

In the following spring, he returned to the Canadian mission, and was stationed at Montreal. For three years past, the Iroquois had been especially hostile and dangerous, and their incursions constantly harassed the French, and so terrified the Hurons and Algonkins that they no longer dared come down the St. Lawrence for trade. July 5, 1644, a Mohawk embassy came to Three Rivers, to negotiate a treaty of peace; they brought Couture, and restored him to the French. The treaty was concluded, after many delays; but it was not ratified until May, 1646, when Jogues and Jean Bourdon were sent to the Mohawks by Montmagny, for this purpose. Their commission was safely executed, and they returned to Quebec. In the following September, Jogues was again sent to the Mohawk country, by his superiors, to spend the winter there; but the savages had renewed their hostility to the French, and, capturing Jogues not far from Fort Richelieu (on the Sorel), they took him as a prisoner, with his companion Jean de la Lande, to the Mohawk town of Ossernenon (now Auriesville, N. Y.). A council of the tribe decided to set the prisoners at liberty; but they were treacherously assassinated (Oct. 18, 1646) by some fanatical members of the Bear clan of Mohawks (vol. viii., note 34). Information of this cruel murder was sent to Montmagny by Wilhelm Kieft, then governor of New Netherlands.—See Martin's *Le R. P. Isaac Jogues* (Paris, 1873); English translation by Shea, under the title, *Life of Father Isaac Jogues* (N. Y., 1885).

Jogues wrote an account of the life and death of René Goupil; and a description of the Dutch colonies on the Hudson, under the title *Novum Belgium* (to be reproduced in this series). These are translated by Shea, in *Life of Jogues (ut supra)*.

42 (p. 251).—The name Rivière des Prairies (vol. viii., note 25) was restricted to the south branch of the Ottawa at an early date, as may be seen by the description of the original seigniory of Terrebonne, which was granted Dec. 23, 1673, to Daulier Deslandes—"two leagues frontage upon the Rivière Jésus, formerly called Rivière des Prairies." This later name was evidently transferred from the Isle Jésus (at first known, during a few years, as Isle Montmagny). In the autumn of 1672, this island was granted to Sieur Berthelot, a royal councilor and State officer of France; and the Rivière des Prairies to Jean Baptiste Le Gardeur, a grandson of Pierre (vol. viii., note 57), whose wife was Marguerite Nicolet (vol. viii., note 29).

43 (p. 259).—*La Perdrix*: a chief of the Island tribe (vol. viii., note 22).

44 (p. 271).—Apparently the second of the chiefs known to the French by the appellation "Le Borgne" (vol. viii., note 39).