

And thereupon the vestry adjourned until the first Monday in August next at 4 O'clock P. M.

H. S. BAIRD, Secy.

J. D. DOTY.

[Unbound MSS.]

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.¹

G. BAY, April 24, 1830.

As yet no children have been received into the Mission Family, from whose parents any compensation is expected or wished for. The principal condition of admission as boarders is, that the children be partakers in some degree of Indian blood. In the case of children of *persons able and willing to pay* for the instruction & provision furnished by this establishment, the rate of tuition & boarding will not exceed \$30 pr ann. The children of the indigent will be instructed and boarded gratuitously; if there are those of others willing to pay in part or wholly, they will be admitted with such an understanding. Yr.

R. F. CADLE.

[Unbound MSS.]

PRICE FOR A SITE.

[Forwarded, but unsigned.]

GREEN BAY, April 30th 1830

The Rev. R. F. Cadle

DE SIR,—In compliance with your request I forward you my price for the lot of land which you spoke to me about for a site for your Mission, the price will be One thousand Dollars for which sum I will give you a Quit-claim Deed of the lot spoken of

I am Sir Yours very

Respectfully

Rev. E. F. Cadle

[G. L. P., XXV: 28.]

¹ See *ante*, p. 411, note 2, for historical sketch of the Cadle mission.—ED.

THE ARRANGEMENTS EXPLAINED.

The undersigned respectfully gives the following explanation of the arrangements which he would wish to make respecting all children committed to the Mission School at present under his superintendence.

And, first, with respect to dayscholars.

If the parents are able to pay for their tuition the charge pr quarter will be \$2.00 for such as are under 14 years of age; if over 14 years the charge will be \$2.50. Parents not able to pay will be charged nothing. The school will throughout the year open at 9 o'clock A. M: the morning exercises will close at half past 12 o'clock until the 1st day of March: the afternoon exercises will until the 1st day of March begin at half past 1 o'clock & continue until about 4 o'clock. There will be two examinations in a year; viz, in Decr. & in June, after which there will be one weeks vacation: the first examination will be held in June next. The school will not be open on Christmas day, nor New Years day, nor Ash Wednesday, nor Good Friday, nor Ascension day, nor Thanksgiving day. It is not wished to receive any scholar for less time than a quarter.

Secondly, with regard to Boarders.

The Supt does not wish to receive any children under 4 years of age. He would prefer, too, that the children should not be over 14 years of age, although others of a greater age may be admitted at the discretion of the Supt. It will be expected that the children be committed to the entire control of the Supt of this Institution. Unless the control be entire he would be unwilling to take the charge of them. For such parents as are able to pay the charge for the year will be \$30.00, exclusively of clothing. Such as are able to pay in part may do so; such as cannot pay at all will be charged nothing: but from both will be expected an instrument in writing committing their children to my care for a specified period. Those who pay in full will not be requested to enter into any written engagement,

and may withdraw their children from this Mission at their pleasure, though during their connexion with it they must be subject to its rules equally with others & be restrained from visiting. Those who have agreed to pay in part may remove their children from the Mission before the stipulated time by making payment in full. No payment is expected or wished from the full blood Indians. The children boarding at the Mission, I will engage, will be furnished with suitable & sufficient clothing, bedding & provisions; in sickness they will have medical attendance & nursing care; they will have their hours of recreation as well as of employment & study: they will be taught the usual branches of an English education, such as reading, writing, arithmetic & geography; and, in addition, it is contemplated to teach the girls house-keeping, sewing & knitting and eventually spinning & weaving—and the boys farming. Every indulgence will be showed to them that is consistent with the encouragement of industry & the maintenance of discipline. The particular rules for the government of the school & family will be cheerfully submitted to all who may wish to ascertain their nature.

RICH^d F. CADLE.

Dec. 14th 1830

The dayschool will be opened on Monday the 20th inst.

Addressed: "John Lawe Esq. Present."

Boyd, III: 135.]

CADLE TO LOUIS GRIGNON.

Dec. 29th 1830.

DR SIR,—I take the liberty of sending to you a letter addressed to Mr Powell;¹ which I should be very much obliged to you to forward to him whenever a convenient opportunity should occur.

As you expressed a wish yesterday for your son Pierre to remain a short time at the School, may I request the

¹ Capt. William Powell, fur trader.—ED.

DAVIS REVIEWS THE MISSION'S RECORD.

Duck Creek W. T. Sept. 16, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your communication of the 9th ult. asking for information in regard to the schools under my charge I have the honor to report: That our establishment at Green Bay, which is a boarding school, and confined in its operations to the Menomonees, numbers at present Ten children who are being instructed under the patronage of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church and receiving their entire support. One male and two female assistants are employed at this station. The Mission farm is productive and contributes largely to the comfort of the family. This Mission has, in former years, been one of deep interest to the Church. It was planted at a time when the Indians for whose benefit it was especially intended were living near and hovering around it; and hundreds of their children have, in years gone by, participated to a greater or less degree in its advantages. It is evident, however, that the amount of good here accomplished has not been in proportion to the means employed. By Treaty stipulations the Tribe are now removed at a distance of more than sixty miles, and can, of course, derive no benefit from the practical working of the Establishment—besides it is evident to all who are experienced in Indian Missions, that a boarding school, however well conducted, is far from being the best method of operating beneficially in changing the habits and improving the condition of the untutored savage. Of this the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions have become fully convinced; under which conviction this Mission has been reduced to its present condition with a view to its discontinuance, as soon as existing obligations will allow this desirable measure to be carried into effect.

Indolence is the prominent obstacle in the way of the advancement of these pupils in the arts of civilized life. Until this obstacle is surmounted; until habits of industry are, in fact, rivited upon them, no permanent change in their

condition can be secured. Their children may be taken and educated away from the Tribe; a partial benefit to themselves may be the result; but, in nine cases out of ten, a return to their home brings with it a return to that same indolence of mind and body which is characteristic of the Indian, and which totally unfits them for usefulness, if it does not sink them in degradation below the less enlightened of their Tribe. I speak from actual experience. In every instance where this experiment has been tried by the religious body to which I belong it has proved an entire failure. I would as soon think of working a permanent change upon the character and habits of all the wild beasts of the wood, through the instrumentality of some one, or half dozen, of each class or kind, who had been caught and confined for a season, and then let loose and suffered to go unrestrained among their fellows. It is as reasonable, all circumstances considered, to expect lasting good to result from the one as the other of these causes.

We need no costly establishments to prosecute this truly benevolent, and to the wasting aborigines, all important work. The more simple the plan of operating, the better; and the greater will be the prospect of ultimate success. Instead of taking the Indian away from his Tribe and providing for his maintainance and support, it is vastly more advantageous to go where he is, take him by the hand, and lead him gradually on in a practical knowledge of the science of taking care of himself, by making his own exertions contribute to the comfort of his own fireside, and the maintainance of himself and family. This is the only way he can be made to eat the fruit of his industry. Give to a Tribe its minister; its school master, and its farmer; let them be men of entire devotion to their calling, and who will seek in every possible way, by example as well as precept, to inculcate upon the whole mass of idleness and sloth, habits of industry as well as the principles of morality and religion. With the evident advantage to themselves of an effort of this kind they cannot fail of being convinced; they are almost imperceptibly wrought upon;

a career of improvement is commenced, which, with those who care for them continually in their midst to sustain and cheer them on, will lead, by the blessing of God, to the most happy results.

The course here alluded to has been pursued among the Oneida Tribe with whom I am more immediately connected, with visible good effects. Their Indian customs and peculiarities after a lapse of Twenty years (during which period the present Missionary has been among them) have finally been made to disappear, and their advancement in civilization is beyond any other Tribe within my knowledge. They are become an agricultural people; most of them having farms under good cultivation, an abundance of stock of all kinds, with comfortable dwellings and outbuildings, some of the latter having an appearance of neatness and elegance not surpassed in many of our country villages. They have, also, a church edifice, in good taste, and possessing all the requisites for a worshipping assembly. Divine service is well attended and everything pertaining thereto done "decently & in order." Nearly One hundred, out of a population of Five Hundred souls are professed followers of the Lord Jesus Christ and in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church. At the present time we have but one school averaging about 30 scholars, who are receiving an education in the most necessary branches under the instruction of one female Teacher.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your mo: obt. Serv't,

SOLOMON DAVIS.

*To Col. George Boyd, U. S. I. Agent for
Menomonee & N. York, Indians.*

[Boyd, VII: 21.]