

the understanding of this people, and upon their habits being more sedentary and laborious than those of any other of the savage nations then known upon this Continent. (*d*)

In the year 1634, the first Mission was established in the Country of the Hurons.

The fruits of their labours were small in the first year, and in the year 1635 they had only administered Baptism to five or six Adults. (*e*)

In 1636, one of the first acts of the Chevalier de Montmagny, upon entering upon the Government of the Colony, was to put into order the Seminary which had been projected the previous year for the children of the Indians, in the Jesuits' College at Quebec, and it was thought proper to begin with the Huron Indians, of whom several families had then recently embraced the Christian Faith. The Indians refused to send their children to this School. (*f*)

In 1638, the country was visited with a malady, which in a short time was communicated from Village to Village and threatened utterly to destroy the Nation. The Missionaries rendered great services by their medical skill, and obtained thereby influence over this people. (*g*)

In 1638, a period when religious zeal as well with the Catholics as with the Protestants was at its height, the Jesuits in Canada urged the expediency of giving to the Indians Land in the neighbourhood of Quebec, where they might live together in the European manner, and receive religious instruction. (*h*)

Entire Communities in Paris and in the Provinces imposed upon themselves penances, and offered up Public Prayers for the success of this enterprise. Persons of the highest rank at the French Court, the Princesses of the Blood, and the Queen herself, entered into and promoted the views of the Missionaries. (*i*)

But no one was more zealous than the Commander de Sylleri, who sent out workmen to Quebec addressed to the Jesuits, to be employed in erecting the necessary buildings for the new Colony of Indians. (*k*)

The Superior of the Jesuits selected a place which has since been known by the name of Sylleri (*l*)

Many of the Huron Indians were, (*m*) at the solicitation of the Jesuits, induced to settle at this spot; but at the very time of making the settlement, the more sagacious of them seem to have entertained suspicions as to the views of the Missionaries. This is evinced by a (*n*) Speech of an Indian Chief to the Jesuit Missionary in that year, and which is subjoined to this Report under the Letter (B.)

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| (<i>d</i>) | Charlevoix | 1st vol. | p. | 178. |
| (<i>e</i>) | Idem | 1st | — | p 188. |
| (<i>f</i>) | Idem | 1st | — | p 199. |
| (<i>g</i>) | Idem | 1st | — | p 203. |
| (<i>h</i>) | Idem | 1st | — | <i>ibid.</i> |
| (<i>i</i>) | Idem | 1st | — | p 204. |
| (<i>k</i>) | Idem | 1st | — | <i>ibid.</i> |
| (<i>l</i>) | Idem | 1st | — | <i>ibid.</i> |
| (<i>m</i>) | Idem | 1st | — | p 205. |
- (*n*) Francisci Creuxii Historia Canadensis, page 223.