

fervent piety, and are always ready to maintain their faith against the attacks of the pagans. Garnier asks for another missionary, to serve at St. Jacques (Gandagaro). He has during the year baptized fifty-five persons, and Raffeix has conferred that sacrament upon thirty-eight.

The mission to the Ottawas is now on Lake Huron and Green Bay, for the Algonkin tribes have been driven by the Sioux from the shores of Superior. This facilitates the work of the missionaries, who this year have met with unusual success, having baptized over four hundred persons. At Sault Ste. Marie, the Indians have begun to plant Indian corn. A church has recently been erected, which is well frequented by the savages, who there pray "to Jesus, the God of war," as one of their chiefs entitles him. A church has been built at De Pere also, which excites much religious fervor among the Wisconsin tribes. The Kiskakons at the Sault have been urged by the Ottawas of Manitoulin Island to dwell with them,—where, according to Dablon, "polygamy and Juggleries seem to have dedicated most of the Cabins to hell." But "those instruments of the Demon" fail to draw away the Kiskakons from their loyalty to the Church. Druillettes, who is in charge at the Sault, also cares for the Mississaguas, dwelling on the north shore of Lake Huron. They receive him most hospitably and kindly. To the twenty converts already there he adds twenty-three newly baptized; and the elders beg him to return soon to continue their instruction.

A chapter is devoted to "marvels that God wrought at Ste. Marie du Sault." These include, besides the cure of various diseases through prayer and holy