

have no trace of the inhabitants on the shores of the Georgian Bay anterior to the Hurons and the Peteens. The latter occupied the Saugeen Peninsula, but were driven out by the Six Nations in 1650, and fled to Missouri. The Huron tradition is that they came down from the North and spread themselves on the shores of the upper lakes before the discovery of America about 1450. From the time of Champlain the Georgian Bay was little visited except by traders and Indians. Jesuit Missionaries early established themselves on its shores. As early as the year of Champlain's first visit, a Recollet Father preached to the Indians at Matchedash Bay: in fact Champlain brought Jesuit Missionaries with him, who could either preach or fight as occasion required. More than a century ago a flourishing mission existed on the largest of the group now known as the Christian Islands, and some small stone ruins of their buildings are still visible. The Mission was ruined by the victorious and implacable Iroquois then in the height of their power, and it is said some of the converts were tortured to death whence the Hurons, and their friends the Ojibways, have ever since called the group—THE CHRISTIAN ISLANDS. Shortly before the breaking out of the American Revolution, when Sir Wm. Johnston was virtually dictator among the Indians of North America, a grand council was called; and as all the tribes were then at peace, delegates came from all quarters. Among others a deputation came down the Georgian Bay from the North shores, landed at Cape Rich, struck across to Christian Islands, ascended the Severn River, crossed Lake Simcoe, descended the Trent, crossed Lake Ontario, and ascended the Oswego River to the place of meeting among the lakes of New York. In 1817 Lieut

*Platform Scales. HORSMAN'S, Uxbridge.*