

differs slightly from the word as in common use. They have no particular name for Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, except as each of these places is distinguished as *Uk-tak-umook*. "The Mainland" when contrasted with an Island. Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton have each its Indian name, which would no doubt have been adopted by their white invaders and retained forever, had the Indians been supposed to be bona-fide human beings, with human feelings and rights. Prince Edward Island is called *Epāgwit*, which signifies "*Lying on the water*," and Cape Breton is called *Oonumahghee*, Land of the *Oonumacks*; *ghee* (the same as in Greek,) meaning land, but what the other part of the word means, is uncertain. Many of the Indian names of places in New Brunswick have been retained by the whites; but in Nova Scotia this has not been done except in a few cases. The Indians however, all of whom retain their own language, comparatively few speaking English with any fluency, are still tenacious of their own names of places, of which there are probably as many, as there of English names, if not more.

THE INDIAN CHARACTER.

The Indians are wonderfully like other human beings in all respects. The ethnologist or naturalist may find it interesting to trace resemblances and differences, and even to the christian such studies have their useful bearings; but beyond everything else in importance is the fact that they are a portion of that fallen race for whom Christ died; that they have souls to be saved or lost; that they are accessible to the Gospel of the grace of God; that they have, as a general rule, intellects of a superior kind, receiving instruction readily; that they are remarkably skilful in all kinds of handy work, and that they are as capable of improvement in their social condition as any other race.

THEIR NUMBERS.

There is everywhere an impression that all the Indian races are dying out, and the Micmacs are, of course, included. But, whatever may be the case in respect to other tribes, the Micmacs are not dying out, but increasing in numbers. There cannot, at the present day, be less than four thousand. One hundred years ago they were set down at three thousand. They are usually more scattered than formerly—fewer being found together in one place, and this leads