

"l'Espérance"—to the few hundred people who at that time dwelt upon the heights of Quebec. They reached Quebec on July 8th, and the safe-coming of the fleet was the occasion of a *Te Deum* in the church which had been built in the midst of the log cabins comprising the frontier town.

After spending a year in the study of the Algonquin language, Ménard, accompanied by Paul Ragueneau, another Jesuit father, and by six canoes filled with Indians, started for the country of the Hurons, who lived between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. The priests had not gone far upon their journey to the Hurons when they met some Indians who warned them that the dreaded Iroquois lay in wait along their route—the Ottawa, Mattawan and French Rivers—and the priests returned to Quebec for reinforcements, which were not readily furnished. They were on the point of making an attempt to reach the Huron country, regardless of the danger involved, when news came that the Iroquois had dispersed. Upon hearing this, the priests reëntered their canoes and reached their destination in safety.

It was during this year (1641) that Jogues and Raymbault, two noted members of the Jesuit Order, went as far west as what is now known as Sault Ste. Marie. Raymbault had no sooner returned from this voyage than he, with Ménard, started from the Huron mission to instruct the Nipissing Indians, whose country lay between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay, but a tempest which swept Georgian Bay forced the priests to return to their starting point, and ice which soon formed prevented a second attempt that year to reach the Nipissings. A short time afterward Raymbault fell sick and the next year he died. In April, 1642, Ménard finally reached the country of the Nipissings, Father Claude Pijart accompanying him.

In the Jesuit "Relation" of 1644 we read that some Algonquins, persecuted by the Iroquois, had formed a village near the