

settlement, called Lorette. A general survey of this Huron mission is first given. The Hurons, poor as they are, have welcomed the Iroquois converts who flock to their village, and show the utmost Christian charity to these, their former enemies and tormentors. The good Hurons also bestow a large amount of corn as alms to the poor among the French people, besides sharing their possessions most generously among their own tribesmen who may be in need. They also show such fervor and devotion in their prayers that they put the French to shame. Shortly before his death, one man offers his only daughter to the Lord; and, although she is but five years old, arrangements are made to place her with the Ursulines, that she may be trained for a nun's vocation.

The Hurons remove to Lorette on December 27, 1673; their chapel is completed and blessed on November 4, 1674. A description is given of this edifice, which is modeled after the house of the Virgin at Loreto, Italy. It is a notable stimulus to the fervor of the savages; and many Frenchmen also come as pilgrims to this shrine. The Indian boys are delighted to serve at mass therein. Many incidents are related of the faith, resignation, and love, exhibited by these Huron Christians.

The various missions among the Iroquois tribes furnish reports of the year's work. Bruyas, who is in charge of the Mohawks, is obliged by the press of his duties to ask for assistance. Many of this tribe have migrated to the French settlements, but many of those who remain are also receiving the gospel, and ask for baptism. The number of these has been greatly increased by the conversion of a prominent chief named Assendasé. This man has "so