

sion. In March, Julien Garnier, not yet twenty-five years old, is examined in theology. Soon afterward, he becomes missionary priest for the Côte de Lauson. Good news comes also from Nouvel, at Tadousac. A slight earthquake shock occurs April 13. The next day, the physician Giffard dies; like Bourdon, he was one of the Canadian pioneers. In May, Garnier goes to Oneida, as a colleague to Bruyas: and Marquette, to the Ottawa country. Le Mercier goes to La Prairie,—the estate donated by Abbé de la Madeleine to the Jesuits,—and grants more than forty concessions to settlers there.

CXXIV. In this volume we present Chaps. i.—viii. of the *Relation* of 1667–68; the remainder will appear in Vol. LII. Le Mercier, in a short prefatory note, announces that missions have at last been established among all the five Iroquois nations, who are now in wholesome fear of the French. Many of the troops sent from France have become settlers in Canada, thus greatly increasing its defensive power. More missionaries are needed for the great fields opened to them by the peace. Le Mercier recounts the advantages accruing to the French colony through their liberation from the Iroquois raids. New settlements are springing up along the shores of the St. Lawrence. “More than 300 families have become settlers in a comparatively short time; and marriages are so frequent that, in the last three years, ninety-three have occurred in the Parish of Quebec alone.” Agriculture is flourishing, and hunters may now safely go to look for game in the forests. Trade with the Indians has revived, even distant tribes coming down to the French settlements—some of these being hitherto strangers to the white men.