

annual hunt, form a band separate from that of the pagans, and are thus enabled to practice their Christian duties.

The Attikamègues at times come to Three Rivers for confession and communion: these are a simple and innocent folk, who give much comfort to the missionaries. Through them, the knowledge of the faith is beginning to spread to even more distant tribes. Some conversions are recounted in detail.

The savages at Tadoussac are so devoted to their religion that their ignorant zeal carries them into several indiscretions, and their spiritual director is obliged to administer reproofs; they acknowledge, thereupon, that "the devil has led them astray," and penitently confess their faults,—also offering the Father "a present to take away his sadness" thereat. As at Sillery, many hitherto pagan tribes are attracted by the new religion that is preached to those at Tadoussac, and many individuals go thither to receive instruction and baptism. When they return to their homes, the Father gives them a set of variously notched and colored sticks, to remind them of their prayers and other duties.

In the island of Montreal, "peace, union, and concord have flourished this year." Some Indian bands have settled there, intending to become sedentary; others would do the same, if it were not for rumors of Iroquois hostilities. The Mohawks keep the peace; but the Oneidas and Onondagas are still enemies, and make raids into the Huron country. Several interesting conversions at Montreal are here described. Some Huron families talk of coming down to live on that island. It is hoped that Jogues will succeed in persuading the Mohawks to restrain