

Even the Iroquois come to trade with the French, as if they had always been friends. These old-time marauders are kept in wholesome awe by the vigorous government of Courcelles; while Talon has been doing wonders in developing the resources of the country and encouraging its commerce. His temporary successor continues this good work. The regiment of Carignan is recalled to France; but many of the officers, and more than four hundred soldiers, avail themselves of the permission to become settlers in Canada—a valuable increase in the population. Efforts are being made to educate the Indian children, not only by the Jesuits and Sulpitians, but by the government officials. A beginning is already made in manufactures, and the country is becoming fairly supplied with live-stock. “The Brewery which Monsieur Talon is having built will also contribute not a little to the public welfare, by causing a decrease in the use of intoxicating drinks,” by keeping money in the country, and by using the surplus of grain which is now produced in Canada.

But the best effects of the peace are seen in the reëstablishment of the missions. Six Jesuits are at work in the Iroquois country, who have already made an auspicious beginning. Four others are doing good work among the Ottawas, another at Tadoussac, and one among the Micmacs of Gaspé. More Sulpitians have come from France, and they have begun a mission to a Cayuga colony on the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The missions to the Iroquois tribes are described at length. That to the Mohawks is given in the journal kept by the Fathers sent thereon. An account of their journey to the Mohawk villages is