

and on our return next day, it was perfectly similar to the other, with the two ridges and the wall of limestone rising from the lower to the upper. The shore was composed for the most part of sand and shales, a narrow line of these intervening between the water and the trees, but in some places the trees grew down to the very water's edge. A series of us lay White Cloud Island, Hay Island, and Grassh Island, apparently of considerable size, while in the distance forward we could see what was considered to be the head of the bay. Reared by the Indians came founded a point and was lost to our sight. Night fast closed in, and as yet we could discover no traces of the village. We had been upon the water now for nearly twelve hours, and it might be expected that those who were at the oars felt fatigued. A consultation was held, and the resolution formed, that if we did not come in sight of the village by the time we got to a head land which was some distance before us, we would put ashore and encamp for the night, intending to start by daylight next morning and complete our journey. Secretly had this decision been come to, when a clear breeze was seen alongside, and putting on in shore we were hailed by a friendly voice, which directed us how to steer so as to get safely into the mouth of a creek which here emptied itself into the Bay.

Leaping from the boat I inquired if Mr. Kribs was at home, and was answered by that gentleman himself. I at once announced my name, told him where I had come from, and where I had heard of him, adding, that having been on a missionary excursion to Owen Sound, I had come on for the purpose of seeing him. We all started for his house, where we received a kind and christian welcome, and could not but feel ourselves at home, from the very handsome manner in which hospitality was extended to us.

Mr. Kribs and myself sat and conversed after the others had gone to rest. He mentioned that when he came first to the place, eleven individuals of them lived in a shanty only twelve feet square, containing their household furniture and a cooking stove. He had now erected a commodious log building, but had not got it finished. Around him there were fifteen families of Indians residing, but some of these were at present from home. Village lots had been laid out of a certain measurement, and one of these had been set apart as Mission premises. A saw mill had been built upon a little stream just at hand, but orders had come down from head quarters for it to be stopped, perhaps in the misapprehension that it was an infringement upon the rights of the Indians.—Mr. Kribs likewise mentioned, that on the other side of the Bay there were three families of natives—one of the persons composing these had never been induced to make a profession of Christianity—and that he had been applied to by the Indians at the mouth of the Saugeen, to take them under his care, as they had become dissatisfied with the present missionary who was labouring among them. He did not consider it essential that he should make himself acquainted with the Indian language, as he could avail himself of the services of an interpreter with more efficiency and success, while it was his object to have the children instructed in English, so as to be able to employ it in conversation, and understand it when spoken. In consequence of the stopping of the saw mill he had been hindered in the building of his boat, but was expecting that upon a proper representation being made to those who were appointed to superintend Indian affairs, he would be allowed to saw a sufficient quantity of lumber to proceed with his purpose. My conversation with Mr. Kribs fully impressed me with the wisdom of the Congregational body in choosing him for a missionary. He is a man of practical sagacity, and possessing force of character. His piety seems genuine, although unostentatious. He is fitted to instruct his people in the truths of Christianity, and advise them to the adoption of the arts of the white man, so far as they can be persuaded to become imitators, and show how much such a procedure on their part must tend to the elevation of their character, and the promotion of their present comfort above the continued employment of those to which they have been accustomed.

Rising before day, and looking out from the window of my bedroom, I perceived, from the direction in which the clouds were being carried, that the wind was favourable for our return journey. Dressing and going out I found Mr. Kribs and Mr. Wylie both astir at that early hour, but on proposing to start, the former insisted that we should accompany him out on the Bay till he lifted his nets and fishing lines. Indeed he was very unwilling that we should make our visit so short—but engagements called us elsewhere, and, besides, it was advisable to take advantage of the wind, as it was highly probable that towards noon it would either die away or blow from another quarter. However, we accompanied him, according to his request, but on again reaching land we immediately entered our own boat and committed ourselves again to the bosom of the lake. A gentle breeze was blowing when we left—carrying us forward at the rate of three miles an hour—the morning was pleasant—and the sun rose in his majesty, affording the prospect of an agreeable day.

Colpo's Bay branches off from the Georgian, and reaches for twelve or fourteen miles into the tongue of land which may be considered as commencing at the Indian path between Sydenham and the mouth of the Saugeen. Upon the qualities of the land in the neighborhood I cannot speak, but every visitor must acknowledge that the Bay is beautiful, and as it is well sheltered and the water deep, there can be no doubt but that it will be a favorite resort for shipping as soon as the white man is permitted to settle, and has had time to develop the resources of the place. At present the entire district belongs to the Indians, who are but few in number, and many years cannot elapse till the same thing shall occur here that has occurred elsewhere—they shall retire before the tide of

European immigration into remote regions, where they can fish and hunt till the story be accomplished which has been progressing to its consummation in the period that America was discovered—the extermination of the Indians—the first occupancy of the country, and its entire possession by the colonies that have been produced by the dense population of the native soil, and come had to settle a home in the west.—The history of these things, so far as they have transpired, forms a most interesting chapter in the volume of Divine Providence. Why is this race perishing? And yet it would appear that another has passed off the stage before them—that they are not the aboriginals of America. And may it not be, that the "pale faces"—the Anglo-Saxon race—who have become the most widely spread, most advanced in civilization, and most illustrious of all people—shall, in their turn, give way, and be followed by others, before the funeral knell of time shall have sounded, and the present economy brought to its termination?

The light breeze with which we started, gradually increased in strength, bearing us along in famous style. Two of my companions went to sleep, and the other sat beside me, intent upon the perusal of some book. Onward we sped through the channel, where the wind blew so strong and the waves ran so high yesterday—and at this part of our course I should reckon that the little craft made four miles in the space of half an hour. We arrived at Point Commence in two hours and a half from starting—a distance which required seven hours and a half to accomplish when we were going. After this our progress was not so rapid, as, on turning the Point, we got into the whirl of the breeze as it recoiled from the land. Sometimes, too, there would be a sudden lull, and then again we would be at the breeze rushing down upon us, frequently laying the boat upon her side till her gunwale was almost under water, and suggesting the necessity of reefing the sail lest there should be any accident. As we had anticipated, it became quite calm at ten o'clock—the sail flapped uselessly at the mast, and the oars had once more to be employed; but we were already within sight of Leith, where we landed before midday, having accomplished our home journey in less than six hours—being less than one-half of the time spent in going.

Next day, which was Friday, Mr. Wylie brought me to Sydenham village, and, after making a few calls, I walked out three miles and stopped all night. Starting next morning, I travelled to the Garafraxa Road, and having procured a seat in the stage, came on to Sullivan, where I was to preach next day. On my arrival I found that the people connected with the congregation had put up the walls of a log church, and that they were now busy putting things in order for to-morrow's meeting. I went and saw them at their work, made some family visits afterwards and returned to my lodgings for the night. Preached next day to a respectable audience, and endeavoured to impress the people with the privilege of having a place for the stated administration of ordinances, and urged them to go forward with the work they had commenced till the house was finished, and could be comfortably occupied. Discoursed upon the Resurrection of Christ, adducing the arguments we have in favour of that event, and shewing its importance, being one of the cardinal articles of the Christian system. After sermon, I travelled three miles, and had a happy meeting with a small company in a barn.

Went next day to a back settlement and spent the afternoon with a few families that had located themselves there. Took the stage on the day following, and travelled that night to Smith's tavern, thirteen miles from the village of Durham. Resumed our journey at five next morning, and arrived at Fergus early in the afternoon. From this I walked down to Elora, attended a meeting of Presbytery on Thursday, and got home by stage on Friday. Shortly after my arrival a brother minister came to assist me at the ordinance of the Supper, which was to be dispensed to my congregation on the ensuing Lord's day.

An extensive and important field for missionary labour presents itself in the Owen Sound, and one which must commend itself to the Preacher of the Gospel, who desires to be active in his Master's service, and is prepared to deny himself for the benefit of others. The congregations of Brant and Sable River have agreed to unite their efforts for the support of a minister between them, but owing to the poverty of the people they can offer very little stipend. Could not some of the older and stronger congregations contribute and help them? Some of these are already giving liberally that ordinances may be moved by people who would be unable to maintain them were it not for this assistance; although it is our wish to name these, yet we must forbear. The Presbytery of Durham appears to be acting nobly for the stations that lie in their rear, and the congregations of the Presbytery of Wellington, have borne, as yet, all the expenses incurred by their own ministers, when out on service in the Owen Sound. But there is need for greater effort, and will not these congregations come forward now, and say to these poor people of that destitute locality, "go forward with your resolution to obtain a pastor and we shall assist you?"

Settlers are pouring in rapidly by the Durham road, and along the line which runs from the Garafraxa road to the mouth of Saugeen. Carrick is being peopled fast. Bentinck already contains a large population. Nearly every lot is taken up along the line which leads to the mouth of Mud River. Derby has many inhabitants. No Presbyterian minister has yet been settled in any of these townships. Shall not the effort to procure one, about to be made by the congregations already named, be encouraged? and shall not those who assemble weekly in the house of God, and enjoy the stated dispensation of Christian ordinances, give of their substance that their destitute brethren and kinsmen, according to the flesh, may have appointed over them pastors who will