

nounced 'the errors of a pagan's creed.' Little had been accomplished previous to this, either by our 'friendship' or our 'philanthropy.' The 'simple virtues' of the red men shone forth in all their native lustre; and while drunkenness, and murder, and adultery, and every evil work abounded, one, who could with stoical vanity have declared himself 'disinterested in their conversion,' might have exclaimed with Sir F. B. Head, 'We have only to bear patiently with them for a short time, and with a few exceptions, principally half castes, their unhappy race, beyond the power of redemption, will be extinct.' Since that period, two hundred and fifty have been admitted by baptism into the Christian church. Of these one hundred and seventy-seven were adults. After deducting deaths, removals, &c., we have at present one hundred and sixty-one members of society. It may be here remarked, that many who have in this frontier station embraced the Christian faith are those who, although during the last war they bore arms under the British flag, have since that period generally remained in the State of Michigan, so that the houses which were erected under the direction of Sir John Colborne, the Indians' friend, (whose administration will be long remembered by the red man, but with very different feelings from those with which they contemplate that of Sir Francis,) were only sixteen in number; and when the number of families is compared with the improvement made, the public will be able to determine whether we ought to give up in despair our efforts to make the Aborigines an agricultural people.

"There have been cleared, and were under fence last season, not less than one hundred and forty acres of land which was heavily wooded. The rails were split, drawn, and laid up into fence by the Indians, with very little, if any, assistance or instruction from white men. And although the season was unfavourable to their corn and potatoe crops, and the late disturbances prevented them from providing, as they otherwise might have done, yet there are some who have Indian corn and potatoes on hand to supply their families; and they consequently consider themselves better off than they would have been in their former 'simple-minded' state, when living on the 'berries on which those Indians feed,' who 'have been in the habit of living in their canoes,' among the 'granite islands' of Lake Huron, or 'further to the North and West.' They are fully persuaded that their present location is preferable, inasmuch as it affords fishing, hunting, bird-shooting, and fruit, and also excellent corn, potatoes, oats and vegetables in abundance. The Indians own several black cattle and twelve horses. One of them killed five good hogs last autumn, and some others one or more each. Several barrels of fish, which were packed last autumn, have been sold to the merchants and others during the winter. Some who, when they became Christians, were from one to two hundred dollars in debt, now 'owe no man;' while their clean and decent appearance, and their sober conduct, declare most emphatically that our friendship and philanthropy have not altogether failed.

"Whether 'congregating the Indians in villages of substantial