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We may observe daily without going from home, that those who have least ^{disposition} ability to acquire by active exertion are generally the most greedy to obtain by other means, ^{even though they should} not be the most honorable. Active industry appears rather to be an antidote to avarice and incitement to generosity.

The successful hunter has ^{for the most part} ~~generally~~ been found generous; and why might we not hope, should we become herdsmen, or farmers (for we cannot expect to be able to reanimate the bones of the departed inhabitants of our forests) that he who ^{has} had success with his flock or his crop, would also be generous of that which the bountiful hand of nature had bestowed on him, as a reward for his labor and ^{his} care.

I apprehend my Dear friend, that there is hardly any situation more exposed to the baneful ~~effects~~ vices of covetousness, and envy than that of our particular Five Tribes. Situated, as they are, in the neighborhood, and among European settlements, their wants become greater than their industry can supply; for the hunter, however fortunate he may be, cannot at present obtain sufficient peltries to purchase when withal to cloth a family amply. Our farming supplies little more than sufficient for our own consumption ^{what remains} ~~the remainder~~ and

consists of ^{at} ~~all~~ the pitiful annuities which when divided come to two or three dollars per man. & Then the bounty of our Father the King is a great support to such as are in favor with the Superintendent; but I fear that, ^{in order} to enjoy this favor, some are tempted to be mean. To pursue industry, employment ^{with industry} would be much better than all these. For instance, twenty dollars wherewith you may buy a cow and, with care, ^{may} every year raise a calf, will be of more service to your family for the present time than these dollars annuity: beside, that at the end of ten years, you may have a considerable stock of cattle.

Surely there is nothing to prevent us in some degree from imitating the industry of Europeans, but this ^{want of} ~~will~~ you will say, they are rich, and we are poor, but riches are of no utility in this respect, but as they command the labor of many, and direct their joint efforts to

a general point. By union a number of men may perform
the same labor, ^{which} a single rich man does by means of his money.
In war it has been the custom for our warriors to unite firmly
together to support the honor of our tribes, and destroy the
human species. In peace can we not as well unite our
joint efforts for the preservation and increase of our species,
by rendering them comfortable in the abundant supply of
all their ^{natural} wants? You will yet observe that
we are in want of the necessary implements and utensils
for carrying on work extensively: this is very true; but when
difficulties occur in a laudable attempt, we must not for that
desist, but ^{rather} endeavor to remedy them, as well as we can. For
instance, could we prevail on the people to be content for one
year with two dollars instead of three in the division of
the annuities, this might contribute considerably towards
the furnishing their articles: and as sometimes a warrior
who has been obliged to go to war without any other weapon
but a spear becomes possessed of a gun from some of
his conquered enemies; so if you persevere like men,
W/12 finally the fruits of your labors will furnish all ~~that~~
that is wanted.

I arrive in Utica at dusk and find that the stage
leaves it at day break. Next day ^{gentle in company} ~~go~~ with a single
gentleman in black; we have a very short ride, the great
fall of snow causing us to go on very slowly, ^{and} ~~we~~ ^{are}
^{in the evening} ~~we~~ ^{arrive} at the Stone Church ~~and~~ ^{where} we find up
was formerly the house of our old friend Major Nellis: the
present landlord retains a strong remembrance of last
war, and perhaps on that account, and the deep snow in
did not give ^{me} that reception ^{which} it was his duty to ^{do, as every body} ~~give~~
caused me to be the more particular ~~inquire~~ ^{inquire} about
~~the old man's name and residence. He told me~~
~~that he was a Quaker. He said he was~~
~~born in the year 1740. He said he was~~
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~~On the 20th of the month of October we arrived at the city of New York.~~
~~On the 21st of the month of October we arrived at the city of New York.~~
~~On the 22nd of the month of October we arrived at the city of New York.~~
 which ~~we~~ ~~are~~ ~~now~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~city~~ ~~of~~ ~~New~~ ~~York~~
~~On the 23rd of the month of October we arrived at the city of New York.~~
 In the morning we are again embarked, there
 were now two additional gentlemen in company.
 One of these gentlemen being of a social communicative
 temper we became very well acquainted before we
 reached Schenectady, where we dined, and arrived
 about ten o'clock last night at this place. I put
 up with one of my companions at the city tavern, where
 we find Lord Selkirk a ^{very respectable} Scotch Nobleman who had been
 to the western part of Canada ~~being~~ ^{being} a tract
 of land to be settled by people from Scotland, who^m an over-
 crowded population compel to emigrate; and, as I have
 heard before I left you, this Lord has benevolently
 gives them his aid to bring them over ^{deputable them to} & establish them-
 selves there. This Nobleman is exceedingly pleasant and ~~am~~
^{kind & intelligent} affable. I had the pleasure of a considerable conver-
 sation with him probably from his desire of being
 made acquainted with ^{the manners & customs of} our people, and their
 connections. I have seen several of the great men
 here but had not time to see the Governor. I had
 proposed stopping within this evening, it being
 wet and disagreeable out; but I find Mr. M
^{sent} to let me know ^{that} supper is ready so I
 must ^{set} off. - Adieu my Dear friend