Christian experience, they would need no other answer. When, furthermore, such inquirers should see as fruits of the labors of Friends, the Christian observance of the first day of the week, by adult Indians, their meeting together to hear the Scriptures read and explained, their reverent attention upon the preaching of the Gospel, and their own direct participation in the exercises of public and private worship; and when to these professions, are conjoined an increasing regard for the sacredness of the marriage relations; a decrease of intemperance; a forsaking of the heathen dance and its accompanying revelry; and a growing interest in agricul-

APPENDIX.

INVIOABILITY OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE present Indian policy of our Government proposes so to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the different religious denominations in the work of Christianizing and civilizing the Indians, as to secure their influence in aiding the Government in the selection of honest and faithful officers, upon whom it can rely for the proper discharge of the obligations which it has assumed towards the several tribes. The adoption of this policy by the President presupposes a determination on his part to fulfil all the treaty stipulations heretofore entered into by the Government with the Indians. One of the most important of these stipulations is that which sets apart for the exclusive use, possession, and ownership of Indians, the tract of country south of Kansas, and west of Missouri and Arkansas. We would call attention to some of the treaty provisions bearing upon this subject, and to a few points of law in reference to intercourse of citizens of the United States with Indian tribes:

"WHEREAS, It being the anxious desire of the Government of the United States to secure to the Cherokee Nation of Indians a permanent home, and which shall, under the most solemn guarantee of the United States, be, and remain theirs forever, a home that shall never, in all future time, be embarrassed by having extended around it the lines, or placed over it the jurisdiction of a Territory or State, nor be pressed upon by the exten-

sion, in any way, of any of the limits of any existing Territory or State."—*Preamble to Cherokee Treaty of 1828.*

"The United States agree to possess the Cherokees and to guarantee it to them forever, and that guarantee is hereby solemnly pledged of, &c."—*Art. 2, Treaty of 1828.*

"The United States agree to possess the Cherokees and to guarantee it to them forever, and that guarantee is hereby pledged of, &c."—*Art. 1, Cherokee Treaty of 1833.*

And said Article, after describing the boundaries of the country thus guaranteed to the Cherokees, concludes as follows: "And letters-patent shall be issued by the United States as soon as practicable for the land hereby guaranteed."

The Treaty of 1835 reaffirms the above promises and pledges on the part of the Government of the United States, and authorizes the President to issue a patent for said lands, executed to the Cherokee Nation of Indians, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 28, 1830.

"That the lands now occupied by the Cherokee Nation shall be secured to the whole Cherokee people for their common use and benefit, and a patent shall be issued for the same, &c."—*Art. 1, Cherokee Treaty of 1846.*

In accordance with the above treaty stipulations, the President of the United States has issued a patent executed to the Cherokee Nation, for their lands above granted and guaranteed,—and so far as relates to that part of said lands lying south of Kansas and west of Missouri and Arkansas, there has been no modification or change of title, except that in the treaty of 1866, Articles 15 and 16, the privilege is granted to the United States to settle civilized Indians, upon certain conditions, on the lands east of the 96th meridian, and friendly Indians upon the lands west of the same meridian. But it is distinctly stated that the Cherokee Nation retains the right of possession and jurisdiction over all of said