

long expected to see the great chief here. We see him now: we rejoice."

DANIEL BAXTER.—"We are happy to-day. We ask what we can part with from our bodies to give the chief who has visited us? He has made us glad with his words. Yes; we are weak; we are yet shallow; but we are feeding on God's Word, but not yet satisfied. We have not eaten enough. The chief has done well to come to see us, though he makes but a short stay. It is good that his feet have walked our village road and touched our soil. He has heard from Paul Legaie about the great barrier that stops the way of the surrounding Indians from following with us. We hope the chief will move it away."

Some other speeches followed; and the Governor replied: "I am going away. What you have said I shall bear in mind. Though, as you say, you are poor and young as a people, yet you have made great progress towards equality with white men. You worship the same God; you are acquiring the same habits and customs; you have houses like them; you will have good roads; you own a vessel; you have a shop; you will possess a saw-mill. If you continue in this way you will do well. I must now leave you, with the assurance that my heart is good towards you."

#### CHAPTER XVII.

#### SOCIAL PROGRESS.



WE have before spoken of the schooner which Mr. Duncan assisted the Indians to purchase, and of the trade carried on by its means. By the year 1867, besides large sums paid over from time to time to the Indian shareholders, the profits accruing to the Mission had sufficed to build a large market-house, a soap-house, a blacksmith's shop, and a saw-mill, representing together, with some improvements in the Octagon School Church, an expenditure of nearly £800.

The most important of these buildings was one about 90 feet by 30, erected on the shore near the upper end of a large jetty, and divided into two portions, the smaller designed for a court-house, the larger for village assemblies, a market-house, and for the accommodation of strangers. By this means, strange Indians, who often came in large numbers to trade, instead of being scattered over the village, to the great discomfort and detriment of their more civilised brethren, were comfortably housed and properly cared for, whilst frequent opportunities were thus given of addressing large bodies of the heathen from the surrounding country. "The good," Mr. Duncan writes, "which the market-house is doing in facilitating the preaching of the Gospel to our