

most charming and the most abundant of the Colony. Depending on it were La Presentation, La Galette, Suegatzî, l'Isle au Galop and l'Isle Picquet in the river Saint Lawrence. There were in the Fort, even small stone guns and eleven four to six pounders.

The most distinguished of the Iroquois families were distributed at La Presentation in three villages: that which adjoined the French fort contained, in 1754, forty-nine bark cabins some of which were from sixty to eighty feet and accommodated three to four families. The place pleased them on account of the abundance of hunting and fishing. The Mission could no doubt be increased, but cleared land sufficient, to allow all the families to plant and to aid them to subsist be necessary and each Tribe should have a sparate location. . . . The Bishop of Quebec wishing to witness and assure himself personally of the wonders related to him of the establishment at La Presentation went thither in 1749, accompanied by some Officers, royal interpreters, Priests from other Missions and several other clergymen, and spent ten days examining and causing the Catechumens to be examined. He himself baptized one hundred and thirty-two, and did not cease during his sojourn, blessing Heaven for the progress of Religion among these Infidels.

Scarcely were they baptized when M. Picquet determined to give them a form of Government. He established a Council of Twelve Ancients; chose the most influential among the Five Nations; brought them to Mont-Real where at the hands of the Marquis DuQuesne the took the Oath of Allegiance to the King to the great astonishment of the whole Colony where no person dared to hope for such an event. In the month of June, 1751, M. Picquet made a voyage around Lake Ontario with a King's Canoe and one of Bark in which he had five trusty Savages, with the design