

prints have the name—was a native of Orleans. He was educated for the priesthood and when scarcely thirty years old he was sent out to Canada to take part in the elaborate scheme which the Jesuits had laid for converting the natives of this country. His special field of labour was among the Hurons, a tribe which was more susceptible to the influence of the missionaries than any of the others were found to be.

The summer of 1642 was one of great destitution among the tribes which inhabited the territory about the northern lakes, and the French missions among the Hurons came near being wiped out by want of food. In order to procure certain supplies that were needed to properly conduct the religious part of the mission with which Jogues was connected, he with two French laymen Goupil and Couture, and a number of Hurons, set out on a trip to Quebec, making the journey for a large part of the way in canoes.

They had met with success at the trading points, and were rowing along the northern shore of Lake St. Peter on their return voyage, when they were surprised by a party of Iroquois, who were in that country in search for any Frenchmen that might be so unfortunate as to fall in their way. The missionary and his companions were easily overpowered and taken captive. In the skirmish which took place one of the attacking party was killed.

The Iroquois, enraged at the fate of their companion, visited severe punishment on Jogues and the other Frenchmen, lacerating their flesh and despoiling them of their clothing. When the captives were all secured they were started on a long and wearisome tramp toward the seat of government of the Mohawks. The way was up the Richelieu river and Lake Champlain to Lake George, crossing which they set out for the Mohawk valley by a straight line.

Thirteen days were occupied with the journey from the St. Lawrence to the Mohawk. The hardships of so long a tramp were aggravated by all manner of ill usage of the