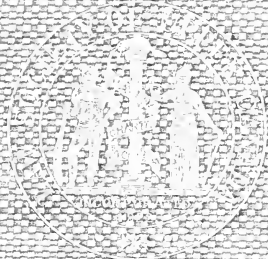


UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE



3 1761 06120183 6



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

FO
212
1922
1922
1922



THE JESUIT RELATIONS
AND
ALLIED DOCUMENTS

VOL. XLVIII



*The edition consists of sev-
en hundred and fifty sets
all numbered*

No. 203

The Bacon & Cothran Co.

I. 10165

The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents

TRAVELS AND EXPLORATIONS
OF THE JESUIT MISSIONARIES
IN NEW FRANCE

1610-1791

THE ORIGINAL FRENCH, LATIN, AND ITALIAN TEXTS, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES; ILLUSTRATED BY PORTRAITS, MAPS, AND FACSIMILES

EDITED BY

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Vol. XLVIII

LOWER CANADA, OTTAWAS: 1662 - 1664

CLEVELAND: The Burrows Brothers
Company, PUBLISHERS, MDCCCXCIX

COPYRIGHT, 1899
BY
THE BURROWS BROTHERS CO

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

The Imperial Press, Cleveland

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor . . .	REUBEN GOLD THWAITES
Translators . . .	{ FINLOW ALEXANDER PERCY FAVOR BICKNELL CRAWFORD LINDSAY WILLIAM PRICE
Assistant Editor . . .	EMMA HELEN BLAIR
Bibliographical Adviser	VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS



CONTENTS OF VOL. XLVIII

PREFACE TO VOLUME XLVIII	9
DOCUMENTS:—	
CXII. Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Nouvelle France, és années 1662. & 1663. <i>Hierosme Lalemant</i> ; Kebec, September 4, 1663	17
CXIII. Relatio Terræmotus in Nova Francia, 1663. <i>Charles Simon</i> ; translated into Latin by <i>François Ragueneau</i> . Bourges, December 12, 1663	182
CXIV. Journal des PP. Jésuites. <i>Hierosme Lalemant</i> ; Quebec, January—Novem- ber, 1664	224
CXV. Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Nouvelle France, és années 1663. & 1664. [Chaps. i.—ii., first install- ment of the document.] <i>Hierosme Lalemant</i> ; Quebec, August 30, 1664	243
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATA: VOLUME XLVIII	291
NOTES	295



ILLUSTRATIONS TO VOL. XLVIII

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| I. | Photographic facsimile of title-page, <i>Relation</i>
of 1662-63 | 22 |
| II. | Photographic facsimile of title-page, <i>Relation</i>
of 1663-64 | 246 |

PREFACE TO VOL. XLVIII

Following is a synopsis of the documents contained in this volume:

CXII. The *Relation* of 1662-63 is written by Jerome Lalemant. A preliminary note by him mentions the three salient points of this year's record—the reverses sustained by the Iroquois, at the hands of the Algonkins and other tribes; the notable earthquake of 1663; and the death of Ménard.

The opening chapter records the mysterious aerial phenomena which preceded the earthquake—presages of that occurrence, which terrify the people of Canada. The night is illumined by strange meteors; fiery serpents fly through the air; and twice are seen brilliant parhelia (“sundogs”). A solar eclipse also occurs, several months after the earthquake.

This last phenomenon is recounted with considerable detail. Its effects are greater in the forests than in the clearings, causing the trees to crash and topple against one another to such an extent that the savages say, “All the woods are drunken.” Even mountains are overturned; springs cease to flow, or become sulphureous; rivers disappear; and the St. Lawrence appears of a whitish tint, as far down as Tadoussac; this turbidity lasts nearly three months. A shower of meteors is seen; these appear to the frightened habitants as “specters and fiery phantoms

bearing torches." Forests are denuded, in tracts of more than a thousand arpents. Near Tadoussac, "a little mountain was swallowed up; and, as if it had only taken a plunge, it came up again from the depths, to be changed into a little Island."

This earthquake has several peculiarities: the shocks continue more than six months, though with varying intensity and intervals; it extends through the entire St. Lawrence valley, and into New England and Acadia; and, notwithstanding all its devastation, the French settlements miraculously escape without the death, or even injury, of a single person,—or even any notable injury to property. Presentiments of this wonderful event were felt by both French and savages, several seeing strange visions just before its occurrence. The formal deposition made by one of these, an Algonkin woman, is given in full.

The fear thus aroused in the people causes them to manifest extraordinary devotion to all church rites: and "Shrove Tuesday was fortunately changed into a Good Friday and an Easter." The savages also experience this influence, and most edifying piety is manifested by the Algonkins at Sillery and at Cap de la Magdaleine. These two settlements consist of the more faithful Indian disciples, who have there taken refuge, not only from the Iroquois, but from the demon of drunkenness—a vice which has spread "from Gaspé to the Iroquois," and is ruining the savages everywhere. The missionaries see their labors thus rendered fruitless; "it would require dragon's gall to express here the bitterness which we have experienced therefrom."

Lalemant now describes the warfare which has

continued between Canadian and other tribes and the Iroquois. The latter attack the Andastes, far down the Susquehanna, but find that the villages of this tribe are defended with European cannon; and, moreover, the Andastes are a match for them in cunning—seizing twenty-five Iroquois spies, and burning them to death in the sight of their own army. Not only do the invaders meet disaster, but their own villages are ravaged by smallpox, and their fields remain half tilled. Thus menaced, the Iroquois plan to form an alliance with the French, hoping that the latter may help them against their enemies; but they abandon this scheme, upon hearing that the king of France is about to send many soldiers to Canada, to crush the enemies of the colonists. Meanwhile, some souls among them are saved; for certain captive Frenchmen baptize over three hundred children, and some adults who are dangerously ill.

Canada has thus been at peace this year, except at Montreal. Mohawks come there, ostensibly as envoys, who, with their usual treachery make a night attack on some Hurons,—all but one, women and children, whom they murder or carry away. In a retaliatory attack, two Onondagas are, soon after, killed by Hurons. A Frenchman is captured by a Mohawk band, at Whitsuntide. On the homeward march, this band is attacked by the Algonkins of Sillery, who defeat the Iroquois and slay their leader Garistatsia, a chief of great renown. The Frenchman is also set free; this is the result of his unceasing prayers to the Virgin. Returning to Sillery, the Algonkins “use their victory, not as Barbarians, but as Christians.” “Reasons of state condemned the

captives to death, but Christian piety exempted them from the stake," and they are shot instead. Before this, they are delivered to the Jesuits for instruction and baptism; and some of the Algonkins themselves become sponsors at this ceremony for the Iroquois.

The news of Father Ménard's death is brought to Montreal, two years after the event. The Frenchmen who had accompanied him to the Ottawa country relate the particulars of the privations and sufferings endured by them there—hardest of all for the Father, who is old, and spent by many years of toil and exposure. He baptizes some dying children, and gains a few adult converts; but the Ottawas, excepting these, treat him with indifference, and even brutality. The Father hears of a Huron band who have fled from the cruel Iroquois into the depths of the great forests in Wisconsin; they are safe from their enemies, but are starving to death. Ménard sets out to visit them, despite all remonstrances from his companions. His savage guides leave him with one Frenchman, promising to return soon for them. As the Indians do not come, the Frenchmen finally proceed alone; but the Father, becoming separated from his companion, disappears from sight, and cannot be found by any search. Later, articles belonging to him are found among the savages; but it is not known whether he was murdered by Indians, or starved to death. In the following year, 1662, the *donné* Guérin dies, also in Wisconsin; the piety and devotion of both these missionaries are warmly commended by Lalemant. Guérin would not look at a woman's face, and was consequently often robbed by the Indian women. So great was his humility that "he once offered himself as public Executioner in

Canada, that he might thus become an object of abhorrence to every one;" and he would not ask for admission to the Jesuit order, lest his cassock "might cause him to be esteemed more highly than he deserved."

At the end of the *Relation* is an account of the St. Lawrence valley, written by some one who has been commissioned to examine the country. He admires the marvelous richness of the cod and other fisheries; the extent and availability for commerce of the great river; the beauty and fertility of its islands, especially that of Orléans; and the abundance of wild game. He mentions the various French settlements thus far made; these are threatened with destruction by forest fires, which have consumed vast tracts of timber; but rain comes in time to save the farms and towns, and to give promise of an enormous harvest. The people live in comfort and prosperity. Montreal and the adjacent islands are especially beautiful and fertile, and the writer regards this region as "most suitable for the site, some day, of a large and wealthy city." He regrets that so rich a land should be almost useless on account of the Iroquois—a land, too, so healthful that "it is well-nigh impossible to die here, unless it be by accident or violence."

CXIII. The earthquake described in the preceding document finds another chronicler, in Father Charles Simon, a Jesuit who spent that year in Canada. His account of this occurrence is translated into Latin by François Ragueneau, a brother of the Canadian missionary, and forwarded to Rome, addressed to the father general, Oliva. This is prefaced by a brief statement of the firmness and strength with which its location provides Quebec. Simon's

description is similar to that given in the *Relation* above, but it is more circumstantial in details, and more picturesque and vivid in style; he also relates at length the visions alluded to by Lalemant. Among these is a vision of the "wine-dealers and retailers of Brandy, in a confused throng of victims devoted to hell," and menaced by an angel brandishing an arrow. The physical effects of the earthquake are described, especially as seen in the St. Lawrence River, the great extent, volume, and tidal current of this stream rendering those effects more extraordinary. The moral results are no less marked, among both French and savages.

At the end of this narration are added extracts from letters written by Father Simon to his sister, referring to the apparitions described by him. Among these is mentioned one of Father Brébeuf, who died in 1649; he frequently appears, "giving wholesome and seasonable warnings," and states that the earthquake is partly due to "the contumacious conduct of certain Frenchmen, who had despised the thunders and excommunications of the church." One of those despisers has already met a violent death.

CXIV. The *Journal des Jésuites* (1664) is still kept by Jerome Lalemant. Late in January, "troubles begin about the tithes" now levied upon the country for the support of the clergy and seminary established by Laval. The disorders caused by intemperance also revive. In May, the upper Iroquois — including "Garakontié and others" — are defeated by the Algonkins. This year an Ottawa trading-fleet arrives in July at Montreal, and greatly enriches that place. A party of Crees come with them, who ask for a "black gown;" one is to be sent to this tribe.

In September the usual quarrels between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities begin; De Mézy, the new governor, like his predecessors, has numerous collisions with the bishop, and arbitrarily asserts his own authority. He dissolves the Council, and forms a new one in which the bishop has no place. The governor is finally debarred from confession and communion. During December, two comets are seen.

CXV. Of the *Relation* of 1663-64, we give Chaps. i.-ii. in this volume; Chaps. iii.-viii. will appear in Vol. XLIX. Lalemant begins it with a call for more missionaries, especially in view of the military aid now promised from France, by which, it is confidently expected, the power of the Iroquois will be broken. Letters by Father Ménard, received after his death, are given in this *Relation*; they were written from his station on Lake Superior, and are dated March 1 and July 2, 1661. In the main, they cover the same ground as the Ménard letter published in Vol. XLVI. of this series (Doc. ciii.). These are followed by letters and a journal written by Father Henri Nouvel, who has spent the past winter with the Papinachois and other savages below Tadoussac. We have space for only the first of these; it begins an account of the wanderings of these savages along the south shore, and mentions a "medicine-man" in the party, who undertook to perform his customary incantations. Nouvel calls together all the women and little children, and sets them to reciting their prayers so loudly that it compels the heathen to keep silence.

R. G. T.

MADISON, WIS., June, 1899.



CXII

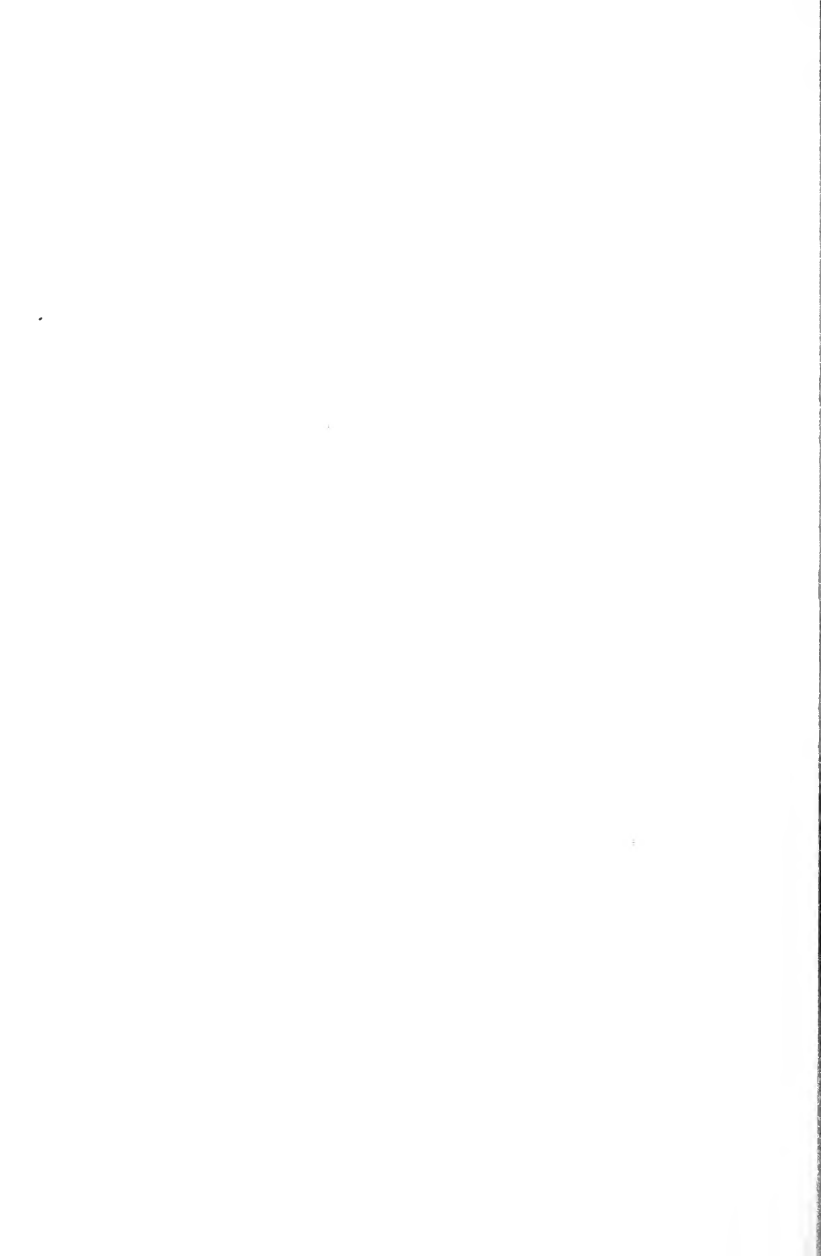
RELATION OF 1662-63

PARIS : SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY ET SEBASTIEN
MABRE-CRAMOISY, 1664

SOURCE: We follow a copy of the original Cramoisy
in Lenox Library, New York.

Relation de la Nouvelle
France, és années
1662. et 1663.

Relation of New France,
in the years
1662 and 1663.



RELATION

DE CE QUI S'EST PASSE'

DE PLUS REMARQUABLE

AVX MISSIONS DES PERES

De la Compagnie de I E S V S

E N L A

NOUVELLE FRANCE,

és années 1662. & 1663.

Enuoyée au R. P. André Castillon, Provincial de la Prouince de France.



A PARIS,

Chez SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY, Et SEBAST.
MABRE-CRAMOISY, Imprimeurs ordinaires
du Roy & de la Reine, rue S. Jacques,
aux Cicognes.

M. DC. LXIV.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY

RELATION
OF WHAT OCCURRED
MOST REMARKABLE
IN THE MISSIONS OF THE FATHERS
Of the Society of JESUS
IN
NEW FRANCE,
in the years 1662 and 1663.
*Sent to the Reverend Father André Castillon,
Provincial of the Province of France.*

PARIS,
SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY And SEBASTIEN
MABRE-CRAMOISY, Printers in ordinary
to the King and Queen, rue St. Jacques,
at the Sign of the Storcks.

M. DC. LXIV.
BY ROYAL LICENSE.

Av R^d Pere André Castillon Provincial de la
Compagnie de IESVS en la Pro-
vince de France.

MON R. P.

Pax Christi.

L'enuoye à vostre Reuerence, nostre Relation de la Nouvelle France. Par la grace de Dieu tout y va assez bien, quoy que nous ayons esté plus auant que iamais dans la crainte.

Les Iroquois cy-deuant inuincibles, se sont trouuez vaincus de tous costez, par des Nations Sauvages qui nous sont alliées, & par nos Algonquins Chrestiens, qui ont esté victorieux par l'assistance de la tres-Sainte Vierge. Si le Roy nous donne à l'embarquement prochain, le secours qu'il a eu la bonté de nous promettre, pour porter la terreur & l'effroy des armes Françoises dans le país des Iroquois, qui seuls ont desolé toutes nos Eglises naissantes, & qui seuls empeschent les progresz de la Foy, dans vn grand nombre de Nations qui ne sont pas encore Chrestiennes, ce secours sera le salut de tous ces país.

Nonobstant les excursions des Iroquois Dieu a sceu choisir ses Eleus, non seulement des Nations éloignées, qui pour euiter la fureur des armes ennemies, se sont venuës loger proche de nous, où plusieurs ont heureusement receu le Baptesme; mais à quatre & cinq cens lieuës de nous, où plus de deux cents enfants ayans esté baptizés auant que de mourir, ont porté au Ciel leur innocence. Mesme parmi les Iroquois nos ennemis, plus de trois cents enfants

To the Reverend Father André Castillon, Provincial of the Society of JESUS in the Province of France.

MY REVEREND FATHER,
Pax Christi.

I send your Reverence our Relation of New France. By the grace of God, everything is going on fairly well here, although we are in greater fear than ever.

The Iroquois, hitherto invincible, have met with defeat on all sides at the hands of the Savage Nations allied to us, and of our Christian Algonquins, who have been victorious by the aid of the most Holy Virgin. If the King send us, by the next sailing, the succor which he has had the goodness to promise us, in order to carry the fear and dread of the French arms into the country of the Iroquois,—who alone have ravaged all our infant Churches, and who alone prevent the progress of the Faith in many Nations not yet Christian,—that aid will be the salvation of all those countries.

Despite the raids of the Iroquois, God has been able to choose his Elect, not only from among the remote Nations which, to escape the fury of the enemy's arms, have come and taken quarters near us, where many have happily received Baptism; but also from among those dwelling four and five hundred leagues from us, where more than two hundred children, baptized before dying, have carried their innocence to Heaven. Even among the Iroquois, our enemies, more than three hundred children have received this favor at the hands of our Frenchmen who were

y ont receu cette faueur, par nos François qui y estoient captifs; Dieu se seruant de nos miseres & de nos pertes, pour en tirer le bon-heur de ses Eleus.

Vn tremblement de terre de plus de deux cents lieuës en longueur, & de cent en largeur, qui font en tout vingt mille lieuës, a fait trembler tout ce païs, où l'on a veu des changemens prodigieux; des Montagnes abyfmées, des Forests changées en des grands Lacs, des Rivieres qui ont disparu, des Rochers qui se sont fendus, dont les debris estoient poussez iusques au sommet des plus hauts arbres; des tonnerres qui grondoient sous nos pieds, dans le ventre de la terre, qui vomissoit des flammes; des voix lugubres qui s'entendoient avec horreur; des Baleines blanches & Marsoïins qui hurloient dans les eaux: Enfin tous les Elements sembloient estre armés contre nous, & nous menaçoient d'un dernier mal-heur: Mais la protection de Dieu a esté si douce sur nous, que pas un n'y a perdu la vie, ny mesme les biens de la terre: & la plus-part en ont tiré tant de profit pour leur salut, Sauvages & François, Fideles & Infideles, que nous auons suiet d'en benir Dieu, et d'aduouër que ses misericordes ont esté tout aimables.

Le passé nous fait tout esperer pour l'auenir; le Canada estant un ouurage de Dieu, & la conuersion des Sauvages ayant esté le principal motif de l'establissement des Colonies qui y sont. Les Peres de nostre Compagnie y ont donné leurs traueux, leurs sueurs, et leur sang. De douze qui y ont finy leur vie, dix y ont esté massacrez & brûlez par la fureur des Iroquois, ou morts dans les neiges, allants à la conqueste des Ames. Cette année nous auons appris vne mort semblable d'un de nos anciens Missionnaires le Pere René Menard, qui auoit penetré cinq cents lieuës dans les terres, y portant le nom de IESVS-CHRIST, où iamais il n'auoit esté adoré. Nous auons besoin de Missionnaires,

captives in their country—God using our afflictions and losses to secure the happiness of his Elect.

An earthquake, extending over a region more than two hundred leagues in length and one hundred in width,—making twenty thousand leagues in all,—has shaken this whole country, and caused us to witness some prodigious transformations. Mountains were swallowed up; Forests were changed into great Lakes; Rivers disappeared; Rocks were split, and their fragments hurled to the very tops of the tallest trees; thunders rumbled beneath our feet in the womb of the earth, which belched forth flames; doleful and terror-inspiring voices were heard; white Whales and Porpoises bellowed in the waters; in short, all the Elements seemed armed against us, and threatened us with the direst disaster. But so benign was God's protection over us that not a person lost his life or even his earthly possessions; while the greater number—both Savages and Frenchmen, Believers and Unbelievers—derived such profit for their salvation from that event, that we have reason to bless God for it, and to acknowledge that his mercies have been most tender.

The past makes us hope everything for the future, Canada being a work of God, and the conversion of the Savages having been the chief motive for the establishment of the Colonies there planted. To that end the Fathers of our Society have given their labors, their sweat, and their blood. Of twelve who have ended their lives there, ten were butchered and burned by the Iroquois in their frenzy, or died in the snow when on their way to win Souls. This year we have learned of a similar death of one of our old Missionaries, Father René Menard, who had penetrated five hundred leagues into the interior, bearing the name of JESUS CHRIST to lands where he had never been worshiped. We need Missionaries to enter into the labors

qui entrent dans les trauaux de ceux qui y ont trouué vne mort si heureuse. Nous en demandons à vostre Reuerence; et nous assureons ceux qui ont vn zele Apostolique, qu'ils trouueront icy vn saint employ, & de grandes souffrances; et probablement le bon-heur d'y respandre leur sang, pour le mêler avec le sang de IESVS-CHRIST. Nous le prions que ses diuines volontés soient accomplies en nous, & en la vie & en la mort. Vostre Reuerence nous assistera pour cét effet de ses prieres, & tous ceux qui ont quelque amour pour la conuersion des Infidelles.

MON R. P.

Vostre tres-humble & obeïffant
seruiteur en N. S.

*A Kebec, ce 4.
Septembre 1663.*

HIEROSME LALEMANT.

of those who have met with such happy deaths, and we ask your Reverence for them, assuring those who have an Apostolic zeal that they will find here a holy occupation, great sufferings, and probably the happiness of pouring out their blood to mingle with that of JESUS CHRIST. We pray him that his divine will may be fulfilled in us, in life and in death. To that end, your Reverence will grant us the aid of your prayers, and all who have any interest in the conversion of Infidels will do likewise.

MY REVEREND FATHER,

Your very humble and obedient

servant in Our Lord,

HIEROSME LALEMANT.

*Kebec, this 4th of
September, 1663.*

Table des Chapitres contenus en ce Livre.

CHAP. I.	T ROIS Soleils & autres Meteores apparus en la Nouvelle-France.	page	1
CHAP. II.	Tremble-terre uniuersel en Canadas, & ses effets prodigieux.	page	6.
CHAP. III.	Bons effets du Tremble-terre, & de l'estat du Christianisme des Sauvages plus proche de Quebec.	page	26
CHAP. IV.	Diuerfes guerres des Iroquois, & leur sucez.	page	43
CHAP. V.	Diuers meurtres commis à Montreal par les Iroquois & les Hurons.	page	54
CHAP. VI.	Viçtoire des Algonquins sur les Iroquois, & la deliurance d'un captif François.	page	69
CHAP. VII.	Supplice de deux Iroquois pris par les Algonquins.	p.	78
CHAP. VIII.	De la Mission des Outaouïaks, & de la pretieuse mort du P. René Menard dans leur pays, & de celle de son Compagnon.	p.	96 [i.e., 86]
CHAP. IX.	Voyage depuis l'entrée du Golphe Saint Laurent, iufques à Montreal.		138 [i.e., 128]

Table of the Chapters contained in this Book.

CHAP. I.	T HREE Suns and other Aërial phenomena, which appeared in New France.	page	1
CHAP. II.	Universal Earthquake in Canadas, and its marvelous effects.	page	6
CHAP. III.	Good effects of the Earthquake; and concerning the state of Christianity among the Savages in the vicinity of Quebec.	page	26
CHAP. IV.	Various Iroquois wars, and their results.	page	43
CHAP. V.	Sundry murders committed at Montreal by the Iroquois and the Hurons.	page	54
CHAP. VI.	Victory of the Algonquins over the Iroquois, and the deliverance of a French captive.	page	69
CHAP. VII.	Torture of two Iroquois captured by the Algonquins.	page	78
CHAP. VIII.	Concerning the Mission to the Outaouaks, and the saintly death of Father René Menard, as well as that of his Companion, in their country.	page	96 [i.e., 86]
CHAP. IX.	Journey from the entrance to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence up to Montreal.		138 [i.e., 128]

Extrait du Priuilege du Roy.

PAR grace & Priuilege du Roy, il est permis à SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY, Imprimeur ordinaire de sa Majesté, Directeur de son Imprimerie Royale au Chasteau du Louure, ancien Escheuin, & ancien Iuge Consul de cette ville de Paris, d'imprimer, ou faire imprimer vn Liure intitulé *Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Mission des Peres de la Compagnie de IESVS, au país de la Nouvelle France, és années 1662. & 1663.* Et ce pendant le temps de dix années consecutiues. Auec deffenses à tous Libraires, Imprimeurs & autres d'imprimer ou faire imprimer ledit Liure, sous pretexte de deguifement ou changement qu'ils y pourroient faire, aux peines portées par ledit Priuilege. Donné à Paris, le premier Decembre 1663.

Signe, par le Roy en son Confeil,

MABOVL.

Extract from the Royal License.

BY grace and License of the King, SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY, Printer in ordinary to his Majesty, Director of his Royal Press at the Castle of the Louvre, and former Alderman and Judge-Consul of this city of Paris, is authorized to print, or cause to be printed, a Book entitled, *Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Mission des Peres de la Compagnie de JESUS, au país de la Nouvelle France, és années 1662 et 1663.* And this during the period of ten consecutive years; forbidding all Booksellers, Printers, and others, under the penalties provided by the said License, to print or cause to be printed the said Book, under pretext of any disguise or change whatsoever. Given at Paris, December the first, 1663.
Signed, by the King in his Council,

MABOUL.



Permission du R. P. Prouincial.

NOVIS ANDRÉ CASTILLON Prouincial de la Compagnie de IESVS, en la Prouince de France, auons accordé pour l'auenir au Sieur SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY, Marchand Libraire, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy & de la Reyne, Directeur de l'Imprimerie Royale du Louure, & ancien Escheuin de cette ville de Paris, l'Impression des Relations de la Nouvelle France. A Paris, le 20. Ianuier mil six cens foixante deux.

Signé, ANDRÉ CASTILLON.

Permission of the Reverend Father Provincial.

WE, ANDRÉ CASTILLON, Provincial of the Society of JESUS in the Province of France, have for the future granted to Sieur SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY, Bookseller, Printer in ordinary to the King and Queen, Director of the Royal Press of the Louvre, and former Alderman of this city of Paris, the Printing of the Relations of New France. Paris, January 20, one thousand six hundred and sixty-two.

Signed, ANDRÉ CASTILLON.

[1] Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Mission des Peres de la Compagnie de IESVS, au païs de la Nouvelle France, depuis l'Esté de l'année 1662. jusques à l'Esté de l'année 1663.

CHAPITRE I.

TROIS SOLEILS & AUTRES METEORES APPARUS EN LA NOUVELLE-FRANCE.

LE Ciel & la Terre nous ont parlé bien des fois depuis vn an. C'estoit vn langage aimable & inconnu, qui [2] nous iettoit en mesme temps dans la crainte & dans l'admiration: Le Ciel a commencé par de beaux Phenomenes, la Terre a fuiuy par de furieux fouleuements, qui nous ont bien fait paroître que ces voix de l'air muettes & brillantes, n'estoient pas pourtant des paroles en l'air, puisqu'elles nous presageoient les conuulsions qui nous deuoient faire trembler, en faisant trembler la Terre.

Nous auons veu dès l'Automne dernier des Serpents embrasés qui s'enlaçoient les vns dans les autres en forme de Caducée, & voloient par le milieu des airs, portez sur des aïles de feu: Nous auons veu sur Quebec vn grand Globe de flames, qui faisoit vn affés beau iour pendant la nuit; [3] si les estincelles qu'il dardoit de toutes parts, n'eussent meslé de frayeur le plaisir qu'on prenoit à le voir: Ce mesme Meteore a paru sur Montreal; mais il sembloit fortir du sein de la Lune, avec vn bruit qui égale

[1] Relation of what occurred in the Mission of the Fathers of the Society of JESUS in the country of New France, from the Summer of the year 1662 to the Summer of the year 1663.

CHAPTER I.

THREE SUNS AND OTHER AËRIAL PHENOMENA, WHICH APPEARED IN NEW FRANCE.

HEAVEN and Earth have spoken to us many times during the past year, and that in a language both kind and mysterious, which [2] threw us at the same time into fear and admiration. The Heavens began with Phenomena of great beauty, and the Earth followed with violent upheavals, which made it very evident to us that these mute and brilliant aërial voices were not, after all, mere empty words, since they presaged convulsions that were to make us shudder while making the Earth tremble.

As early as last Autumn we saw fiery Serpents, intertwined in the form of the Caduceus, and flying through mid-air, borne on wings of flame. Over Quebec we beheld a great Ball of fire, which illumined the night almost with the splendor of day— [3] had not our pleasure in beholding it been mingled with fear, caused by its emission of sparks in all directions. This same Meteor appeared over Montreal, but seemed to issue from the Moon's bosom, with a noise like that of Cannon or Thunder; and,

celuy des Canons ou des Tonnerres, & s'estant promené trois lieuës en l'air, fut se perdre enfin derriere la grosse montagne dont cette Isle porte le nom.

Mais ce qui nous a semblé plus extraordinaire est l'apparition de trois Soleils. Ce fut vn beau iour de l'Hyuer dernier, que fur les huit heures du matin, vne legere vapeur presque imperceptible s'éleua de nostre grand fleuve, & estant frappée par les premiers rayons du Soleil, deuenoit transparente, de telle forte neantmoins [4] qu'elle auoit assez de corps pour soustenir les deux Images que cét Astre peignoit dessus; Ces trois Soleils estoient presque en ligne droite, esloignez de quelques toises les vns des autres, selon l'apparence; le vray tenant le milieu, & ayant les deux autres à ses deux costez. Tous trois estoient couronnés d'vn Arc-en-Ciel, dont les couleurs n'estoient pas bien arrestees, tantost paroiffans comme celles d'Iris, puis apres d'vn blanc lumineux, comme si au dessous tout proche, il y eût eu vne lumiere excessiuement forte.

Ce spectacle dura prés de deux heures la premiere fois qu'il parût, c'estoit le septième de Ianuier 1663. Et la seconde fois, qui fut le 14. du mesme mois, il ne [5] dura pas si long-temps, mais seulement jusqu'à ce que les couleurs de l'Iris venant à se perdre petit à petit, les deux Soleils des costez s'eclipsoient aussi, laissant celuy du milieu comme victorieux.

Nous pouons mettre en ce lieu l'eclipse de Soleil arriüée à Quebec, le premier iour de Septembre 1663. qui dans l'obseruation qui en a esté faite fort exactement, s'estant trouuée d'onze doigts entiers, rendoit nos forests pâles, sombres & melancholiques. Son commencement a esté à vne heure vingt-quatre minutes, quarante-deux secondes d'après Midy; & fa fin à trois heures cinquante & deux minutes, quarante-quatre secondes.

after traveling three leagues in the air, it finally vanished behind the great mountain whose name that Island bears.

But what seemed to us most extraordinary was the appearance of three Suns. Toward eight o'clock in the morning, on a beautiful day last Winter, a light and almost imperceptible mist arose from our great river, and, when struck by the Sun's first rays, became transparent,—retaining, however, [4] sufficient substance to bear the two Images cast upon it by that Luminary. These three Suns were almost in a straight line, apparently several toises distant from one another, the real one in the middle, and the others, one on each side. All three were crowned by a Rainbow, the colors of which were not definitely fixed; it now appeared Iris-hued, and now of a luminous white, as if an exceedingly strong light had been at a short distance underneath.

This spectacle was of almost two hours' duration upon its first appearance, on the seventh of January, 1663; while upon its second, on the 14th of the same month, it [5] did not last so long, but only until, the Rainbow hues gradually fading away, the two Suns at the sides also vanished, leaving the central one, as it were, victorious.

We may here record the Solar eclipse which occurred at Quebec on the first day of September, 1663, and which, being ascertained to be quite eleven digits across in the observation, taken with great exactness, rendered our forests pale, somber, and gloomy. It began at twenty-four minutes and forty-two seconds past one in the Afternoon, and ended at fifty-two minutes and forty-four seconds past three.

[6] CHAPITRE II.

TREMBLE-TERRE VNIUERSEL EN CANADAS, & SES EFFETS PRODIGIEUX.

C E fut le cinquième Février 1663. sur les cinq heures & demie du soir, qu'un grand broüiffement s'entendit en mesme temps dans toute l'estenduë du Canadas: Ce bruit qui paroïffoit comme si le feu eust esté dans les maisons, en fit sortir tout le monde, pour fuir un incendie si inopiné; mais au lieu de voir la fumée & la flame, on fut bien surpris de voir les Murailles se balancer, & toutes les pierres se remüer, comme si elles se fussent détachées; Les toicts sembloient [7] se courber en bas d'un costé, puis se renuerfer de l'autre; les Cloches sonnoient d'elles-mesmes, les poutres, les soliveaux, & les planchers craquoient; la terre bondissoit faisant danser les pieux des palissades d'une façon qui ne paroïffoit pas croyable, si nous ne l'eussions veü en diuers endroits.

Alors chacun sort dehors, les animaux s'enfuient, les enfans pleurent dans les ruës, les hommes & les femmes saisis de frayeur ne sçauent où se refugier, pensant à tous moments deuoir estre ou accablés sous les ruïnes des maisons, ou ensevelis dans quelque abyfme qui s'alloit ouvrir sous leurs pieds; Les uns prosternés à genoux dans la neige, crient misericorde, les autres passent le [8] reste de la nuit en prieres, parce que le Terre-tremble continua tousiours

[6] CHAPTER II.

UNIVERSAL EARTHQUAKE IN CANADAS, AND ITS MAR-
VELOUS EFFECTS.

ON the fifth of February, 1663, toward half past five in the evening, a loud roaring was heard at the same time throughout the length and breadth of Canadas. This noise, which gave one the impression that the house was on fire, made all rush outdoors to escape so unexpected a conflagration; but, instead of smoke and flames, people were much surprised to behold the Walls tottering, and all the stones in motion, as if they had been detached. Roofs seemed [7] to bend down in one direction, and then back again in the other; Bells rang of their own accord; beams, joists, and boards creaked; and the earth leaped up, and made the palisade-stakes dance in a way that would have seemed incredible, had we not witnessed it in different places.

Then all left their houses, animals took flight, children cried in the streets, and men and women, seized with terror, knew not where to take refuge,—expecting every moment to be either overwhelmed under the ruins of the houses, or swallowed up in some abyss that was to open beneath their feet. Some knelt in the snow and cried for mercy, while others passed the [8] rest of the night in prayer; for the Earthquake continued without ceasing, maintaining a certain swaying motion much like that of Ships at sea, so that some experienced from this tossing the

avec vn certain branfle, prefque femblable à celui des Nauires qui font fur mer, & tel que quelques-vns ont reffenty par ces fecouffes les mefmes foûleuements de cœur qu'ils enduroient fur l'eau: Le defordre estoit bien plus grand dans les forests; il sembloit qu'il y eust combat entre les arbres qui se heurtoient enfemble; & non feulement leurs branches, mais mefme on eust dit que les troncs se deftachoiert de leurs places pour fauter les vns fur les autres, avec vn fracas & vn bouleuerfement qui fit dire à nos Sauuages que toute la forest estoit yure.

La guerre sembloit estre mefme entre les Montagnes, dont [9] les vnes se deracinoient pour se ietter fur les autres, laiffant de grands abyfmes au lieu d'où elles fortoient: Et tantoft enfonçoient les arbres dont elles estoient chargées bien auant dans terre iufqu'à la cime: tantoft elles les enfotiiffoient les branches embas, qui alloient prendre la place des racines; de forte qu'elles ne laiffoient plus qu'une forest de troncs renuerfez.

Pendant ce débris general qui se faifoit fur Terre, les glaces épaiffes de cinq & fix pieds se fracaffoient, fautants en morceaux, & s'ouurants en diuers endroits, d'où s'euaporoient, ou de grosses fumées, ou des iets de boüe & de fable qui montoient fort haut dans l'air: nos fontaines ou ne couloient plus, ou n'auoient que [10] des eaux enfoufrées: les Riuieres ou se font perduës, ou ont esté toutes corrompües les eaux des vnes deuenants jaunes, les autres rouges; & nostre grand fleuue de Saint Laurens parut tout blanchastre iufques vers Tadoussacq, prodige bien estonnant & capable de furprendre ceux qui fçauent la quantité d'eaux que ce gros fleuue roule, au deffous

same heaving of the stomach that one suffers on the water. The disturbance was much greater in the forests, where there seemed to be a battle between the trees, which crashed against one another,—not merely their branches, but even, one would have said, their trunks being torn from their places to leap one upon another, with a din and confusion that made our Savages say that all the woods were drunken.

War seemed to be waged even by the Mountains, [9] some of them being uprooted, to be hurled against others, and leaving yawning chasms in the places whence they had sprung. At times, too, they buried the trees, with which they were covered, deep in the ground up to their topmost branches; and at other times they would plant them, branches downward, which would then take the place of the roots, leaving only a forest of upturned trunks.

During this general wreck on Land, ice of five and six feet in thickness was broken, flying into fragments, and splitting open in various places, whence issued either great clouds of smoke or jets of mud and sand, which ascended to a lofty height in the air. Our springs either ceased to flow or gave forth only [10] sulphurous waters; Rivers either disappeared entirely or were thoroughly defiled, the waters of some becoming yellow and of others red; and our great river Saint Lawrence appeared all whitish as far as the neighborhood of Tadoussac—a prodigy truly astonishing and fitted to surprise those who know the volume of water carried by this great stream below the Island of Orleans, and how much matter it must have taken to whiten it.

The atmosphere was not without its disturbances,

de l'Isle d'Orleans, & ce qu'il falloit de matiere pour les blanchir.

L'air n'estoit pas exempt de ses alterations, pendant celles des eaux & de la Terre: car outre le broüiffement qui precedoit tousiours & accompagnoit le Terre-tremble, l'on a veu des spectres & des phantomes de feu portants des flambeaux en main. Lon a veu des picques & des lances de feu [11] voltiger, & des brandons allumés se gliffer sur nos maisons, sans neanmoins faire autre mal que de ietter la frayeur par tout où ils paroïssent: on entendoit mesme comme des voix plaintives & languissantes se lamenter pendant le silence de la nuit; & ce qui est bien rare, des Marsoïins blancs ietter de hauts cris devant le Bourg des trois Riuieres, faisant retentir l'air de meuglements pitoyables; & foit que ce fussent des vrais Marsoïins, ou des vaches marines (comme quelques-vns ont estimé) vne chose si extraordinaire ne pouuoit pas arriuer d'une cause commune.

On mande de Montreal que pendant le Tremble-terre on voioit tout visiblement les pieux des clostures fautiller comme s'ils [12] eussent danfé; que de deux portes d'une mesme chambre, l'une se fermoit, & l'autre s'ouvroit d'elle-mesme; que les cheminées & le haut des logis plioient comme des branches d'arbres agitées du vent: que quand on leuoit le pied pour marcher, on sentoit la terre qui suiuoit, se leuant à mesure qu'on haussoit les pieds, & quelques fois frapant les plantes assez rudement, & autres choses semblables fort surprenantes.

Voicy ce qu'on en escrit des Trois-Riuieres. La premiere secouffe & la plus rude de toutes commença par un broüiffement semblable à celui du Tonnerre;

during those on water and Land; for, beside the roaring which constantly preceded and accompanied the Earthquake, we saw specters and fiery phantoms bearing torches in their hands. Pikes and lances of fire [11] were seen, waving in the air, and burning brands darting down on our houses—without, however, doing further injury than to spread alarm wherever they were seen. There was even heard what sounded like plaintive and feeble voices in lamentation during the silence of the night; while white Porpoises were heard crying aloud before the Town of three Rivers—a very unusual occurrence—and filling the air with a pitiful bellowing. Whether they were real Porpoises, or sea-cows (as some have supposed), so extraordinary a circumstance could have arisen from no common cause.

Word comes from Montreal that, during the Earthquake, fence-stakes were plainly seen to jump up and down as if in [12] a dance; of two doors in the same room, one closed itself and the other opened, of its own accord; chimneys and housetops bent like tree-branches shaken by the wind; on raising the foot in walking, one felt the ground coming up after him and rising in proportion to the height to which he lifted his foot, sometimes giving the sole a quite smart rap; and other similar occurrences, of a highly surprising nature, are reported from that place.

From Three Rivers they wrote the following account: “The first and severest of all the shocks began with a rumbling like that of Thunder, and the houses were shaken like tree-tops during a storm, amid a noise that made people think there was a fire [13] crackling in their garrets.

“This first shock continued fully half an hour,

les maifons auoient la mefme agitation que le coupeau des arbres pendant vn orage, avec vn bruit qui faifoit croire que le feu [13] petilloit dans les greniers.

Ce premier coup dura bien vne demie-heure, quoy que fa grande force ne fust proprement que d'un petit quart d'heure: Il n'y en eust pas vn qui ne creût que la Terre deût s'entr'ouuir. Au refte nous auons remarqué que comme ce tremblement eft quasi fans relafche, auffi n'est-il pas dans la mefme égalité: tantoft il imite le branfle d'un grand vaiſſeau qui fe manie lentement fur ſes Anchres: ce qui caufe à pluſieurs des eftourdiſſemens de teſte: Tantoft l'agitation eft irreguliere & precipitée par diuers élancements, quelques-fois affez rudes, quelques-fois plus moderez: le plus ordinaire eft vn petit tremouſſement qui ſe rend ſenſible, lors que l'on eft hors du bruit [14] & en repos. Selon le rapport de pluſieurs de nos François & de nos Sauuages, teſmoins oculaires, bien auant dans noſtre fleue des Trois-Riuieres, à cinq ou ſix lieuës d'icy, les coſtes qui bordent la Riuiere de part & d'autre, & qui eſtoient d'une prodigieuſe hauteur, font applanies, ayans eſté enleuées de deſſus leurs fondemens, & deracinées iuſqu'au niveau de l'eau: ces deux montagnes avec toutes leurs foreſts ayants eſté ainſi renuerſées dans la Riuiere, y formerent vne puiffante digue, qui obligea ce fleue à changer de liêt, & à ſe répandre fur de grandes plaines nouvellement decouuertes, minant neantmoins toutes ces terres éboulées, & les demeflant petit à petit avec les eaux de la [15] Riuiere, qui en font encore ſi épaiffes & ſi troubles, qu'elles font changer de couleur à tout le grand fleue de S. Laurens: Iugez combien il faut de terre tous les iours

although its great violence really lasted only a scant quarter of an hour. There was not a person who did not think the Earth was about to split open. We further observed that, while this earthquake was almost continuous, still it was not of the same intensity, sometimes resembling the rocking of a great vessel riding gently at Anchor,—a motion which caused giddiness in many. Sometimes the disturbance was irregular, and precipitated by various sharp movements—sometimes of considerable severity, at other times more moderate; but most commonly consisting of a slight quivering motion, which was perceptible to one away from the noise [14] and at rest. According to the report of many of our Frenchmen and Savages, who were eye-witnesses, far up on our river, the Three Rivers, five or six leagues from here, the banks bordering the Stream on each side, and formerly of a prodigious height, were leveled—being removed from their foundations, and uprooted to the water's level. These two mountains, with all their forests, thus overturned into the River, formed there a mighty dike which forced that stream to change its bed, and to spread over great plains recently discovered. At the same time, however, it undermined all those displaced lands and caused their gradual detrition by the waters of the [15] River, which are still so thick and turbid as to change the color of the whole great St. Lawrence river. Judge how much soil it must take to keep its waters flowing constantly full of mire every day for nearly three months. New Lakes are seen where there were none before; certain Mountains are seen no more, having been swallowed up; a number of rapids have been leveled, a number of Rivers have disap-

pour continuer depuis près de trois mois à rouler les eaux, toufours pleines de fange. L'on void de nouveaux Lacs où il n'y en eût iamais: on ne void plus certaines Montagnes qui font engoufrées: Plusieurs faults font applanis; plusieurs Riuieres ne paroiffent plus: La Terre s'est fenduë en bien des endroits, & a ouuert des precipices dont on ne trouue point le fond: Enfin, il s'est fait vne telle confusion de bois renuerfés & abyfmés, qu'on void à present des campagnes de plus de mille arpents toutes rafes, & comme si [16] elles estoient tout fraichement labourées, là où peu auparauant il n'y auoit que des forests. Nous apprenons du costé de Tadouffacq que l'effort du Tremble-terre n'y a pas esté moins rude qu'ailleurs; qu'on y a veu vne pluye de cendre, qui trauerfoit le fleuee comme auroit fait vn gros orage, & que qui voudroit fuiure toute la coste depuis le Cap de Tourmente jusques-là, verroit des effets prodigieux. Vers la Baye (dite de S. Paul) il y auoit vne petite Montagne sise sur le bord du fleuee, d'vn quart de lieuë ou enuiron de tour, laquelle s'est abyfmée, & comme si elle n'eust fait que plonger, elle est refortie du fond de l'eau, pour se changer en Islet, & faire d'vn lieu tout bordé d'écueils, comme [17] il estoit, vn havre d'affeurance contre toutes fortes de vents. Et plus bas vers la Pointe aux Alloüettes, vne forest entiere s'estant detachée de la terre-ferme, s'est gliffée dans le fleuee, & fait voir de grands arbres droits & verdoyants qui ont pris naissance dans l'eau, du jour au lendemain.

Au reste trois circonstances ont rendu ce Tremble-Terre tres-remarquable; La premiere est le temps qu'il a duré, ayant continué iusques dans le mois

peared; the Earth was rent in many places, and it has opened chasms whose depths cannot be sounded; in fine, such confusion has been wrought, of woods overturned and swallowed up, that now we see fields of more than a thousand arpents utterly bare, and as if [16] very recently plowed, where a short time ago were only forests.' We learn from Tadoussacq that the stress of the Earthquake was not less severe there than elsewhere; that a shower of ashes was seen crossing the stream like a great storm; and that, if one were inclined to follow the river-bank all the way from Cap de Tourmente to that point, he would see some marvelous effects of the earthquake. Near the Bay (called St. Paul's) there was a little Mountain, situated on the river-bank and a quarter of a league, or nearly that, in circumference, which was swallowed up; and, as if it had only taken a plunge, it came up again from the depths, to be changed into a little Island, and to turn a spot all beset with breakers, as [17] it used to be, into a haven of safety against all kinds of winds. And farther down, near Pointe aux Allouettes, a whole forest became detached from the mainland and slid into the river, where it presents to view great trees, straight and verdant, which sprang into being in the water, over night.

Three circumstances, moreover, rendered this Earthquake very remarkable. The first was its time of duration, it having continued into the month of August, or for more than six months. The shocks, it is true, were not always equally severe. In certain districts, as toward the mountains in our rear, the din and the oscillating motion were [18] unintermittent for a long time; in others as in the region

d'Aouft, c'est à dire plus de six mois, il est vray que les secouffes n'estoient pas tousiours également rudes: en certains endroits, comme vers les montagnes que nous auons à dos, le tintamare & le tremouffement y a esté [18] perpetuel pendant vn long temps; en d'autres, comme vers Tadouffacq, il y trembloit d'ordinaire deux & trois fois le jour avec de grands efforts: Et nous auons remarqué qu'aux lieux plus éleués l'esmotion y estoit moindre qu'au plat-païs. La seconde circonstance est touchant l'estendüe de ce Terre-tremble, que nous croions estre vniuersel en toute la Nouvelle France; car nous apprenons qu'il s'est fait ressentir depuis l'Isle Percée & Gaspée, qui font a l'emboucheure de nostre fleuve, iusques au delà de Montreal, comme aussi en la nouvelle Angleterre, en l'Acadie, & autres lieux fort éloignés; de forte que de nostre connoissance, trouuans que le Tremble-Terre s'est fait en deux cents lieües de longueur [19] sur cent de largeur, voila vingt mille lieües de terre en superficie qui ont tremblé tout à la fois, en mesme jour, & à mesme moment.

La troisiéme circonstance regarde la protection particuliere de Dieu sur nos habitations: car nous voyons proche de nous de grandes ouuertures qui se font faites, & vne prodigieuse estendüe de pays toute perdue, sans que nous y ayons perdu vn enfant, non pas mesme vn cheueu de la teste: Nous nous voyons enuironnés de bouleuerfements & de ruines, & toutesfois nous n'auons eu que quelques cheminées demolies pendant que les Montagnes d'alentour ont esté abyfmées.

Nous auons d'autant plus de [20] fuiet de remercier le Ciel de cette protection toute aimable, qu'une

of Tadoussacq, the shocks occurred ordinarily two or three times a day, with great force; and we noted that in more elevated places the motion was less than in the level country. The second circumstance concerns the extent of this Earthquake, which we believe to have been general in all New France; for we learn that it made itself felt from Isle Percée and Gaspée, which are at the mouth of our river, up to Montreal and beyond, as also in new England, Acadia, and other far distant regions. Therefore, knowing as we do that the Earthquake extended over a tract two hundred leagues in length [19] by one hundred in width, we have an area of twenty thousand leagues which was all shaken at once, on the same day and at the same moment.

The third circumstance concerns God's special protection of our settlements; for near us we see great clefts that were formed, and a prodigious extent of country utterly wrecked, while we have not lost a child or even a hair of our heads. All around us we see evidences of overthrow and ruin, and yet we had only some chimneys demolished, while the surrounding Mountains were swallowed up.

We have all the more [20] reason to thank Heaven for this most loving protection, inasmuch as a person of probity and of irreproachable life,—who had felt presentiments of what afterward occurred, and who had declared them to the one to whom such confession was due,—had a vision, on the very evening that this Earthquake began, of four frightful specters occupying the four quarters adjoining Quebec, and shaking them violently, as if bent on working a universal overthrow. This they undoubtedly would have done, had not a higher Power—one of

perfonne de probité, & d'une vie irréprochable, qui avoit eu les préfentimens de ce qui eft arriué, & qui s'en eftoit déclarée à qui elle eftoit obligée de le faire, vid en eſprit le foir meſme que ce Tremble-terre commença, quatre ſpectres effroyables qui occupoient les quatre coſtez des terres voiſines de Quebec, & les fecoïoient fortement, comme voulans tout renuerfer: ce que fans doute ils auroient fait, ſi vne Puiffance ſuperieure & d'une Maieſté venerable, qui donnoit le branſle & le moueuement à tout, n'euft mis obſtacle à leurs efforts, & ne les euſt empêché de nuire à ceux que Dieu vouloit épouuanter pour leur falut: mais [21] toutesfois qu'il ne vouloit pas perdre.

Les Sauuages auoient eu des prefentimens auffi bien que les François, de cet horrible Tremble-Terre. Vne ieune fille Sauuage Algonquine aagée de Seize à dix-fept ans, nommée Catherine, qui a touſiours veſcu en grande innocence, & qui meſme par la confiance extraordinaire qu'elle auoit en la Croix du Fils de Dieu, a eſté guerie quaſi miraculeuſement d'une maladie qui l'a fait languir tout vn Hyuer, fans eſperance d'en pouuoir iamais releuer, a depofé avec toute ſincerité que la nuit auant que le Terre-Tremble arriuaſt, elle ſe vid avec deux autres filles de ſon aage & de ſa Nation dans vn grand Eſcalier qu'elles montoient, au haut [22] duquel ſe voyoit vne belle Eglife où la Sainte Vierge avec ſon Fils parut, leur predifant que la terre, trembleroit bien toſt, que les arbres ſ'entre-choqueroient, que les rochers ſe briferoient avec l'eſtonnement general de tout le monde: Cette pauvre fille bien ſurpriſe de ces nouuelles, eut peur que ce ne fuſſent quelques preſtiges du Demon, bien reſolües de decourir le

venerable Majesty, the author of the universal disturbance—interposed an obstacle to their efforts, and prevented them from harming those whom it was God's will to frighten, for the sake of their own salvation, but [21] not to destroy.

The Savages, as well as the French, had had presentiments of this fearful Earthquake. A young Algonquin girl, between Sixteen and seventeen years of age, named Catherine,—who has always lived a very innocent life; and who, indeed, owing to her extraordinary trust in the Cross of the Son of God, has been cured, as if by a miracle, of an illness from which she had been suffering for an entire Winter, without any hopes of recovery,—deposed with all sincerity that, on the night preceding the Earthquake, she saw herself with two other girls of her age and Nation mounting a great Stairway. At its top [22] was seen a beautiful Church, where the Blessed Virgin appeared with her Son, predicting to them that the earth would soon be shaken, trees would strike against one another, and rocks would be shattered, to the general consternation of all the people. This poor girl, much surprised by such an announcement, feared that it was some illusion of the Demon, and determined to reveal the whole, as soon as possible, to the Father in charge of the Algonquin Church. On the evening of the same day, a short time before the Earthquake began, she shouted in a transport of excitement; and, as if wrought upon by a powerful influence, she said to her relatives, "It is coming soon, it is coming soon." And she afterward had the same presentiments before each [23] of the Earthquake shocks.

We add a second deposition of much greater detail,

tout au plustoft au Pere qui a foin de l'Eglise Algonquine. Le foir du mesme iour quelque peu de temps auparavant que commençast le Tremble-terre, elle s'escria toute hors de foy & comme esmüe d'une forte impression, dit à ses parents: ce fera bien-toft, ce fera bien-toft, ayant eu du depuis les mesmes presentiment à chaque fois [23] que la Terre trembloit.

Voicy vne autre deposition bien plus particularisée, que nous auons tirée d'une autre Sauvage Algonquine, aagée de vingt six ans, fort innocente, simple & sincere, laquelle ayant esté interrogée par deux de nos Peres sur ce qui luy estoit arriué, a respondu tout ingenuëment, & sa responce a esté confirmée par son Mary, par son Pere, & par sa Mere, qui ont veu de leurs yeux, & entendu de leurs propres oreilles ce qui s'enfuit: Voicy sa deposition.

La nuit du 4. ou 5. de Febvrier 1663. estant entierement éveillée, & en plein iugement, assise comme sur mon seant, i'ay entendu vne voix distincte & intelligible qui m'a dit, Il doit arriuer [24] aujourd'huy des choses estranges, la Terre doit trembler. Je me trouuay pour lors faisie d'une grande frayeur, parce que ie ne voyois personne d'où peust prouenir cette voix: Remplie de crainte, ie tafchay à m'endormir avec assez de peine; & le iour estant venu, ie dis tout bas à Ioseph Onnentakité mon Mary, ce qui m'estoit arriué; mais m'ayant rebuté, disant que ie mentois & luy en voulois faire accroire, ie ne parlay pas dauantage: Sur les neuf ou dix heures du mesme iour, allant au bois pour buscher, à peine estois-je entrée en la forest, que la mesme voix se fit entendre, me disant la mesme chose, & de la mesme façon que la nuit precedente; la peur fut bien plus grande,

which we received from another Algonquin woman,—twenty-six years of age, and very innocent, simple, and sincere,—who was questioned by two of our Fathers concerning her experiences, and answered them in all frankness. Her replies were confirmed by her Husband and her Parents, who saw with their own eyes and heard with their own ears what follows. Her deposition runs thus:

“ On the night between the 4th and 5th of February, 1663, being fully awake and in full possession of my senses, while in a sitting posture, I heard a voice, distinct and intelligible, which said to me: ‘Strange things are to happen [24] to-day; the Earth will tremble.’ Thereupon I was seized with great fear, seeing no one from whom those words could have come. Filled with alarm, I endeavored, with considerable difficulty, to go to sleep; and when day broke I told my Husband, Joseph Onnentakité, quite in private, what had happened to me. As, however, he rebuffed me, saying that I was lying, and wished to impose upon him, I said nothing further. At about nine or ten o’clock on the same day, on my way to the woods to gather fagots, I had scarcely entered the forest when the same voice made itself heard, saying the same thing and in the same manner as on the night before. My alarm was much greater, as I [25] was entirely alone. So I looked all around, to see if I could catch sight of any one; but no person was to be seen. Accordingly, I gathered a load of fagots and went home, meeting my sister on the way, as she was coming to help me; and I told her what had just occurred. She at once took the lead and, reëntering the Cabin before me, repeated my experience to my father and mother; but, as it was

moy [25] estant toute feule: ie regarday auffi de tous côtez pour voir si ie n'apperçeuerois perfonne; mais rien ne parut: ie bufchay donc vne charge de bois, & m'en retournant, i'eus ma sœur à la rencontre qui venoit pour me foulager, à laquelle ie racontay ce qui me venoit d'arriuer, elle prit à mesme temps le deuant, & r'entrant dans la Cabane deuant moy, elle redit à mon pere & à ma mere ce qui m'estoit arriué: mais comme tout cela estoit fort extraordinaire, ils l'écouterēt sans aucune reflexion, la chose en demeurera là, iusques à cinq ou six heures du soir du mesme iour, où vn tremblement de Terre suruenant, ils reconnurent par experience que ce qu'ils m'auoient entendu dire auant Midy, n'estoit que trop vray.

all very extraordinary, they merely heard it without giving it any especial thought. There the matter rested until five or six o'clock in the evening of the same day, when an Earthquake occurred, and they recognized by experience that what they had heard me say in the Forenoon was only too true."

[26] CHAPITRE III.

BONS EFFETS DU TREMBLE-TERRE & DE L'ESTAT DU
CHRISTIANISME DES SAUVAGES PLUS
PROCHE DE QUEBEC.

QUAND Dieu parle il se fait bien entendre, sur tout quand il parle par la voix des Tonnerres, ou des Terre-Trembles, qui n'ont pas moins esbranlé les cœurs endurcis, que nos plus gros rochers, & ont fait de plus grands remuements dans les consciences, que dans nos Forests & sur nos Montagnes.

Ce Tremble-Terre commença le Lundy gras à cinq heures & demie du soir. Dès ce moment qui donne ordinairement entrée aux [27] debauches du lendemain, tout le monde s'appliqua sérieusement à l'affaire de son salut; vn chacun s'entrant dans foy-mesme, & se considerant comme sur le poinct d'estre abismé, & d'aller comparoistre deuant Dieu, pour y recevoir ce iugement decisif de l'eternité, qui est terrible aux ames les plus saintes. De sorte que le Mardy-gras fut heureusement changé en vn iour de Vendredy Saint, & en vn iour de Pasque. Il nous representoit le iour du Vendredy Saint, dans la modestie & l'humilité, & dans les larmes d'une parfaite Penitence. Iamais il ne se fit de Confessions qui partissent plus du fond du cœur, & d'un esprit vrayment epouuanté des iugemens de Dieu. Ce mesme iour nous paroiffoit aussi comme vn [28] iour de Pasque, par la

[26] CHAPTER III.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE; AND CONCERNING THE STATE OF CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE SAVAGES IN THE VICINITY OF QUEBEC.

WHEN God speaks, he makes himself heard with distinctness—especially when he speaks with the utterance of Thunders, or of Earthquakes, which have moved hardened hearts no less than our greatest rocks, and have caused greater commotion in men's consciences than in our Forests and on our Mountains.

This Earthquake began on shrove Monday, at half past five in the evening. From that moment—a time which commonly introduces the [27] debauches of the following day—every person gave his serious attention to the matter of his own salvation, each one searching his own heart, and viewing himself as on the point of destruction, and of appearing before God for the purpose of receiving that judgment which would decide his fate for eternity, and which is terrible even to the most saintly souls. Thus shrove Tuesday was fortunately changed into a Good Friday and also into an Easter. It represented Good Friday to us in its modesty and humility, and in its tears of perfect Penitence. Never were Confessions made which came more from the bottom of the heart, and from feelings of genuine fear of God's judgments. This same day also seemed to us like an [28] Easter, from the frequent administration of Communion,

frequence des Communions que la plupart faisoient comme la dernière de leur vie. Le Saint temps du Carefme ne fut iamais passé plus faintement, les Trembles-Terre qui continuoient, faifans continuer l'esprit de componction & de la penitence.

Mais ne parlons icy que de nos Sauvages, qui pour estre Barbares ne font pas insensibles aux touches du Ciel.

Outre les restes de l'Eglise Huronne, nous auons eu cet Hyuer aux enuirons de Quebec trois à quatre cents Algonquins, les vns anciens Chrestiens, & anciens Habitans de Sillery, d'où la crainte des Iroquois les auoit chassés, pour trouuer vn azile plus affeuré dans le cœur de Quebec; les autres [29] estoient estrangers venus en partie de l'Acadie où ils auoient passé trois ou quatre ans sans instruction, en partie descendus par le Saguenay, riuere de Tadoussacq, fuyants aussi le commun ennemy, qui l'an passé auoit porté le rauage iusques dans leur païs, quoy que bien écarté vers le Nord; Ceux-cy n'auoient jamais veu de François, & n'auoient jamais entendu parler de la Foy, & peut-estre n'en auroient jamais entendu parler, si l'aimable prouidence ne se fust feruie des Iroquois mesme, pour faire venir icy ceux qu'ils nous empeschent d'aller chercher chés eux; Il est vray que le Demon qui ne s'endort jamais pour la conseruation de son Royaume, nous a fuscité vn Ennemy domestique plus cruel de [30] beaucoup que l'ennemy public: c'est la manie de quelques Sauvages à prendre des boiffons par excés, & la manie de quelques François à leur en vendre. Tous les Ameriquains ont d'abord de l'horreur de nos vins; mais quand ils en ont vne fois gousté, ils les recherchent

which was received by most as the last they would take in their lives. The Holy Lenten season was never passed in greater piety, the continuance of the Earthquakes causing a continuance in the feelings of contrition and penitence.

But let us here speak only of our Savages, who, despite their being Barbarians, are not insensible to Heavenly influences.

Beside the remnants of the Huron Church, we had last Winter in the neighborhood of Quebec between three and four hundred Algonquins. A part of them were formerly Christians and Settlers of Sillery, whence the fear of the Iroquois had driven them, to find a safer asylum in the heart of Quebec. The rest [29] were strangers, who had come in part from Acadia, where they had passed three or four years without instruction; and in part from up the Saguenay, the river of Tadoussacq,—fleeing likewise from the common enemy, who, in the preceding year, had carried his ravages even into their country, far distant although it is toward the North. These latter people had never seen any Frenchmen or heard of the Faith, and perhaps never would have heard of it if a kind providence had not made use of these very Iroquois to drive hither those whom they prevent us from visiting in their own country. It is true, the Devil, ever sleepless in guarding his Kingdom, has raised up against us a domestic Enemy more cruel by [30] far than the public foe. I mean the mania for drinking to excess, which possesses some Savages; and the passion for selling them the drink, which possesses certain Frenchmen. All Americans have at first a loathing for our wines; but, having once acquired a taste for them, they seek

avec vne telle passion, que les vns se mettent à nud & reduifent leur famille à la mendicité, & quelques autres vendent iufqu'à leurs propres enfans, pour auoir dequoy contenter cette passion enragée.

Ce mal est vniuerfel en ces contrées, puifque depuis Gaspé; (d'où vn bon Ecclesiastique escrit en propres termes que le Christianisme est entierement ruiné parmy les Sauvages à cause de l'yurognerie) il s'estend iufques aux Iroquois.

[31] Je ne veux pas defcrire les mal-heurs que ces defordres ont caufé à cette Eglife naiffante. Mon ancre n'est pas assez noire pour les dépeindre de leurs couleurs, il faudroit du fiel de dragons pour coucher icy les amertumes que nous en auons reffenty: C'est tout dire que nous perdons en vn mois les fueurs & les trauaux de dix & vingt années.

Il est vray que ceux de nos Sauvages qui font les plus retenus, s'estoient retirés à Sillery, pour se conferuer entre quatre murailles, pluftoft contre ce Demon, que contre l'Iroquois: Ceux des Trois Riuieres ont trouué vn semblable afile dans vn Fort que nous leur auons basty fur vn Cap qui prend fon nom de Monsieur de la Magdeleine, qui a eu deffein en donnant [32] cette terre qu'elle feruit à la conuerfion des Sauvages.

Ces deux Colonies ainfi renfermées comme dans deux Monasteres, y ont pratiqué toute forte d'exercices de pieté, & y ont esté instruiets à loisir, faifant de ces deux forts comme deux Academies de vertu. Voicy ce que les Peres qui cultiuent cette Eglife Algonquine de Sillery en difent:

Les Tremble-terres ont fait paroître la Foy de nos Neophytes, & l'apprehenfion qu'ils ont des iugements

them with such passion that some strip themselves of everything, and reduce their families to beggary, while others sell even their own children, in order to obtain the means of gratifying this furious craving.

This evil is general in these regions, extending as it does from Gaspé (whence a good Ecclesiastic writes in fitting terms that Christianity is utterly ruined among the Savages, because of drunkenness) as far as the Iroquois.

[31] I will not describe the ills which these disturbances have caused to this infant Church. My ink is not black enough to depict them in their true colors; it would require dragon's gall to express here the bitterness which we have experienced therefrom. We tell the whole story in saying that we lose in one month the labors and exertions of ten and of twenty years.

The more self-controlled among our Savages had taken refuge, it is true, in Sillery, in order to enjoy the protection of four walls, rather against this Demon than against the Iroquois. Those of Three Rivers found a similar asylum in a Fort which we built for them on a Cape named after Monsieur de la Magdeleine, whose purpose in giving [32] the land was that it should be devoted to the cause of converting the Savages.¹

These two Colonies, thus shut up as in two Monasteries, have there practiced every kind of pious exercise, and have there been instructed at leisure, making of those two forts two Academies of virtue, so to speak. The Fathers who have the care of this Algonquin Church of Sillery speak of it in the following manner:

“The Earthquakes have made apparent our Neo-

de Dieu, aux bontez duquel ils ont eu recours avec vne Confiance extraordinaire. Il ne fallut pas les inuiter à se confesser, ils y vindrent d'eux mesmes, avec des sentimens qui dōnoient bien à cognoistre qu'ils estoient beaucoup touchez, l'Eglise a esté leur [33] azile ordinaire où ils se tenoient en assurance deuant le Tres-saint Sacrement: Et quelques-vns y recitoient autant de fois le Chapelet que la Terre trembloit: C'estoit vne grande consolation de voir avec quelle confiance ils s'adresseoient à la Mere de Dieu, à Saint Ioseph son Espoux, & à Saint Michel Patron de cette Mission. Ce grand Archange y a esté particulièrement honoré & des François & des Sauvages, qui y font venus de loin se mettre sous sa protection, & accomplir leurs vœux.

Vn Vendredy entr'autres les Sauvages des enuirs feirent vne Procession solennelle de deux, trois, & mesme quelques-vns de six à sept lieues loing, pour se rendre à la Croix de Saint Michel: il y auoit [34] des Vieillards tout caducs; il y auoit des enfans de plus bas aage qui s'estoient échappéz des mains de leurs parents, tous à ieun, & tous confacroient le chemin par leurs prieres, iusqu'à ce qu'approchant du terme, les Sauvages habitans de Sillery, furent bien loing à la rencontre, pour les recevoir, faifants de leur costé vne autre Procession, & s'estans ioints, arriuerent tous ensemble dans l'Eglise, où apres la Sainte Communion, que plusieurs eurent le bon-heur de recevoir, ils se firent de nouvelles protestations d'apaifer la colere de Dieu par l'innocence de leur vie.

C'est vne grande satisfaction (continüent les Peres) de voir avec quelle vnion ils vivent entr'eux: nous

phytes' Faith and their fear of the judgments of God, to whose goodness they have had recourse with a Trust that is extraordinary. It was unnecessary to call them to confession; they came voluntarily, with feelings which showed plainly that they were deeply moved. The Church was their [33] customary asylum, where they kept themselves in security before the Most holy Sacrament, some of them reciting their Rosaries there as often as an Earthquake shock occurred. It was a great consolation to see with what trust they appealed to the Mother of God, to Saint Joseph, her Spouse, and to Saint Michael, Patron of this Mission. That great Archangel was especially honored there by both French and Savages, who came from a distance to put themselves under his protection and fulfill their vows.

“ One Friday, among other occasions, the Savages of the neighborhood made a solemn Procession of two, three, and even, in some instances, of six or seven leagues, for the sake of visiting the Cross of Saint Michael. Thither came [34] Old men all tottering with age, children of the tenderest years who had escaped from their parents' keeping, all fasting, and all consecrating their journey with prayers,—until, on approaching their goal, they were met by the Savages dwelling at Sillery, who went forth a long distance to receive them, forming on their part another Procession. When these had united, they proceeded all together into the Church, where, after Holy Communion, which many had the happiness to receive, they made fresh vows to appease God's anger by the innocence of their lives.

“ It is a great satisfaction ” (continue the Fathers) “ to see how unitedly they live together. We have

auons fouent admiré [35] la bonté d'une ancienne Chrestienne qui s'appelle par excellence la Charitable. Elle est le refuge des Orphelins, qu'elle adopte, & qu'elle élève avec un soin tres-particulier: Dieu benit extraordinairement sa charité; car elle a tousiours de quoy pour faire subsister sa famille, quoy que nombreuse. Ayant esté affligée d'une maladie qui la mit en danger de mort, elle endura son mal avec une patience & une resignation au bon plaisir de Dieu, qui n'est pas commune: Voicy la pensée avec laquelle elle se dispoit à la mort: *Toy qui as tout fait, tu m'as donné deux Enfans, ils sont morts ieunes; tu les as appelez à ton Paradis, j'espere que tu me feras la mesme faueur, & que ie t'aimeray eternellement avec eux.* Dieu voulant [36] augmenter sa couronne, luy a redonné la santé, qu'elle employe tres-bien: Sa charité parut il y a quelques iours à l'endroit d'une ieune femme Françoisse, qu'elle assista dans ses premieres couches, où elle couroit grand risque de sa vie, avec une adresse & une affection qui n'a rien de Sauvage.

C'est une verité qu'on a reconnuë depuis longtemps, que les Sauvages ayment tendrement leurs enfans, de cét amour que la Nature a graué dans leurs cœurs: Mais nous experimentons tous les iours qu'ils ne les aiment pas moins de cet amour naturel qui les porte à leur procurer une education toute Chrestienne: Leur ioye, c'est de voir qu'on les instruisse à prier Dieu, & qu'on [37] les dresse aux vertus dont ils sont capables: S'ils sont malades, ils n'ont point de plus grande consolation que lors qu'on vient à faire quelque priere sur eux. Voicy un traict d'un amour bien tendre d'une bonne veufue: quoy qu'il ne soit que naturel, il ne laisse pas d'auoir ses

often admired [35] the goodness of a woman, a Christian of long standing, who is called, par excellence, 'the Charitable.' She is the refuge of Orphans, whom she adopts and rears with the greatest care. God blesses her charity to an extraordinary degree, for she always has the means to support her family, numerous although it is. When she was afflicted with an illness which endangered her life, she bore her ailment with an uncommon patience and resignation to God's will. Following is the sentiment with which she prepared to meet death: *Thou who hast made all things, thou gavest me two Children; they died young; thou didst call them to thy Paradise. I hope that thou wilt do me the same favor, and that I shall love thee forever in their company.* It being God's will [36] to add to her crown, he restored her to health, which she put to very good use. Her charity was manifested, some days ago, toward a young French woman whom, with a skill and affection savoring no whit of the Savage, she attended in her first confinement, in which the patient's life was in serious peril.

"It is a truth long since recognized that the Savages tenderly love their children with that love which Nature has implanted in their hearts; but we daily find that they love them not less with that love above nature which prompts them to obtain for their offspring an education wholly Christian in character. Their joy is to see the children taught to pray, and [37] trained in the virtues for which they are fitted. If they are ill, nothing gives the parents greater consolation than to see them visited and prayed over. The following is an illustration of a good widow's very tender love, and although nothing more than natural, yet it is not without its charms. Summoned

beautés: Vn de nous l'ayant appellé à l'Eglise pour luy donner quelques instructions, & luy ayant demandé en fuitte si elle sentoit quelque chose qui luy donnât de l'inquietude; vne feule, chose dit-elle, c'est lors que mon petit enfant pleure, & que ie n'ay point de pain pour l'appaifer: Voilà l'vnique chose qui m'afflige en ce monde. Tu ne feras plus en cette peine (luy repliqua le Pere) amene le moy lors qu'il pleurera, i'effuieray ses [38] larmes & les tiennes: Cette responce a chaffé tout son desplaisir, elle amene son petit fils tous les iours pour luy procurer du pain, qui leur est vn mets fort delicieux, & dont ils font beaucoup de cas.

Pour ce qui est des Sauuages estrangers venus icy de nouveau, ceux qui n'auoient eu aucune connoissance de nos mysteres, ont esté instruits à loisir, & baptizez au nombre de quatre vingt, estants redevables de ce bon-heur à vne pauvre femme toute estropiée de ses iambes, dont elle n'a aucun vsage; & qui nonobstant cela, a bien eu le courage d'entreprendre vn long-chemin tout remply de faults & de precipices, depuis les terres du Nord iufques icy, pour y amener ses compatriotes, & leur faire part de la grace qu'elle [39] receut il y a trois ans, quand elle fut baptifée comme moribonde au milieu des Forests, n'ayant point cessé depuis ce temps-là, de prier Dieu, & d'exhorter ceux de sa nation à se venir faire instruire. Ils y font donc venus, & au lieu de la famine qu'ils ont quitté dans leurs bois, ils ont trouvé icy la maladie, dont Dieu a voulu esprouuer ces pauvres Catechumenes, pour faire esclater d'auantage leur Foy: Car de vray le Pere qui a soin d'eux, leur ayant demandé, s'ils estoient contents demembrer le

to the Church by one of our number for the purpose of receiving some instruction, and then being asked if she had anything on her mind that troubled her, 'Only one thing,' she answered, 'and that is to hear my little child cry when I have no bread to satisfy its hunger. That is the only thing that troubles me in this world.' 'Thou shalt be no longer troubled in that way' (the Father answered her); 'bring it to me when it cries, and I will dry its [38] tears and thine.' This reply dispelled all her sorrow, and she brings her little boy every day to obtain bread for him, which is to them a highly delicious viand and one which they greatly esteem.

"As for the stranger Savages recently arrived here, those who were utterly ignorant of our doctrines have been instructed at leisure and baptized, to the number of eighty,—being indebted for this happiness to a poor woman helplessly crippled in her legs, which she cannot use at all. Nevertheless, she had the courage to undertake a long journey full of rapids and precipices, from the lands of the North to this place, in order to conduct her compatriots hither and have them share the grace which she herself [39] received three years ago, when she was baptized as a dying woman in the heart of the Woods; and she has not ceased since then to pray to God and exhort the people of her nation to come and receive instruction. Accordingly they came, and instead of the famine which they left behind them in their woods, they here found illness, with which it was God's will to try these poor Catechumens, in order to make their Faith shine the more brightly; for, actually, when the Father in charge of them asked them if they were content to embrace Christianity despite all of

Christianisme, nonobstant toutes ces maladies; Helas (repondoient ils) crois-tu que nous puissions auoir passé tant de rochers, & trauerfé tant de Forests pour autre fujet; Nous sommes esclaves du demon, & [40] nous desirons estre affranchis de cette cruelle feruitude, qui ietteroit nos corps & nos ames dans des feux qui ne meurent iamais.

Ces sentimens sont semblables à ceux qu'a remarqué celuy de nos Peres qui a eu le soing des Missions qui sont au deffoubs de Tadoussacq: Ce sont des Eglises errantes composées des Sauvages qui habitent plus de cent lieües de long sur les costes de la mer: Leur vie est presque semblable à celle des bestes avec lesquelles ils habitent dans les mesmes Forests, soit pour le viure, soit pour le courir, soit pour le logement, changeants comme elles de demeure, selon les saisons. De tous ces peuples les vns ont reffenty le Tremble-terre, & les autres n'en ont eu connoissance que par [41] rapport: Mais & les vns & les autres ont fait ensuite paroistre vne ardeur si extraordinaire pour estre instruits, que le Pere rauit & comblé de tant de saints desirs, n'a pû refuser le S. Baptesme à ces pauvres abandonnés: Il faisoit beau voir ces deuots Barbares, dont quelques-vns venoient de bien loing en danger de tomber entre les mains des Iroquois, & de leurs autres ennemis, pour pouoir estre instruits; Il faisoit, dis-ie, beau voir des Jongleurs rompre & briser leurs Tabernacles, des Apostats crier, misericorde, & demander avec abondance de larmes d'estre admis dans l'Eglise, des petits enfans faire retentir leurs voix du petit Cathéchisme & de prieres qu'ils recitoient, & des Vieillards deuenir [42] les Disciples de ces enfans pour les

this sickness, 'Alas' (they replied), 'thinkest thou that we can have passed so many rocks and traversed so many Forests for any other purpose? We are slaves of the demon, and [40] wish to be freed from that cruel servitude, which would consign our bodies and our souls to never-dying fires.' "

These sentiments are similar to those noted by one of our Fathers who is in charge of the Missions below Tadoussacq—nomadic Churches, composed of Savages inhabiting more than a hundred leagues of seashore. Their mode of life, as regards food, raiment, and shelter, is much like that of the beasts with which they share the Forests as abode, changing their dwelling-place with them according to the season. Of all these tribes, some felt the Earthquake, while others had no knowledge of it except by [41] report; but all manifested thereafter such unusual ardor for receiving instruction, that the Father, delighted and overwhelmed by such an exhibition of pious desire, could not refuse Holy Baptism to those poor forsaken souls. It was a beautiful sight to see those devout Barbarians, some of whom came from a great distance, at the risk of falling into the hands of the Iroquois and of their other enemies, in order to be instructed. It was a beautiful sight, I say, to see Jugglers break and demolish their Tabernacles; Apostates appeal for mercy, and beg with flowing tears to be admitted into the Church; little children uplift their voices in the brief Catechism and the prayers which they recited; and Old men turn [42] Disciples of these children in order to learn of them, and follow the Father whithersoever he went, without giving him any respite, night or day, that they might lose none of his teachings. "I have never seen thee, my

apprendre, & courir apres le Pere par tout où il alloit, fans luy donner relafche ny iour ny nuit, pour ne rien perdre de fes instructions: Je ne t'ay iamais veu (mon Pere luy difoit vn de ces Vieillards âgé de plus de cent ans que la prouidence fit arriuer à l'embouchure d'une petite Riuiere en mefme temps que le Pere) ah c'est toy qui feras mon Pere, tout vieux que ie fois, & nonobftant la mort qui me talonne, tu me donneras la vie, fi tu me veux donner le Bapteme: Je te donne mes enfans, mes nepueux, & toute ma nation que ie vay faire venir pour receuoir tes instructions.

Que le Ciel entend volontiers ces paroles fortir de la bouche & [43] du cœur de ces pauures Barbares, qui dans leurs grandes Forests n'ont que le Saint Efprit pour maiftre, pour Pafteur & pour Inſtructeur.

Father." (Thus he was accosted by one of these Old men, who was more than a hundred years of age, and whom providence caused to arrive at the mouth of a small River at the same time as the Father.) "Ah, thou shalt be my Father; old as I am, and despite death's close pursuit of me, thou wilt give me life, if thou art willing to give me Baptism. I give thee my children, my nephews, and my whole nation, whom I am going to summon to receive instruction from thee."

How gladly does Heaven hear such words from the lips and [43] hearts of these poor Barbarians who, amid their great Forests, have only the Holy Ghost for master, Pastor, and Instructor!

CHAPITRE IV.

DIUERSES GUERRES DES IROQUOIS, & LEUR SUCCÉS.

DES l'an paffé les Agnieronnons & les Onneioch-ronnons, qui des cinq nations Iroquoifes font les plus fuperbes, firent vn party de cent hommes, pour aller dreffer des embufches aux Outaouïax qui font nos Algonquins fuperieurs, & les furprendre dans l'embaras de quelque fault: Ils partent de ce deffein [44] dez le Prin-temps de l'année 1662. leurs prouifions font au bout de leurs fufils, & les Bois qu'ils trauerfent feruent de baffe-cour, de cuisine, & de gifte: Les plus courts chemins ne font pas les meilleurs; parce qu'ils font trop battûs, & les efgarements font les heureux voïages, parce qu'on ne fe perd point dans ces Forefts qu'on ne trouue des beftes qui fe retirent dans les bois les plus efcartés.

Après qu'ils eurent fait affez long-temps le mestier de Chaffeurs, ils fe font Guerriers, voyants qu'ils approchoient le païs ennemy: Ils se mettent donc à roder les riuës du Lac des Hurons, cherchans leurs proyes, & penfant furprendre quelques chaffeurs efcartés, ils furent eux mefmes furpris [45] par vne troupe de Sauteurs (ainfi nomme t'on les Sauuages qui demeurent aux enuïrons du fault du Lac Supérieur) Ceux cy ayans decouuert l'ennemy, firent leurs approches fi hardiment fur le point du jour, qu'après la defcharge de quelques fufils, & enfuitte celle de leurs flefches, ils fautent la hache à la main, fur

CHAPTER IV.

VARIOUS IROQUOIS WARS, AND THEIR RESULTS.

LAST year the Agnieronnons and Onneiochronons, the haughtiest of the five Iroquois nations, formed an expedition of a hundred men to go and lie in ambush for the Outaouax, who constitute our upper Algonquins, and to fall upon them when engaged in passing some difficult rapid. With this purpose they set out [44] early in the Spring of the year 1662, depending on their muskets for provisions, and using the Woods which lay in their path as court-yard, kitchen, and lodging-place. The shortest paths are not the best, because they are too much traveled; he who loses his way makes the most successful journey, because one is never lost in these Woods without finding wild animals, which seek a retreat in the remotest forests.

After following the Hunter's calling for a considerable time, they turned into Warriors, seeing that they were approaching the enemy's country. So they began to prowl along the shores of the Lake of the Hurons, seeking their prey; and while they were planning to surprise some straggling huntsmen, they were themselves surprised [45] by a band of *Sauteurs* (for thus we designate the Savages living near the sault of Lake Superior). These latter, having discovered the enemy, made their approach toward daybreak, with such boldness that, after discharging some muskets and then shooting their arrows, they

ceux que le feu ou le fer auoient epargné: Les Iroquois, tout orgueilleux qu'ils font, & qui n'ont pas iufqu'à prefent appris à fuir, euffent bien voulu le faire, fi les traits qui leur eftoient dardés de toutes pars, ne les euffent arrestés: de forte qu'il ne s'en eft fauüé que fort peu, pour porter dans leur pays vne fi triste nouvelle, & remplir leurs bourgs de lamentations, au lieu des cris de ioye, qui auoient [46] couftume d'y retentir au retour des guerriers. Cela montre bien que ces peuples ne font pas infurmontables, quand on les attaque avec courage.

Les trois autres nations Iroquoifes n'ont pas eu meilleur fuccés dans vne expedition qu'ils ont entrepris contre les Andastoguéronnon, Sauvages de la nouvelle Suede, avec qui la guerre s'est allumée depuis quelques années: ils compofent donc vne armée de huit cent hommes, ils s'embarquent fur le Lac Ontario, fur le commencement du mois d'Auril dernier; ils vont chercher à l'extremité de ce beau Lac vn grand fleuue, prefque femblable à celuy de nostre Saint Laurens, qui mene fans rapides & fans faults iufques aux portes [47] de la Bourgade d'Andastogué: Nos guerriers y arriuent, apres auoir nauigé plus de cent lieües fur cette belle Riuere. Ils se campent aux postes les plus auantageux, & se preparent à vn affaut general, pensant à leur ordinaire enleuer tout le bourg, & retourner au plustoft chargés de gloire & de captifs: Mais ils virent que ce bourg estoit deffendu d'vn costé, du fleuue fur les bords duquel il estoit situé; de l'autre, costé, d'vne double courtine de gros arbres, flanquée de deux bastions dressez à l'Europeanne, & mesme garnis de quelques pieces d'Artileries: les Iroquois surpris de

leaped, hatchet in hand, upon those whom their fire and missiles had spared. The Iroquois, although they are very proud and have never yet learned to run away, would have been glad to do so had they not been prevented by the shafts leveled at them from every direction. Hence only a very few escaped to bear such sad news to their country, and to fill their villages with mourning instead of the joyful shouts that were [46] wont to ring out on the warriors' return. This shows clearly that these people are not invincible when they are attacked with courage.

The three other Iroquois nations had no better success in an expedition undertaken by them against the Andastogéronnonns, Savages of new Sweden with whom war broke out some years ago. Raising, accordingly, an army of eight hundred men, they embarked on Lake Ontario toward the beginning of last April, and directed their course toward the extremity of that beautiful Lake, to a great river, very much like our Saint Lawrence, leading without rapids and without falls to the very gates [47] of the Village of Andastogué. There our warriors arrived, after journeying more than a hundred leagues on that beautiful River. Camping in the most advantageous positions, they prepared to make a general assault, planning, as is their wont, to sack the whole village and return home at the earliest moment, loaded with glory and with captives. But they saw that this village was defended on one side by the stream, on whose banks it was situated, and on the opposite by a double curtain of large trees, flanked by two bastions erected in the European manner, and even supplied with some pieces of Artillery. Surprised at finding defenses so well-planned, the

ces deffenses si bien pratiquées, quittent la pensée de l'affaut, & apres quelque legeres escarmouches, ont recours à leur [48] soupleffe ordinaire, pour auoir par fourbe ce qu'ils ne pouuoient emporter par force: Ils font donc ouuerture de quelque pour-parler, ils s'offrent d'aller dans la place assiegée iusqu'à vingt-cinq hommes, partie pour traiter de paix, disoient ils, partie pour achepter des viures pour leur retour; on leur ouure les portes, ils entrent; mais à mesme temps on se fait d'eux, & sans plus differer, on les fait monter sur des eschafauts, & à la veuë de leur propre armée, ils furent brûlez tout vifs: Les Andastogueronnons declarans ainsi la guerre plus chaudement que iamais, donnerent affurance aux Iroquois que ce n'estoit là que le prelude de ce qu'ils alloient faire chez eux. Et qu'ils n'auoient qu'a s'en [49] retourner au plustost se preparer à vn siege, ou du moins à voir leur campagnes desolées.

Les Iroquois humiliés de cet affront plus qu'on ne peut penser, se debandent & vont se mettre sur la deffensue, eux qui iusqu'à present auoient porté leurs armes victorieuses par toutes ces terres. Mais que feront-ils? La petite verolle qui est la peste des Ameriquains, a fait de grands degasts dans leurs Bourgades, & a enleué outre grand nombre de femmes & d'enfans, des hommes en quantité: De forte que leurs Bourgs se trouuent presque deserts, & leurs champs ne sont qu'à demy cultiuez. Les voilà donc menacez à mesme temps des trois fleaux qu'ils ont si bien meritez par la resistance qu'ils [50] ont apporté à la Foy, & par la perfidie dont ils ont vû sur les Predicateurs de l'Euangile. Dans ces extremitez ils ne voyent aucun iour à leurs affaires,

Iroquois abandoned their projected assault, and, after some light skirmishes, resorted to their [48] customary subtlety, in order to gain by trickery what they could not accomplish by force. Making, then, overtures for a parley, they offered to enter the besieged town to the number of twenty-five, partly to treat for peace, as they declared, and partly to buy provisions for their return journey. The gates were opened to them and they went in, but were immediately seized and, without further delay, made to mount on scaffolds where, in sight of their own army, they were burned alive. The Andastogueronnons, by thus declaring war more hotly than ever, gave the Iroquois to understand that this was merely the prelude to what they were going to do in the latter's country; and that the Iroquois had only to go [49] back home as speedily as possible and prepare for a siege, or at least make ready to see their fields laid waste.

The Iroquois, more humiliated by this insult than can be imagined, disbanded and prepared to adopt the defensive—they who hitherto had borne their arms in victory through all those regions. But what are they to do? The smallpox, which is the Americans' pest, has wrought sad havoc in their Villages and has carried off many men, besides great numbers of women and children; and, as a result, their Villages are nearly deserted, and their fields only half tilled. So there they are, menaced at the same time by three scourges which they have so richly deserved, for the resistance which they [50] have offered to the Faith, and the perfidy which they have shown toward the Preachers of the Gospel. In these extremities they see no relief from their embarrassment except from the French, who alone can save them by forti-

que du costé des François, qui feuls peuuent les conferuer, fortifiants leurs Bourgs, & les flanquants de Bastions, pour les mettre en deffense contre l'armée ennemie, si elle se presentoit. Ils preparent pour cela vne celebre Ambassade pour nous venir inuiter avec de beaux presents, d'aller tout de nouueau habiter leurs terres, avec dessein de nous faire esperer de leurs petites filles en ostage, comme nous leur en auons demandé souuent, pour les mettre chez les Meres Vrfulines, & y estre cultiuées, instruites & disposées au Baptesme par les soins de ces bonnes Religieuses, [51] qui n'aspirent qu'à de si saints emplois, ayans pour ce fuiet immolé leur vie aux perils de l'Ocean, & aux rigueurs de ce pays. Les Iroquois estoient donc sur les termes de cette Ambassade, & tout prests (comme ils parlent) à mettre le Canot à l'eau, quand vn fugitif Huron de Nation, mais naturalisé parmy les Iroquois, s'estant euadé des Trois Riuieres, & arriuant à mesme temps qu'on estoit sur le départ, rapporta fauffement qu'on se dispoisoit à Quebec à vne cruelle guerre, que des milliers de soldats auoient passé la Mer pour venir enleuer toutes leurs Bourgades, & que les Ambassadeurs feroient massacrez, ou du moins enuoyés en France, pour y estre captifs le reste de leurs iours: Ce [52] fugitif auoit entendu quelque chose du secours qu'on nous promettoit; & c'est ce qui le faisoit parler ainsi. A cette nouvelle, la frayeur faisoit les Ambassadeurs, la partie se rompt, & il n'y en eut qu'un qui eut le courage de venir jusqu'à Quebec, pour s'informer de tous ces rapports. Nous l'auons receu comme amy; mais nous l'auons regardé comme Espion, car nous n'auons pû voir clair dans ses discours, tant ces peuples font couverts & rompus à la dissimulation.

fyng their Villages and flanking them with Bastions, in order to defend them against the enemy's army if it should come. With this end in view, they prepare a notable Embassy, which is to come with beautiful presents, and invite us to go again and dwell in their territory. They intend to give us the hope of obtaining some of their little girls as hostages, since we have often asked for these in order to place them with the Ursuline Mothers, to be trained, instructed, and prepared for Baptism under the care of those good Nuns,—[51] who are longing only for such holy occupation, having for that purpose made an offering of their lives to the perils of the Ocean and the rigors of this country. The Iroquois were, therefore, arranging the terms of this Embassy, and were all ready (as they say) to launch their Canoe, when a fugitive,—Huron by Nation, but naturalized among the Iroquois,—escaping from Three Rivers and arriving just as the party was about to start, reported falsely that preparations were in progress at Quebec for a cruel war; that thousands of soldiers had crossed the Sea for the purpose of capturing all the Iroquois Villages, and that the Ambassadors would be murdered, or, at least, sent to France to remain in captivity the rest of their days. This [52] fugitive had heard something about the relief promised us, and that was what made him speak thus. At this intelligence, alarm seized the Ambassadors; the project was abandoned; and only one man had the courage to come to Quebec, and ascertain the truth of these rumors. We received him as a friend, but regarded him as a Spy, being unable to fathom the genuine purport of his words, so covert and habituated to dissimulation are those people.

Ce que nous auons appris de certain, est que les maladies ont esté tres-grandes chez eux, & qu'elles ont donné occasion à quelques François captifs, de baptiser plus de trois cents enfans moribonds, & mesmes plusieurs [53] personnes adultes, qui se voyants à l'extremité, & se fouenant fort bien des instructions que nous leur auons données lors que nous estions en leurs bourgs d'Onnontague & d'Oio-guen, prioient eux-mesmes leurs captifs de les mettre dans la liberté des enfans de Dieu, par les eaux du saint Baptesme: Ainsi la semence iettée en terre porte son fruit en son temps, comme dit le Fils de Dieu, & les fueurs dont nous auons arroufé ces Missions, & que nous pensions deuoir estre inutiles, se trouuent auoir produit bien des fruits pour l'Eternité

What we learned with certainty was, that they were grievously afflicted with disease, which induced some captive Frenchmen to baptize more than three hundred dying children, and even a number of [53] adults, who,—seeing themselves in a critical condition, and well remembering the teachings received from us when we were in their villages of Onnon-tague and Oioguen,—of their own accord, asked their captives to endow them with the freedom of God's children through the waters of holy Baptism. Thus the seed cast on the ground bears fruit in its season, as saith the Son of God; and the sweat wherewith we have watered those Missions, and which we thought was to prove useless, is found to have produced an abundant harvest for Eternity.

[54] CHAPITRE V.

DIUERS MEURTRES COMMIS À MONTREAL PAR LES
IROQUOIS & LES HURONS.

NOS ennemis qui se font trouués cette année occupés ailleurs, nous ont laiffé cultiuer nos terres en affurance, & jouïr comme d'un auant-gouft, du repos que nostre incomparable Monarque nous va procurer, pour faire passer au delà des Mers la paix qu'il a estenduë de tous costez au delà de la France. Il n'y a que le Montreal qui a esté teint du sang de François, & d'Iroquois & de Hurons.

Il commence par un triste accident arriué à quelques Hurons, [55] qui depuis peu auoient quitté le païs ennemy, & s'estoient refugiez à Montreal, pour y viure Chrestiennement. Si iamais les Iroquois ont fait paroistre vne insigne perfidie, c'est en ce que ie vay dire: Ils se firent voir dans le mois de May dernier sur les Costeaux de Montreal au nombre de sept Agnieronnons, & demanderent à parler: On les escoute, ils proposent le desseïn d'une celebre Ambassade, pour ne faire plus qu'une Terre de celle des François & des Iroquois. On agréa cette proposition, & on leur fait trois presens pour les affeurer que les Ambassadeurs feront les biens-venus, pourueu qu'ils amenant avec eux le reste des François qui gemissent encor dans leur captiuité: [56] Ils s'y accordent, & pour preuue de leur sincerité, s'offrent à laisser comme en ostage quatre des leurs, pendant

[54] CHAPTER V.

SUNDRY MURDERS COMMITTED AT MONTREAL BY THE
IROQUOIS AND THE HURONS.

OUR enemies, being this year engaged elsewhere, have suffered us to till our fields in safety, and to enjoy a sort of foretaste of the quiet which our incomparable Monarch is about to secure for us, in order to spread beyond the Sea the peace which he has extended in all directions outside the borders of France. Montreal alone has been stained with the blood of Frenchmen, Iroquois, and Hurons.

I begin with the sad calamity that befell some Hurons [55] who had, a short time before, left the enemy's country and taken refuge at Montreal, there to live as Christians. If ever the Iroquois showed notorious perfidy, it was in the affair I am about to relate. Last May they appeared on the Hills of Montreal, to the number of seven Agnieronnons, and asked for a parley. Upon receiving a hearing they proposed the plan of a great Embassy for uniting the Land of the French and that of the Iroquois. This proposition was approved, and three presents were given them as assurance that the Envoys would be welcome, provided they brought with them the rest of the Frenchmen who were still groaning in captivity. [56] This they agreed to do, and, in proof of their sincerity, offered to leave four of their number as hostages, while the three others would go as speedily as possible to the Elders and hasten forward

que les trois autres iront au pluſtoſt trouver les Anciens, pour haſter l'Ambaſſade. On tombe d'accord avec eux de cet expedient, & on reçoit avec plus d'appareil qu'on peut, ces quatre nouveaux hoſtes: On les mene dans la Cabane des Hurons, pour y loger plus commodément: Ce ne font que feſtins, que chants, que danſes, que preſens reciproques; bref l'on n'oublie aucun teſmoignage de rejoüiſſance. Le ſoir venu, les prieres ſonnent à l'ordinaire pour les Sauvages: les Iroquois s'y preſentent, & donnent grande conſolation à vn de nos Peres qui voyoit croiſtre ſon petit troupeau: [57] tout le reſte du ſoir ſe paſſa en entretiens familiares, en bonnes cheres, & dans toutes les priuantez qu'on peut ſouhaitter des amitez les plus cordiales. Apres toutes les rejoüiſſances ordinaires en de ſemblables occaſions, chacun ſe retire pour prendre vn peu de repos: Il n'y auoit pour lors dans la Cabane des Hurons qu'un homme, deux femmes, vn ieune garçon, & trois filles, tous les autres eſtants à la chafſe depuis quelque-temps. Sur la minuiet ces quatre traîtres ſe leuent, & à grands coups de haches donnent ſur ces pauvres gens endormis, mettent toute la Cabane en fang; & ayant fendu la teſte à l'homme, laiſſent les deux femmes pour mortes toutes chargées de playes, & emmenent [58] captiues les trois petites filles, le ieune garçon s'eſtant heureuſement échappé des mains de ces Barbares.

Tout cela ne ſe paſſa pas ſans bruit, les François y accourent de tous coſtés, mais trop tard: Les fugitifs s'eſtans feruis des tenebres de la nuit pour courir leur perfidie, s'en feruent encor pour cacher leur fuite: On trouue vn pitoyable ſpectacle dans la

the Embassy. This expedient meeting with approval, the four new guests were received with all possible ceremony and, for the sake of lodging them the more comfortably, were taken to the Hurons' Cabin. There ensued nothing but feasting and singing, dancing, and exchanging of presents; in a word, no sign of rejoicing was forgotten. When evening came, the bell for prayers rang as usual for the Savages. The Iroquois attended prayers, and gave one of our Fathers great cause for consolation at seeing such an addition to his little flock. [57] All the rest of the evening was passed in familiar intercourse, good cheer, and all the intimacy to be desired in the most cordial friendships. After all the rejoicing customary on such occasions, every one retired to take a little repose. At that time there were in the Hurons' Cabin only a man, two women, a young lad, and three girls, all the others having gone hunting some time before. Toward midnight, those four treacherous rogues arose and made a vigorous assault with their hatchets on these poor sleeping people, dyeing the whole Cabin with blood. After braining the man, they left the two women for dead, covered as they were with wounds, and carried away [58] the three little girls as captives, the young lad having happily escaped the clutches of those Barbarians.

All this did not occur without some noise, and the French hastened to the spot from all directions, but too late. The fugitives, after using the darkness of the night to conceal their perfidy, used it still further to cover their flight. A pitiful spectacle was discovered in the Cabin—three bodies weltering in their own blood and frightfully disfigured. Upon approaching, it was found that one of the two women, named

Cabane, trois corps nageants dans leur fang, & horriblement defigurez: On s'approche, & l'on s'apperçoit qu'une des deux femmes nommée Helene, avoit encor vn peu de vie: Dieu fans doute voulant comme par miracle luy prolonger les iours, pour faire paroître fa vertu, qui ne deuroit jamais mourir dans la memoire [59] des hommes: Elle faifoit dans le païs des Iroquois ce que le bon Tobie fa[i]foit parmy les Affiriens, elle affiftoit les pauvres & les Captifs, toute pauvre & captive qu'elle estoit, elle enfeueliffoit les morts, & comme il est fouvent arriué dans la primitive Eglise, elle se trouvoit proche des Chrestiens Captifs, quand on les brûloit, ne craignant pas de monter sur les eschaffauts pour les encourager à tenir ferme dans la Foy, ny de s'approcher de ces corps à demy-bruslez, pour leur fuggerer de courtes & feruentes prieres dans le fort de leurs tourments; Se meslant parmy les Boureaux pour animer ces patients à mourir Chrestienement, & dans la profession publique de la Foy: Sa plus grande affliction, [60] dans le malheur qui luy vient d'arriuer, n'est pas de se voir toute taillée de bleffures & toute dégoutante de son fang; mais c'est la perte de ses pauvres filles qui sont enleuées, & qu'elle regrette avec des larmes de fang, non pas tant parce qu'elles sont la proye de ces Barbares, que parce qu'elles sont en danger d'estre celle des Demons: Elle dit douze & treize Chapelets par jour pour obtenir de Dieu leur deliurance: Peut estre aura-il efgard à des prieres si feruentes & si iustes d'une mere affligée.

Les Hurons se voyants si mal-traittés de leurs ennemis, chercherent ensuite les occasions de tirer raison de cette perfidie. Voicy celle qui se presenta.

Helene, had yet a little life remaining—it being doubtless God's will to prolong her days as if by a miracle, in order to make manifest her virtue, which ought never to perish from the memory [59] of man. She did in the country of the Iroquois what the good Tobias did among the Assyrians. She aided the poor and the Captive, poor and captive although she herself was; she buried the dead, and, as often occurred in the primitive Church, attended the Captive Christians when they were being burned. She shrank not from mounting the scaffolds to encourage the victims to stand firm in the Faith; or from approaching those half-burned bodies, to suggest to the victims short and fervent prayers at the height of their agony,—mingling with the Executioners for the purpose of encouraging the sufferers to die as Christians, and with public profession of the Faith. Her greatest affliction [60] in the misfortune that had just befallen her was not her own condition, mutilated with wounds and dripping with her own blood as she was, but the loss of her poor daughters who had been carried away. She mourns them with tears of blood, not so much because they are the prey of those Barbarians as because they are in danger of falling victims to the Demons. She recites twelve or thirteen Rosaries a day to obtain from God their deliverance; and perhaps he will give heed to such fervent and righteous prayers by an afflicted mother.

Seeing themselves so badly used by their enemies, the Hurons thereupon sought an opportunity to exact satisfaction for such perfidy. The following occasion was offered.

On the twenty-sixth of May, there touched [61] at Montreal a Canoe manned by five Onnontaghéronnon

Le vingt sixiefme May aborde [61] à Montreal vn Canot conduit par cinq Iroquois Onnontaghéronns, vn defquels eftant malade demandoit d'efre admis à l'Hofpital; ces Barbares fçachants bien qu'à Quebec & à Montreal il y a de faintes Filles (ainfi nomment-ils les Religieufes) qui confacrent leurs foins & leurs trauaux à ces emplois de charité; dont la reputation s'eftant efpanduë bien au large dedans nos forests, & gagnants le cœur de la barbarie mefme par de fi charitables offices, attira ces Iroquois à venir mettre leur malade en fi bonne main. Il eft donc receu charitablement, & fi bien traité, qu'au bout de huit iours le voilà fur-pied, & prest à s'embarquer avec fes compagnons: Mais les Hurons qui eftoient pour lors à [62] Montreal, dont les playes n'estoient pas encor fermées, iugerent felon le fentiment des François mefmes, que ces Iroquois n'estoient que des Efpions, & qu'il eftoit temps de lauer par leur fang celuy de leurs parents tout fraifchement refpandu: Ils les laiffent donc embarquer, les attendent à vne pointe de terre, proche de laquelle ils deuoient paffer, font leur defcharge fur eux, en tüent vn fur la place à qui ils enleuent la cheuelure, qui eft le Trophée ordinaire & la marque de la victoire: les autres dangereufement bleffez furent retirez de leurs mains par les François, & vn d'eux fe trouuant en danger de mourir, fut instruit par le Pere qui eftoit pour lors à Montreal; & comme ils ont tous [63] fouuent entendu parler de nos myfteres, il fut aisé de le mettre en eftat de recevoir le saint Baptesme; bon-heur qu'il ne payera iamais affez, quand il verferoit le refte de fon fang pour l'obtenir. C'eft ainfi que Dieu prend fes Eleuz, par des voyes impreueuës à nos petits

Iroquois, one of whom, being ill, asked to be admitted to the Hospital. Those Barbarians are well aware that at Quebec and Montreal there are holy Maidens (for so they call the Nuns), who consecrate their services and their labors to such charitable occupations; and, as they have become known far and wide through our forests, winning the hearts even of barbarians by such deeds of charity, these Iroquois were impelled to come and put their patient in such good hands. He was, therefore, received with kindness, and so well cared for that, at the end of a week, he was placed on his feet, and ready to embark with his companions. But the Hurons who were then at [62] Montreal, and whose wounds had not yet healed, were of opinion, adopting the view of the French themselves, that these Iroquois were only Spies, and thought it was time to wash away the blood of their relatives, but recently shed, with the blood of these Iroquois. Accordingly they allowed them to embark and, awaiting them at a point of land near which they were to pass, fired a volley at them, killing one man on the spot and carrying off his scalp, the usual Trophy and sign of victory. The others, dangerously wounded, were rescued from their hands by the French; and as one was in danger of dying, he was instructed by the Father then at Montreal. As they have all [63] often heard of our doctrines, it was easy to put him in a condition to receive holy Baptism—a piece of good fortune that he will never fully pay for, even though he should shed the rest of his blood to obtain it. Thus does God choose his Elect; although he does so by paths unforeseen by our limited understandings, yet it is in pursuance of his eternal designs,

entendements; mais par des desseins eternels, qui font acheminer les accidents les plus inopinez à fa gloire & au falut des Predestinez.

Ce triage que fait cette douce & sage Prouidence, a paru encor admirable en la personne d'un autre ieune Iroquois, qui estant arriué à Montreal avec son oncle, écouta volontiers les instructions que le Pere faifoit à l'un & à l'autre; mais le nepveu se rendoit tout doucement aux attraits de la grace, [64] pendant que l'oncle non seulement y apportoit de la resistance, mais y joignoit les railleries & les impertinences: de forte que le plus ieune estant tombé peu apres malade, se trouua tout disposé au saint Baptesme, qu'il receut avec des sentimens de pieté qui passent la portée d'un Barbare, & mourut avec des marques d'une vraye foy, laissant son oncle dans l'aveuglement de son infidelité.

Reste à voir par quel accident les François ont eu part au sang respandu, aussi bien que les Hurons & les Iroquois. La veille de la Pentecoste, une Troupe de quarante Guerriers, partie Agnieronnons, partie Onneiochronnons, s'estans approchés de nos champs, pendant que quelques [65] laboureurs y traualloient, fortirent à l'improuiste sur eux, & selon leur coustume ayant remply l'air d'un cry effroyable, pour ietter la terreur dans l'esprit de ceux qu'ils attaquent, firent la décharge de leurs fusils, & se ruerent sur deux des François, qui estoient plus occupez à leur traual, que sur leur deffense: ils les prennent, les garottent, & comme s'ils eussent fait quelque grande conqueste, s'en retournent bien ioyeux de cette proye, sur qui ils vont raffasier leur cruauté, & décharger leur colere, comme sur de paaures victimes destinées au feu.

which make the most unexpected events contribute to his glory, and to the salvation of his Predestined ones.

Such choice, made by that gentle and wise Providence, appeared still more admirable in the case of another young Iroquois who, arriving at Montreal with his uncle, willingly heard the teachings given by the Father to both of them; but, while the nephew yielded without opposition to the allurements of grace, [64] the uncle not only offered resistance thereto, but also added mockery and impertinence. As a result, when the younger soon afterward fell ill, he was thoroughly prepared for holy Baptism, which he received with feelings of piety out of the reach of a mere Barbarian, and died with evidences of a genuine faith, leaving his uncle in the blindness of his unbelief.

It remains to be seen by what course of events the French were made to share the bloodshed, as well as the Hurons and the Iroquois. On the day before Whitsuntide a Band of forty Warriors, partly Agnieronnons and partly Onneiochronnons, approaching our fields while some [65] husbandmen were at work there, made a sudden sally against them. Then, according to their custom, filling the air with fearful yells to terrify those whom they were attacking, they discharged their muskets and fell upon two Frenchmen, who were more engrossed in their work than observant of their defense. These they captured and bound, and, as if they had made some great conquest, proceeded homeward in great glee over their prey, upon whom they were about to sate their cruelty and vent their wrath, as upon poor victims destined for the flames.

Vn de ces deux François, qui eut l'œil creué en cette rencontre, s'estoit affocié depuis peu avec plusieurs autres familles des plus deuotes & des plus exemplaires [66] de Montreal, pour se mettre tous ensemble sous la protection particuliere de la sainte Famille de IESVS, MARIE, IOSEPH. Ce bonhomme ne fut pas plustost faisi, que leuant les mains au Ciel, il fit vne priere feruente & pleine de foy, qu'il adressa à la Sainte Vierge, laquelle il coniuroit de ne pas permettre qu'un des enfans de sa famille fût mal-traitté: L'effet fuiuit la priere, parce qu'il se trouua libre de toute crainte: il ne luy sembloit pas qu'il allast au feu, tant il fuiuoit volontiers ses Bourreaux; & mesme tous les foirs quand on l'estendoit, & qu'on le lioit à des pieux enfoncez dans terre par les pieds, par les bras, & par le col, il se couchoit sur ce Cheualet, comme il eût fait sur son liçt, & presentant [67] ses mains & ses pieds pour estre garrottés, il leur disoit: les voila, liez, ferrez, mon Dieu a bien fait plus que tout cela pour moy, quand on l'estendoit sur la Croix, ie suis content de vous obeïr, en imitant l'obeïffance que mon Maistre a rendu à ses bourreaux. Ces pensées le fortifioient tellement, & luy donnoient vne si forte esperance de sa liberté, que quand il se trouuoit quelque fault à franchir, ou quelque endroit dangereux à passer: acheuez, ma bonne Mere, acheuez ce que vous avez commencé, disoit-il à la Sainte Vierge, avec vne confiance filiale.

Cependant il se faisoit de longues prieres pour luy à Montreal, par ceux au nombre desquels il s'estoit affocié, qui ne pouuoient [68] se persuader qu'un fils adopté de la Vierge, deüst perir de la façon: Neantmoins il approche tousiours du pays ennemy, & par

One of these two Frenchmen, who had an eye put out in this engagement, had formed an alliance a short time before with several other families belonging to the most devout and exemplary [66] in Montreal, for the purpose of putting themselves, all in company, under the special protection of the holy Family of JESUS, MARY, and JOSEPH.² This good man was no sooner seized than, raising his hands to Heaven, he offered up a prayer, fervent and full of faith, addressing it to the Blessed Virgin, whom he conjured not to suffer one of the children of her family to be maltreated. The prayer had its effect, for he found himself freed from all fear; it did not seem to him that he was going to the stake, so willingly did he follow his Executioners. Every evening, too, when he was stretched out and bound by his feet, arms, and neck, to stakes driven into the ground, he submitted to this Chevalet as he would have laid himself on his bed; and, offering [67] his hands and feet to be bound, he would say to his captors: "There they are; bind them and tie them fast. My God did much more than this for me when he was stretched on the Cross; and I am glad to obey you, in imitation of my Master's obedience to his executioners." This thought so strengthened him and made him so hopeful of regaining his freedom that, when they came to some rapid or dangerous spot that had to be passed, he would address the Blessed Virgin with filial trust, saying, "Finish, my good Mother, what you have begun."

Meanwhile, long prayers were offered in his behalf at Montreal by those with whom he had allied himself, and who could not [68] be persuaded that an adopted son of the Virgin was destined to perish in

consequent de la mort; Ses liens ne font pas diminuez, ses gardes veillent toufours fur luy, & la playe de fon œil creué qui n'estoit point panfée depuis huit jours, se chargeoit de pus, & le menaçoit de la gangrene: En vn mot les victorieux voulants au pluftoft iouir des fruiçts de leur victoire, qui font de bruler à leur aife leurs Captifs, se partagent pour prendre le plus court chemin. Les Agnieronnons tendent droit à Agnié, & les Onneiochronons chez eux, ayants partagé leurs deux prifonniers: celuy dont ie parle, estoit efcheu aux Agnieronnons, qui estants [69] en bien plus grand nombre que les autres, donnoient moins de lieu à nostre pauure homme de s'eschaper, auffi n'y penfoit-il pas voyant la chose entierement impossible, & ne defefperoit pas pourtant de l'affistance de sa chere Protectrice. Le Chapitre fuiuant nous apprendra ce qui en arriua.

that manner. Nevertheless, he was drawing ever nearer to the enemy's country, and consequently nearer to death. His bonds were not lessened in number, his guards watched over him unceasingly, and the wound in his blinded eye, not having been dressed for a week, became charged with pus, and threatened him with gangrene. In short, the victors—wishing to reap as soon as possible the fruits of their victory, in burning their Captives at their ease—parted company in order to take the shortest routes, the Agnieronnons proceeding directly to Agnié, and the Onneiochronnons to their own country, after dividing their two prisoners. The one of whom I am speaking fell to the Agnieronnons, who, being [69] far greater in number than the others, gave our poor man all the less opportunity to escape; nor, indeed, did he think of attempting it, seeing that it was utterly impossible, although he did not yet despair of being aided by his dear Protectress. The following Chapter will show us the issue of the affair.

CHAPITRE VI.

VICTOIRE DES ALGONQUINS SUR LES IROQUOIS, & LA
DELIURANCE D'VN CAPTIF FRANÇOIS.

IL ne s'est iamais veu, & ne se verra iamais qu'un des feruiteurs de MARIE periffe, dit vn des grands Deuots de cette faincte [70] Vierge. Ce Chapitre nous fournit deux exemples de cecy tout à la fois.

Les Algonquins residents de Sillery, apres y auoir passé l'Hyuer dans l'innocence & dans la pieté, se resolurent sur le Printemps d'aller à la petite-guerre; mais c'estoit vne guerre faincte, parce que tous les lieux qui leur seruent de gifte, leur sont comme autant de Sanctuaires, qu'ils confacent par des prieres adressées à la Mere de Dieu, avec tant de ferueur & de constance, qu'un de nos François, qui par hazard fut de la Troupe, estoit tout surpris de voir des Barbares si deuots, & des soldats Sauuages éгалer la pieté des meilleurs Chrestiens. Ils n'estoient que quarante, mais le courage estoit plus [71] grand que le nombre: Ils arriuent aux Isles de Richelieu, sans rien découurrir; ils entrent dans la Riuiere qui porte le mesme nom; ils approchent du Lac Champlain & s'y mettent en embuscade. A peine y font-ils arriuez que la Prouidence qui ne s'endort iamais sur les siens, fit si bien que ces victorieux qui venoient de faire coup à Montreal, & qui menoient nostre pauvre François en triomphe, furent découuerts par

CHAPTER VI.

VICTORY OF THE ALGONQUINS OVER THE IROQUOIS,
AND THE DELIVERANCE OF A FRENCH CAPTIVE.

“IT has never been observed, and never will be, that any one of MARY'S servants should perish,” says one of the earnest Servants of that blessed [70] Virgin. This Chapter furnishes us two illustrations of this truth at the same time.

The Algonquins living at Sillery, after passing the Winter in innocence and piety, resolved toward Spring to go and wage petty warfare; but it was a holy war, since all the places that served them for encamping became, so to speak, so many Sanctuaries, consecrated by them with prayers. These were addressed to the Mother of God, in such a spirit of fervor and constancy that one of our Frenchmen, who chanced to be of the Party, was greatly surprised to see Barbarians so devout, and Savage warriors who were no whit inferior in piety to the best Christians. They were only forty, but their courage exceeded [71] their number. Arriving at the Richelieu Islands without discovering any foe, they entered the River of the same name and directed their course to Lake Champlain, where they lay in ambush. Scarcely had they arrived there when Providence, ever watching over its own, ordered matters so seasonably that those victors who had just dealt their blow at Montreal and were conducting our poor Frenchman in triumph, were discovered by our

nos Algonquins, qui les fuiuent des yeux, & remarquent leur giste. Le soir venu, deux des plus hardis s'approchent pour s'esclaircir du nombre, de la posture, & des desseins de l'ennemy, & apres auoir pris toutes les connoissances neccessaires, s'en retournent au plustoit [72] faire leur rapport: Nos foldats Chrestiens commencent par la priere qu'ils adressent à la Sainte Vierge: Et puis s'estant débarquez à nuit claufe, font leurs approches à la fourdine, ils enuironnent le lieu où dorment les ennemis, & se tenoient prests de les charger à la premiere pointe du jour: Mais comme il est bien difficile de marcher la nuit sans faire du bruit, par le rencontre de quelque branche, vn des chefs des Iroquois fut eueillé ie ne sçay comment. C'estoit vn homme courageux, nommé Garistatia (le Fer) vigilant & fort renommé pour les exploits qu'il a fait sur nous, & sur nos Sauuages: Il donne donc l'alarme à ses compagnons, qui sont si lestes en ces occasions, qu'ils se trouuerent les [73] armes à la main, & aussi-toit prests à combattre que les affaillants: Nos Algonquins s'en estants bien apperceus, ne firent qu'une simple descharge de leurs fusils, puis les iettant par terre, la hache & l'espée à la main, tous nuds pour n'estre pas embarassés de leurs habits, se rüent comme en fureur sur les ennemis, frappants à droit & à gauche, & faisants couler le sang de tous costés: Les tenebres de la nuit, qui n'estoient pas encor bien dissipées, augmentoient l'horreur du combat: Les cris horribles iettés de part & d'autre, ioints avec les gemiffemens des mourants, faisoient retentir tout le bois d'un son bien lugubre: Le chef des Algonquins se signala par un trait de courage qui n'est pas commun. [74] Il se nomme

Algonquins, who followed them with their eyes and noted their camping-spot. When evening came, two of the boldest drew near the place to ascertain the enemy's number, position, and designs, and, after gaining all the information necessary, returned with the least possible delay [72] to make their report. Our Christian soldiers began with a prayer addressed to the Blessed Virgin; after which, disembarking under cover of the night, they stealthily advanced and surrounded the place where the enemy were sleeping, holding themselves in readiness to attack them at the first dawn of day. But as it is very difficult to walk in the night-time without making a noise by hitting some branch, one of the Iroquois chiefs was awakened in some way or other. He was a brave man named Garistatsia ('the Iron'), vigilant and greatly renowned for his exploits performed against us and against our Savages. He gave the alarm, accordingly, to his companions, who are so nimble on such occasions that they were [73] armed and ready to fight as soon as their assailants. Our Algonquins, well cognizant of this, merely discharged their muskets once, then threw them down, and—hatchet or javelin in hand, and entirely naked, to avoid the encumbrance of their clothing—charged furiously upon the enemy, striking to right and left, and making blood flow on every side. The shades of night, not yet entirely dispelled, increased the horror of the conflict, while the fearful yells uttered on each side, together with the groans of the dying, made the whole forest resound with tones that were indeed lugubrious. The chief of the Algonquins distinguished himself by a feat of valor by no means common. [74] He is called Gahronho, and it is due

Gahronho, fa valeur merite que fon nom ne foit pas mis en oubly. Ayant donc recognu que le chef des Iroquois estoit ce Garistatia, fon nom François, le Fer, si fameux, & si illustre par tant de calamités, qui nous ont fait mesler souuent nos larmes avec nostre sang, donna droit à luy, n'aspirant à rien moins qu'à la conqueſte de ce Conquerant: Il le pourſuit de l'œil & du pied, dans la meſlée, où il ſe demenoit à fon ordinaire: il le ioint, & l'empoignant d'une main par ſa grande cheuelure, le veut obliger de ſe rendre: L'Iroquois trop ſuperbe, & qui iuſqu'alors n'auoit appris qu'à faire des captifs, & non pas à eſtre fait captif, reſiſte orgueilleuſement, & comme il estoit robuste & genereux [75] ſe iette reciproquement ſur les cheueux de ſon aduerſaire, & comme il estoit tout preſt de luy porter le coup de mort, il fut preuenu par vn coup de hache, que l'Algonquin luy dechargea ſur la teſte, ſi rudement qu'il tombe à terre, où ſon courage l'empescha de ſe confeſſer vaincu, ne cedant point la victoire qu'apres auoir perdu la vie.

Le Chef eſtant à bas, ceux qui reſtoient, ne ſon-geoient qu'à la fuitte, mais avec tant de precipitation qu'il ſ'en trouua vn qui couroit plus viſte que le pas, ayant le corps trans-percé d'outre en outre d'un épée que vn Algonquin luy auoit laiſſée dans les flancs.

Pendant que tout cela ſe paſſoit, noſtre pauvre François ſpectateur [76] de cette Tragedie, demeu-roit par bon-heur pieds & mains liés contre terre, n'attendant plus que le dernier coup de mort, & l'alloit receuoir de la main d'un des victorieux, qui frappoit à l'aueugle, ſur tout ce qu'il rencontroit, s'il ne ſe fuſt eſcrié à luy: ie ſuis François: A ces mots

to his bravery that his name be not forgotten. Perceiving, then, that the leader of the Iroquois was this Garistatsia,—or, in French, *le Fer*,—so famous and renowned by the many disasters that have often made us mingle our tears with our blood, he made straight at him, aspiring to perform no less a feat than the conquest of this Conqueror. Pursuing him with eye and foot in the fray, in which he was showing his customary prowess, he gained his side and, seizing him with one hand by his thick growth of hair, determined to make him surrender. The Iroquois—too proud, and hitherto knowing only how to make captives, and not how to be captured himself—offered a haughty resistance, and, as he was stout and brave, [75] threw himself in turn upon his adversary's hair. But just as he was on the point of dealing him the death-blow, he was prevented by a hatchet-stroke on the head, delivered by the Algonquin with such force that Garistatsia fell to the ground, where his courage forbade him to acknowledge himself vanquished, and he yielded the victory only after losing his life.

The Leader fallen, those who were left took thought only of escape, fleeing with such precipitation that one of their number ran well-nigh faster than feet could carry him, being pierced through and through with a javelin which an Algonquin had left sticking in his side.

While all this was occurring, our poor Frenchman, a witness [76] to this Tragedy, remained by good luck with his feet and hands fastened to the ground, only waiting for the final death-blow; and indeed he was on the point of receiving it from the hand of one of the victors, who was striking blindly at every

on s'arreste, on le reconnoist, on se haste de le delivrer, pour ne pas perdre vn temps si precieux où il n'y auoit point de coups perdus: Et l'on se precipita tant à couper ses liens, qu'on pensa luy couper vne iambe: Il n'en eut que la peur; & s'estant ietté à deux genoux sur la terre, toute trempée de fang ennemy, remercia sa Liberatrice, de ce qu'elle le tiroit du milieu des feux où il alloit estre ietté: Et du depuis il [77] n'a pas esté mesconnoissant de ce bien-fait, ne pouuant entendre parler de la Sainte Vierge, sans fondre en deuotion, & publiant sans cesse les merueilles qu'elle a operées pour sa delivrance; car il deuoit mourir mille fois en cette attaque, par la gresle des bales qui siffoient à ses oreilles, & qui iettoient par terre ceux qui estoient autour de luy, demeurant seul en vie, au milieu de tant de morts.

Reconnoissons aussi la mesme protection enuers les victorieux qui ont effuié la decharge des ennemys, & se font trouués au milieu des haches & des espées, sans qu'aucun d'eux ait receu la moindre bleffure du monde: Le Ciel a sans doute fauorisé leurs armes, qu'ils ont prises avec tant de pieté: aussi se font-ils feruis de [78] leur victoire non pas en Barbares, mais en Chrestiens. Voions-le au Chapitre suiuant.

one he met, when the prisoner called out to him, " I am a Frenchman." At these words there was a pause, and he was recognized and speedily set free, in order that such precious time, wherein there were no blows wasted, might not be lost. Indeed, with such haste were his bonds severed that he very nearly had a leg cut off; but he escaped with a good fright and, sinking on his knees on the ground, reeking as it was with the enemy's blood, thanked his Deliverer for rescuing him from the flames to which he was about to be consigned. Ever since then, he [77] has been unfailling in gratitude for this favor, being unable to hear the Blessed Virgin mentioned without giving way to feelings of devotion, and proclaiming unceasingly the wonders performed by her for his deliverance; for he was a thousand times on the point of being killed in that attack by the hail of bullets which whistled about his ears and prostrated those around him, he alone remaining alive amid so many dead.

Let us acknowledge also the same protection extended to the victors, who received the enemy's fire and were in the midst of their hatchets and swords without a single man of their number suffering the slightest injury. Beyond a doubt, Heaven favored their arms, which they took up with so much piety. So, too, they used [78] their victory not as Barbarians, but as Christians. Let us see how in the following Chapter.

CHAPITRE VII.

SUPPLICE DE DEUX IROQUOIS PRIS PAR LES ALGON-
QUINS.

LE combat dont ie viens de parler, ne dura pas long-temps, car la premiere furie des Algonquins fut si rude & si heureufe, que dix des Ennemys estants tombez roides morts sur la place, trois furent arrestés en vie, & les autres s'eschaperent tout couuerts de bleffures.

Les victorieux apres cette defaite retournent sur leurs pas, & viennent tout triomphants à Sillery [79] pour y rendre graces au Ciel de ce que dans cette victoire ils ne se font veus teincts que du sang des ennemis: Ils y font entrer leurs captifs, mais au lieu de la gresle des bastonnades avec laquelle on a coustume de les recevoir, au lieu des doigts coupés, des nerfs arrachés, & des autres carreffes, car c'est ainsi qu'ils nomment les premiers tourments des prisonniers, qui sont les preludes de ceux qu'on leur fait souffrir en les bruslant, au lieu, dis-je, de toutes ces cruautez ordinaires, ils les conduisent eux-mêmes dans la Chappelle, les inuitent à la priere, les pressent de recevoir le Baptesme, & entonnent deuant eux des Cantiques de deuotion pour les animer par leur exemple; Enfin ils les mettent entre [90 i.e., 80] les mains d'un de nos Peres qui scauoit leur langue, pour les instruire & les disposer au Sacrement du Baptesme, auant que de mourir. C'est peut-estre là un des

CHAPTER VII.

TORTURE OF TWO IROQUOIS CAPTURED BY THE ALGONQUINS.

THE engagement of which I have just spoken was not of long duration; for so sharp and so successful was the first onslaught of the Algonquins that ten of the Enemy remained dead on the spot, while three were taken alive, and the rest escaped, completely covered with wounds.

After this defeat, the victors retraced their steps and proceeded in great triumph to Sillery, [79] to return thanks to Heaven that they had been stained only with the enemy's blood in this victory. They made their captives enter the village; but instead of the shower of blows wherewith prisoners are usually received, instead of the cutting off of fingers, the pulling out of tendons, and other "caresses,"—for so they call the prisoner's first torments, which form the prelude to those that he is made to suffer by fire,—instead, I say, of all these usual cruelties, they themselves conducted the captives into the Chapel, invited them to prayers, urged them to receive Baptism, and intoned Canticles of devotion in their presence, to encourage them by their own example. Finally, they put them in [90 i.e., 80] the charge of one of our Fathers, who knew their language, to be instructed and prepared for the Sacrament of Baptism before dying. That was perhaps one of the most Heroic acts possible on the part of Savages; for any

actes les plus Heroïques qui puisse estre pratiqué par des Sauvages; Car qui sçaura iusqu'ou va l'inimitié naturelle (i'ose bien dire la rage) qui est entre ces deux Nations, l'Algonquine, & l'Iroquoise, pourra iuger de l'Empire de la Foy, qui a bien pû captiuer l'esprit de ces Barbares iusqu'à ce point: Les Hurons qui n'ont pas vne si grande haine contre l'Iroquois, puisque ils ont presque la mesme langue, en auoient tant neantmoins du commencement que nous les instruisions, que lors qu'ils prenoient quelques-vns de ces ennemys, & que nous [91 i.e., 81] tafchions de les disposer à receuoir les eaux salutaires au milieu des flammes: hé quoy, nous disoient-ils, mes freres! voulez-vous que ces gens là aillent avec nous en Paradis? Comment y pourrons nous viure en paix? pensez vous y pouuoir accorder l'ame d'vn Huron avec celle d'vn Iroquois? Pauures ignorans qu'ils estoient pour lors! ils ne sçauoient pas encor, que selon S. Paul Dieu ne fait pas le discernement entre le Iuif & le Gentil, entre l'Iroquois, le Huron, l'Algonquin & le François; C'est ce que nos victorieux ont appris depuis, & ce qu'ils prattiquent à l'endroit de leurs prisonniers.

Le Pere les prend donc à part, les catechise, & le Saint Esprit trauaillant dans leurs ames bien [92 i.e., 82] plus que luy, ils receurent ses instructions à cœur ouuert, & se trouuerent apres trois iours & trois nuits, assez sçauants, & dans vne faincte impatience d'estre baptifez: Quel bon-heur pour nous, disoient ils, que celuy qui a fait le Ciel & la Terre, & qui n'a que faire de nous, nous ayt conferué la vie à nous seuls, nous destinant au Paradis où il fait si beau; pendant qu'il a laiffé tomber nos Compagnons

one knowing the intensity of the natural enmity (I may even say fury) existing between these two Nations, the Algonquin and the Iroquois, can judge of the Ascendancy of the Faith which has succeeded in gaining such power over these Barbarians' minds. The Hurons, although feeling less hatred toward the Iroquois, since they speak almost the same tongue, yet were so bitter against them at the time of first receiving our teachings that whenever they captured any of these foes, and we [91 i.e., 81] endeavored to prepare the latter to receive the waters of salvation in the midst of the flames, they would exclaim: "What, my brothers, would you have those people go with us to Paradise? How could we live there in peace? Do you imagine you can make the soul of a Huron agree with that of an Iroquois?" Poor ignorant creatures that they then were, not yet knowing that, according to St. Paul, God makes no distinction between Jew and Gentile, Iroquois and Huron, Algonquin and Frenchman. This lesson our victors have learned since then, and they put it in practice respecting their prisoners.

The Father, accordingly, retired with the latter and catechized them; and as the Holy Ghost was working in their souls much [92 i.e., 82] more powerfully than he, they received his teachings with open hearts, and became, after three days and three nights, sufficiently versed and imbued with a holy impatience for baptism. "How fortunate for us," they exclaimed, "that he who made Heaven and Earth, and who has no need of us, saved our lives only, and destines us for Paradise, where existence is so delightful; whereas he suffered our Companions to fall into Hell, which is a place of perpetual

dans l'Enfer qui est vn lieu de supplices eternels; baptife-nous donc, mon oncle, nous sommes prests à tout, dis-nous ce qu'il faut que nous fassions: ne font-ce pas là des fentiments d'vn Sainct Paul au temps de sa conuerfion?

Les fentiments de nos Algonquins ne font pas bien éloignés [93 i.e., 83] de ceux d'vn Saint Paulin, puifque quelques-vns veulent s'immoler pour la conuerfion de ces pauvres Captifs, & les autres voulants leur procurer vne bien-meilleure liberté, font leurs parrains dans leur Baptesme: ceremonie bien belle, de voir vn Algonquin tenir fur les Saints-Fonts vn Iroquois, & apres l'auoir bien presché, luy ouurir les portes du bon-heur Eternel au lieu de le ietter au feu.

Ces pauvres prifonniers ne sçauoient que penfer de ces merueilles: ils ne se comprenoient pas, & leurs dernieres chanfons, qu'ils appellent chanfons de mort, n'estoient que sur la vie Eternelle. Les raifons d'Estat les condamnoient à la mort; mais la pieté Chrestienne leur espargna les feux; [94 i.e., 84] Deux ayant esté depéschez à coups de fusil; Pour le troisieme, il estoit le propre fils d'vn de nos bons Hurons d'icy, qui ayant esté pris dès son enfance par les Agnieronnons, auoit esté eleué dans l'esclavage iufqu'à l'âge de quinze à vingt ans: Sa fortune en est d'autant plus admirable, ayant à mefme temps esté deliuré de la captiuité des Iroquois, & de celle des Algonquins, ayant échappé le fer dans le combat, & le feu apres sa prise, & ayant icy heureusement trouué son pere, & la vie qu'on luy donna en cette confideration.

Les prifonniers que font sur nous nos ennemis, ne font pas traittés de cette façon; mais ils n'en font pas

torture. Baptize us, then, my uncle; we are prepared for anything; tell us what we must do.' Are not those the feelings of a Saint Paul at the time of his conversion?

The sentiments of our Algonquins were not greatly unlike [93 i.e., 83] those of a Saint Paulinus, inasmuch as some were bent on sacrificing themselves for the conversion of these poor Captives; while the rest, in their desire to procure them a far better freedom, stood godfathers to them at their Baptism — truly a beautiful ceremony, to see an Algonquin present an Iroquois at the Sacred Font, and, after fervently exhorting him, open to him the doors of Eternal happiness instead of casting him into the fire.

These poor prisoners knew not what to think of such marvels; they were bewildered, and their last songs, which they call death-songs, were only upon the life Everlasting. Reasons of State condemned them to death, but Christian piety exempted them from the stake — [94 i.e., 84] two being despatched with the musket; while the third proved to be the son of one of our good Hurons here. Captured in his infancy by the Agnieronnons, he had been reared in bondage until he was between fifteen and twenty years old. His good fortune was the more wonderful that he was, at one and the same time, freed from captivity among the Iroquois, and also from imprisonment at the hands of the Algonquins — escaping the sword in the engagement, and the flames after his capture; and happily finding here his father and his life, which latter was granted him on consideration of this relationship.

Those of our number who are made prisoners by our foes are not treated in this manner, but they are

moins heureux; car ils font de bon cœur [95 i.e., 85] leur Purgatoire dans les flammes des Iroquois, & souffrent leurs cruautés plutôt comme des Penitens, que comme des captifs. C'est ce que nous avons appris tout fraîchement de trois Hurons qui ont été brûlés à Agnée depuis peu, qui faisoient un Sanctuaire de leurs bûchers, ne poussant du milieu des flammes que ces belles paroles, *J'iray au Ciel*: ce qu'ils entonnoient avec tant d'ardeur, que leurs boureaux mêmes en estoient tout ravis. Il faut, disoient-ils, que ces gens-là soient bien affeurez du bon-heur de l'autre vie, puis qu'ils font si peu d'estat des tourments de celle-cy. C'est ce que nous a rapporté la bonne Helene dont nous avons parlé, laquelle a reçu les derniers sours de ces bons Chrétiens, [96 i.e., 86] après les avoir encouragez à mourir constamment dans la possession de la Foy.

none the less fortunate; for they undergo with stout hearts [95 i.e., 85] their Purgatory in the flames of the Iroquois, and endure the latter's cruelties rather as Penitents than as captives. This we learned very recently regarding three Hurons who were burned at Agniée a short time ago, and who made a Sanctuary of their fires, uttering amid the flames only these beautiful words, *I am going to Heaven*,—which they chanted with such ardor as to charm even their executioners. “Those people,” said they, “must be well assured of the happiness of the other life, since they make so small account of the torments of this one.” This report was given us by the good Helene already mentioned, who received the dying gasps of those good Christians, [96 i.e., 86] after encouraging them to meet death with firmness in the possession of the Faith.

CHAPITRE VIII.

DE LA MISSION DES OUTAOÛAX & DE LA PRECIEUSE
MORT DU PERE RENÉ MENARD & DE
CELLE DE SON COMPAGNON.

NOVS allons voir vn pauvre Missionnaire vñ des
trauaux Apostoliques, dans lesquels il a blan-
chy, chargé d'années & d'infirmié, haraffé
d'vn fascheux & penible voyage, tout degouttant de
fûeurs & de fang, mourir tout feul dans le fonds des
bois, à cinq cens lieuës de Quebec; laiffé en proye
aux bestes carnacieres, à la faim, & à [97 i.e., 87]
toutes les miferes; & qui felon fes fouhaitz, & mefme
felon fa prophetie, imite en fa mort l'abandon de
Saint François Xauier, dont il auoit tres-parfaite-
ment imité le zele pendant fa vie. C'est le Pere
René Menard, qui depuis plus de vingt ans a traouillé
dans ces rudes Miffions, où enfin s'estant perdu dans
les bois, en courant apres la brebis egarée, il a
heureufement confommé fon Apostolat par la perte de
fes forces, de fa fanté, & de fa vie. Le Ciel n'a pas
voulu qu'aucun de nous ait recueilly fes derniers
foupirs, il n'y a que ces forests qui en ont esté les
depositaires, & quelque creux de Rocher dans lequel
il se fera peut-estre ietté, a esté feul tefmoin des
derniers eflans d'amour que ce cœur tout [98 i.e., 88]
embrafé a pouffé vers le Ciel avec fon ame, qu'il a
renduë à fon Createur, lors qu'actuellement il courroit
à la conquefte des ames.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONCERNING THE MISSION TO THE OUTAOUAX, AND
THE SAINTLY DEATH OF FATHER RENÉ MENARD,
AS WELL AS THAT OF HIS COMPANION.

WE are going to witness the lonely death, in the depths of the woods, five hundred leagues from Quebec, of a poor Missionary worn out with Apostolic labors, in which he had grown gray, and full of years and infirmities. He was spent with an arduous and toilsome journey; all dripping with sweat and blood; exposed to rapacious animals, hunger, and [97 i.e., 87] every hardship; and, in accordance with his own desires, and even in fulfillment of his own prophecy, imitated in his death the forsaken condition of Saint Francis Xavier, whose zeal he has imitated to the letter during his lifetime. I refer to Father René Menard, who for more than twenty years labored in those rude Missions where, at length,—losing his way in the woods, while going in search of the lost sheep,—he had the happiness to finish his Apostleship with the loss of his strength, his health, and his life. It was not Heaven's will that any of us should receive his dying gasps, those forests being their only recipients; and some hollow Rock, in which he may have taken refuge, being sole witness to the last outbursts of love which that glowing breast [98 i.e., 88] poured forth to Heaven together with his soul, which he

Voicy le peu que nous en auons appris par vne Lettre venuë de Montreal, en datte du 26. Iuillet 1663. Hier le bon Dieu nous amena trente-cinq Canots d'Outaouïax, avec lesquels font reuenus sept François, de neuf qu'ils estoient: les deux autres qui font le Pere René Menard, & son fidelle Compagnon nommé Iean Guerin, font allez d'vn autre costé, pour se retrouver plustost que ceux-cy au port assureé de nostre commune Patrie. Il y a deux ans que le Pere est mort, & Iean Guerin depuis dix mois ou enuiron.

[99 i.e., 89] Le pauvre Pere & les huit François ses Compagnons partis des Trois-Riuieres le 28. d'Aouft de l'an 1660. avec les Outaouïax, arriuerent à leurs païs le 15. d'Octobre, iour de faincte Therefe, apres des trauaux inexplicables, des mauuais traitemens de leurs Matelots, tout à fait inhumains, & vne extreme difette de viures; en forte que le Pere à peine pouuoit-il plus se porter, estant d'ailleurs de complexion foible, & cassé de trauaux: Mais comme on va encor bien loin apres estre las, il eut assez de courage de gagner le Cabanage de ses hostes. Vn nommé le Brochet, chef de cette Famille, homme superbe & tres-vitieux, qui auoit quatre ou cinq femmes, traitta fort mal le pauvre Pere, & enfin l'obligea [100 i.e., 90] de se separer de luy, & de se faire vne chaumine de branches de sapin. O Dieu quelle demeure pendant les rigueurs de l'Hyuer, qui font presque insupportables en ces contrées-là! La nourriture n'estoit guere meilleure: le plus fouuent ils n'auoient pour tous mets qu'vn chetif poisson cuit à l'eau toute pure à quatre & à cinq qu'ils estoient, encor estoit-ce vne aumofne que les Sauvages faisoient à quelqu'vn d'entr'eux, qui attendoit au bord de l'eau

rendered up to his Creator when in the very act of pursuing the conquest of souls.

Following is the meager information we have obtained in the matter, gleaned from a Letter, dated July 26, 1663, which reached us from Montreal. "Yesterday the good God brought us thirty-five Canoes manned by Outaouax, with whom returned seven Frenchmen of the nine who had gone away. The two others — Father René Menard and his faithful Companion, Jean Guerin by name — have departed elsewhere, to meet each other again sooner than the rest, in the assured harbor of our common Fatherland. The Father died two years ago, and Jean Guerin about ten months ago.

[99 i.e., 89] "The poor Father and the eight Frenchmen, his Companions, setting out from Three Rivers on the 28th of August in the year 1660 with the Outaouax, reached the latter's country on the 15th of October, saint Theresa's day, after enduring unspeakable hardships, ill treatment from their Boatmen, who were utterly inhuman, and an extreme scantiness of provisions. As a result, the Father could scarcely drag himself along, for he was, besides, of a delicate constitution and spent with toil; but, as a man can still go a good distance after growing weary, he had spirit enough left to gain his hosts' Quarters. A man known as le Brochet ["the Pike"], the head of this Family, — proud, extremely vicious, and possessing four or five wives, — treated the poor Father very badly, and finally forced him [100 i.e., 90] to leave him and make himself a hut out of fir-branches. Heavens, what an abode during the rigors of Winter, which are well-nigh unbearable in those regions! The food was scarcely better, as

le retour des Canots des peſcheurs, comme les pauvres mandians attendent l'aumofne aux portes des Eglifes. Vne certaine mouſſe qui naift ſur les rochers leur a feruy fouuent pour faire de bons repas. Ils en mettoient vne poignée dans leur chaudiere, [101 i.e., 91] ce qui épaiſſoit tant foit peu l'eau, y formant vne certaine écume, ou baue comme celle des limaçons, & qui nourriſſoit plus leur imagination que leur corps. Les arreſtes de poiſſon qu'on conferue ſoigneuſement pendant qu'on en trouue en abondance, ſeruoient auſſi dans la neceſſité à amufer la faim; il n'y a pas meſme juſqu'aux os pilez dont ces pauvres fameliques ne fiſſent leur profit. Quantité d'eſpeces de bois leur fournifſoient auſſi des viures l'eſcorce de Cheſne, de Bouleau, de Tilly ou bois blanc, & d'autres arbres, bien cuites & bien pilées, puis miſes dans l'eau, où on a fait bouillir du poiſſon, ou bien melées avec l'huile de poiſſon, leur faifoient d'excellents ragouts: ils mangeoient le gland [102 i.e., 92] avec plus de gouſt & plus de plaifir, qu'on ne mange en l'Europe les marons ou les chaſtaignes, & encor n'en auoient-ils pas leur faoul. Ainſi ſe paſſa le premier Hyuer.

Pour le Printemps & l'Eſté, ils s'en tiroient plus facilement à la faueur de quelque peu de chaffe: Ils tiroient de temps en temps quelques Canards, Outardes, ou quelques Tourtes qui leur preparoient de rauiffants banquetts, les Framboiſes & autres ſemblables petits fruités, leur ſeruoient de grands rafraichiffements. On ne ſçait ce que c'eſt en ces païs-là de bled, ny de pain.

Le ſecond Hyuer ſuruenant, les François ayant obſerué comme les Sauuages faifoient leur [103 i.e., 93]

they commonly had for their only dish one paltry fish, cooked in clear water and to be divided among the four or five of their party; and this, too, was a charitable offering made by the Savages, some one of the Frenchmen awaiting, at the water's edge, the return of the fishermen's Canoes, as poor beggars wait for alms at Church doors. A kind of moss growing on the rocks often served them in place of a good meal. They would put a handful of it into their kettle, [101 i.e., 91] which would thicken the water ever so little, forming a kind of foam or slime, like that of snails, and feeding their imaginations more than their bodies.³ Fish-bones, which are carefully saved as long as fish are found in plenty, also served to beguile their hunger in time of need. There was nothing, even to pounded bones, which those poor starvelings did not turn to some account. Many kinds of wood, too, furnished them food. The bark of the Oak, Birch, Linden or white-wood, and that of other trees, when well cooked and pounded, and then put into the water in which fish had been boiled, or else mixed with fish-oil, made them some excellent stews. They ate acorns [102 i.e., 92] with more relish and greater pleasure than attend the eating of chestnuts in Europe; yet even of those they did not have their fill. Thus passed the first Winter.

“ In the Spring and Summer, thanks to some little game, they eked out a living with less difficulty, killing from time to time Ducks, Bustards, or Pigeons, which furnished them delightful banquets; while Raspberries and other similar small fruits served them as choice refreshments. Corn and bread are entirely unknown in those countries.

pefche, ils fe refolurent de les imiter, iugeants que la faim eftoit encor plus difficile à fupporter que la grande peine, & que les rifques de cette pefche. C'eftoit vne chofe digne de compaffion de voir fur ces grands Lacs éleuez fouuent comme la Mer, de pauures François en Canot pendant la pluye & pendant la neige, portez çà & là par des tourbillons de vents: Ils ont fouuent trouué à leur retour leurs mains & leurs pieds gelez: quelques fois ils fe font veus accueillis d'une fi épaiſſe poudre de neiges chaffées par l'impetuofité du vent, que celui qui gouvernoit le Canot, ne pouuoit decourir de la veüé fon compagnon qui eftoit à la pointe: quel moyen donc d'aborder au port? Certes autant de fois [104 i.e., 94] qu'ils reprenoient terre, il leur fembloit vn petit miracle. Quand la pefche reüſſiſſoit, ils faifoient de petites prouifions de poiffon qu'ils boucannoient, & s'en nourriſſoient au temps que la pefche eftoit finie, ou que la faifon ne permettoit plus de pefcher.

Il y a en ce païs-là vne certaine plante haute de quatre pieds enuiron, qui croiſt en des lieux marefcageux: Vn peu auparauant qu'elle monte en eſpy, les Sauuages vont en Canot lier en touffes l'herbe de ces plantes, les ſeparant les vnes des autres autant d'eſpace qu'il en faut pour paſſer vn Canot lors qu'ils reuiendront en cueillir le grain: Le temps de la moisſon eſtant venu, ils menent leurs Canots dedans les petites allées qu'ils ont pratiquées [105 i.e., 95] au trauers de ces grains, & faiſant pancher dedans les touffes amaſſées enfemble, les egrainnent: quand le Canot eſt plein, ils vont le vuidier à terre dans vne foſſe préparée fur le bord de l'eau, puis avec les

“ When the second Winter came, the Frenchmen, having observed how the Savages carried on their [103 i.e., 93] fishing, resolved to imitate them,—deeming hunger still harder to bear than the arduous labor and risks attending such fishing. It was a sight to arouse pity, to see poor Frenchmen in a Canoe, amid rain and snow, borne hither and thither by whirlwinds on those great Lakes, which often show waves as high as those of the Sea. The men frequently found their hands and feet frozen upon their return, while occasionally they were overtaken by so thick a fall of powdery snow, driven against them by a violent wind, that the one steering the Canoe could not see his companion in the bow. How then gain the port? Verily, as often [104 i.e., 94] as they reached land, their doing so seemed to be a little miracle. Whenever their fishing was successful, they laid by a little store, which they smoked and used for provision when the fishing was over, or the season no longer admitted of fishing.

“ There is in that country a certain plant, four feet or thereabout in height, which grows in marshy places. A little before it ears, the Savages go in their Canoes and bind the stalks of these plants in clusters, which they separate from one another by as much space as is needed for the passage of a Canoe when they return to gather the grain. Harvest time having come, they guide their Canoes through the little alleys which they have opened [105 i.e., 95] across this grain-field, and bending down the clustered masses over their boats, strip them of their grain. As often as a Canoe is full, they go and empty it on the shore into a ditch dug at the water’s edge. Then they tread the grain and stir it about long

pieds ils le foulent & remuent si long-temps, que toute la bale s'en détache; en fuite ils le font feicher, & finalement ils le mettent dans des caiffes d'efcorce pour l'y conferuer. Ce grain tire beaucoup sur l'Auoine, lors qu'il est crud; mais estant cuit à l'eau il r'enfle plus qu'aucune semence d'Europe.

Si ces pauvres François estoient destitués presque de tout ce qui peut recréer le corps, ils estoient en recompense consolez des graces du Ciel: Tandis que le Pere fut en vie, ils auoient tous les iours [106 i.e., 96] la sainte Messe, & se Confessoient & Communioient quasi tous les huit iours. Apres le trespas du Pere, ce qui les a conferué dans l'integrité de leur foy & de leurs bonnes mœurs, a esté l'vnion & la bonne intelligence dans laquelle ils ont tousiours vescu; Et de plus, vne sainte liberté Chrestienne que quelques-vns de la bande prenoient de reprendre ceux qui par hazard se feroient par fois emancipez en quelque legereté.

Quant à la mort du Pere, voicy ce que i'en ay appris. Pendant son hyuernement parmy les Outaouïak, il commença vne Eglise chez ces Barbares, bien petite à la verité; mais bien pretieuse, parce qu'elle luy a cousté bien des fûeurs & bien des larmes; [107 i.e., 97] aussi sembloit-elle n'estre composée que de Predestinez, dont la meilleure partie estoient les petits enfants moribonds, qu'il estoit obligé de baptiser à la defrobée, parce que les parents les cachotent lors qu'il entroit dans les Cabanes, estans dans la vieille erreur des Hurons, que le Baptême leur cauoit la mort.

Parmy les adultes il se trouua deux Vieillards que la grace auoit preparez au Christianisme, l'un par

enough to free it entirely of hulls; after which they dry it, and finally put it into bark chests for keeping. This grain much resembles Oats, when it is raw; but, on being cooked in water, it swells more than any European grain.⁴

“ If these poor Frenchmen were well-nigh destitute of all bodily refreshment, they were, in compensation, comforted by Heaven’s favors. As long as the Father was alive, they had [106 i.e., 96] holy Mass every day, and Confessed and received Communion about once a week. After the Father’s death, what kept them in the integrity of their faith and of their good morals was the harmony and perfect understanding in which they always lived, and also a holy Christian freedom which some of the party took in reproving those that might by chance have indulged in some lightness of conduct.

“ Regarding the Father’s death, I have learned the following. While he was wintering with the Outaouak he began a Church among those Barbarians—very small, indeed, but very precious, since it cost him much exertion and many tears. [107 i.e., 97] So, too, it seemed to be composed only of the Predestined, the greater part of whom were the little dying children whom he was obliged to baptize by stealth, because their relatives hid them whenever he visited the Cabins, being under the old superstition of the Hurons that Baptism made them die.

“ Among the adults there were two Old men whom grace had fitted for Christianity—one through a mortal illness, which robbed him of the life of the body soon after he had received that of the soul. He breathed his last after making public profession of the Faith, and preaching by his example to his

vne maladie mortelle, qui luy rauit la vie du corps, peu apres auoir receu celle de l'ame, expirant, apres auoir fait profession publique de la Foy, & presché par son exemple à ses parents, qui se mocquants de luy & de ses prieres, luy donnerent occasion de rendre des preuues d'une pieté [108 i.e., 98] tres-forte, quoy que tout fraichement enracinée.

L'autre Vieillard fut éclairé par son aueuglement, peut-estre n'eust-il iamais apperceu les brillants de la Foy, si ses yeux eussent esté ouuerts aux objets de la terre: Mais Dieu qui tire la lumiere des tenebres, & qui se plaist à nous faire voir de temps en temps, des traits de sa Prouidence, a si bien disposé de tout pour ce pauvre aueugle, que le Pere s'est trouué tout à propos pour l'esclairer, & luy ouurir le Ciel, lors qu'il auoit déjà vn pied dans l'Enfer: Il mourut quelque temps apres son Baptisme, benissant Dieu des graces qu'il luy faisoit à la fin de ses iours, qu'il auoit si peu meritées pendant le cours de prés de cent ans de vie.

[109 i.e., 99] Il y auoit encor quelques bonnes femmes qui groffissoient cette Eglise folitaire; Vne veufue entr'autres qui receut le nom d'Anne en son Baptisme, & qui passe pour Sainte parmy ces peuples, quoy qu'ils ne sçachent pas ce que c'est que Saincteté: depuis que le Perre l'a disposée à recevoir le tres-Sainct Sacrement de l'Autel, elle ne sçait plus ce que c'est que de vie Barbare parmy les Barbares: elle fait seule ses prieres à genoux pendant que toute la famille s'entretient de sales discours; elle continue dans ce Saint exercice de deuotion avec l'admiration de nos François, qui l'ont veüe les années fuiuantes aussi feruente que le premier iour; & par vn exemple

relatives, who, by mocking at him and his prayers, gave him an opportunity to show proofs of a piety [108 i.e., 98] that was very strong, although but recently rooted.

“ The other Old man was enlightened through his blindness; never, perhaps, would he have perceived the brightness of the Faith, had his eyes been open to earthly objects. But God, who brings forth light out of darkness, and is pleased to give us occasional glimpses of the workings of his Providence, ordered all things so favorably for this poor blind man, that the Father came just in time to enlighten him and open Heaven’s doors to him, when he already had one foot in Hell. He died some time after his Baptism, blessing God for the favors which he had shown him at the end of his days, and which, during his lifetime of nearly a hundred years, he had done so little to deserve.

[109 i.e., 99] “ There were also some good women who swelled the membership of this solitary Church; and, among others a widow who was christened Anne at her Baptism, and who passes for a Saint among those people, although they know not what Sanctity is. Ever since the Father prepared her to receive the most Holy Sacrament of the Altar, she has ceased to know what it is to lead a Barbarian life among Barbarians. Alone and on her knees, while all the family are indulging in filthy conversation, she says her prayers, continuing this Holy exercise of devotion to the admiration of our Frenchmen, who have found her in later years as fervent as on the first day. Moreover, setting an example never seen among those people, wholly [110 i.e., 100] given over as they are to lechery, she has voluntarily

qui ne s'est iamais veu parmy ces peuples, totalement [110 i.e., 100] addonnez à la lubricité, d'elle-mefme elle a confacré le refte de fon veufuage à la Chafreté, parmy des abominations continuelles dont ces infames font gloire de fe fouïller inceffamment.

Voilà les fruitts des trauaux du Pere Menard, bien petits en apparence; mais bien grands en ce qu'il faut vn grand courage, vn grand zele, vn grand cœur, pour fouffrir de fi grandes fatigues, & aller fi loin pour fi peu de chofe; quoy qu'on ne puiffe appeller peu, quand il ne feroit queftion que d'vne ame fauüée, pour laquelle le Fils de Dieu n'a pas épargné fes fûeurs & fon fang, qui font d'vn prix infiny.

Outre ces Eleuz, le Pere ne trouua dans le refte de ces Barbares qu'oppositiõ à la Foy, à [111 i.e., 101] caufe de leur grande brutalité, & de leur infame Polygamie. Le peu d'efperance de conuertir ces gens plongeaz dans toutes fortes de vices, fit qu'il prit refolution d'entreprendre vn nouveau voyage de cent lieuës, pour aller instruire vne Nation de pauvres Hurons, que les Iroquois ont fait fuir iufqu'au bout de ce monde: Il y auoit parmy ces Hurons quantité d'anciens Chreftiens, qui demandoient inftamment le Pere, & luy promettoient qu'à fon arriuée chez eux, tout le refte de leurs Compatriotes embrafferoient la Foy: Mais auparauant que de s'ache-miner vers ce país fi éloigné, le Pere pria trois ieunes François de fa Troupe de l'aller auparauant reconnoiftre pour faire des prefens aux anciens, & [112 i.e., 102] les affeurer de fa part, qu'il les iroit instruire auffi-toft qu'ils luy enuoyeroient du monde pour le mener. Ces trois François arriuent enfin

consecrated the rest of her widowhood to Chastity, amid the unceasing abominations wherewith those infamous wretches glory in constantly defiling themselves.

“ Those are the fruits of Father Menard's labors, small indeed in appearance, but very great when we consider the high courage, earnest zeal, and stout heart called for in enduring such severe hardships and going so far for so small results. In fact, they cannot be called small, and could not, even did they involve only the saving of one soul, for which the Son of God spared not his sweat and his blood, which are infinitely precious.

“ Except these Elect, the Father found nothing but opposition to the Faith among those Barbarians, [111 i.e., 101] owing to their great brutality and infamous Polygamy. His small hope of converting these people, immersed as they are in all sorts of vice, made him decide to undertake a fresh journey of a hundred leagues, for the sake of giving instruction to a Nation of poor Hurons whom the Iroquois caused to flee to the very end of that part of the world. Among those Hurons there were many old-time Christians, who eagerly asked for the Father, and promised him that, upon his arrival in their country, all the rest of their Countrymen would embrace the Faith. But before setting out for that country, so far away, the Father begged three young Frenchmen of his Company to go first and reconnoiter the situation, for the purpose of giving presents to the elders, and [112 i.e., 102] assuring them for him that he would go and instruct them as soon as they sent him an escort. These three Frenchmen, after many hardships, finally reached this poor

apres bien des fatigues à cette pauvre Nation agonisante: & entrant dans leurs Cabanes, ils ne trouuent que des squeletes qui estoient si foibles, qu'à peine se pouuoient-ils ny remuer, ny tenir sur pied: Cela fut cause qu'ils ne iugerent pas à propos de faire les presens qu'ils auoient apportés de la part du Pere, ne voyants point d'apparence qu'il deust si-tost les venir trouuer, à moins que de s'exposer à mourir en peu de iours de faim avec eux, qui n'en pouuoient plus, & qui estoient encor bien éloignés de la recolte du bled d'Inde, dont ils auoient fait de [113 i.e., 103] petits champs: Ils expedierent donc bien-tost leurs affaires avec ces pauvres affamez, prirent congé d'eux, leur donnans parole qu'il ne tiendrait point au Pere qu'ils ne fussent enseignez: Ils se remettent en chemin pour reuenir, qui fut bien plus rude, à cause qu'il leur falloir monter la Riuier en reuenant, au lieu qu'en allant, ils l'auoient descenduë: S'ils n'eussent esté ieunes, & faits à la fatigue, ils n'en fussent iamais reuenus. Vn bon Huron qui vouloit les accompagner, fut bien contraint de rebrouffer, de peur de mourir de faim en chemin. Pour surcroist de leurs peines, le Canot dans lequel ils estoient venus leur fut dérobé; & s'ils n'eussent autres-fois appris lors qu'ils estoient avec [114 i.e., 104] nous chez les Iroquois, à faire des Canots à l'Iroquoise, qui se font aisément de grosses escorces d'arbre, & presque en tout temps, c'estoit fait d'eux: L'ayant donc acheué en vn iour, ils s'embarquerent enuiron sur la fin de May; quelques Tortuës qu'ils trouuoient sur le bord des Lacs & des Riuieres, avec quelques Barbuës qu'ils peschoient à la ligne, leur seruirent de nourriture l'espace de quinze iours qu'ils

Nation in its death-agony, and entering the people's Cabins, found naught but skeletons, in such a state of weakness as to be unable to move or stand. Therefore they deemed it inexpedient to offer the presents they had brought from the Father, seeing no likelihood of his going to visit them very soon without running the risk of dying of hunger in a few days with them, since they could not hold out any longer, and were still separated by a long interval from the harvesting of their Indian corn, of which they had made but [113 i.e., 103] a small planting. So they quickly despatched their business with these poor starvelings, and took leave of them with the promise that it should not be the Father's fault if they were not instructed. They started on their return journey, which was much more arduous, for they were compelled to ascend the River in coming back, whereas in going they had descended it. Had they not been young, and inured to fatigue, they never would have reached their destination. A good Huron who undertook to accompany them was fairly forced to turn back, for fear of starving to death on the way. To increase their difficulties, the Canoe in which they had come was stolen from them; and had they not formerly, when they were with [114 i.e., 104] us in the country of the Iroquois, learned to make Canoes in the Iroquois fashion,—and they are easily made from large pieces of bark in almost any season,—they would have been undone. Having, then, completed one in a day, they embarked toward the end of May. Some Turtles which they found on the edges of Lakes and Rivers, together with some Catfish which they caught with a line, served them

employèrent à se rendre au lieu d'où ils estoient partis.

Ils racontent d'abord au Pere le peu d'apparence qu'un pauvre Vieillard caduc, foible, destitué de viures comme il estoit, entreprit un tel voyage: Mais ils ont beau luy estaller & mettre deuant les yeux les difficultés des [115 i.e., 105] chemins soit par terre, soit par eau, la multitude des rapides, des cheutes d'eau, & des longs portages, les precipices qui [*sc.* qu'il] faut passer, les rochers sur lesquels il se faut traîner, les terres seiches & steriles où l'on ne peut trouver rien pour viure, tout cela ne l'épouuante point, il n'a qu'une seule réponse à faire à ces bons enfans; Dieu m'y appelle, il faut que j'y aille, m'en deust-il couster la vie. Saint François Xavier, leur dit-il, qui sembloit si nécessaire au monde pour la conuersion des ames, est bien mort dans la poursuite de son entrée à la Chine; & moy qui ne suis bon à rien, de peur de mourir en chemin, refuserois-je bien d'obeïr à la voix de mon Dieu qui m'appelle au secours des pauvres [116 i.e., 106] Chrestiens & Catechumenes dépourueus de Pasteur, depuis tant de temps: Non, non, ie ne scaurois souffrir que des ames perissent, sous pretexte de conseruer la vie du corps à un chetif homme que ie suis: Quoy? ne faut-il feruir Dieu, ne faut-il aider le prochain, que quand il n'y a rien à souffrir, ny aucun risque de sa vie? Voicy la plus belle occasion de montrer aux Anges & aux hommes que j'ayme plus mon Createur que la vie que ie tiens de luy, & vous voudriez que ie la laisse eschapper? Aurions nous iamais esté rachetés, si nostre cher Maistre n'eust preferé l'obeissance de son Pere touchant nostre salut à sa propre vie?

for food during the two weeks of their return journey to their starting-point.

“ They at once told the Father how little likely it was that a poor Old man, broken in health, feeble and without provisions, as he was, could undertake such a journey. But it was vain for them to enumerate and put before his eyes the difficulties of the [115 i.e., 105] route, whether by land or by water—the great number of rapids, waterfalls, and long portages; the precipices to be passed, and the rocks over which one must clamber; and the arid tracts where nothing can be found to eat. All that failed to daunt him, and he had but one reply to give those good sons: ‘ God calls me thither, and I must go, although it should cost me my life. Saint Francis Xavier,’ he told them, ‘ who seemed so necessary to the world for the conversion of souls, met his death in the act of effecting an entrance into China; and should I, who am good for nothing, refuse, for fear of dying on the way, to obey the voice of my God, who calls me to the relief of poor [116 i.e., 106] Christians and Catechumens so long bereft of a Pastor? No, no, I cannot, under the pretext of keeping life in the body of a paltry creature like myself, suffer souls to perish. What? Is one to serve God and aid his fellow-man only when there is nothing to endure and no risk to one’s life? Here is the fairest opportunity to show Angels and men that I love my Creator more than the life which I hold at his hands; and would you have me let it slip by? Should we ever have been redeemed if our dear Master had not preferred obedience to his Father, in the matter of our salvation, rather than his own life?’

“ Accordingly, the resolution was taken to go in

Voilà donc la resolution prise d'aller chercher ces pauvres brebis [117 i.e., 107] égarées; quelques Hurons venus en traite aux Outaouïax, se presentent au Pere pour le conduire; il est heureux de cette rencontre, il les charge de quelques hardes, & fait choix d'un des François qui estoit Armurier, pour l'accompagner; & pour toute provision, il prend un sac d'Esturgeon sec, & quelque peu de chair boucanée, qu'il esparnoit depuis long-temps pour ce voyage qu'il premeditoit. Son dernier Adieu qu'il fit aux autres François qu'il laissoit, fut en ces termes prophetiques: Adieu, mes chers enfans! leur disoit-il, les embrassant tendrement; mais ie vous dis le grand Adieu pour ce monde, car vous ne me reuerrez plus: Ie prie la bonté Diuine que nous nous réunissions dans le Ciel.

[118 i.e., 108] Le voilà donc en chemin le 13. Iuin 1661. neuf mois apres son arriuée dans le pais des Outaouïaks: Mais les pauvres Hurons, pour peu chargez qu'ils estoient, perdirent bien-tost courage, les forces leurs manquant, faute de nourriture. Ils abandonnent le Pere, en luy disant qu'ils alloient en haste à leur bourg aduertir les anciens, comme il estoit en chemin, & pour faire en forte qu'on l'enuoyast querir par de jeunes hommes robustes. Le Pere esperant ce secours, demeure auprès d'un Lac environ quinze iours; mais comme les viures luy manquoient, il se resolut de se mettre en chemin avec son Compagnon, à la faueur d'un petit Canot qu'il auoit trouué dans des broffailles: Ils s'embarquent avec [119 i.e., 109] leurs petits paquets: Helas qui pouroit nous redire les trauaux que ce pauvre corps extenué souffrit le long de ce voyage, de la

quest of those poor [117 i.e., 107] stray sheep. Some Hurons, who had come to trade with the Outaouax, offered the Father their services as escort. Delighted at this opportunity, he loaded them with some wearing apparel and chose one of the Frenchmen, who was an Armorer, to accompany him; and, for provision, all that he took was a bag of dried Sturgeon and a little smoked meat, which he had for a long time been saving for this intended journey. His last Farewell to the other Frenchmen, whom he left behind, was in these prophetic terms: 'Farewell, my dear children,' he said to them while embracing them tenderly; 'and it is the final Farewell that I bid you in this world, since you will not see me again. I pray the Divine goodness that we may be reunited in Heaven.'

[118 i.e., 108] "So he started on the 13th of June, 1661, nine months after his arrival in the Outaouaks' country. But the poor Hurons, lightly laden although they were, soon lost courage, their strength failing them for lack of food. They left the Father, telling him that they were going in all haste to their village to notify the elders that he was on the way, and to take measures for having some strong young men sent out to fetch him. The Father waited near a Lake for about two weeks in expectation of this aid; but as his provisions were falling short, he decided to set out with his Companion, making use of a little Canoe which he had found in the bushes. They embarked with [119 i.e., 109] their little bundles. Alas, who could describe to us the hardships which that poor emaciated form underwent during that journey, from hunger, heat, and weariness, from the portages in which both Canoe and

faim, des chaleurs, de la lassitude, des portages où il falloit charger sur les épaules, & Canot & paquets, sans avoir autre consolation que de célébrer tous les jours la Sainte Messe. Enfin environ le 10. d'Aoust, le pauvre Pere fuyant son Compagnon s'égara, prenant quelques bois ou quelques rochers pour les autres. Au bout du portage d'un rapide d'eau affés pénible, son compagnon regarde derrière soy, s'il ne le verroit point venir, il le cherche, il l'appelle, il tire jusqu'à cinq coups de fusil pour le redresser dans le bon chemin; mais en vain: ce qui luy fit prendre [120 i.e., 110] résolution de donner au plus tost jusqu'au village Huron qu'il jugeoit estre proche, afin de louer du monde à quelque prix que ce fust, pour aller chercher le Pere: Mais par mal-heur il s'égara luy-mesme, passant au delà du Bourg, sans le sçavoir. Il fut pourtant plus heureux dans son égarement, ayant esté rencontré d'un Sauvage qui le redressa, & le conduisit au village; mais il n'y arriva que deux jours apres que le Pere se fut égaré: Et puis que fera un pauvre homme qui ne sçait aucun mot de la langue Huronne? Neantmoins comme la charité & la nécessité ont assez d'éloquence, il fit si bien par ses gestes & par ses larmes qu'il donna à entendre que le Pere estoit égaré: Il promet à un ieune homme diverses [121 i.e., 111] denrées Françoises pour l'obliger à l'aller chercher, lequel fit semblant d'abord de le vouloir faire, & se mit en chemin; mais à peine se passa-il deux heures, que voicy mon jeune homme de retour en criant, aux armes, aux armes, ie viens de rencontrer l'ennemy: A ce bruit s'évanouït la compassion qu'on avoit conceuë du Pere, & la volonté de l'aller chercher.

baggage had to be shouldered, with no other comfort than that of daily celebrating Holy Mass? At length, about the 10th of August, the poor Father, while following his Companion, went astray, mistaking some woods or rocks for others. At the end of a somewhat arduous portage past a rapid, his companion looked behind to see if he were following; he searched for him, called to him, and fired as many as five musket-shots to guide him back into the right path; but in vain. Therefore he [120 i.e., 110] decided to push forward as rapidly as possible to the Huron village, which he thought to be near, in order to hire some men, at whatever price, to go in search of the Father. But unfortunately he himself lost his way, passing by the Village without knowing it. He was, however, more fortunate after going astray; he met a Savage who set him right, and led him to the village; but he did not arrive there until two days after the Father had lost his way. And then what was a poor man to do who knew not one word of the Huron tongue? Nevertheless, as charity and necessity are not without eloquence, he managed so well with gestures and tears as to make the people understand that the Father was lost. He promised a young man various [121 i.e., 111] French wares as an inducement to go and search for him, which this fellow at first feigned to do, and started out; but scarcely had two hours elapsed when, behold, my young man was back again, calling out: 'To arms, to arms! I have just met the enemy.' At this cry the pity before felt for the Father vanished, as well as the inclination to go and search for him.

"And so he was left utterly forsaken, but in the

Et ainsi le voilà laissé à l'abandon, mais entre les mains de la Prouidence diuine, qui sans doute luy aura donné le courage de souffrir constamment en cette extremité le denüement de tout secours humain, quand il n'y auroit que les picqueures des Maringouïns, dont le nombre est effroyable en ces quartiers, & si insupportable, que les trois [122 i.e., 112] François qui ont fait le voyage, affeurent qu'il n'y auoit point d'autre moien de s'en deffendre, que de courir tousiours, sans s'arrester, & mesme il falloit que deux d'entr'eux fussent occupées à chasser ces bestioles, tandis que le troisiéme vouloit boire, autrement il ne l'auroit pû faire. Ainsi le pauvre Pere estendu qu'il estoit sur la plate-terre, ou peut-estre sur quelque rocher, demeura exposé à toutes les picqueures de ces petits Tyrans, & souffrit ce cruel tourment: pendant le temps qu'il a suruescu la faim & les autres miseres l'ont acheué, & ont fait fortir cette ame bienheureuse de son corps, pour aller iouïr des fruits de tant de trauaux qu'il a souffert pour la Conuersion des Barbares.

[123 i.e., 113] Pour son corps, le François qui l'accompagnoit, a fait ce qu'il a pû aupres des Sauvages pour leur faire aller chercher, mais sans effect: On ne peut pas non plus sçauoir precisément le temps ny le iour de son trespas; son compagnon de voyage iuge que ce fut enuiron l'Assomption de la Vierge, car il dit qu'il auoit avec luy vn morceau de chair boucannée enuiron long & large comme la main, qui l'aura pû soustenir deux ou trois iours. Vn Sauvage trouua de là à quelque temps le sac du Pere, mais il ne voulut pas auoïer d'auoir trouué son corps, de peur d'estre accusé de l'auoir tué. Ce qui

hands of divine Providence, which doubtless must have given him courage, in his extremity, to bear with constancy the lack of all human aid—even though there had been nothing worse to endure than the stings of Mosquitoes. These are formidably numerous in those regions, and so unbearable that the three [122 i.e., 112] Frenchmen who made the journey declare there is no other way to ward them off than to run without stopping; and it was even necessary for the two others to busy themselves driving away those little creatures whenever any one of them wished to drink, for otherwise he could not have done so. Thus the poor Father, stretched flat on the ground, or perhaps on some rock, remained exposed to all the stings of those little Tyrants, and suffered that cruel torture. While he lingered alive, hunger and the other hardships drained his strength, and made that blessed soul leave its body, and go to enjoy the fruits of so many labors undergone by him for the Conversion of the Barbarians.

[123 i.e., 113] “As for his body, the Frenchman who had accompanied him did what he could to induce the Savages to go and search for it, but in vain. Nor can we determine precisely the time or the day of his death. His traveling companion thinks it was near the Assumption of the Virgin, as he says the Father had with him a piece of smoked flesh about as long and as wide as one’s hand, which could have kept him alive two or three days. Some time afterward, a Savage found the Father’s bag, but would not admit having found his body, fearing lest he should be accused of killing him—an accusation perhaps only too well founded, since those Barbarians do not scruple to cut a man’s throat when they meet

peut-estre n'est que trop-vray, puisque ces Barbares ne font point de difficulté d'égorger vn homme quand ils le rencontrent [124 i.e., 114] seul dans les bois sur l'esperance de faire quelque butin: Et de fait on a veu dans vne Cabane le reste de quelque meubles qui seruoient à sa Chapelle.

Quoy qu'il en soit du genre de sa mort, nous ne doutons pas que Dieu ne s'en soit voulu seruir pour couronner vne vie de cinquante sept ans, dont il a employé la meilleure partie dans les Missions Huronnes, Algonquines, & Iroquoises, s'estant rendu capable par vn trauail sainctement opiniastre d'enfeigner ces trois sortes de peuple en ces trois langues differentes.

Son zele, qui estoit tout de feu, & qui luy tiroit presque tousiours les larmes des yeux lors qu'il preschoit aux François, luy auoit donné vne tendresse si grande pour [125 i.e., 115] les pauures Sauvages, & à mesme temps vn Empire sur eux si absolu, qu'il s'est trouué peu de Missionnaires, qui ayent fçeu mieux les gagner par amour, ou qui ayent pû les maistrifer avec plus d'autorité. C'estoit vn zele infatigable, qui dans vne complexion foible & delicate sembloit auoir vn corps de bronze; il retranchoit vne bonne partie du repos de la nuit pour vaquer à Dieu vniquement, donnant tout le iour aux trauaux Apostoliques de sa Mission: On le voioit seicher sur les pieds, & comme rongé de melancholie, quand il ne pouuoit pas trauailler pour le salut des ames; Mais aussi le voioit-on dans des ioyes inexplicables quand il se trouuoit au milieu de ses Neophytes Barbares, s'oubliant [126 i.e., 116] de prendre & repos, & repas, & vacquant à ses fonctions incessamment &

him [124 i.e., 114] alone in the woods, hoping to capture some booty. And, as a matter of fact, there have been seen in a Cabin the remnants of some furnishings used in his Chapel."

Whatever may have been the nature of his death, we doubt not that it was God's will to use it as a means for crowning a life of fifty-seven years, the greater part of which he spent in the Huron, Algonquin, and Iroquois Missions, having fitted himself by a labor of holy perseverance to teach those three different peoples in their three several languages.

His zeal — which was full of fire, and almost always drew tears from the eyes when he preached to the French — had given him so great a tenderness for [125 i.e., 115] the poor Savages, and at the same time so complete an Empire over them, that there have been few Missionaries better able to win them by love, or master them by authority. His was a tireless zeal, which, although coupled with a weak and delicate constitution, seemed to possess a body of bronze. He was wont to forego a large part of his night's rest, that he might devote himself solely to God, giving the whole day to the Apostolic labors of his Mission. He was observed to pine away and be well-nigh consumed with melancholy when he could not work for the salvation of souls; and, on the other hand, he was seen to be filled with unutterable joy when amid his Barbarian Neophytes. Then he would forget [126 i.e., 116] to take either rest or food, and apply himself to his duties unceasingly and without respite (a trait observed in him as peculiarly characteristic), and without ever in the slightest degree belying his fervor. And so the name always given him by his Superiors was that of *Pater Frugi-*

fans relafche (chofe qu'on a remarquée en luy comme bien particuliere) & fans s'efre iamais tant foit peu dementy de fa ferueur, auffi le nom que luy ont touiours donné fes Superieurs eftoit celuy-cy, *Pater Frugifer*, le Pere fructifiant. L'Ame de ce zele eftoit l'amour de Dieu dont fon cœur brusloit, & qui luy mettoit fouuent en bouche comme pour fa deuife ces paroles qu'il auoit couftume d'adreffer à celuy de nos Peres qui eftoit compagnon de fes peines & de fes Miffions, *Pater mi*, difoit-il ordinairement, *fat multa agimus, fed non fatis ex amore Dei*. Mon cher Pere, nous n'en faifons que trop, mais nous ne faifons pas affez [127 i.e., 117] pour l'amour de Dieu.

Son courage alloit de pair avec fon zele, il a veu fans fremir des Iroquois fe ietter fur luy le coufteau à la main pour l'efgorger, lors qu'il trauailloit à leur conuerfion dans le Bourg d'Oïogoën; d'autres ont leué la hache fur luy au mefme lieu pour luy fendre la teſte, mais il ne s'en eſtonnoit pas; il fouffroit encor d'vn viſage guay les affronts des enfans qui le hüoient par les ruës, & qui couroient apres luy comme apres vn inferné, mais ce genereux Pere, faifoit gloire avec l'Apoſtre d'efre fol pour IESVS-CHRIST, afin d'engendrer dans les tranchées des perfecutions, vne Eglife Iroquoife qu'il compoſa en peu de temps de plus de quatre cents Chreſtiens, & donnoit eſperance [128 i.e., 118] de conuertir bien-toſt tout le Bourg, ſi l'obeiffance ne l'eufſt arreſté au milieu de ſa courſe. Ce fut quand nous fuſmes obligez de quitter les Miffions Iroquoifes, en fuite des nouveaux meurtres que ces traitres faifoient dans nos habitations; quand il luy falut donc quitter cette belle moiſſon dont il auoit defia enuoïé les preſmices

fer—"the fruitful Father." The Soul of this zeal was the love of God, with which his heart was kindled, and which often put into his mouth as a motto these words, which he was wont to address to that one of our Fathers who acted as his companion in his Missionary labors: *Pater mi*, he would say commonly, *sat multa agimus, sed non satis ex amore Dei*,—"My dear Father, we are doing only too much; but we are not doing enough [127 i.e., 117] for the love of God."

His courage went side by side with his zeal. Without trembling, he has seen Iroquois fall upon him, knife in hand, to cut his throat, when he was laboring for their conversion in the Village of Oiogoën. Others, at the same place, raised their hatchets against him to split his head; but he was not frightened. He also bore with a cheerful countenance the insults of children who hooted at him in the streets, and ran after him as after a madman. But that brave Father gloried with the Apostle in being mad for JESUS CHRIST'S sake, in order to bring forth, in the throes of persecution, an Iroquois Church, which he built up in a short time with a membership of more than four hundred Christians; and he was giving hope [128 i.e., 118] of soon converting the whole Village, when obedience checked him midway in his course. That was when we were forced to leave the Iroquois Missions in consequence of the fresh murders that those traitors were committing in our settlements. When now he was compelled to forsake that fair harvest, of which he had already sent the first-fruits to Heaven, in the death of many children and Old people whom he had baptized, it was like tearing his heart out of his bosom—as when a good mother is

au Ciel, par la mort de quantité d'enfans, & de Vieillards baptifez, ce fut luy arracher le cœur du ventre, comme à vne bonne mere qu'on deſtache de ſes chers enfans; il en a gemy bien des fois depuis, teſmoignant par l'abondance des larmes qu'il verſoit, le regret qu'il auoit de n'auoir pas verſé tout ſon ſang, au milieu de ſon cher Troupeau. Il a eu cette conſolation de mourir [129 i.e., 119] en cherchant de nouvelles Oüailles, il a paſſé cinq cents lieuës de faults & de precipices pour cela, il eſt celuy de tous nos Miſſionnaires qui a approché le plus près de la mer de la Chine, mais Dieu l'a reünny à ſon cher Apôſtre des Indes par d'autres routes de vray, mais par vn dernier paſſage preſque tout ſemblable, mourants tous deux dans l'abandon, & fur le chemin des nouvelles conqueſtes qu'ils pretendoient faire pour le Ciel.

Je ne puis obmettre de dire icy quelque choſe du fidele compaignon du Pere nommé comme nous auons deſia dit Iean Guerin, vn de nos Domeſtiques depuis plus de 20. ans.

C'eſtoit vn homme de Dieu, d'vne eminente vertu, & d'vn zele [130 i.e., 120] tres ardent pour le ſalut des ames: il s'eſtoit donné à nous afin de cooperer par ſes ſeruices à la conuerſion des Sauuages: De fait, apres auoir accompagné nos Peres preſque dans tous les quartiers du Canadas, & dans toutes nos Miſſions, ſoit aux Iroquois, ſoit aux Hurons, aux Abnaquiois, & aux Algonquins, dans de grands dangers; & de grandes fatigues, donnant par tout des marques d'vne ſaincteté tres-rare: Enfin ayant eſté donné pour compaignon au Pere Menard en ce dernier voyage; Il eſt mort dans ce glorieux employ, ſuiu

separated from her dear children. Many a time afterward did he lament this parting, testifying, by the abundant tears that he shed, his regret at not having poured out his last drop of blood in the midst of his dear Flock. He had the consolation of dying [129 i.e., 119] in the quest for new Sheep, having traversed five hundred leagues of rapids and precipices in that work, and being the one of all our Missionaries who approached nearest to the China sea. God, however, brought him into the company of his dear Apostle of the Indies—by different routes, indeed, but by a last passage that was almost identical with the Apostle's, both having died in solitude, and on the way toward fresh conquests which they purposed making for Heaven.

I cannot forego saying something here about the Father's trusty companion, Jean Guerin by name, as already stated, and for upward of 20 years one of our Domestics.⁵

He was a man of God, of eminent virtue and a [130 i.e., 120] very ardent zeal for the saving of souls, having devoted himself to us for the purpose of coöperating by his services in the conversion of the Savages. Indeed, after attending our Fathers in almost all parts of Canadas and in all our Missions,—both among the Iroquois and among the Hurons, Abnaquois, and Algonquins, amid great dangers and severe hardships, showing throughout evidences of a very rare holiness,—finally, having been assigned as companion to Father Menard in this last journey, he met his death in that glorious calling, following his good Father to Heaven after following him so far on earth. For as soon as he learned of his death, he thought of nothing but quitting the Outaouax, among

fon bon Pere dans le Ciel, apres l'auoir fuiuy si loing sur la terre: Car il n'eust pas pluſtoſt appris ſa mort, qu'il ne ſongea plus qu'à quitter les Outaouïax, parmy leſquels il [131 i.e., 121] auoit eſté laiſſé, pour aller chercher le corps du Pere: Mais Dieu auoit d'autres deſſeins ſur luy, il l'eſtablit comme Miſſionnaire en chef de cette pauure Eglife; qui n'auoit pas pû iouiſſer de ſon Paſteur: Ce fut par le Bapteſme qu'il y conſeſſa à plus de deux cents enfans qu'il enuoya bien-toſt apres dans le Ciel, pour y couronner le Pere d'un beau Diadeſme de ces petits predeſtinez, au ſalut & à la recherche deſquels il eſtoit mort. Apres qu'il eut ainſi bien employé vn Hyuer, comme il faiſoit vn voyage avec quelques François la pluye les obligeant de mettre à terre, & faire vne maiſon de leur Canot, le renuerſant ſur eux: lors qu'ils eſtoient deſſoubs, vn d'eux remüant vn fuſil, le declin laſcha, [132 i.e., 122] & alla droit donner dans la coſté gauche de ce bon Frere, qui pour lors eſtoit en contemplation de la Paſſion de Noſtre Seigneur; Ce ſont les paroles de ces François qui en ont fait le rapport, & qui le nommoient Frere à cauſe qu'il s'eſtoit conſacré à noſtre ſeruiſſe: Et puis ils adjouſtent, que c'eſtoit ſon ordinaire d'eſtre touſjours abſorbé dans Dieu. Il tomba roide mort du coup, ſans rien dire que le nom de IESVS, avec lequel il expira.

C'eſtoit vn homme de grande Oraifon, il y employoit ſouuent vne partie de la nuit, & le matin venu il ſe retiroit hors du bruit, pour la continuer dans le ſilence de la foreſt: c'eſt pour cela que les Outaouïax diſoient qu'il faiſoit tous les matins la deſcouuerte [133 i.e., 123] hors de leur paliffade: parce qu'il ne manquoit point d'aller hors des Cabanes ſe cacher à

whom he [131 i.e., 121] had been left, in order to go in search of the Father's body; but God had other plans for him and constituted him the Missionary-in-chief of that poor Church, which could not enjoy its Pastor's ministrations. For he there conferred Baptism on more than two hundred children, whom he soon afterward sent to Heaven, in order to crown the Father with a beautiful Diadem of those little predestined ones, for whose salvation and in quest of whom he had died. After devoting one Winter to these good works, he set out on a journey with some Frenchmen; and the rain forced them to land, and make a house of their Canoe, by inverting it over them. While they crouched beneath it, one of them moved his musket so that the spring relaxed, [132 i.e., 122] causing this good Brother, who was just then meditating on Our Lord's Passion, to be shot directly in the left side. Such is the account of those Frenchmen, who reported the accident, and who called its victim "Brother," because he had consecrated himself to our service. Moreover, they add, it was his common habit to be continually absorbed in God. He fell stark dead at the shot, only uttering the name of JESUS, with which he expired.

He was preëminently a man of Prayer, often employing a part of the night therein, and, when morning came, withdrawing from the noise to continue his orisons in the silence of the woods. Hence it was that the Outaouax declared he went reconnoitering every morning [133 i.e., 123] outside of their palisade; for he never failed to leave the Cabins, and hide himself in some remote spot, for the purpose of engaging in Prayer, in which he received very special consolation. For a number of years he had continued

l'escart pour faire son Oraifon, dans laquelle il recevoit des confolations bien particulieres, il la continuoit mesme pendant le sommeil de la nuit depuis plusieurs années, & auoit souuent des songes si mystereux, que vous eussiez dit qu'il estoit mesme raisonnable en dormant.

Il estoit si referué avec les femmes, qu'il ne les vouloit iamais regarder en face; ce que voulant perfuader à ses Compagnons, ils luy respondoient en riant: Si nous faisons tous comme vous, nous ferions bien-toft dépouillez de tout le peu que nous auons. Ils vouloient luy reprocher que les femmes Sauvages luy auoient dérobé [134 i.e., 124] quantité de choses faute de les auoir voulu obseruer. Et parmy les Iroquois, lors qu'il alloit à la chasse, il est arriué que quand nous demandions à des femmes qui venoient du lieu où il estoit allé, si elles ne l'auoient point veu; Nous l'auons veu, disoient-elles, mais luy ne nous a pas veu; car il ne nous regarde pas quand il nous rencontre.

Son humilité estoit tout à fait rare, il s'offrit vne fois à estre Boureau en Canadas, afin d'estre en horreur à tout le monde par cet office. Et vne chose l'empescha de presser pour estre en nostre Compagnie: de peur seulement, disoit-il, que la Sotanne qu'il porteroit, ne le fit estimer plus qu'il ne valloit.

Je ne puis que ie n'adjouste [135 i.e., 125] quelques fragments des dernieres Lettres qu'escriuit le Pere Menard estant sur le point de son depart: elles nous donnent vne nouvelle connoissance du zele de ce bon Pere & de son fidelle Compagnon; Voicy donc ces mots. Plusieurs me veulent faire peur, & me détourner de mon entreprise, me representant les

to pray even during his night's sleep, and often had such mysterious dreams that you would have said he exercised his reason even in his sleep.

So reserved was he with women that he would not look them in the face. When he tried to persuade his Companions to follow his example, they used to answer him laughingly, "If we all did as you do, we would soon be completely plundered of the little we possess,"—wishing to reproach him with having let the Savage women rob him [134 i.e., 124] of many things because of his unwillingness to look at them. And it has happened, among the Iroquois, that when he went hunting and we asked women, coming from the place whither he had gone, if they had not seen him, they would say, "We saw him, but he did not see us; for he does not look at us when he meets us."

His humility was quite extraordinary. On one occasion he offered himself as public Executioner in Canadas, that he might become an object of abhorrence to every one by reason of that office. And one thing prevented him from pressing for admission to our Society—namely, the fear alone, as he said, lest the Cassock he would wear might cause him to be esteemed more highly than he deserved.

I cannot refrain from adding [135 i.e., 125] some fragments from the last Letters written by Father Menard, when he was on the eve of his departure; they give us an added knowledge of the zeal of this good Father and his faithful Companion. The following, then, are his words: "Many wish to frighten me and to turn me aside from my undertaking, by representing to me the arduous labors of those Missions and the constant peril of dying either at the hands of the Iroquois, or from hunger or other

grands travaux de ces Missions, & les perils continuels de mourir, ou par la main des Iroquois, ou par la famine, ou par d'autres miseres: Ils adjouffent aux fatigues qu'il me faudra endurer, & qui font presque insupportables aux plus robustes, mon âge & la foiblesse de ma complexion: Il n'y a que le bon Iean Guerin qui m'encourage, & qui m'est venu trouver pour me dire, [136 i.e., 126] O mon Pere! que le bon Saint François Xavier en a bien deuoré davantage, & que vous seriez heureux de faire vne aussi belle mort que luy, ne deussiez-vous iamais voir le pais: Et apres ces mots, il s'est offert à moy d'un grand cœur pour ce voyage.

En vne autre Lettre le Pere parle ainsi. Nous voilà à Montreal sur le point de partir pour aller à la rencontre de l'Iroquois: il n'est pas peut-estre en si grand nombre que nous; mais nos Sauvages de là-haut sont si peu aguerris, que cinquante Iroquois sont capables d'en mettre trois cents en fuite. S'ils nous deffont ou nous emmenent, nous fuiurons les desseins de la Prouidence de Dieu, qui a peut-estre attaché le salut de quelque pauvre Iroquois à nostre mort.

[137 i.e., 127] Enfin il conclud en ces termes, Je demande mille pardons à vostre Reuerence, & à tous nos Peres, des fautes que j'ay commises par tout ou j'ay esté, ie vous prie d'offrir ce qui me peut rester de vie dans cét employ penible, comme vne satisfaction à la diuine Iustice, en vnion des travaux de nostre Seigneur, à ce qu'il luy plaise de me recevoir à la mort au nombre des Enfans de Saint Ignace, nonobstant l'excez de mes pechez: *Quis ego?* Helas! pour que Dieu me fasse cét honneur de me ietter

hardships. In addition to the fatigues which I shall be obliged to undergo, and which are well-nigh unbearable even for the most robust, they adduce my age and the weakness of my constitution. Good Jean Guerin alone gives me encouragement, having come to me on purpose to say to me: [136 i.e., 126] 'O Father, how much more did the good Saint Francis Xavier undergo with avidity; and how happy you would be to die as beautiful a death as he, although you were never to see that country!' And after these words he made me a most cordial offer of his services for the journey."

In another Letter, the Father speaks in the following manner: "Here we are at Montreal, on the eve of setting out to meet the Iroquois. He does not, perhaps, equal us in number; but those Savages of ours from above are so little used to fighting, that fifty Iroquois are sufficient to put three hundred of them to flight. If they defeat us or carry us away, we shall but fulfill the designs of the Providence of God, who has perhaps made the salvation of some poor Iroquois depend upon our deaths."

[137 i.e., 127] Finally, he concludes in these terms: "I ask a thousand pardons of your Reverence, and of all our Fathers, for the errors I have committed wherever I have been. I pray you to offer up whatever of life may be left me in this arduous occupation, as an atonement to the divine Justice, in union with our Lord's sufferings, to the end that he may be pleased to receive me at death, despite the excess of my sins, into the number of the Children of Saint Ignatius. *Quis ego?* Alas, may God do me this honor—to send me once more upon so great a work! I see in myself, to tell the truth, nothing of any

encore vne fois dedans vn si grand employ. Je ne voy, à vray dire, rien qui vaille en moy, sinon l'idée que i'ay toûjours eu du grand honneur que Dieu faifoit à vn homme qu'il met dans l'occasion de pâtir pour [138 i.e., 128] son nom: O la grande grace de le traiter comme son fils & comme ses plus grands seruiteurs. Je supplie vostre Reuerence, que dans cét abandon general où ie vay me trouuer, elle ne m'abandonne point de ses saints Sacrifices, m'impe-trant de la Diuine bonté la patience & la perseuerance jusqu'au bout.

value, unless it be the conception I have ever had of the high honor that God confers upon a man to whom he offers an opportunity of suffering for [138 i.e., 128] his sake. Oh, what infinite grace, to treat men as his sons and foremost servants! I implore your Reverence not to deprive me, in that general deprivation wherein I am about to be placed, of your holy Sacrifices, obtaining for me from the Divine goodness patience and perseverance to the last."

CHAP. IX. ET DERNIER.

VOYAGE DEPUIS L'ENTRÉE DU GOLPHE SAINT LAURENT JUSQUES À MONTREAL.

COMME l'on imprimoit cette Relation, il nous est tombé entre les mains le narré d'un voyage fait exprés par vne personne de merite, pour reconnoistre [139 i.e., 129] la pays de la Nouvelle France, depuis l'entrée du Golphe Saint Laurent iufques à Montreal. Quelques personnes ont cru qu'il estoit à propos d'en faire vn extrait, & de le communiquer au public dans cette Relation. Voicy ce qu'il en efcrit.

Après auoir passé le Golphe on rencontre vne Isle, recommandable tant pour sa grandeur, ayant pour le moins trente lieuës de circuit, que pour le grand nombre d'Ours qu'elle nourrit, qui feroient des richesses pour ce pays, s'il estoit en estat de s'en feruir; à cause de leurs peaux qui font de debit, & de leur graisse & de leur huile, qui font de prix; outre que leur chair est d'un gouft excellent. Cette Isle a vne Riuere considerable, sur les bords de [140 i.e., 130] laquelle l'on rencontre, à ce qu'on nous afeure, des amas de moruës mortes, en forme de collines, compofez des arrestes de ce poiffon, que les vagues de la Riuere ont coustume d'y ietter quand elle est agitée.

Toutes ces contrées font si abondantes en Moruës, qui s'y pefchent en toutes les faifons de l'année, que

CHAP. IX. AND LAST.

JOURNEY FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE GULF OF SAINT
LAWRENCE UP TO MONTREAL.

WHILE this Relation was being printed, there fell into our hands the account of a journey performed by a person of merit expressly to reconnoiter [139 i.e., 129] the country of New France, from the entrance of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence up to Montreal.⁶ Some persons have thought it fitting to make an extract from this narrative, and publish it in this Relation. Following is what the traveler writes.

“ After passing the Gulf, we come to an Island which is noteworthy both for its size—being at least thirty leagues in circumference—and for the great number of Bears which it maintains, which would be a source of wealth to this country were it able to turn them to account. For their skins are salable, and their fat and oil are of value,—not to mention their flesh, which is of excellent flavor. This Island has a River of considerable size, on the banks of [140 i.e., 130] which, as we are told, are found dead codfish, heaped up in hillocks which were formed of the bones of this fish, the waves of the River casting them up there when it is stormy.

“ All those waters so abound in Codfish, which are caught there in every season of the year, that Ships are quickly filled with them—their number

les Nauires en font bien-toft remplis: Ce poiffon eftant en vne quantité fi prodigieufe, que fouuent vne ligne eftant iettée dans l'eau, à cinquante, foixante & quatre-vingts braffes de profondeur, le pefcheur fent ce poiffon qui aualle incontinent l'hameçon avec fon amorce, qui n'eft pour l'ordinaire que quelque morceau des entrailles de la Moruë mefme, qui [141 i.e., 131] eft fi goulué qu'elle aualle indifferemment quoy que ce foit; fut-ce vn morceau de linge, ou de drap & de cuir qu'on aura mis à l'hameçon pour tout apaft. Les Habitans de Canadas pourront tirer en fon temps de grandes richeffes de cette pefche, qui eft vrayement à leur bien-feance.

Le Fleuve au deffus du Golphe fe reftréffit; mais non point tant qu'il ne foit large encore de vingt lieuës, jufques à vn havre diftant de quatre-vingts lieuës de cette Ifle. Jufqu'à-là le Fleuve n'a point de fonds pour l'anchre: mais ce havre eftant paflé, l'on trouue fond en quelques endroits, dont on peut faire autant de Ports-de-mer, tres-commodes. Et le Fleuve fe retreffiffant encore, ne fait plus que douze lieuës de largeur [142 i.e., 132] jufques à l'Ifle-aux-Aloïettes, ainfi nommée, pour le nombre de ces oyfeaux, dont il y a vne quantité fi eftonnante, qu'en vn feul coup de fuzil on en tuë quelquesfois jufques à deux & trois cens, & dauantage.

Les riuages de ces quartiers-là fe voyent quelques-fois couverts d'enuiron vn pied de hauteur d'vn petit poiffon, qu'on appelle de l'Efplan, principalement quand il fait vn grand vent, qui le pouffe ainfi avec la vague.

Les eaux font falées jufques-icy, & on y voit flotter les mefmes poiffons & monfres-marins qui fe

being so vast that when a line is cast into the water to the depth of fifty, sixty, or eighty brasses, the fisherman often feels the fish swallowing the hook on the instant, together with its bait, which is commonly nothing but a bit of the entrails of the Cod itself. It [141 i.e., 131] is so greedy that it snaps at anything indifferently, be it but a piece of linen, cloth, or leather stuck on the hook for bait. The Settlers of Canadas will be able, in its season, to realize great wealth from this fishery, which is, in very truth, adapted to their convenience.

“ Above the Gulf, the River narrows; still it remains no less than twenty leagues wide, up to a port eighty leagues distant from this Island. Up to that point, the Stream is too deep for anchorage; but beyond this harbor anchor may be cast in a number of places, which can be converted into so many very convenient Seaports. The River, narrowing still more, is not over twelve leagues wide [142 i.e., 132] as far as Isle aux Alouettes—thus named because it abounds in these birds, whose numbers are so astounding that with a single musket-shot sometimes as many as two or three hundred of them, and even more, are killed.

“ The river-banks in these districts are occasionally seen covered, to the depth of about a foot, with small fish called Smelt—chiefly when there is a high wind, which thus drives them ashore with the waves.

“ Thus far the water is salt, and is observed to be inhabited by the same fishes and sea-monsters that are found in the Ocean, although the latter is eight-score leagues distant. But, forty leagues above this Island, the Stream becomes as potable and clear as

rencontrent dans l'Océan, quoy qu'il en foit éloigné de huit-vingts lieuës. Mais quarante lieuës apres cette Isle, le Fleuve devient potable & clair, comme de l'eau [143 i.e., 133] de fontaine; couleur qu'il ne quitte plus iufques à fon origine, que l'on ne connoift pas encore que par coniecture, quoy qu'on l'aye cherchée à cinq cents lieuës de Quebec.

Je n'aurois iamais fait fi ie vouloit raconter le nombre des Isles qui s'y rencontrent; la beauté de leur situation, & la fecondité de leur terroir, l'Isle aux Coudres, l'Isle aux Oyes, & l'Isle d'Orleans, meritent d'estre nommées en paffant. La premiere est fouuent remplie d'Elans qui s'y rencontrent. La feconde est peuplée en fon temps d'une multitude d'oyes, de canards & d'outardes, dont l'Isle qui est platte & chargée d'herbes, comme vne prairie, en paroift toute couuerte. Les lieux circonuoifins retentiffent inceffamment [144 i.e., 134] des cris de ces oyseaux, excepté durant les tremblemens de terre, qui se font fait sentir cette année; car ces oyseaux pour lors, à ce que m'ont affeuré quelques Chasseurs, gardoient vn merueilleux filence.

L'Isle d'Orleans est remarquable pour fa grandeur, ayant plus de quinze lieuës de tour. Elle est abondante en grains, qui y viennent de toutes fortes, & avec tant de facilité, que le Laboureur ne fait quasi que grater la terre, qui ne laisse pas de luy donner tout ce qu'il veut; & cela durant quatorze ou quinze ans continuels, fans auoir repofé. Cette Isle n'est que deux petites lieuës au deffous de Quebec.

Ce nous fut vne navigation diuertiffante en montant la Riuiere [145 i.e., 135] depuis le Cap de Tourmente iufques à Quebec, de voir de part & d'autre

spring-water; [143 i.e., 133] nor does it lose this clearness from that place to its source, which as yet is only known by conjecture, although search has been made for it to the distance of five hundred leagues from Quebec.

“ I would never have done if I attempted to enumerate the Islands to be found here, and to describe the beauty of their situation and the fertility of their soil. The Isle aux Coudres, the Isle aux Oyes, and the Isle of Orleans deserve mention in passing. Elk are found on the first named, often in great abundance. The second is frequented in their season by great numbers of geese, ducks, and bustards, so that the Island, which is flat and grass-covered like a prairie, appears to be quite overrun with them. The neighboring districts constantly resound [144 i.e., 134] with the cries of these birds, except in time of earthquakes, such as were experienced here this year; for then, as I was informed by some Hunters, the birds preserved a wonderful silence.

“ The Isle of Orleans is remarkable for its size, being more than fifteen leagues in circumference. It is rich in grain, all kinds of which are raised there so easily that the Husbandman scarcely does anything but scratch the ground; and it never fails to yield him all that he wishes, continuing to do so for fourteen or fifteen years uninterruptedly, without lying fallow. This Island is but two short leagues below Quebec.

“ It was an interesting journey for us to ascend the River [145 i.e., 135] from Cap de Tourmente to Quebec, noting on either hand, for the distance of eight leagues, the Farms and houses of the country, planted by our French all along these shores—on

l'espace de huit lieuës, les Fermes & les maisons de la campagne basties par nos François tout le long de ces costes: A droit, les Seigneuries de Beaupré, de Beauport, de Nostre-Dame des Anges; & à la gauche cette belle Ile d'Orleans, qui continuë à se peupler heureusement d'un bout à l'autre.

La basse & la haute ville de Quebec donnoient encore plus d'agrément à nostre veuë, y voyant de loin des Eglises & des Monasteres bastis, & vne Forteresse sur le haut d'un rocher, qui commande sur toute la Riviere.

Passant plus outre, nous y voyions à gauche les Habitans de la coste de Laufon, & à la droite [146 i.e., 136] les Habitans de la coste Sainte Genevieve, & les Forteresse de Saint Jean & de Saint Xavier dans les terres; Sillery & toute la coste du Cap rouge habitée sur les rives du grand Fleuve.

Environ trente lieuës plus haut que Quebec, les Habitans du Cap de la Magdeleine fortoient de leurs maisons, respanduës plus d'une lieuë sur toute cette coste, nous venans au deuant, & nous inuitans de mettre pied à terre, pour nous regaler à la champestre.

Mais il falloit aller descendre à la Ville des Trois-Rivieres, qui n'est distante que d'une lieuë de ce Cap. Nous y fumes receus avec autant d'abondance, & les tables où nous fumes inuitez, estoient quasi aussi bien couvertes [147 i.e., 137] & aussi bien fournies, qu'elles peuvent estre en plusieurs endroits de la France.

Les tremblemens de terre y continuoient encore, s'y estant fait sentir grands & épouvantables depuis le cinquiesme iour de Fevrier; & nous estions toutesfois bien auant dans le mois de Juillet. Les

the right the Seignories of Beaupré, Beauport, and Nostre-Dame des Anges; and on the left this fair Isle of Orleans, the peopling of which from one end to the other continues successfully.

“ We were still more pleased at sight of the lower and upper towns of Quebec, beholding from a distance Churches and Monasteries that had been built, and a Fortress perched upon a rock and commanding the entire River.

“ Passing onward, we saw on the left the Habitans of the *coste de Lauson*, and on the right [146 i.e., 136] those of the *coste Sainte Geneviefve*, as well as the Fortresses of Saint Jean and Saint Xavier farther inland; we also saw Sillery and all the settlement of the *coste du Cap rouge*, on the banks of the great River.

“ About thirty leagues above Quebec, the Habitans of Cap de la Magdeleine ran out of their houses, which are scattered over more than a league along that entire shore,—coming to meet us, and inviting us to land, that they might regale us in rustic fashion.

“ But we were going down to the Town of Three Rivers, only a league distant from this Cape. There we were received with as much plenty, and the tables to which we were invited were nearly as well laid [147 i.e., 137] and furnished, as is possible in many parts of France.

“ The earthquakes were still continuing there, severe and alarming shocks having been felt ever since the fifth day of February; and yet we were well along in the month of July. The great trees hurled down into the River, together with whole hills and mountains, were still rolling about in a

grands arbres precipitez dans la Riuere, avec des collines & des montagnes toutes entieres rouolloient encore effroyablement dans ces eaux, qui les reiettoient fur le riuage avec vne estrange confufion.

Les chaleurs y ayans esté extraordinaires & la terre ayant esté toute defechée par les feux fouderrains & enfouffrés, qui auoient efpuifé toute l'humidité, vn incendie qui s'estoit pris dans ces [148 i.e., 138] vastes Forests, & qui en auoit defia brulé plus de dix-huict lieuës, menaçoit les habitations de nos François, & toutes leurs terres heureusement enfemencées: mais les Processions & les prieres publiques y apporterent vn prompt remede par la grace de Dieu; les pluyes ayants fuiuy si abondantes, que iamais on n'en a esperé vne plus riche recolte.

Après quelques iours de repos nous remontons dans nostre barque, sans crainte des Iroquois qui battoient la campagne, ou plustost les Forests voisines, les Riuieres & les Lacs, pour surprendre ceux qu'ils trouueroient escartés.

Nous n'auions pas nauigé vne bonne heure continuants nostre [149 i.e., 139] route, que nous entraimes dans vn Lac, qui est entretenu par six grandes Riuieres qui se iettent dedans, outre le fleue de Saint Laurent qui passe par le milieu. Ces Riuieres font en leur emboucheure des Isles & des peninsules si agreables à la veuë, & si propres pour l'habitation des hommes, qu'il femble que la nature aye ramassé vne partie des beautés de la terre habitable, pour les estaler en ce lieu-là. Les riuages qui font partie en prairies, & partie en bocages, paroissent de loing comme autant de iardins de plaifance; ils n'ont rien de Sauuage, que les bestes fauues comme les Elans,

frightful manner in those waters, which continued to cast them up again on the bank in strange confusion.

“ The heat there having been extraordinary, and the ground all parched with subterranean sulphurous fires which had exhausted all the moisture, a conflagration that had started in those [148 i.e., 138] vast Forests and had already burned down more than eighteen leagues of woods, was threatening the settlements of our French people and all their fields, which they had successfully planted. But by the grace of God the public Processions and prayers brought speedy relief, rains following in such plenty that never has a richer harvest been hoped for.

“ After several days' rest, we once more boarded our bark without fear of the Iroquois, who were beating up the country—or, rather, the neighboring Forests, Rivers, and Lakes—in order to fall upon whomsoever they might find astray.

“ Continuing our route, we had not sailed quite an hour [149 i.e., 139] when we entered a Lake fed by six large Rivers which empty into it, besides the river Saint Lawrence which flows through its middle. These Rivers form, at their mouths, Islands and peninsulas so pleasing to the view and so adapted to human habitation, that nature seems to have gathered together a portion of the beauties of the habitable globe expressly to display them here. The banks, partly prairies and partly groves, appear from a distance like so many pleasure-gardens, having nothing of Savagery about them but the tawny animals, such as Elk, Deer, and Wild Cows, which are seen in herds and in large numbers.

“ We crossed this Lake in a [150 i.e., 140] calm

les Cerfs, les Vaches Sauvages, qui se voient par bandes, & en grand nombre.

Nous passâmes ce Lac en vn [150 i. e., 140] temps si calme, qu'il ne fut troublé que par les faults & par le bruit des esturgeons, & autres poissons inconnus en Europe, qui fautoient à certaines autour de nostre Barque. C'est dans ce Lac que nous trouuâmes vn Orignac qui passoit à la nage: C'est vn animal bien plus grand que les plus hauts mulets d'Auergne, qui a des forces incomparables, des agilitez non-pareilles, & sur la terre & dans les eaux, où il nage comme vn poisson. Nous detachâmes aussi tost apres luy vn petit canot d'ecorce conduit par deux François, & par deux Sauvages Algonquins qui nous accompagnoient, qui estans encore plus habiles à la nage que cet animal, luy firent faire quantité de tours & de detours dans ce [151 i. e., 141] grand Lac, où il se manioit comme vn Cerf qui feroit pourfuiuy par les Chasseurs en pleine campagne. C'estoit vn plaisir de voir comme à force d'élancemens & de secouffes, il taschoit de gagner la terre; & comme les Chasseurs en mesme temps qui voltigeoient sur l'eau dans leur Canot, luy bouchoient le passage, & le condu[i]soient malgré luy du costé de la Barque, où on l'attendoit pour luy donner le coup de mort qui ne luy manqua pas.

Il ne fut pas si tost tué, qu'il se presenta l'occasion d'en tuer encore trois autres de la mesme façon, & avec de nouvelles circonstances qui rendent cette chasse des plus agreables du monde.

Ceux qui durant ce temps-là vacquoient à la pesche, ne faisoient [152 i. e., 142] pas moins bien leur deuoir: de forte qu'en peu de temps nous eufmes de quoy regaler nostre equipage à chair & à poisson.

broken only by the leaping and the noise of sturgeon and other fish unknown in Europe, which sprang up by the hundred about our Vessel. In this Lake we encountered a Moose swimming across—an animal exceeding in height the tallest mules of Auvergne, and possessed of incomparable strength and unequalled agility, both on land and in the water, where it swims like a fish. We straightway despatched a little bark canoe in pursuit, manned by two Frenchmen and by two Algonquin Savages who were accompanying us. These men, being still more dexterous in the water than the animal, made it turn and double many times in that [151 i.e., 141] great Lake, where its actions were like those of a Stag chased by Hunters in the open country. It was a pleasure to see how, by dint of bursts of speed and convulsive movements, he tried to gain the land, and how the Hunters at the same time, tossing on the water in their Canoe, blocked its way and guided him despite himself toward the Bark, where men were waiting to despatch it—which they finally did.

“No sooner was he killed than opportunity was offered to kill three more in the same manner, and with fresh incidents, such as render this one of the pleasantest modes of hunting in the world.

“Meanwhile, those who busied themselves with fishing did [152 i.e., 142] their part not less acceptably, so that we soon had the means of regaling our company with fish and flesh.

“We had no sooner reached the end of this Lake than those famous Richelieu Islands were disclosed to us. When the settlers of these regions need venison and game, they have only, during a certain

Nous ne fumes pas si-toft arriuées à l'extremité de ce Lac, que ces celebres Isles de Richelieu se decourirent à nous. Quand les habitans de ces quartiers ont besoin de venaison & de gibier, ils n'ont en certain temps qu'à s'y transporter. Il ne faut point d'autre monnoye pour l'acheter, que le plomb & la poudre. Ces Isles sont bien au nombre de cent cinquante; les vnes de quatre lieuës de circuit; les autres de deux & de trois lieuës. Les vnes en prairies, sans aucuns arbres que des pruniers, dont le fruit est rouge, & d'afies bon goust; [153 i.e., 143] les autres chargées d'arbres & de vignes Sauvages, qui grimpent sur les arbres, dont le fruit ne laisse pas d'estre assez fauoureux. On y trouue d'autre fruiçts Sauvages, comme fraises, framboises, merises, bluets d'un goust exquis, meures, groseilles rouges & blanches; & beaucoup d'autres petits fruiçts inconnus en Europe: entre lesquels il y a des especes de petites pommes ou fenelles & de poires, qui ne meurissent qu'à la gelée. Mais rien ne me semble si curieux que quelques racines Aromatiques & quelques Simples de grande vertu, qui s'y rencontrent.

Ces Isles sont separées les vnes des autres par vne grande inegalité de canaux: les vns tirez en droite ligne, comme dans les [154 i.e., 144] maisons de plaissance, de deux lieuës en longueur, & d'un quart de lieuë en largeur; les autres plus estroits, où on ne peut nauiger qu'à l'ombre des arbres, qui se ioignent quasi de part & d'autre en forme de berceau, se perdant insensiblement & se defrobant agreablement à la veüë des hommes, iusques à ce qu'ils reioignent la Riuere d'où ils sont fortis: Mais ils sont tous admirables pour l'abondance de poisson qui s'y no[u]rrit de toute espee.

season, to repair hither, where the only money required to buy them is lead and powder. These Islands are fully a hundred and fifty in number, some being four leagues in circumference, and others two or three leagues. Some are like prairies, with no trees but plum-trees, whose fruit is red and of fairly good flavor. [153 i.e., 143] Others are covered with trees and Wild vines; these climb the former, which bear fruit that is always tolerably palatable. Other Wild fruits are found here, such as strawberries, raspberries, cherries, blueberries of exquisite flavor, blackberries, currants, both red and white, and many other small fruits that are unknown in Europe, among them being some species of little apples or haws, and of pears which ripen only with the frost. But nothing seems to me so curious as certain Aromatic roots and some Simples of great virtue, which are found here.

“ These Islands are separated from one another by canals of great diversity of form. Some extend in a straight line, as in [154 i.e., 144] pleasure-resorts, and are two leagues in length and a quarter of a league in width; others are narrower, and only admit of being traversed in the shade of trees, which almost meet from either side in the form of an arbor. These latter canals become insensibly lost, and vanish in a pleasing manner from one's view, until they rejoin the River whence they started. But they are all wonderfully stocked with fish of every species, which find their living there.

“ The River, after thus pursuing its tortuous path through such pleasant regions, resumes its course and keeps thenceforth to but one channel, which the observer would rather take for a great canal made by

Après que la Riviere s'est ainsi promenée avec tant de tours & de detours dans des espaces si agreables, elle reprend son cours & ne fait plus qu'un lit, qu'on prendroit plutôt pour un grand canal fait à main d'homme, que pour le lit d'une Riviere, tant il [155 i.e., 145] est droit & d'un riuage égal, couvert de part & d'autre de fort beaux arbres rares en Europe, jusques à une Isle de quatre lieues en longueur, qui est plutôt un amas d'Islets, qu'une Isle: car elle est distinguée par tant de canaux & de ruisseaux, que ceux qui en ont voulu faire le denombrement, en comptent plus de trois cents, qui se confondent les uns dans les autres, font des labirintes si surprenans pour leur beauté, & si riches pour le grand nombre de poisson, de Loutres, de Castors & Rats musquez, que la chose est quasi hors de croyance. Les Iroquois causent cette abondance, empêchant nos Algonquins de chasser en ces belles contrées.

C'est sur le bord de cette belle Isle que nous trouvâmes une [156 i.e., 146] troupe de Vaches Sauvages, c'est une espece de Cerfs; mais bien meilleurs que les nostres, & si faciles à tuer, qu'on n'a qu'à les pousser dans la Riviere en les épouvantant, où ils se jettent incontinent à la nage; & pour lors les chasseurs en Canot, ont la liberté de les prendre par les oreilles, de les tuer à coups de couteau, ou de les emmener tous vivans sur le riuage: quelquefois on en voit deux & trois cents de compagnie.

Cette proye se presenta trop heureusement à nous pour ne nous en servir pas. Cependant nous nous avançons toujours du côté de Montreal, & nonobstant la rapidité des eaux qui est grande de ce côté, nous montâmes jusques à la Riviere des [157 i.e., 147]

the hand of man than for the bed of a River, so [155 i.e., 145] straight is it, and with banks so symmetrical, clothed on either side with very beautiful trees rare in Europe—as far as an Island four leagues long. It is rather a cluster of Islets than a single one, so remarkable for channels and streams that those who have attempted to count them reckon more than three hundred. They merge into one another, and form labyrinths of such surprising beauty and so rich in fish, Otters, Beavers, and Muskrats, as almost to surpass belief. The Iroquois cause this abundance by preventing our Algonquins from hunting in these beautiful regions.

“On the shore of this fair Island we found a [156 i.e., 146] herd of Wild Cows, which are a kind of Deer, but much more savory than ours—and so easy to kill that they have only to be driven by being frightened into the River, into which they immediately plunge and begin to swim; and then the hunters in their Canoes are at liberty to catch them by the ears and kill them with the knife, or to lead them alive upon the bank. Occasionally two or three hundred of them are seen together.

“This prey was offered us too fortunately for us not to profit by it. Meanwhile we were constantly advancing toward Montreal, and despite the rapidity of the current, which flows with great strength in that vicinity, we ascended as far as the River des [157 i.e., 147] Prairies, which flows from the North and empties into the Saint Lawrence river.

“This spot even exceeds all the others in beauty; for the Islands met with at the junction of these two streams are so many large and beautiful prairies,—some oblong and others round,—or so many gardens

Prairies, qui vient du costé du Nord, & qui se jette dans le fleuve de Saint Laurent.

Ce lieu-là surpasse encore tous les autres en beauté: car les Isles qui se rencontrent dans l'emboucheure de ces deux fleuves, font autant de grandes & de belles prairies, les unes en long, les autres en rond; ou autant de jardins faits à plaisir, tant pour les fruits qui s'y rencontrent, que pour la forme & l'artifice dont la nature les a préparées, avec tous les agrémens que les Peintres peuvent représenter dans leur paysage. Les oyseaux & les bestes fauuges y font sans nombre; la pêche admirable: C'estoit un abord general de toutes les Nations de ce païs; auparavant que les Iroquois eussent infecté toutes [158 i.e., 148] ces contrées, & par conséquent ce fera un jour un pays tres-propre pour estre la situation d'une grande & grosse ville.

De là nous montâmes à Montreal, le lieu le plus exposé aux Iroquois, & où par conséquent les habitans font des plus aguerris. Le climat est à mesme hauteur que celui de Bourdeaux; mais fort agreable; le terroir est tres-bon: le Jardinier ne fait que jeter la grene de Melons sur un peu de terre remuée parmy les pierres, & ils ne laissent pas d'y venir sans aucun soin de la part des hommes. Les Citrouilles y viennent encore avec plus de facilité; mais tres-differentes des nostres; car quelques-unes ont quasi le goût de pommes & de poires, quand elles sont cuites.

[159 i.e., 149] Les habitans y sont si charitables, que quand quelqu'un est pris par les Iroquois, ils cultiuent les champs pour faire subsister sa famille.

C'est aux environs de ce lieu que nous surprîmes le Capitaine General des Iroquois, furnommé par nos

designed for pleasure, both because of the various fruits found there, and because of the shape of the gardens themselves and the artifice wherewith nature has prepared them with all the charms possible for Painters to depict in their landscapes. Birds and wild animals are there without number, and the fishing is excellent. This used to be a general resort for every Nation before the Iroquois had tainted all [158 i.e., 148] these regions; and hence it will some day be a place most suitable for the site of a large and wealthy city.

“ Thence we ascended to Montreal, the place most exposed to the Iroquois, where consequently the settlers are among the most inured to war. The latitude is about that of Bordeaux, but the climate is very agreeable. The soil is excellent, and if the Gardener but throw some Melon seeds on a bit of loosened earth among the stones, they are sure to grow without any attention on his part. Squashes are raised there with still greater ease, but differ much from ours— some of them having, when cooked, almost the taste of apples or of pears.

[159 i.e., 149] “ The settlers there are so kind-hearted that, when a man has been captured by the Iroquois, they till his fields for the support of his family.

“ Near this place we surprised the Captain General of the Iroquois, surnamed Nero by our Frenchmen who have been in their country, because of his notorious cruelty. This in time past has led him to sacrifice to the shade of a brother of his, slain in war, eighty men, burning them all at a slow fire, and to kill sixty more with his own hand. He keeps

François qui ont esté en ces païs là, Neron, à cause de son infigne cruauté, qui l'a porté autrefois à immoler quatre vingt hommes aux manes d'un sien frere tué en guerre, en les faisant tous brusler à petit feu; & à en tuer soixante autres de sa propre main; dont il porte les marques imprimées sur la cuisse, qui pour ce fuit paroist couverte de caracteres noirs.

Cet homme a ordinairement neuf esclaves avec luy; c'est à [160 i.e., 150] sçavoir cinq garçons & quatre filles. C'est un Capitaine de grande mine & de grande prestance, & d'une si grande égalité & presence d'esprit, que se voiant environné de gens armés, il n'en témoigna pas plus d'estonnement que s'il eust esté seul: & interrogé s'il ne vouloit pas bien venir avec nous à Quebec; il se contenta de respondre froidement, que ce n'estoit pas une demande à luy faire, puis qu'il estoit entre nos mains.

On le fit donc monter dans nostre Barque, où ie prenois plaisir à considerer le genie de cet homme, & celui d'un Algonquin qui estoit avec nous, & qui portoit la chevelure d'un Iroquois qu'il avoit tué tout fraichement en guerre. Ces deux hommes, [161 i.e., 151] quoy qu'ennemis à se manger, s'entretenoient dans cette Barque fort familièrement, & en riant; estant fort difficile de iuger lequel des deux estoit le plus habile à diffimuler ses sentimens.

Ie faisois mettre Neron auprès de moy à table, où il se comportoit avec une gravité, une retenue & bienfiance qui ne tenoit rien de son Barbare: mais le reste de la journée, il mangeoit incessamment, de sorte qu'il ne ieûnoit que quand il estoit à table.

Ie descendis avec ce prisonnier à Quebec, aussi heureusement que i'estois monté à Montreal. Et

the tally of these on his thigh, which consequently appears to be covered with black characters.

“ This man commonly has nine slaves with him, namely, [160 i.e., 150] five boys and four girls. He is a Captain of dignified appearance and imposing carriage, and of such equanimity and presence of mind that, upon seeing himself surrounded by armed men, he showed no more surprise than if he had been alone; and when asked whether he would not like to accompany us to Quebec, he deigned only to answer coldly that that was not a question to ask him, since he was in our power.

“ Accordingly he was made to come aboard our Vessel, where I took pleasure in studying his disposition as well as that of an Algonquin in our company, who bore the scalp of an Iroquois but recently slain by him in war. These two men, [161 i.e., 151] although hostile enough to eat each other, chatted and laughed on board that Vessel with great familiarity, it being very hard to decide which of the two was the more skillful in masking his feelings.

“ I had Nero placed near me at table, where he bore himself with a gravity, a self-control, and a propriety, which showed nothing of his Barbarian origin; but during the rest of the time he was constantly eating, so that he fasted only when he was at table.

“ With this prisoner I had as prosperous a voyage down to Quebec as I had enjoyed in going up to Montreal; and I will say to you that, having been enabled by this journey to examine the country and the River, it would be difficult for me to [162 i.e., 152] believe in the existence of a better-watered region in

puis que ce voyage m'a donné l'occasion de confiderer le païs & le Fleuve; Je vous diray que i'aurois de la peine à [162 i.e., 152] croire qu'il y eust païs au monde plus arrosé, puis qu'on ne peut faire vne demie-lieuë, fans trouuer quelque Riuiere ou quelque Lac: outre vne infinité de Torrens & de Ruiffeaux, qui rendent le païs fort fecond; mais si beau, qu'à peine y a-t-il rien de femblable en l'Europe.

Le Fleuve a de grandes richesses, qui consistent en poiffons, dont les vns luy font naturels, les autres luy viennent de la Mer & les Lacs; dont il y en a deux & trois cents lieuës de contour; Le grand Lac des Hurons, le grand Lac de la Nation du Saut, celuy de la Nation des Puants, le grand Lac des Iroquois.

Les poiffons qui luy font naturels, font le Brochet de deux especes; la Perche de deux especes; [163 i.e., 153] le poiffon armé, à raison de son bec qui est en forme d'une lance; le poiffon doré, d'un gouft exquis; le poiffon dit du Bord-de-l'eau, encore meilleur. La Loche, d'une grosseur & grandeur extraordinaire: Les Grenouilles grandes comme des affiettes, & dont la voix est femblable au meuglement des Bœufs.

Les poiffons qui luy viennent des Lacs, font la Barbuë, qui nous est inconnuë en Europe; qui ne cede point pour le gouft au plus exquis de nos poiffons. Les Marfoüins blancs, de la grandeur d'une Chaloupe; & l'Anguille qui a un gouft bien meilleur de beaucoup que les nostres: & tout cela en tres-grande abondance: Tel Pefcheur s'est trouué auoir pris dans ses nasses en un iour cinq [164 i.e., 154] mille Anguilles, qui font tres-excellentes, estant fallées, & de

the world, since one cannot go half a league without finding some River or Lake—not to mention innumerable mountain Streams and Brooks, which make the country highly fertile, and so beautiful that there is scarcely any like it in Europe.

“The River possesses great wealth, consisting in fish, some being native to it, and others coming from the Sea, or from Lakes whose borders measure two or three hundred leagues each—as the great Lake of the Hurons, the great Lake of the Nation of the Saut, that of the Nation of the Stinkards, and the great Lake of the Iroquois.

“The fishes native to it are the Pike, of two species; two kinds of Perch; [163 i.e., 153] the armored fish—so called from its snout, which has the shape of a lance; the golden fish, of exquisite flavor;⁷ the fish named the “fish of the water’s Edge,” which is still more savory; the Loach, of great breadth and length; and Frogs, which are as large as plates, and whose noise resembles the lowing of Cattle.

“The fishes entering it from the Lakes are the Catfish, which is unknown to us in Europe, and equals in flavor the choicest of our fish; the white Porpoise, of the size of a Shallop; and the Eel, which has a far better flavor than ours, and is, besides, very abundant. One Fisherman was found to have caught in a single day, in his weir, five [164 i.e., 154] thousand Eels, which are very excellent when salted, and keep extremely well. That makes ten casks in a day, selling on the spot at twenty-five francs a cask; for it is an excellent kind of food, carrying its own seasoning with it, and being eaten roasted over the fire, without need of butter or any other sauce, while

tres-bonne garde; ce font dix bariques en vn iour, qui se vend fur les lieux vingt-cinq francs la barique: car c'est vne excellente prouision, en ce qu'elle porte son assaisonement avec foy, se mangeant rostie sur le feu, sans qu'il soit besoin ny de beurre, ny d'aucune autre faulce; & mesme estant bouillie, elle sert & de beurre & de graisse pour faire les potages.

Les poissons qui luy viennent de la Mer font les Baleines, les Souffleurs, les Marfoüins gris, les Esturgeons, le Saulmon, le Bar, l'Alofe, la Moruë, le Haran, le Maquereau, l'Eplan: le Loup-marin, dont les riuages paroissent quelquefois tout couuerts, & dont quatre ou cinq hommes experts, [165 i.e., 155] ont quelquefois tué en deux heures quatre & cinq cents à coups de baston, qu'on leur donne sur la teste, qu'ils ont fort tendre; On les surprend sur des longues battures de rochers, où ils demeurent au Soleil, la Mer s'estant retirée. On dit qu'ils font quasi aueugles; mais en recompense ils ont l'ouïe fort subtile.

L'abondance de tous ces poissons est incroyable: outre que les huiles que l'on peut tirer du Loup-marin, des Marfoüins & des Baleines, selon le sentiment des Marchands, peuuent faire vn commerce tres-considerable. Mais nos pauvres François ne font encore en ce païs que des Paralytiques aupres d'un grand threfor; sur lequel ils ne peuuent porter les mains, tant à cause que l'Iroquois ne leur [166 i.e., 156] en laisse pas la liberté, qu'à cause que les premieres pensées de ceux qui ont habité ces païs, ont esté de se pouruoir de pain par la culture de la terre, dont ils font venus heureusement à bout, quoy que l'on creust d'abord que ce païs estoit trop froid, & que

it even serves, when boiled, both as butter and as fat for making soups.

“ The fish entering it from the Sea are Whales, Blowers, gray Porpoises, Sturgeon, Salmon, Barbel, Shad, Cod, Herring, Mackerel, Smelt, and sea-Wolves [seals]. The banks sometimes appear entirely covered with the last named, and four or five skillful men [165 i. e., 155] have occasionally killed, in two hours, four or five hundred of them by hitting them with a stick on the head, which is very tender. They are taken by surprise on long rocky reefs, where they lie in the Sun when the Tide has gone out. It is said they are almost blind; but, to compensate for that, their hearing is very acute.

“ The abundance of all these fish passes belief — not to mention that with the oil obtainable from the Seal, Porpoise, and Whale, according to the opinion of the Traders, a very considerable commerce can be carried on. But our poor French people are as yet only Paralytics in this country, in the presence of a great treasure on which they cannot lay their hands. This is because the Iroquois do not [166 i. e., 156] leave them free to do so, and also because the first thought of those who settled these regions was to gain their living by tilling the soil; and in this they have been successful, although the country was originally believed to be too cold, and the winters too long, to warrant the hope of raising good wheat and other grains.

“ As for land animals, there are none in France which cannot thrive excellently in Canadas — where, however, there are many besides, that are not found

l'hyuer y estoit trop long pour en pouuoir esperer & de bon bled froment, & les autres grains de la terre.

Pour ce qui est des animaux que la terre nourrit, il n'y en a point en France qui ne puissent venir tres-bien en Canadas; où toutesfois il y en a quantité d'autres que la France n'a pas: comme Orignaux, Ours, Caribous, Vaches Sauvages, Castors, Ratz mufquez.

Entre les oyseaux qui s'y rencontrent de toute espece, il est à [167 i.e., 157] remarquer que les Tourtes y font en si grande abondance, que cette année tel en a tué six vingts-douze d'un seul coup: elles passaient incessamment par bandes & si épaisses, & si proches de terre, qu'on les abbattoit quelquefois à coup de rames. Elles se font iettées cette année sur les grains, & y ont fait un grand rauage, après avoir dépeuplé les forêts & les campagnes de fraises & de framboises, qui croissent icy par tout sous les pieds des personnes: mais quand on prenoit ces Tourtes en dommage, on leur faisoit bien payer les frais; car les Laboureurs, outre la profusion qu'ils en ont fait dans leur maison, à leurs feruiteurs, & même à leurs chiens & à leurs cochons, en ont fait des barriques [168 i.e., 158] pour leur hyuer.

Mais on peut dire que tous ces avantages ne font rien, au prix de la bonté de l'air qui y est si excellent, qu'il y a fort peu de malades en ce pays; & on n'y peut quasi mourir, à moins qu'on ne meure par accident & de mort violente: & i'ay remarqué qu'en un an que i'ay esté en Canada, il n'y est mort que deux personnes de mort naturelle, encore estoit-ce de vieillesse.

L'Hyuer dont on parle tant en Europe, pour fa

in France, such as Moose, Bears, Caribous, Wild Cows, Beavers, and Muskrats.

“ Among the birds of every variety to be found here, it is to [167 i.e., 157] be noted that Pigeons abound in such numbers that this year one man killed a hundred and thirty-two at a single shot. They passed continually in flocks so dense, and so near the ground, that sometimes they were struck down with oars. This season they attacked the grain fields, where they made great havoc, after stripping the woods and fields of strawberries and raspberries, which grow here everywhere underfoot. But when these Pigeons were taken in requital, they were made to pay the cost very heavily; for the Farmers, besides having plenty of them for home use, and giving them to their servants, and even to their dogs and pigs, salted caskfuls of them [168 i.e., 158] for the winter.

“ But all these advantages may be accounted as nothing in comparison with the purity of the air, which is here so excellent that the country has very few sick persons; and it is well-nigh impossible to die here, unless it be by accident or violence. In the year which I have spent in Canada, I have noted the death of only two persons from natural causes, and they died of old age.

“ The Winter — of which so much is said in Europe, because of its severity and length — seemed to me more endurable than in Paris. Wood costs nothing but the cutting, for those who own land, which is given freely to such as ask for it, and are willing to cultivate it. Some may receive four or [169 i.e., 159] five hundred arpents, and others more.

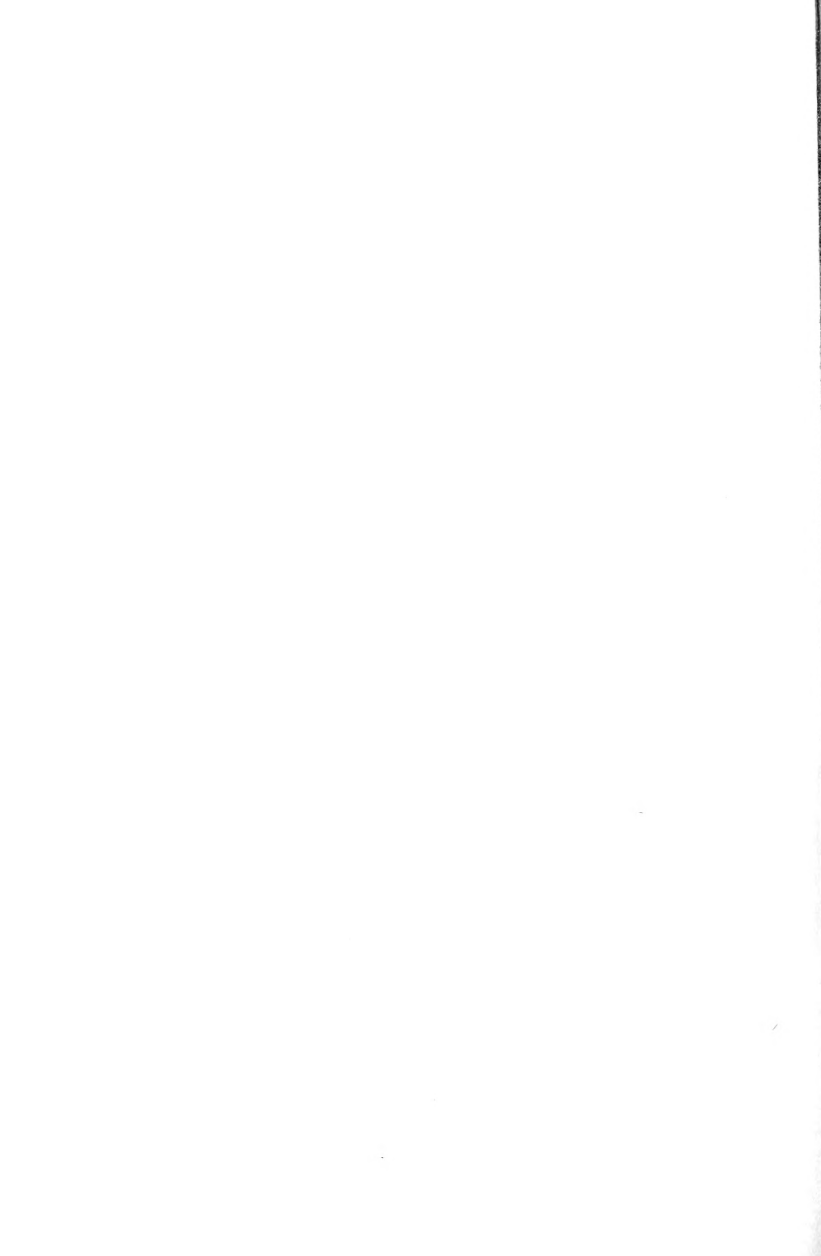
violence & sa durée, m'y a paru plus supportable, que dans Paris. Le bois n'y couste rien qu'à le couper, à ceux qui ont des terres, lesquelles s'y distribuent gratuitement à ceux qui en demandent, & qui les veulent cultiver. Tel en aura quatre & [169 i.e., 159] cinq cens arpens, & d'autres davantage.

Le temps de l'Hyuer est le plus propre pour les Chasseurs, qui s'enrichissent pour lors, & le país avec eux, des peaux de bestes fauves. L'Hyuer n'est pas moins fauorable pour les gens de trauail, la neige rendant tous les chemins egaux, & le froid glacant les Riuieres & les Lacs, en forte que l'on peut passer par tout en assurance, & traifner les fardeaux, ou les faire traifner par les chiens, sur la neige, qui est solide sur la fin de l'Hyuer: & ainsi les promenades pour ceux qui cherchent leur diuertissement, y font pour lors tres-belles, & d'ordinaire fauorisées d'un beau Soleil, & d'un temps fort ferain.

FIN.

“ The Winter season is the most suitable for Hunters, who then enrich themselves, and likewise the country, with the skins of animals of the deer kind. No less favorable is it for working-people, the snow making all roads smooth, and the frost covering Rivers and Lakes with ice, so that one can go anywhere with safety and drag loads, or have dogs drag them, over the snow, which becomes solid toward the close of Winter. So, too, the walking for pleasure-seekers is at that season very fine, and usually favored with a beautiful Sun and very clear weather.”

END.



CXIII—CXIV

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS, 1663-64

- CXIII.—*Relatio Terræmotus in Nova Francia, 1663.*
Charles Simon, in French — translated into Latin
by François Ragueneau ; Biturigibus pridie Idus
Decembris 1663
- CXIV.—*Journal des PP. Jésuites, Janvier - Novembre, 1664*
-

SOURCES : Doc. CXIII. we have from an apograph, in St. Mary's College, Montreal, of Ragueneau's Latin version. Doc. CXIV. we obtain from the original MS. in the library of Laval University, Quebec.

Relatio Terræmotus in Nova Francia, 1663.

*Admodum Reverendo in Christo Patri, P. Joanni Paulo
Oliva Societatis Jesu Præposito Generali*

ADMODUM REVERENDE IN CHRISTO PATER
Cum nuper in meas manus venisset vernaculo sermone conscripta Narratio Terræmotus stupendi, quo nova Francia hoc anno 1663 graviter diuque concussa est, a Patre Carolo Simon nostræ Societatis oculato teste, mihi que valde placuisset existimavi Paternitati vestræ summoque adeo Pontifici Alexandro VII Patribusque Nostris qui Romæ sunt pariter placituram. Hac spe latinam illam feci et cum fide translata, meaque manu descriptam ad Paternitatem Vestram mitto.

Paternitatis vestræ

Servus in Christo humillimuss

Biturigibus pridie Idus et obsequentissimus Filius

Decembris 1663 FRANCISCUS RAGUENEAU

APPENDIX

CUM quæ dicta sunt de Quebeci situ sufficiant ad Lectoris informationem, et constitutionem loci; præter decorum atque adeo contra Judicium fuisset, ad Terræmotus narrationem properantem rei non omnino necessariæ commemoratione retardare. Quia

Account of the Earthquake in New France, 1663.

To the Very Reverend Father in Christ, Father Gian Paolo Oliva, General of the Society of Jesus.

VERY REVEREND FATHER IN CHRIST,
 There lately came into my hands a Narrative of the great Earthquake by which new France was long and severely shaken this year, 1663. It was composed in the vernacular speech by Father Charles Simon, of our Society, an eye-witness; and, as it greatly pleased me, I thought that it would likewise please your Paternity, and even the supreme Pontiff, Alexander VII., as well as Our Fathers who are at Rome. In this hope I have rendered it into latin, and send a faithful translation of it, in my own handwriting, to Your Paternity.

Your Paternity's

Most humble servant in Christ
 and most obedient Son,

Bourges, Decem-
 ber 12, 1663.

FRANÇOIS RAGUENEAU.⁸

APPENDIX.

SINCE what has already been published concerning the position of Quebec is sufficient for the Reader's information and the location of the place, it might be considered discourteous and even Unreasonable to delay one who is hastening to the narrative of the Earthquake by the recital of something not at all necessary. As, however, the Natural

tamen munitionis illius vis a Natura digna cognitu est, ejusque qui primus Coloniae Gallicae locum ac sedem delegit, Arcemque fundavit prudentiam vel maxime commendat; ejus descriptionem Topologicam, a corpore narrationis divulsam, nec praetermittendam putavi, et non injucundam fore confido.

Quebeccum ergo Clavis est Americae Borealis, et firmissimum ut dixi Novae Franciae propugnaculum, primum quia rupes est: deinde quia Mons est; Tertio quia promontorium est: postremo quia fluviis duobus sic tanquam vallo fossaque munitum est. Qua rupes est, solidissime fundatam arcem, oppidumque sustentat ne allambatur a fluctibus, aut a suffostore subruatur. Qua Mons est, acclivem et arduum et ab hostibus pene insuperabilem habet ascensum. Qua promontorium est in sancti Laurentii fluvium procurrens, stationem Nostris navibus tutam, hostibus formidabilem reddit, Cum illas tormenta bellica molis aequata solo et Arcis superioris, protegere ac tueri, istas accessu et transitu prohibere possint.

Nam ab ostio hoc est a miliaribus trecentis et sexaginta alterum ab altero littus extra tormenti bellici iactum est: hic primum alteram ripam, altera ripa defendit. Postremo S. Laurentii fluvius ab Oriente et a Meridie, Sancti Caroli fluvius alter a Septemtrione in S. Laurentium confluens, fossae sunt instar et muri, Quibus ex capitibus patet quanta sit Arcis a Naturâ firmitas, oppidique robur.

strength of that fortress is worthy to be known, and as it commends most highly the foresight of him who first selected a place and seat for the French Colony and founded the Citadel, I have concluded that a Topographical description of the city, apart from the body of the narrative, ought not to be omitted; and I trust that it will not be displeasing.

Quebec, therefore, is the Key to North America, and, as I said, a very firm bulwark of New France, because it is first a rock, secondly a Height, Thirdly a promontory; and, lastly, because it is fortified by two rivers in the manner of a trench and moat. The rock serves as a very solid base for the citadel and town founded upon it, and prevents them from being washed away by the waves or undermined by sappers. The Height offers a steep and arduous ascent, almost unscalable by enemies. The promontory, jutting out into the river saint Lawrence, forms a secure haven for Our own ships, but a dangerous port for those of an enemy; for cannons, on the level space at the base of the cliff, and in the Citadel above, can protect or defend our ships and hinder the others from approaching or passing.

For from the mouth of the river—that is, for a distance of three hundred and sixty miles—the shores are not within cannon-range of each other; here, for the first time, one bank defends the other. Finally, the river St. Lawrence on the East and South, and the Saint Charles, the other river, flowing into the St. Lawrence on the North, form as it were a moat and wall. From these points it is evident how great is the Natural strength of the Citadel, and the stability of the town.

TERRÆ-MOTUS IN NOVÂ FRANCIÂ.

AD clariorem pleniorumque eorum quæ hic tractanda sunt intelligentiam, non erit abs re præmittere, Quebecum, quod in Nova Francia nomen est primarii Gallicæ Colonix Oppidi, ante nostrum in has oras adventum terram fuisse sine nomine sylvestrem et incultam, ut est circum omnis illa regio barbarorum, quam a crebris montibus Montanam vocant, incolasque Montanos. Huic oppido ab hostium irruptionibus tutando, Arx in præcelso atque edito Rupis ac montis jugo extracta est, natura loci, atque arte munitissima, Gubernatoris, præsidiariorumque militum domicilium iuxta ac firmissimum tractus illius, Occidentalis, seu Borealis Americæ, propugnaculum: hæc de situ, locique natura: nunc eorum quæ inibi gesta sunt narrationem ordiamur.

Tertio nonas Februarij præsentis anni, quem a Christi Nativitate Millesimum sexcentimum tertiumque supra sexagesimum numeramus, Indigena mulier barbara illa quidem, sed antiquæ novos inter Christianos probitatis, vitæque integerrimæ, cum in strato suo placide quiescens, cæteris in ejusdem Casæ contubernio dormientibus sola vigilaret; vocem humanæ persimilem de nocte concubia audivit, distincte ad se et articulate perlatam qua præmonebatur futurum ut perendie res acciderent stupendæ, oppidoque mirabiles. Audivit eadem fœmina postridie dum esset in sylvis vocem eandem rursus admonentis fore ut

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NEW FRANCE.

FOR the plainer and more ample understanding of what we shall relate here, it will not be out of place to mention that Quebec—so is the principal Town of the French Colony called in New France—was, before our arrival on these shores, a wooded and uncultivated piece of land without a name,—as is, at present, all that surrounding region peopled by barbarians, which, on account of its numerous hills, is called Montagne, the inhabitants being named Montagnais. To guard this town from the incursions of enemies, a Citadel has been erected on the steep and commanding crest of the Rocky height. It is very well fortified by both nature and artifice, and is the residence of the Governor and the garrison, being the strongest bulwark of that part of West or North America. So much concerning the situation and nature of the place; now let us begin the narrative of what has occurred there.

On the third of February of this year, one Thousand six hundred and sixty-three after Christ, a Native woman,—a barbarian, indeed, yet old in probity among the new Christians, and of most righteous life,—while quietly resting on her bed, and awake, alone of all those who slept together in the same Cabin, heard early in the night a voice very similar to that of a human being, distinctly and articulately speaking to her, which warned her that great and wonderful things would befall the town on the day after the next. On the following day she again heard the same voice in the woods—warning her that on the next day, between five and six o'clock

proximo die quintam inter et sextam a meridie horam, terra motibus quateretur horrendis. Visa est contubernalibus suis quibus iterum audita renarravit, quasi ludens loqui, aut certe quæ ipsa sibi seu dormiens seu vigilans finxerat, venditare pro veris, et prophetissæ famam aucupari.

Altero dierum illorum tranquilla satis et serena fuit cœli facies: altero multo etiam serenior longeque tranquillior, ad quintam usque serotinam. sub illam horam magnæ cum Deo familiaritatis, intimæque conjunctionis altera, sed hæc, emeritæ consummataque virtutis, sensit in fervore profundæ Orationis Deum vehementer iratum, provocatumque peccatis quæ in Nova Francia committerentur: nec sibi temperare potuit quin Zelo Iustitiæ Deique Gloriæ succensa, vindictam aliquam insignem, et ad omnium terrorem atque exemplum publicum a Deo vehementer optaret ardentique deposceret cum ecce subito comparent Dæmones quatuor furibundi, rabiemque spirantes, ad quatuor oppidi Quebecensis totiusque adeo circumfusæ regionis angulos, connitentes ut tractum illum omnem a fundamentis everterent.

Conspexit in medio virum quem, pari oris venustate ac majestate spectabilem, modo præcipiti illorum furori fræna laxantem, modo habenas in tempore adducentem, cum prope esset ut omnia subverterent. Quinetiam dæmonum colloctiones audivit, prospicientium plurimos fore suarum partium

in the afternoon, a fearful earthquake would take place. Her fellow-lodgers, to whom she again related what she had heard, thought that she was jesting, or at least attempting to palm off as true what she herself had imagined, either sleeping or waking, thus seeking to acquire the reputation of being a prophetess.

On this day the aspect of the sky was quite tranquil and serene; and even more so on the succeeding day, until five o'clock in the evening. Toward that hour another woman was in prayer—an intimate and close friend of God, but also of tried and consummate virtue; she felt in the fervor of profound Prayer that God was vehemently angry and provoked at the sins committed in New France; and, becoming kindled with Zeal for the Justice and Glory of God, she could not restrain herself from earnestly desiring and ardently requesting of him some signal punishment, one which would strike terror into all and serve as a public example. Then, lo! there suddenly appear four furious and rage-breathing Demons at the four corners of the town of Quebec, indeed, of the whole surrounding country, striving to overthrow that whole region from its very foundations.

In the center she beheld a man of beautiful and majestic countenance, now giving free rein to the headlong fury of those demons; now holding them in, just as they were about to destroy everything. She even heard the demons' conversations. They foresaw that many of their partisans would be roused at the danger of imminent death, and, terrified and remorseful, would be converted. But they also knew how they would entrap and frighten them, and thus drag those deserters back to their camp and recall

qui ad præsentis mortis periculum commoverentur, conterritique ac compuncti converterentur: sed sibi perspectas esse artes et iras, quibus desertores illos ad sua castra retraherent fugitivosque revocarent. Ad longum se tempus interea terram succussuros, et nisi cohibeantur ab imis sedibus revulsuros.

Vix illa orandi, et quæ monstrarentur spectandi finem fecerat, cum tranquillo serenoque cœlo, fremitus primum quasi futurorum motuum buccinator ex improvise auditus est, ut ex longinquo, tanquam duorum exercituum ad pugnam cum impetu sublato clamore concurrentium successit in intimis terræ penetrabilibus, et in extima terræ superficie, quasi ex confusione fluctuum et sonitu maris fragor horribilissimus tum veluti grando lapidum summa domorum tecta quatientium, mox in horrea, in cubicula, in secretiora conclavia irrumpentium: Ad extremum volare pulvis turbinatim et in nubem cogi, portæ per sese subito aperiri, subito claudi, æra campana publicæ trepidationis signum et triste carmen canere, sacrarum ædium obelisci ut proceræ arbores ventorum ludibria huc illuc inflecti, totoque nutare fastigio, pretiosæ domorum gazæ confundi supellex everti, diffringi muri, devolvi lapides, tabulosa dissolvi, mugire ad hæc animantes nidere, ululare.

Nec minor hominum perturbatio, aliis domo erumpentibus, alijs domum ad perfugium repetentibus, plerisque omnibus fanaticorum instar errantibus, nec quid consilij potissimum caperent in procinctu,

the fugitives. Meanwhile, they would shake the earth for a long time, and, unless checked, upheave it from its nethermost strata.

Just as she ceased praying and as the vision disappeared, a noise was suddenly heard under the tranquil and serene sky. At first it sounded as the trumpeter of future disruptions; it seemed to come from afar, and was like the noise of two armies rushing wildly to combat with loud shouts. A frightful crash followed, appearing to proceed from the lowest depths and extreme confines of the earth, and resembling in sound the battle of the waves and the roar of the sea. Then comes a shower of stones, which shatter the roofs of houses and burst into barns, chambers, and the most hidden nooks. Finally the dust rises in whirling columns and forms into a cloud; doors suddenly open and close of themselves; church-bells ring out in token of the general alarm, intoning a doleful chant; the steeples of churches, like tall trees, become the sport of the winds, sway in every direction, and nod their whole height; costly articles are destroyed, furniture is upset, walls are broken asunder, stones become detached, and timbers give way; and all this is accompanied by the bellowing and howling of animals.

The terror experienced by men is equally great. Some rush out of their houses, while others seek refuge in houses; but by far the greater number run aimlessly about as if possessed. They know not what to resolve upon in the emergency, or what were best to be done in such circumstances and at such a time; as is always the case in sudden catastrophes and panics, they are deprived of the liberty of both judging and choosing at the dreadful sights on every side.

quidve optimum factu arriperent in tali re ac tempore satis certo statuentibus, amota ut fit in repentinis malis panicisque terroribus, rerum undequaque formidabilium intuitu et judicandi et eligendi libertate.

Tam inopinatus inexpectatusque casus, eoque præsertim die quo Galli nostri id unum agebant ut Bacchanaliorum tempus festis oblectationibus, comensationibus, comotationibus, saltationibusque consumerent ne quid gravius dicam, quod castas aures offendere, meliusque reticere, quam nominari potest; tonitru fuit ac fulmen in eorum capita cœlitus vibratum, quos vel præteritorum scelerum recordatio, vel præsentium conscientia, reos peragebant, re tamen vera magnum fuit argumentum juxta ac consilium misericordiæ divinæ, ut ex eventu patuit.

Ut se quisque colligere primum, et ex metu confirmare cœpit; ita domo fidentius in publicum exijt. Tum vero ex fluctuatione terræ quæ sub nostris pedibus sic tanquam instabiles cymbæ iactante fluctu volutabatur; deprehendimus terræmotum subterraneis, ut conjectura erat ignibus incitatum, nec nostra nos fefellit conjectura.

At quanta in populo, causarum quæ motus illos cierent Ignaro, quam improvida et tumultuosa trepidatio! alijs ad ignem, ad ignem, alijs ad arma ad arma conclamantibus, alijs ut in incendio denunciato ad aquam qua restinguerent, alijs ut si hostis esset in portis cum immani barbarorum manu, ad arma concursantibus ut hostem propellerent: quam plurimis

So swift and unexpected was the blow; and it was especially so because, on that day, our French were intent on nothing but spending the time of the Carnival in festive pleasures, orgies, drinking-bouts, and dances — not to speak of some things more serious, which may offend chaste ears and are better passed over in silence than mentioned. Thunder reverberated and lightning flashed in the heavens, over the heads of those whom either the remembrance of past crimes or the consciousness of present ones accused as culprits. In truth, however, the earthquake was but a mighty token of God's mercy toward men, as well as a means whereby he exercised that mercy — as became manifest from the sequel.

But, when the people had had time to become reassured, and to recover somewhat from their fear, they all issued forth from their houses into the open air. Meanwhile, observing the rolling motion of the earth, which tossed to and fro under our feet as a boat is restlessly buffeted about by the waves, we perceived that it was an earthquake, caused, as we supposed, by subterranean fires; nor was our supposition a false one.

But how great, how sudden and wild was the alarm among the people, who were Ignorant of the causes which produced those motions! Some cried, "Fire, fire!" others, "To arms, to arms!" As when the alarm of fire is raised, some ran for water to put it out; others rushed to arms to drive back the enemy, imagining that a hostile band of fierce barbarians were at their doors. By far the greater number took Refuge in the churches, as if the end of the World had come, to wait for death in those more sacred places. Many lost heart altogether, and were unable

ut ad instantem Mundi ruinam ad templorum Asila confugientibus, quo sanctiori in loco mortem operirentur, alijs cordis deliquio hærentibus, nonnullis arbores circumplectentibus nec sine gravi ab illis metu, quod inter se colliderentur, et confunderentur, alijs denique truncos arborum amplexentibus, quorum crebris et validis ictibus ad pectus tundebantur.

Pro suo interim genio diversimode barbari afficiebantur, et ex præceptis opinionibus a prima adolescentia tum maxime agebantur. Quod enim existimarent ex superstitione Gentis defunctorum animas ad nova corpora, et ad antiquas domos velle postliminio reverti; displotis in ventos catapultis, sic tanquam pro aris et focus pugnarent; accessu prohibebant.

Primi illius succussus violentia, post mediam circiter horam deferbuit. Respiravimus non tamen sine probabili conjectura metuque novæ Impressio- nis: nec vanus fuit augur malorum futurorum metus. Cœpit sub horam noctis nonam terra iterum concuti: duravitque illa succussionum et intervallorum quasi Lucidorum vicissitudo, ad 5 Idus Septembris quo hæc teribimus, sed cum magna dissimilium succussionum varietate, quarum aliæ diuturniores, aliæ breviores fuerunt: frequentes quædam, sed modicæ, quædam post longam intermissionem resumtis cessatione viribus, vehementiores. Sic itaque motu non languescente, nisi ut revalesceret; finis alterius mali gradus erat futuri, ac persæpe gravioris. Vix animo

to recover their courage. Some clung to trees, not, however, without dread lest the latter should be dashed against one another and crushed; while others held fast to logs, repeatedly receiving from them violent blows on the chest.

Meanwhile, the barbarians were variously affected according to their various temperaments, being then especially influenced by the ideas which had been taught them from their earliest youth. For, supposing—such is the superstition of their Race—that the souls of the departed were striving to break through the gates of death and return into new bodies and reënter their former dwellings, they fired shots into the air, as if fighting for their hearths and homes, believing that thus they were hindering the approach of the souls.

The violence of that first shock subsided after about half an hour. Nevertheless, we did not regain breath without conjecturing and fearing the probability of a new Shock; nor was the foreboding of future evils a vain misgiving. At about nine o'clock in the evening, the earth again began to shake; and that alternation of shocks—and, as it were, Lucid intervals—lasted until the 9th of September. During this time, we frequently had these experiences, but with a great variety of dissimilar shocks. Some were longer, others shorter; some were frequent but moderate; others, after a long intermission, were more violent, as if fresh strength had been gained by stoppage. Thus, therefore, the disturbance languishing only to revive again with power, the end of one evil was the step for the next one, and very often one of greater gravity. We had scarcely forecast the coming shocks in our mind when they were at

præceperamus futuras succussiones, cum ad portas aderant, nosque ex improvise adoriebantur, interdum de die, de nocte frequentius, arescentibus hominibus præ timore.

Major esset a terra an ab Aëre causa timoris; incertum. Clamoribus undique, et horrendis ululatus circumsonabat aër: erumpebant ex terræ visceribus et profundis cavernis fragores et crepitus vehementiores cymbalorum, tormentorum æneorum, tonitruum. Ex iisdem fornacibus emicabant faces igneæ, globique flammæ, modo in terras recidentium, modo in ipso aere bullarum instar evanescentium. Adde quod, quæ suus cuique metus ac perturbatio fingebat, et per verisimilitudinem representabat; graviter æque ac quæ fuissent vera, cruciabant.

Attonitis omnibus, et expectatione suspensis quo se isti fluctus frangerent, qualis esset futurus hujus tragediæ extremus Actus; quem denique tam atroces minæ essent exitum habituræ; Oranti cuidam, et coram sanctissimo Eucharistiæ sacramento cor effundenti, seque adeo ad iram Dei placandam, et alio advertendam piacularem hostiam pro comuni salute devoventi; post horrorem subitum, qui animum ejus invasit quasi ad viri gravis adventum; Angelus repente apparuit, oris immensa Majestate, terribilibus oculis, iramque spirantibus, cujus vestis hoc uno lemme sæpius repetito circum undique prætexebatur. Quis ut Deus? Sinistra libram sustinebat, cujus in altera lance, fumi et vapores ponderabantur,

our door. attacking us unawares, sometimes by day, more often by night, while men were withering for fear.

It is uncertain whether the greater cause of dread was from the earth or from the Air. On all sides the air resounded with cries and horrid howlings. Crashes, and more vehement dins than of cymbals, brazen cannon or thunders, burst forth from the bowels of the earth and deep caverns. From the same furnaces emanated fiery torches and globes of flame—now relapsing into the earth, now vanishing in the very air, like bubbles. Moreover, what each one's own fear and alarm invented to his fancy, and represented as plausible truth, tormented him just as seriously as if it had been real.

At this time of general consternation, when every one was in a state of anxious uncertainty as to where those waves would break, and what would be the last Act of this tragedy,—what issue, in fine, such dreadful threats were likely to have,— a certain person was Praying and pouring out his heart in the presence of the most holy sacrament of the Eucharist, devoting himself in behalf of the common safety, by way of expiation, as a victim to placate and avert to another time the anger of God. After a sudden horror, which invaded his mind as if at the approach of some noble personage, there suddenly appeared to him an Angel, with great Majesty of countenance, and terrible and wrath-breathing eyes. His vesture was bordered round about on every side with this one text, often repeated: *Quis ut Deus?* In his left hand he held a balance, in one scale of which smokes and vapors were weighed; in the other, texts were read, inscribed in these words: *Loquere ad Cor Jerusalem,*

Isaiæ cap. 4.
[sc. 40]

in altera lemmata legebantur his inscripta verbis, Loquere ad Cor Jerusalem, quia completa est malitia ejus et dimissa est iniquitas illius. Tres vero sagittas quassabat dextera quibus in extremis scriptum erat; Impietas, Impunitas, defectus Charitatis. cumque prolixius oraret, seque murum pro domo Dei ferventius opponeret; vidit ex ore Angeli lemma procedens: Deus non irridetur. sensit in Angeli digressu desiderium ardens a Deo efflagitandi, ut iram sustineret et ad tempus adhuc aliquod Inducias prorogaret.

Volvebatur interim sub pedibus nostris hostis obstinatior, sursum erumpebant flammaram globi multo quam ante vehementius, anceps quisque erat vitam inter et mortem, spem et metum, prout succussionum vis intendebatur aut remittebatur; cum cuidam rursus precibus incumbentis, et Orationi confidentius insistenti; visus est in cubiculo splendor, qualem repercussum reflectit et evibrat solis radijs objectus districtus acinaces, aut quales ex Irati hominis oculis scintillæ emicant, simulque hanc vocem audivit, Quem feriam domine? Cujus caput petam? Responsum non audivit, sed confusos dumtaxat clamores plangentium et ululantium.

Sic mensis præterlapsus est concussionibus sensim remittentibus Impetum, nisi quod quinque aut sex intentiores fuerunt hodieque perseverant, sed lentiores et infrequentiores: quæ vel cessatio vel intermissio facultatem nobis reliquit observandi quid Superiores motus effecerint.

quia completa est malitia ejus et dimissa est iniquitas illius. In his right hand he brandished three arrows, on the ends of which was written: *Impietas, Impunitas, defectus Charitatis.* And as he prayed more abundantly, and more fervently presented himself as an opposing wall before the house of God, he saw a text issuing from the mouth of the Angel: *Deus non irridetur.* He felt an ardent desire, at the Angel's departure, for imploring God to abate his wrath, and postpone his Judgments for some time yet.

*Isaias
chap. 40.*

Meanwhile, a more obstinate foe continued to revolve beneath our feet. Globes of flame burst up, much more vehemently than before, every person wavering between life and death, between hope and fear, according as the force of the shocks was intensified or relaxed. To another person — also engaging in prayer, and boldly urgent in his Orison, there appeared a brightness in his chamber, resembling the reflection which a drawn sword gives back and flashes forth when opposed to the rays of the sun, or the sparks emanating from the eyes of a man in Anger; and at the same time he heard these words: *Quem feriam, domine? Cujus caput petam?* He did not hear the answer, but only the confused outcries of those mourning and wailing.

A month thus passed with shocks gradually relaxing in Violence, except that five or six were more intense, and that they persist to this day, but are less violent and less frequent. This cessation or intermission has left us the opportunity for observing what were the effects of the Past shocks.

There occur, here and there, wide and deep gaps in the earth and frequent fissures. New torrents have appeared, and new springs of very limpid water

Occurrunt passim lati ac profundi terræ hiatus, frequentes fissuræ, novi torrentes emerferunt; novi fontes aquæ limpidissimæ plenis scatebris emicarunt. In plano colles exsurrexerunt, Montes contra depressi et complanati sunt, excavatæ pluribus in locis miræ altitudinis abyssi tetram exhalantes mephitim, longe lateque patent planicies, ubi densissimæ altissimæque sylvæ fuerant, non tamen usque adeo solo æquatæ, quin diffractæ inversæque rupes, proscissa, sed quam ab aratro aut ligonibus profundius eversa terra, arbores partim eradicatæ, partim ad extremos ramos defossæ tristia sint, et indubitata monumenta Terræ-motus. In terræ viscera unde prodierant, fluvij duo reverterunt: Fontium alij Lactis, alij sanguinis colore fluxerunt, ansamque præbuerunt rerum ignaris existimandi, in lac et sanguinem cujus colorem induerunt repente esse conversos.

Nihil porro nos in majorem rapuit admirationem quam quod in Sancti Laurentii fluvio animadversum est. Quod ut accuratius expendatur, et in bono lumine collocetur; operæ pretium me facturum puto, si nobilis illius fluvij ad hæc tempora Europæis ignoti dimensiones oculis hoc loco subjiciam, quas si novisset antiquitas, potiori profecto illum iure quam Eridanum fluviorum Regem nominasset.

Ac primum, constat eorum qui exploraverunt Relatu Longitudinem eius esse ut minimum tricies et sexies centenum milliariorum, nec tamen adhuc ad caput ejus perventum est. Vidimus nos ex itinere

have gushed forth in full streams. On level ground, hills have arisen; Mountains, on the other hand, have been depressed and flattened. Chasms of wonderful depth, exhaling a foul stench, have been hollowed out in many places. Plains lie open, far and wide, where there were formerly very dense and lofty forests. Cliffs, although not quite leveled with the soil, have been shattered and overturned. The earth is furrowed, but more deeply than can be done with a plow or hoe. Trees are partly uprooted, partly buried even to the ends of their branches. Melancholy and unquestionable are the Earthquake's marks. Two rivers have returned to the bowels of the earth, whence they had issued. Others resembled in color Streams of Milk or of blood, and thus gave rise among the ignorant to the belief that they had been suddenly changed into the milk and blood, whose color they put on.

Nothing, moreover, filled us with more wonder than what was observed in the river Saint Lawrence. That this matter may be understood more thoroughly and clearly, I think it will not be amiss to mention in this place the dimensions of that noble river — until recent years unknown to Europeans. If antiquity had known these, it would surely have named the Saint Lawrence, with much better right than the Po, the “King of rivers.”

First, it is certain from the Report of those who have explored it that its Length is at least thirty-six hundred miles, although as yet its source has not been reached. Whenever entering this country of New France, we had occasion to observe on the way its width. Not to mention the gulf, — which is two hundred and forty miles broad, and has the shape of

quotquot in Novam Franciam pervenimus, ejus latitudinem, quæ præter sinum ducentorum et quadraginta milliariorum in quadrum rectilineum quaquaversum, in ostio cum primum littoribus continetur, patet ad quinque et septuaginta milliaria, præcelsis deinde ac præruptis rupibus, altissimisque circum munita, etiam triplici ordine montibus, sensim ac sine sensu decrescens, ad Tadoussacum portum Borealem ducentis ab ostio et quadraginta milliariibus, unius adhuc est et viginti milliariorum. Tanta vero est, et tam profunda ejus altitudo, ut immissa bolide exploratoria, nullum ullibi fundum ne ad passum quidem littoris reperias fundandis navibus anchorisque iaciendis, sed littus importuosum cautibus insuper ad certum naufragium si tempestas eo nolentes impellat exasperatum, nisi post decem circiter et ducenta ab ostio milliaria.

Duo sunt præterea quæ magnitudinem illius fluvij Majestatemque declarent. Alterum, æstus inusitatus maritimi fluctus tam rapide in profluentem exundantis, ut in loco quantumlibet iniquo, nempe a declivi per acclivem alveum non modo cursum ejus frænet, verum etiam ad caput reflectat, et motu raptus sex stas horis compellat inuato ponderi contrarium cursum tenere, idque ad quadringenta triginta quinque milliaria: nec prius sinat refluere et relabi, quam refluentis maris, fluctusque æstuosos resorbentis hora revererit. Alterum invariabilis nullisque casibus obnoxia in suo eodem statu constantia, quâ fit, ut

a square, rectilinear on each side,—at the mouth, where first the stream is hemmed in by the shores, it is seventy-five miles wide. Then, confined between lofty and abrupt rocks and very high hills, even in triple array, it gradually and imperceptibly narrows as far as Tadoussac, a Northern port, two hundred and forty miles from the mouth. At this place, the width is still twenty-one miles. Besides, so great and profound is its depth that, when the sounding-lead is dropped, you can nowhere find bottom for grounding ships or casting anchor,—not even within a pace from the shore. It is a harborless coast, roughly lined with sharp crags,—inviting to certain shipwreck, if a tempest drive thither the unwilling vessels,—up to about two hundred and ten miles from the mouth.

Two other facts demonstrate the magnitude and the Majesty of that river. One is the extraordinary flow of the tide, so swiftly surging up against the forward current that,—be it in places the most uneven, where the river flows over declivities,—it not only breaks the river's downward course by means of the upward stream, but even turns it back toward its source, and violently compels it for six whole hours, by sheer weight, to hold a contrary course; and this for four hundred and thirty-five miles. Nor does it suffer the current to subside and relapse, until the hour returns when the ebbing sea swallows back the tidal waves. The other peculiarity is the invariable constancy of this river, subject to no accidental changes, as regards its uniform flow. Thus it happens that the winter snows,—exceedingly abundant in that Region, and of long duration on account of the darkness and density of the forests,—melting at the

hibernis nivibus, quarum est illa Regio feracissima juxta ac propter arborum opacitatem et frequentiam tenacissima, vere novo colliquescentibus, et ex omni late camporum vastitate confluentibus, non redundet, sed nec ad oculum quidem intumescat, nec plus mille fluviorum influxu fiat auctior, sint quamvis inter illos bene multi, justæ magnitudinis, ut Saguenæus ad Tadoussacum portum, ducentis et mille ab ostio suo milliaribus originem debens, Rhodano rapiditate suppar, nec cœteris partibus ignobilior, ut alter ille milliaribus supra Quebecum nonaginta, qui quod tribus in illum ostiis influat, trium fluviorum nomen invenit ut alius præterea ab Iroquæis defluens aliique quam plurimi.

His quæ consulto paulo fusius exposui mature consideratis, quanta fuerit terræ subversio ex eo facillime colligi potest, quod talis tantusque fluvius emotis ab imo fundo, et in eum effusis terræ visceribus ac sulphurariis fodinis, aquis sulphuris infusi copia dilutis, non ad breve temporis spatium, sed ad octiduum totum, mutavit colorem, sulphureum induit, tenuitque constanter. Magnum pretiosorum quæ terra celat, seu periculorum, seu metallorum, aurique præsertim quod tantopere sitiunt homines ab exordio mundi ad hanc diem irreperiti argumentum. Sed hæc nos obiter, alij viderint, redeamus in viam.

Barbari quos timor e sylvis eduxerat, referunt, cum metu soluti vellent ad relictam casam redire, terræ hiatu absorptam, comperisse: cum inde Mon-

return of spring, and flowing together from the entire and vast extent of the plains, do not cause it to overflow. It does not even so much as swell perceptibly, or become greater by the flowing in of more than a thousand rivers, although among them are very many of considerable magnitude. Such is the Saguenay at Tadoussac harbor, which finds its source twelve hundred miles from its mouth,—similar to the Rhone in velocity and not less noble in other respects; also that other river ninety miles above Quebec, which, because it empties through three mouths, has obtained the name of “three rivers;” another one, too, flowing down from the Iroquois; and very many others.

These things being maturely considered, which I have purposely set forth somewhat at length, it may be very easily inferred how great was the upheaval of the earth, from the fact that such and so great a river changed its color, not for a brief space of time, but for eight entire days, put on a sulphurous one, and kept it constantly; for, from the bowels of the earth, agitated in their nethermost depth and poured into it, and from sulphur mines, its waters were diluted with an abundance of liquid sulphur. This is a notable proof of the precious things which the earth conceals, whether of dangers or of metals, and especially of the undiscovered gold which men have so eagerly desired from the beginning of the world until this day. But of this we speak only in passing; let others inquire about it while we return to our topic.

Some barbarians, whom terror had driven out of the woods, report that when, free from fear, they wished to return to their forsaken hut, they found

tem sibi notum inquirerent, in cuius iugo novam extruerent, lacum, ubi mons fuerat, invenisse. Addunt vidisse se in medio aëre adolescentem facem præferentem, multoque his progidia mirabiliora, sive illa vere viderint, sive ut fit in rebus turbulentis, se vidisse putaverint.

Multa sunt Terræmotus adjuncta, variæque peristates quibus adducamur ut credamus totam eo Americam esse concussam. Certe iam hoc pro explorato habemus ab Iroquæorum finibus, ad usque Acadium, quæ pars est Australis Americæ pertinuisse hoc est ad milliaria mille et quingenta tribus milliariibus cuique terræ ut supra in fluvii dimensionibus, attributis.

Magnæ fuerunt omnino succussæ Naturæ convulsiones, Terræque motus effectus magni et admirabiles: sed certe Gratia Majores et admirabiliores. Nam sive Barbarorum conuersionem spectemus qui magno numero in Ecclesiæ Matris gremium per baptismum confugerunt, sive fidelium reductionem, qui depravatos prioris vitæ mores emendarunt; facile sentiemus, Deum cum terræ fundamento concuteret, eadem opera majori etiam inclinatione voluntatis peccatorum animos concussisse. Bacchanaliorum dies in dies pietatis, luctus contritionis, lacrimarumque conversi sunt privatorum preces ad multam noctem productæ, Indictæ supplicationes publicæ, susceptæ peregrinationes, frequentata Jejunia, Confessiones institutæ, et inter eas plurimæ quæ pecca-

that it had been swallowed up by a gap in the earth; and that, when they then sought a Hill that was known to them to build on its ridge a new hut, they found a lake where the hill had been. They add that they saw in mid-air a young man, holding a torch, and prodigies much more wonderful than these: either they really saw these things, or, as happens in troubled circumstances, thought they saw them.

There are many things incidental to the Earthquake and various circumstances by which we are led to believe that all America was shaken by it. In fact, we have already ascertained that it extended from the borders of the Iroquois country to Acadia, which is a part of Southern America,—that is, a thousand miles; multiplying this extent, for each region, by five hundred and three miles, as the measure of the [St. Lawrence] river valley.

The convulsions of shocked Nature were in every way violent, and the effects of the Earthquake great and admirable; but certainly its Graces were Greater and more admirable. For,—whether we regard the conversion of the Barbarians, who through baptism sought refuge in great numbers in the lap of Mother Church; or the restoration of the faithful, who mended the depraved morals of their former life,—we readily perceive that when God shook the earth at its foundation, by the same process he shook the minds of sinners, to a still greater bending of their wills. The days of the Carnival were turned into days of piety, mourning, contrition, and tears; private prayers were protracted till late at night; public supplications were Announced; pilgrimages were undertaken, and Fasts observed. Confessions were instituted,—and, among these, many which com-

torum totius vitæ summam complecterentur, et quidem ea omnino fide, quâ se quisque vellet a Deo Iudicari, quæque ejus iram æternam sententiamque præverterent: extinctæ inimicitia, depositæ similitudines, lesæ Charitatis redintegrationes, ad genua provolutiones, mutuæ veniæ petitiones, et alia generis ejusdem satis declarant, Misericordiæ potius Divinæ Consilium quam Justitiæ flagellum Terræmotum fuisse, præsertim cum in tanta rerum confusione et elementorum perturbatione, vitam aut Fortunas amiserit nemo: timor ad omnes, ad neminem pœna pervenerit.

Non defuerunt prognostici magnorum malorum quæ nobis impenderent denuntiatores, qui quasi prophetico afflati spiritu, quæ de suo comminiscabantur, in vulgus spargerent, ut in rebus turbatis et obscuris usuvenit, quarum exitum futurum scire cupiunt curiosi, rei perhorrescunt, ut prorsus peccatorum consciij, prospicere prudentes possunt, divinare ac certo prænuntiare nisi a Deo doctus, nemo potest.

Ecce autem barbari ad nos veniunt, referuntque milliaribus ab hinc duodeviginti terræmotum multo quam ante sævire vehementius. Nostri præterea Mercatores renuntiant dum in S. Laurentij fluvio navigarent, navim suam ex improvise, contremuisse, novoque modo concussam, quali nunquam antea in maximis tempestatibus, sic ut ingens metus esset, ne disruptis compagibus dissolveretur, et in partes tot disrumperetur.

prised the sins of a whole life,—and indeed they were generally made in that faith wherein each one wished to be Judged by God, and that these might prevent his eternal wrath and condemnation. Enmities extinguished, disputes laid aside, restorations of offended Charity, kneeling supplications, mutual petitions for pardon, and other things of the same kind, sufficiently declare that the Earthquake was rather a Scheme of the Divine Mercy than a scourge of Justice,—especially since, in so great a confusion of affairs and perturbation of the elements, no one lost life or Fortune. Fear came to all, penalty to none.

There were not wanting, as prognostics of the great evils which threatened us, informers who, inspired as it were with prophetic spirit, spread abroad among the multitude the things which they themselves invented. This commonly happens in matters troubled and obscure, whose future issue the curious desire to know, the guilty, as being thoroughly conscious of their sins, dread, and the prudent can calmly expect,—yet no one can divine and certainly foretell, unless taught by God.

Now, too, the barbarians come to us and report that eighteen miles from here, the earthquake is raging much more violently than before. Moreover, our Traders announce that, while they were sailing on the river St. Lawrence, their ship suddenly trembled mightily, and was shaken in a peculiar manner, such as was never the case before, even in the greatest storms; and there was great fear lest, its timbers being shattered, it should be broken asunder, and wrenched apart into so many pieces.

Furthermore, opposite them they saw a great

Insuper ex adverso videre coram se magnum terræ segmentum sursum efferri. In fluviumque transferri: ex illo vero unde divisum est terræ hiatu, fumi et flammaram globos certis inter se spatiis erumpere, cinerumque densissimas nubes attolli graveolentis odoris, illisque ex alto recidentibus navis suæ foros compleri. ijdem observavere in progressu, ex imis terræ visceribus lactūs aquarum rivorum magnitudine, ut fistulis fontium plumbeisque canalibus cum impetu in altum consurgere; hortosque ubi spinæ dumtaxat, et saxa fuerant, quasi prudentis hortulani manu consitos, et ad oculorum oblectationem omni ornatu, industriaque compositos: florentes ad hæc ac proceras arbores, et directos in quincuncem ordines, nullius satu, nullius manu, nisi fortuiti casus, et Naturæ.

Crevit vero in immensum illorum admiratio, cum in ostio fluminis sibi noti, viderunt lapidum aceruum, ruptumque congeriem: contra autem, nec longe ab illo sic concluso repente ostio, rupibusque completo, ubi montes fuerant, comprimendis fluvij exundationibus aggeres à Deo iam inde a Mundi procreatione positi novos aquarum sinus invenerunt, et portus ad fidam navium stationem opportunos: Unum ante alios, et sinum eundem et portum, ubi prout illorum omnium testimonio constat, quotquot oras illas frequentarunt, ubi, inquam, tam solidæ rupes, et tam inaccessæ atque imperviæ fuerant, ut mortalium omnium coniunctis viribus, non modo non perfici, sed

section of the earth borne upward and carried into the river; and, at the place whence it was separated by the yawning open of the earth, there burst forth globes of smoke and flame, at certain spaces from one another, and very dense clouds of ill-smelling ashes were cast upward; and, as these fell down, the deck of their ship was filled with them. The same traders observed, on their way, that from the inmost bowels of the earth Jets of water surged violently upward, with the magnitude of streams, as if from fountain-pipes or leaden conduits. Where hitherto had been thorns and rocks, they saw gardens, planted as it were by the hand of a skillful gardener, and arranged with all possible art and care for the delight of the eyes. There were blossoming and high trees, laid out in the lines of a star, by no one's planting, no one's hand, except that of an accidental disaster and of Nature.

But their wonder immensely increased when, at the mouth of a river known to them they saw a heap of stones and an array of debris. On the other hand,—not far from that mouth thus suddenly closed up and filled in with rocks,—where there had been mountains set by God from the very origin of the World as barriers for confining the overflowings of the river, they found new bays of water, and ports convenient for the safe harboring of ships. One of these, especially, was both bay and harbor at once, where—as appears from the testimony of all those who visited those shores—where, I say, there had been rocks. So solid, and so inaccessible and impenetrable were they that this could not have been accomplished even if the strength of all mortals had been combined; and could not, without temerity, have

ne ulla quidem spe perficiendi sine temeritate tentari potuisset, id quod re verâ occulta manu perfectum est.

Affirmant ijdem mercatores, sylvas integras, easque Jugerum trecentorum, aut etiam quadringentorum, cum suis montibus in fluvium esse disjectas, qui rursus deque [?] permixtas arbores in littus ejecit. Sed nihil hæc ad Urbem, quam narrant in suis oculis arsisse in aere; fumi et flammaram turbinibus circumcinctam.

Qui redeunt ex Gallorum nostrorum munitione, quæ sita est ad tres fluvios milliarius supra Quebecum nonaginta, ut paulo antè dictum est; referunt istis haud minus admiranda. Narrant terram tanto concussam impetu, ut ad pedis altitudinem subsiliret, atque in morem scaphæ jactatæ fluctibus volveretur: pertimescentibus cunctis ne terra dehiscens pari omnes ruina involveret, parique sepulcro conderet vivos. quâ consternatione omnium! quam præsentimetu!

Constat communi omnium asseveratione estque extra omnem omnino dubitationem, omnemque controversiam, oræ illius aggeres ac munitiones a Naturâ datas Sancti Laurentii fluvio, altitudinis inusitatæ, esse ab utraque ripa ab imis fundamentis erutas, extirpatas radicitus. Constat, sylvas illis impositas esse destructas, in fluviumque disiectas: Constat iam littus æquatum solo, fluvijque alveo, ad duodecim milliaria in longitudinem, in latitudinem ad Jugera duodecim; idque tanto fragore et conquassatione tanta, ut ne

been even attempted with any hope of accomplishment; but that very thing was actually accomplished by a secret hand.

The same traders affirm that whole forests, and those of three hundred or even four hundred Arpents in extent, and their hills, had been scattered into the river, which in turn cast them forth upon the shore a confused mass of trees. But these things are nothing to their relation of a City blazing in the air before their eyes, girt about with whirlwinds of smoke and flames.

Those who return from the fort of our French people which is situated at three rivers—ninety miles above Quebec, as was said shortly before—report things not less marvelous than those above. They relate that the earth was shaken with so great force that it leaped up to the height of a foot, and rolled in the manner of a skiff tossed by the waves; all greatly feared lest the yawning earth should involve all in like ruin, and bury them alive in the same grave,—with what consternation to all! what present fear!

It appears by the common affirmation of all, and is entirely beyond any doubt or controversy, that the barriers and defenses of that shore, given by Nature to the river Saint Lawrence, although of unusual height, were overturned on both banks from their lowest foundations, and completely uprooted. It is certain that the forests planted upon them were destroyed and scattered into the river; it is certain that the shore was now leveled with the plain and with the channel of the river, for twelve miles in length, twelve Arpents in width,—and this with so great a crash and concussion that not even one of the trees

arborum quidem una integra permanserit, sed ramis omnes omnibus undique decisis, intactoque trunco.

Saltus, qui propter vicinitatem fluminis trium fluviorum, ab eo flumine nomen acceperat; complanatus est, quod uno verbo dictum rem multo quam verba sonant admirabiliorem comprehendit: nec nisi ab eo qui saltus quid sit audiverit intelligi potest. Saltus ergo est, rupium series concatenata quæ fluvij Latitudinem omnem in transversum occupat, ex imo fundo procedens, atque ex omni parte capita tollens quam plurima, ad quæ fluctus impetu decurrentes alliduntur, et spumant nec liberam nautis navigationem relinquunt, sed certum potius naufragium minantur, si quis tam periculosus se cautibus audeat credere. protenduntur autem hæ rupes in longitudinem ad sex, octo, decem, nonnunquam etiam duodecim milliaria. Quis iam non miretur tantas et tam formidolosas rupes sic terræmotu esse depressas, ut nullum penitus earum vestigium appareat?

Hanc tam solidarum tamque a constitutione mundi fundatarum rupium extirpationem, prodigia duo sunt consecuta. Alterum quod spectrum horrendum, informe, et immane visum est in labris præstructæ fossæ oppidi munitioni præsidianæ, ab Oriente ad Occidentem pertransire: Alterum quod auditi sunt Delphines, seu quacumque alio nomine pisces illis haud multum absimiles appellari, e regione munitonis nostræ, mugire et planctus edere lamentabiles, sæpiusque repetitos.

remained intact, but each had all its branches lopped off on all sides, the trunk standing unbroken.

The sault which on account of its nearness to three rivers had received its name from that river, was leveled. This, although said in one word, comprehends a thing much more wonderful than words can utter; nor can it be understood save by one who has heard what a sault is. A sault is therefore a chain of rocks which lies across the whole Width of the river; these start from the lowest bottom, and, crowding together, raise their heads in every direction. The waves, violently rushing down against them, break and foam; and they not only hinder navigation to the boatmen, but even threaten certain shipwreck, if any one dare to commit himself to such dangerous shoals. Moreover, these rocks are stretched along six, eight, ten, sometimes even twelve miles. Who indeed will not marvel that so great and formidable rocks were so reduced by the earthquake that absolutely no trace of them appears?

Two prodigies followed this extirpation of rocks, so solid and so established from the constitution of the world. One, which was a horrid, shapeless, and monstrous specter, was seen crossing from East to West along the edges of the moat constructed for the military defense of the town. The other was the fact that Porpoises—or by whatever other name fish not very different from them be called—were heard, from the region of our fortification, to bellow and utter lamentable wails, often repeated.

Still greater was the ruin and desolation about the river which the barbarians call Batiscan. Reports were heard as of brazen cannon, and of frequent and horrible thunders, which, mixed with the crashing

Major adhuc fuit ad fluvium quem barbari Batican vocant ruina et desolatio. Exauditi sunt fragores ut æneorum tormentorum, frequentiumque et horribilium tonitruum, qui mixti stridori concussarum arborum ad centenas corruentium, et in sese cum sonitu irruentium, horripilationem creabant illis qui vel spectaculis istis intererant, vel e longinquo fragorem tam insolitum audiebant. Effodiebantur præcipitia, excavabantur abyssi, terra sub pedibus dehiscibat, irruerant in apertas abyssos cum arboribus montes consepulti. Gallorum unus qui cum barbaris inibi tentoria fixerat, scaturientibus et ex improvise erumpentibus subterraneis aquis, in suo foco pene demersus est, et fuisset nisi astantium unus, in tam infido solo periclitanti manum adjutricem porrexisset.

Sunt qui confirmant vidisse se montes excelsissimos ut cerebrosos arietes, adversis inter se frontibus colluctari, tum e vestigio repentino terræ hiatu absorberi. Memorant alij coram se discissas diffractasque rupes, ad procerarum arborum altitudinem dissulasse. Viderunt ijdem longissimum latissimumque terræ tractum triginta milliariorum, in profundas abyssos repente commutatum, barbaris ad illa prodigia pari cum nostratibus superstitione clamores horrendos tollentibus, et catapultas displodentibus, ad dæmones illos aërios deterrendos, atque a finibus suis propulsandos.

Barbari denique a nobis omnium remotissimi pro certo renuntiant, se quam longum est iter triginta

noise of shattered trees,—falling together by hundreds, and loudly dashing into one another,—caused to stand on end the hair of those who were either present at those spectacles, or heard such an unusual din from a distance. Precipices were undermined, and chasms excavated; the earth yawned beneath one's feet; mountains, buried together with their trees, rushed into the open chasms. One of the Frenchmen, who had made his cabin there with the barbarians, was, when the subterranean waters welled up and suddenly burst forth, almost submerged at his own fireplace; and this would have been his fate, had not one of the bystanders held out a helping hand to him, thus in jeopardy on so treacherous ground.

There are persons who certify that they saw very lofty hills striking together with brows opposed, like headstrong rams, then suddenly and instantaneously swallowed up in the yawning of the earth. Others relate that, in their presence, rocks, cleft and shattered, burst upward to the height of tall trees. The same person saw a very long and very wide tract of the earth, thirty miles in extent, suddenly changed into deep chasms. The barbarians, at those prodigies, raised horrible shouts, along with our countrymen of like superstition, and discharged their guns to drive away those aërial demons, and rout them from their borders.

Finally, the barbarians most distant of all from us, announce as a fact that they were borne along those recent chasms to the extent of a thirty-mile march, nor were they able to find their origin or extent, or, finally, to measure their profound depth.

And if that earthquake was most terrible on account of the frequency and violence of its shocks, assuredly

milliariorum recentes illas abyssos prætervectos, nec earum originem, nec longitudinis terminos, invenire potuisse nec denique profundam altitudinem metiri.

Qui si terræmotus formidolosissimus fuit propter succussionum crebritatem et vehementiam; næ, haud paulo plus fuit, estque etiam modo reformidandus propter diuturnitatem. Vivimus, si tamen vivimus, a nonis februarij, ad quintum Idus Septembris, hoc est a mensibus plenis septem, et eo amplius spem inter et metum, vitam inter et mortem, in utriusque confinio, utriusque in horas incerti.

De cujus magnitudine periculi atque præsentia cuidam serio coram Deo cogitanti, contigit id quod ex ipsius autographo hoc loco repræsentabo cum fide translatum. Nocte, inquit quæ Dominicam inter quadragesimæ secundam, diemque lunæ mediæ volubatur, horâ sesquidecimâ, vidi et manifeste vidi per horæ dimidiæ spatium, Cœlum discedere, in latissimo deinde campo spiritu præsens, audivi vocem quæ diceret, Respice sursum et deorsum. Cum toto corpore cohorrescerem, iterum audivi vocem Imperantis ut Respicerem. Confirmato utcumque animo paulumque resumptis viribus; vidi in lucidissima nube Angelum sagittam manu dextera librantem ad ictum: nec sane audebam præ reverentia repugnare, sed optabam ex animo tamen, et ore tacens corde tacito significabam cupere me, ut ictum sustineret, induciasque prorogaret. Respondit ille pervidens quæ rogabam. Quorsum ista dilatio? Quorsum induci-

it was much more to be dreaded, and indeed is so still, on account of its long duration. We have lived, if yet we live, from the fifth of february till the ninth of September—namely, full seven months, and more than that,—between hope and fear, between life and death; on the border of both, and uncertain as to the hours of either.

Concerning the magnitude and presence of the danger, there happened to a certain man, deeply meditating in the presence of God, a thing which I will reproduce in this place, from his own handwriting, faithfully translated. “On the night,” he says, “between the second Sunday in lent and the day of the second quarter of the moon, at half past ten, I saw plainly for the space of half an hour, the Heaven divide. Then, present in the spirit on a very broad field, I heard a voice which said: ‘Look up and down.’ While shivering in all my body, I again heard the voice of one Commanding me to Look. My mind being somewhat reassured, and recovering a little strength, I saw in a very bright cloud an Angel brandishing an arrow in his right hand, ready to strike. In truth, for great reverence, I did not dare to resist; but yet I earnestly desired—and, although silent with my lips, I signified in my speechless heart my wish—that he would withhold the blow, and postpone the judgments. He answered, clearly seeing what I asked: ‘To what purpose that delay? To what purpose a postponement of judgments? Look back,’ he said, ‘at those.’ For then indeed I looked about. Among many whom I saw, I recognized two by their features. Their hands were full of blood which they were casting forward into the earth, with signal contempt. I knew that

arum prorogatio? Respice, inquit, istos. Tum enim vero circumspexi. plurimos inter quos vidi, cognovi ex vultu duos: plenæ erant manus eorum sanguine, quem projiciebant in terram, cum insigni contemptu. Intellexi sanguinem quem profundebant, alium non esse quam sanguinem Dei: cumque duos illos quos ex facie noveram turbæ illi implic[at]i victimarum orco devotarum permixtos, pro viribus excusare conarer; vini Caupones, et Aquæ vivæ propolas, ebriosorum hominum cupiditatibus ob lucrum fœde subservientes, contra severas et sæpius iteratas Ecclesiæ prohibitiones, et Excommunicationis fulmina, magno bonorum scandalo Rebelles; Responsum est, mensuram illorum esse cumulatam, simulatamque pœnitentiam, brevique futurum ut de hypocritis illis publicum ad omnium terrorem supplicium sumeretur. Perstabam nihilominus et inducias flagitabam, optabamque ex animo pœnas illorum improbitati atque obstinationi debitas in me converti. Ac mihi quidem optabiles videbantur Inferorum ignes, dummodo Dei ira cessaret. Non me tamen meus ille affectus prohibebat, quominus lætitia triumpharem, quod intelligerem Deum severam de suis inimicis, sed suæ Justitiæ congruentem vindictam brevi esse sumpturum.

Excerpta quædam ex literis P. Caroli Simon, quas ad sororem suam Biturigas scripsit Aureliis 2^o. et 9^o. Dec. 1663.

the blood which they were shedding was none other than the blood of God. I earnestly endeavored to excuse those two whom I had known by appearance, mingled in with that confused throng of victims devoted to hell; and also the wine-Dealers and retailers of Brandy, basely ministering to the lusts of drunkards for the sake of gain,—Rebellious against the severe and oft-repeated prohibitions of the Church, and the thunders of Excommunication, to the great scandal of the good. It was answered that their measure was fulfilled, and their repentance feigned; and that soon a public penalty would be inflicted, to the terror of all, upon those men as hypocrites. I persisted nevertheless and besought a truce, and earnestly desired that their punishments, due for wickedness and obstinacy, be directed against me. And to me, indeed, the Infernal fires seemed desirable, if only the wrath of God might cease. However, notwithstanding this sentiment of mine, I rejoiced in the knowledge that God would shortly take vengeance upon his enemies—a severe one, indeed, yet perfectly consistent with his Justice.”

Certain extracts from the letters of Father Charles Simon, written to his sister at Bourges, and dated at Orleans, the 2nd and 9th of December, 1663:

1st. He affirms that he learned, from the very persons to whom they happened, of all the apparitions which he has inserted in his Narrative.

2nd. He mentions that Father Jean de Brebeuf, cruelly slain by the Iroquois,—and dying with the utmost fortitude, on the 16th of March, 1649—had frequently appeared, and given wholesome and seasonable warnings; and had expressly said that

1°. Affirmat se scire ex ijs ipsis quibus contigerunt omnes quas Narrationi suæ inseruit apparitiones.

2°. Memorat P. Joannem de Brebeuf ab Iroquæis crudeliter interfectum, et constantissime mortuum, anno 1649 16°. Martij frequenter apparuisse et monita salutaria et opportuna dedisse: ac nominatim dixisse Terræmotuum causam esse ex parte Gallorum quorundam contumaciam, qui fulmina et excommunicationes Ecclesiæ contempsissent, et sanguinem Christi conculcassent.

3°. Recenset mortem unius contemptorum illorum duorum qui ex vultu cogniti fuerant, quem de nocte famulus suus telo perfossum, minutatimque concisum, in proprio foco flammis ustulatum redegit in cineres, ne facti indicium superesset.

4°. Confirmat vidisse se arboribus eradicatis constratum S. Laurentis litus utrumque ad trecenta miliaria quæ pertransiit.

5°. Narrat virum ex subito Terræmotu, sic inhoruisse, alioqui generosum ut arrectis horrore comis, Galerum surgentes capilli excusserint.

the cause of the Earthquakes was partly the contumacious conduct of certain Frenchmen, who had despised the thunders and excommunications of the Church, and trampled upon the blood of Christ.

3rd. He reviews the death of one of those two despisers who had been recognized from their features. This man is stabbed at night by his servant, who cuts his corpse into pieces and reduces it to ashes, burning it in the flames before his own hearth, lest a clue to the deed should remain.

4th. He certifies that he saw both shores of the St. Lawrence strewn over with uprooted trees, for three hundred miles, which distance he has traversed.

5th. He relates that a man so shuddered at the sudden Earthquake, although at other times he was brave, that his hair, bristling up with horror and standing upright, shook off his Fur-cap.

Journal des Pères Jésuites, en l'année
1664.

IANUIER. 1664.

1^r. Jour de l'an.

LE Jour Monseign^r. l'Euesque vint dire la messe de Cõnion de nos ff. a 6. h. estant arriué a la sacristie on tinta 5. ou 6. coups p^r. signal a tvf nos PP. & ff. de s'y trouver & recevoir La benedi^on de luy, apres le Compliment du super^r. 3. messes ensuite, outre la dernière; a la procession pour venir l'apresdisnée chez nvf a Vespres, se trouua M^r. l'Euesque & M^r. le Gouvern^r. les prestres se mirent en bas aux costés de l'officiant avec 3. Enfans de Chœur; le reste monta au Iubé, & le reste a l'ordinaire.

Estrennes

Le donné vne Image de velin aux Litanies La veille, & le p. Ministre porta a nos PP. & maistre vn pain de bougie & vn plat ou escuelle de pruneaux de tours a faute d'autre chose.

M^r. le gouvern^r. ayant inuité Monseign^r. l'Euesque a disner, i'inuité tout le reste de sa maison a disner chez nvf, il n'en vint que quatre M^r. dudit, M^r Morin, M^r. forest, & le Cheualier. Mons^r. de bernieres, & Mons^r. meseré estant allés avec Monseign^r. chez

Journal of the Jesuit Fathers, in the year
1664.

JANUARY, 1664.

ON this Day, Monseigneur the Bishop came to say the Communion mass for our brethren, at 6 o'clock. When he arrived in the sacristy, the bell was rung 5 or 6 times, as a signal for all our Fathers and brethren to be there to receive his blessing, after the superior should pay him his Compliments. Then 3 masses were said, besides the last one. In the procession that came in the afternoon to our church, at Vespers, were Monseigneur the Bishop and Monsieur the Governor. The priests placed themselves below on both sides of the officiating priest, with 3 Choir-boys. The others went up into the Jube, and the rest took place as usual.

New-year's Day.

At the Litanies The day before, I gave a Picture on vellum; and the father Minister brought to each of our Fathers and to the master a coil of wax taper, as well as a dish or plate of prunes from tours, in default of other things.

New-year's gifts.

Monsieur the governor having invited Monseigneur the Bishop to dinner, I invited all the remainder of his household to dine with us. Only four came—Monsieur duduit, Monsieur Morin, Monsieur forest, and le Chevalier.

*Ies. Confesseur de
Msgr. de Lauval
[sc. Monsr. le
Gouverneur].
Ecclesiastiques.*

Mons^r. le Gouvern^r. nvf auions esté salué
Mons^r. le Gouvern^r. le matin chez luy vn de
nos PP. son Confesseur le p. piiart & moy.
M^r. de Meseré commença les prosnes entre
l'Aduent & le Caresme.

Ce moys commencerent les brouilleries des
dixmes &c:

Dix ou douse françois des 3. riu. firent icy
vn voyage.

FEBURIER. 1664.

*brouilleries:
yurognerie.
viol d'une Ie. fe.*

Continuerent les brouilleries & entr'autres
des affiches entre les puissāces, & les desordres
de l'yurognerie recommencerent en sorte
qu'un sauuage nommé robert hache, viola vne
Ieune femme qu'il trouua en chemin.

*40. heures. du
Carnual.*

Les 40. heures a la façon ordinaire; l'ex-
pōon s'en fit trop froidem^t. il faudroit au
moins que celuy qui l'expose p^r. la 1^o. fois le
Dimāche, dit les litanies des SS. avec celuy
qui l'assiste. les messes se doiuent entre-
suiure & p^r. ce il y doit auoir double ornem^t. a
la sacristie, sauf aux prestres de faire leur
Action de grace deuant le s^t. sacrement: les
Enfans qui scauent lire quand ils y sont
employés doiuent dire les 7. p^s. penitenciaux.
La S^t. Mathias venoit le Lundy gras; il y eut
grande messe icy en Musique sur les 7½. sans
preiudice de la messe de paroisse qui se dit
sur les 9. heures; Il y eut aussy grande messe
le mardy en l'honneur du s^t. sacrem^t. Il ē

Monsieur de bernieres and Monsieur meseré had gone to Monsieur the Governor's with Monseigneur.⁹ We had gone in the morning,—that is, one of our Fathers, who is his Confessor, father pijart, and I,—to pay our respects to Monsieur the Governor at his house. Monsieur de Meseré commenced the sermons between Advent and Lent.

This month the troubles began about the tithes, etc.¹⁰

Ten or twelve frenchmen from 3 rivers made a journey hither.

FEBRUARY, 1664.

The troubles continued; among other things conflicting notices between the authorities were posted up, and the disorders of drunkenness began again—to such an extent that a savage named robert hache¹¹ ravished a Young woman whom he met on the road.

The devotions of the 40 hours were performed as usual. The exposure was made in too unceremonious a manner. It is necessary at least that he who exposes the sacrament for the 1st time on Sunday should, with the person who assists him, recite the litany of the Saints. The masses should follow each other closely; to that end there should be a double set of vestments in the sacristy, and the priests should say their Thanksgiving before the blessed sacrament. The Children who can read should, when employed there, say the 7 penitential psalms. The feast of St. Mathias fell on shrove Monday; high mass

*A Jesuit the
Confessor of
Monsieur the
Governor.
Ecclesiastics.*

*Troubles.
Drunkenness.
Rape committed upon
a Young woman.*

*40 hours during the
Carnival.*

bon de dire le plvf que l'on peut grande Messe ces Iours-la autrem^t. la deuõon du matin est froide: saluts & petites exhortãons a l'ordinaire.

l'ordre de la musique fut, 1^o. vn motet en l'honneur du s^t. sacrem^t. puis le petit sermon, puis l'orgue, attendant qu'on allumat le reste des luminaires, puis la 1^o. Antienne & le Dixit des vespres du s^t. sacrem^t. repeti^{on} de l'Antienne, l'oraison; puis le 2. salut de la vierge & vn D^{ne} saluũ fac regẽ; sic aliis dieb. a proportion. v.g. la 3. Ant. des susdites vespres avec son psalme le 2. Iour: & le 3^e. la 5^e. Antienne avec son psalme; nous priasmes Mess^{rs}. les Ecclesiast. d'officier aux saluts & de dire les grandes messes, a l'issue de laquelle on les Inuitoit tant eux que les chantres extraordinaires de desieuner, il seroit meilleur faire desieuner les Musiciens ordinaires de la maison deuant les grandes messes p^r. pouuoir mieux fournir au chan; on pourroit faire grande Messe des le Dimãche, dequoy toutes-fois ie doute, nondũ factum.

MARS.

Caresme.

En Caresme, p. dablon prescha a la paroisse; p. Chaumonet a l'hospital. p. super. aux Vrsul^{es}. festes & Dimãches; les Merchr. le p. piiar aux Vrsul^{es}. & le p. Chatelain les Vendr. a l'hospital.

was sung here with Musical accompaniment, at 7½ o'clock, without prejudice to the mass in the parish church which was sung at 9 o'clock. There was also high mass on tuesday, in honor of the blessed sacrament. It is good to have high Mass as often as possible on those Days; otherwise the morning devotions lack fervor. Benedictions and short exhortations as usual.

The order of the music was as follows: 1st, a motet in honor of the blessed sacrament; then a short sermon; then the organ, while the rest of the candles were being lighted; then the above Anthem, and the *Dixit* of the vespers of the blessed sacrament; repetition of the Anthem; orisons; then the 2nd benediction of the virgin and a *Domine salvum fac regem*. *Sic aliis diebus* proportionately,—*v.g.*: the 3rd Anthem of the aforesaid vespers, with its psalm, on the 2nd Day; and on the 3rd the 5th Anthem, with its psalm. We begged Messieurs the Ecclesiastics to officiate at the benedictions and to sing the high masses; after that, we Invited them and the extra singers to breakfast. It would be better to give breakfast to the ordinary Musicians of the house before the high masses, to enable them to sing better. We might have high Mass as early as Sunday; of this, however, I am in doubt—*nondum factum*.

MARCH.

During Lent, father dablon preached at the parish church; father Chaumonet preached at the hospital, and the father superior at the

Lent.

A la S^t. Ioseph on ne fit ceans ny salut la veuille ny le Iour. il se fit aux Vrsul^{es}. le Iour.

On vint ce moys des 3. riu.

APURIL.

du p. Nouvelle.

le 5. le s^t. Amyot qui auoit accompagné le p. Henry nouvelle en son yuernem^t. avec les sauuages, arriua icy & nvf apporta des nouvelles pleines de Consolāon du p. Nouvelle qu'il auoit laissé en bonne santé.

sa mission fleurit.

le 6. Dimāche des rameaux point de sermon icy & bene.

sepmaine Ste.

La sepmaine s^{te}. tenebres a la paroisse & le seruice solemnel où la passion primū fut chantée par trois diacres; le Ieudy icy salut avec Instrumens cōe le matin p^r. le pange lingua reliqua more solito le Vendredy on Commēça l'office a 10. h. & hoc bene: Vne faute qui se commet d'ordinaire ē que le Diacre ne va point luy mesme requerir la Croix qu'on a adorée qui en mesme temps en deuroit apporter vne autre ou estre toute preste p^r. mettre a la place par luy. Itē on couurit le Ieudy la Croix de la procession de blanc il falloit du Violet. Si l'Exultet le samedy s^t. ne se chant point, il suffiroit de commēcer le seruice a 10. heures ou vn peu deuant. Il y eut icy le samedy salut solemnel; les 3. festes suiuentes: le salut se fit a la paroisse avec les Instrumens

Ursulines', on holy days and Sundays; on Wednesdays father pijar preached at the Ursulines', and on Fridays father Chatelain at the hospital.

On the feast of St. Joseph there was no benediction at our church, either on the vigil or on the Day itself. It took place at the Ursulines', on the Day of the feast.

People came from 3 rivers during this month.

APRIL.

On the 5th sieur Amyot—who had accompanied father Henry nouvelle during his wintering with the savages—arrived here, and brought very Consoling news from father Nouvelle, whom he had left in good health.

Of father Nouvelle.

*His mission
flourishes.*

On the 6th, palm Sunday, there was no sermon here, *et bene*.

During holy week, the *tenebræ* were sung and solemn service was held at the parish church, where the passion *primum* was chanted by three deacons. On Thursday we had benediction here, with Instrumental music, as in the morning for the *pange lingua; reliqua more solito*. On Friday we Began the office at 10 o'clock, *et hoc bene*. A mistake that is usually made is that the Deacon does not go himself to get the Cross when it has been adored; in the meantime another cross should be brought, or the former one should be held in readiness to be put in its place by him. *Item*, on Thursday the Cross at the procession was covered with white; it should have been Violet. If

Holy week.

(tunc primū) au Iubé proche des orgues, cela alla bien excepté que les voix & Instrumens sont foibles p^r. vn si grand vaisseau le reste de la sepmaine les saluts chez nvf. Il y eut 4. messes a la paroisse il m'en fallut dire deux, vne aux Vrsul^{es}. & l'autre a l'hospital p^r. les malades a faute de prestre qui parut la pouuoir dire, on y eut pu toutesfois pouruoir qui y eut bien songé.

Mr. de Charny.

Le 17. du moys sortit de n^{re} maison Mons^r. de Charny p^r. aller loger chez M^r. l'Euesque avec les autres prestres seculiers apres auoir demeuré avec nvf en pension 5. ans moyens deux moys, où il payoit cent escus de pension.

*Depart du pere
Drüilletes.*

le 24. partit le p. Gabriel Druilletes p^r. Tadousac avec M^r. de s^t. Denys.

*Arriuée du p. le
moyne.*

le 25. arriua le p. le moyne de Montreal qui apporta Les nouuelles du pourparler des yroquois, en suite dequoy fut resolu de retourner a Onōtaé.

*depart de Mons^r.
l'Euesque & de*

Le mesme Iour partit Monseign^r. l'Euesque p^r. sa visite aux 3. riu. & Montreal.

*Mr. le Gouvern^r.
avec le p. le moyne.*

Le 29. repartit le p. le moyne p^r. montreal avec Mons^r. le Gouvern^r.

A Gaspé.

Et le mesme Iour le s^r. de la Martiniere allant a Gaspé dans le batiment du s^r. de la Chesnaye, auquel s^r. de la martiniere on donna deux lettres vne p^r. vn Capit. p^r. nvf

on holy saturday the *Exultet* be not chanted, it would suffice to begin the service at 10 o'clock, or a little before that time. On saturday, there was solemn benediction here. On the 3 following festivals, there was benediction at the parish church, with Instrumental music (*tunc primum*) in the Jube near the organ. All went well, except that the voices and Instruments are weak for so vast a structure. For the remainder of the week there was benediction at our church. At the parish church 4 masses were said. I had to say two—one at the Ursulines', and the other at the hospital for the sick, as there seemed to be no priest to say it. However, this could have been provided for, had they thought of it.

On the 17th of the month, Monsieur de Charny left our house to go and lodge at Monseigneur the Bishop's, with the other secular priests. He had dwelt with us as a boarder for 5 years less two months, and had paid a hundred écus for his board.

Monsieur de Charny.

On the 24th, father Gabriel Druilletes left for Tadousac, with Monsieur de st. Denys.

*Departure of father
Druilletes.*

On the 25th, father le moyne arrived from Montreal, bringing news of the negotiations with the yroquois, after which it was resolved that he should return to Onontaté.

*Arrival of father le
moyne.*

On the same Day, Monseigneur the Bishop left on his visit to 3 rivers and Montreal.

*Departure of
Monseigneur the
Bishop and of
Monsieur the
Governor with
father le moyne.*

On the 29th, father le moyne left, to return to montreal with Monsieur the Governor.

To Gaspé.

And on the same Day, sieur de la Martiniere left for Gaspé in the vessel of sieur de la

Le P. dautemare. enuoyer 5. ou 6. cent de Morue, & l'autre p^r. le p. ragueneau.

MAY

retours de voyage. le 1^o. ie partis p^r. ma visite aux 3. riu. d'où ie reuins le 19. M^r. le Gouvern^r. le 21. & Monseign^r. l'Euesque le 25. & le mesme iour retourna le p. Gabr. druilletes de son voyage; & vn vaisseau de Normãdie conduit par le s^r. filis arriua le mesme Iour, où estoit le p. louys Nicolas de la prouince de Toulouse, Madem. Manse &c.

*Arriuee du 1^o.
vaisseau,
& du p. Louys
Nicolas.
De La pr. de Toul.*

*defaite d'Ambass.
yroquois.* Pendant le seiour de M^r. le gouuern^r. a Montreal arriua la defaite des Ambassadeurs des yroquois superieurs, Garakonkie & autres au nombre de 33. par les Algonq. & Montagnez enuiron le nombre de cent *historia longa.*

IUIN

Iubilé. a la pentecoste commença le Iubilé le salut se fit le Iour a la paroisse, & le lendemain, le mardy chez nvf, le mercr. a l'hospital le Ieudy aux Vrsul^{es}. & ainsy par tour iusques a l'octaue de la feste Dieu.

Touraille brulée. le 21. Iour du b. Aloysiuf, le feu prit a la Touraille qui fut brulée & rien dauantage par vne faueur de Dieu

*depart & arriuee de
vaisseaus.* le 22. repartit le premier vaisseau, qui emporta nos premieres lettres.

ardoise pr nous. le 29. arriua le vaisseau de M^r. le gangneur avec n^{re} Ardoise.

Chesnaye; to sieur de la martiniere¹² we gave two letters, one for a Captain to send us 5 or 6 hundredweight of Cod, and the other for *Father daudemare*.¹³ father ragueneau.

MAY.

On the 1st, I left on my visit to 3 rivers, whence I returned on the 19th, Monsieur the Governor on the 21st, and Monseigneur the Bishop on the 25th; and on the same day father Gabriel druilletes returned from his journey. A ship from Normandy, commanded by sieur filis, arrived on the same Day, having on board father louys Nicolas,¹⁴ of the province of Toulouse, Mademoiselle Manse, and others.

During Monsieur the governor's stay at Montreal occurred the defeat of the Ambassadors of the upper yroquois, Garakonkie and others, to the number of 33, by the Algonquins and Montagnais, of whom there were about one hundred; *historia longa*.

JUNE.

The Jubilee began on pentecost. The benediction took place on the Day itself at the parish church, and likewise on the following day; on tuesday, at our church; on wednesday, at the hospital; on Thursday, at the Ursulines'; and so on in turn, until the octave of Corpus Christi.

On the 21st, the Feast of the blessed Aloysius, fire caught in the Malt-kiln, which was burned, but, through God's favor, nothing else.

On the 22nd, the first ship sailed on its return, taking our first letters.

Returns from voyages.

*Arrival of the 1st ship,
and of father Louys Nicolas Of The province of Toulouse.*

Defeat of yroquois Ambassadors.

Jubilee.

Malt-kiln burned.

Departure and arrival of ships.

le 30. retourna le p. nouvelle de sa mission, & le mesme Iour arriua le dernier vaisseau de normādie.

JUILLET

ſtaſats arriués.

Le 5. vint la nouvelle que 220. ſauuages des terres eſtoient arriués a Mōtreal & l'auoient puisſam^t. enrichi, qu'il y auoit 80. Kiristinons & qui demandoient vne robe noire: tout eſtoit preſt p^r. y enuoyer, & deuoit-on partir le 8.

depart p^r. la Mine.

le 6. on partit p^r. aller a la viſite de la mine du ſ^r. de l'Eſpiné, ſ^r. Martin fut deputé p^r. cela: le mesme Iour partit le p. bailloquet p^r. Tadouſac.

p^r. france

le 25. partit le ſ^r. philis avec la barque p^r. aller retrouver ſon vaiſſeau parti d'icy le 22. du paſſé.

le 26. retour de Iaques Aubry des 3. riu. Le depart du p. Allès des 3. riu. p^r. Montreal & de la aux ſtaſats ſ'il ſe trouue occaſion. le 19. ou 20.

AOUST

*depart de le
gangneur.*

le 30. partit le vaiſſeau du ſ^r. le gangneur, & avec luy le ſ^r. de Villeray, de Chartran, le Cheualier &c.

Ennemis defaits.

le mesme Iour nouvelle des Ennemys tués qui auoient tué Aontarisati & de quelques Hurons refugiés.

SEPTEMBRE

Oioḡſer.

Le 18. arriuée des ſioḡſer. p^r. faire vne paix

On the 29th, Monsieur le gangneur's ship arrived with our Slate.

Slate for us.

On the 30th, father nouvelle returned from his mission, and on the same Day the last ship arrived from normandy.

JULY.

On the 5th, news came that 220 savages from the interior had arrived at Montreal, and had greatly enriched it; and that there were 80 Kiristinons, who asked for a black gown. Everything was ready to send one, and the departure was to take place on the 8th.

Outawats arrived.

On the 6th, they set out to visit the mine belonging to sieur de l'Espiné; sieur Martin was deputed for the purpose. On the same Day, father bailloquet left for Tadousac.

Departure for the Mine.

On the 25th, sieur philis left with the bark to join his ship, which had sailed from here on the 22nd of last month.

Departure for france.

On the 26th, Jaques Aubry returned from 3 rivers. Father Alloues left 3 rivers to go to Montreal, and thence to the Outawats if the opportunity presents itself, on the 19th or 20th.

AUGUST.

On the 30th, the ship of sieur le gangneur sailed, and with it went sieur de Villeray, de Chartran, le Chevalier, and others.

Departure of le gangneur.

On the same Day, news was received of the death of the Enemies who had killed Aontarisati, and of some Huron refugees.

Enemies defeated.

SEPTEMBER.

On the 18th, the Wiogweronons arrived for

Oiogweronons.

semblable aux autres, scauoir vne paix fourée; on les receut toutesfois ils firent 20. presens aux françois, & dix aux Algonq. on leur respondit par autant de presens & dauantage.

Conseil dissous.

Ce mesme Iour fut dissous le Conseil par M^r. le gouuern^r. & Mons^r. bourdon mal traité par luy.

le 23. partit le dernier vaisseau du Capit. le moyne, où estoit le s^r. bourdon son fils &c.

*Nouveau Conseil
Etabli.*

le 24. fut établi vn nouveau Conseil, sans participãon de Mons^r. l'Euesque, qui enuoya son oppõon au greffe, le 28. l'establissem^t. de ce nouveau Conseil fut publié par affiché a la porte de l'Eglise sans faire mētiõ de l'oppõon, le 29. Mons^r. l'Euesque la fit signifier au prosne.

OCTOBRE

*Troubles nouveaux
entre Le Gour. et
L'Euesque*

le 5. M^r. le gouu^r. fit publier a son de Tambour reiteré vne pancarte d'iniures contre M^r. l'Euesque & autres, ce qui donna suiet aux Ecclesiastiques de voir en leur Conscience ce qu'il estoient obligés de faire: de hoc alibi: mons^r. le gouu^r. se plaignoit par tout tout haut qu'on luy refusoit la Confession & l'Absolution, mais n^{re} r^{onse} estoit, que Dieu scauoit tout.

Congregations.

En ce temps commencerent diuerses Congregãons de la S^{te}. famille institutore & promotore p. Chaumonet & D^{na} d'ailleboust, p^r. laquelle on loüa la maison des Vrsul^{es}. 150ff.

the purpose of negotiating a peace similar to the others—namely, a patched-up peace. They were received, however. They gave 20 presents to the french and ten to the Algonquins. In reply they were given as many presents, and more.

On the same Day, the Council was dissolved by Monsieur the governor, and Monsieur bourdon was badly treated by him.

Council dissolved.

On the 23rd, the last ship sailed, that of Captain le moyne, on board of which were sieur bourdon, his son, and others.

On the 24th, a new Council was established without any participation by Monseigneur the Bishop, who sent his opposition to the greffe. On the 28th, the establishment of this new Council was published by a notice posted up on the Church door without any mention of the opposition. On the 29th, Monseigneur the Bishop caused it to be made public at the sermon.

*New Council
Established.*

OCTOBER.

On the 5th, Monsieur the governor caused to be published repeatedly, by beat of Drum, a paper containing insults against Monseigneur the Bishop and others. This caused the Ecclesiastics to consider in their Conscience what they were obliged to do; *de hoc alibi*. Monsieur the governor complained loudly everywhere that he was refused Confession and Absolution; but our answer was that God knew everything.

*Fresh troubles
between The
Governor and The
Bishop.*

At that time, various Congregations of the

Congregations.

p^r. vne année: Itē la petite Congreg. du p. piart.

NOUEMBRE.

Le 7. partirent les pp. Gabriel Druilletes & Henry Nouvelle pour la mission de Tadou-sac au nord & au sud.

le 9. Mons^r. le gouu^r. fit affiger plusieurs affiges qui concernoient les marchands & les terres, de quib. alibi.

*Cometes et aũ
phenomenes.*

Depuis la Toussaints iusques en Ianuier fut veu vne Comete qui parut grande & a grande queüe allant du nord au sud ce qui la cacha en ce temps la, id est sur la fin de l'année, & en mesme temps en parut vne autre venant du sud au nord. plusieurs autres phenomenes furent veus.

Holy family were commenced, *institutoire et promotore patre Chaumonot et Domina d'ailleboust*. The house belonging to the Ursulines was rented for the latter, at 150 livres, for one year. *Item*, the little Congregation of father pijart.

NOVEMBER.

On the 7th, fathers Gabriel Druilletes and Henry Nouvelle left for the Tadousac mission, on the north and south shores, respectively.

On the 9th, Monsieur the governor caused several notices to be posted up concerning traders and lands; *de quibus alibi*.

From All Saints' Day to January a Comet was seen which was very large and had a long tail. It moved from the north to the south, and thus it was lost to view at that time, *id est*, at the end of the year; and at the same time another appeared coming from the south to the north. Several other phenomena were observed.

*Comets and other
phenomena.*



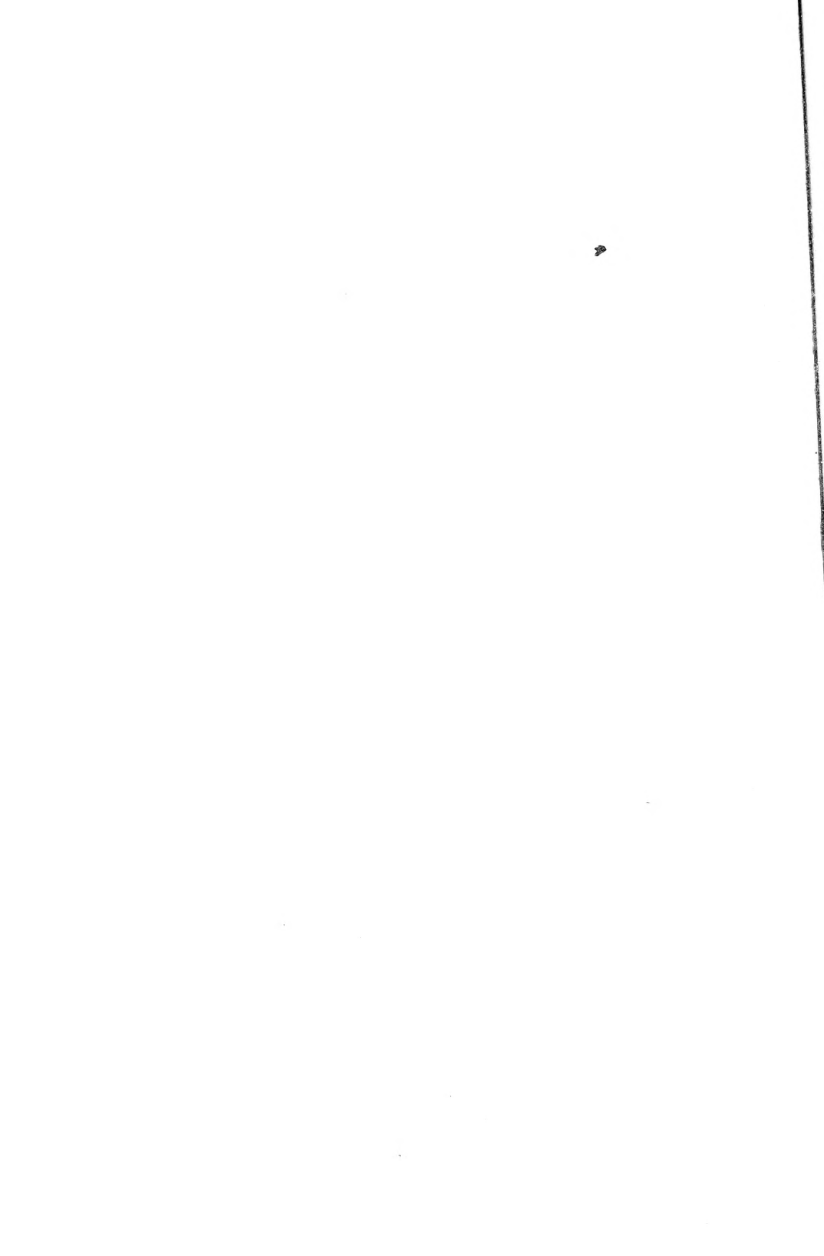
CXV

RELATION OF 1663-64

PARIS: SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY ET SEBASTIEN
MABRE-CRAMOISY, 1665

SOURCE: We follow a copy of the original Cramoisy, in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Chaps. i.-ii. are herewith presented; the remainder of the document will appear in our Volume XLIX.



RELATION

DE CE QUI S'EST PASSE'
DE PLUS REMARQUABLE
AVX MISSIONS DES PERES
de la Compagnie de IESVS,
EN LA
NOUVELLE FRANCE,
és années 1663. & 1664.

*Envoyée au R. P. Provincial de la Province
de France.*



A PARIS,

Chez SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY, & SEBAST.
MABRE-CRAMOISY, Imprimeurs ordinaires
du Roy & de la Reyne, rue S. Jacques
aux Cicognes.

M. DC. LXV.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

RELATION
OF WHAT OCCURRED
MOST REMARKABLE
IN THE MISSIONS OF THE FATHERS
of the Society of JESUS,
IN
NEW FRANCE,
in the years 1663 and 1664.
*Sent to the Reverend Father Provincial of the
Province of France.*

PARIS,
SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY and SEBASTIEN
MABRE-CRAMOISY, Printers in ordinary
to the King and Queen, rue St. Jacques,
at the Sign of the Storks.

M. DC. LXV.
BY ROYAL LICENSE.

Av Reverend Pere Provincial de la Compagnie de
IESVS, en la Province de France.

I'ENVOYE à Vostre Reuerence la Relation de ce qui s'est passé depuis vn an en ces Contrées. Les Iroquois qui ont desolé cette Eglise naissante, & qui ont jusq'á maintenant empesché ses progres, commencent à ressentir la main de Dieu qui les punit, & qui vange le sang des Seruiteurs de Dieu si cruellement respandu par ces Barbares. Les maladies, la famine & la guerre vont les depeuplant puissamment, & les font craindre de ce voir eux-mesmes sur le point de leur desolation. Le secours que le Roy nous a fait esperer pour le prochain embarquement, mettra fin Dieu aidant à ce grand mal de la Nouvelle France; qui en mesme temps à besoin d'un nombre extraordinaire de Missionnaires, pour auancer la Foy dans les peuples estoignez qui nous attendent, & que Dieu nous presente. Il y à beaucoup à souffrir, & tout à craindre, pour ceux à qui ce sort heurcux arriuera pour leur partage. Je ne leur cacheray point les peines où ils s'engagent, & les perils où ils s'exposent; plutoſt c'est l'attrait que je presente à leur courage, & la recompence plus grandé, dont Dieu couronnera tous leurs trauaux, puis qu'un bon cœur est trop heurcux de souffrir & de mourir pour Iesus Christ, qui le premier a souffert & est mort pour nous. C'est de la bonté du Roy que toutes ces Contrées de la Nouvelle France attendent le secours des Soldats qui mettent icy la Foy en liberté; c'est de la main de Vostre Reuerence, que nous attendons de ces genereux Missionnaires, qui portans

To the Reverend Father Provincial of the Society
of JESUS in the Province of France.

I SEND to Your Reverence the Relation of what has occurred during the past year in these Countries. The Iroquois, who have ravaged this infant Church and have, until now, prevented its progress, begin to feel the hand of God punishing them, and avenging the blood of the Servants of God, so cruelly shed by those Barbarians. Diseases, famine, and war continue to depopulate them rapidly, and make them fearful of seeing themselves on the point of destruction. The succor for which the King has made us hope, and which is to come at the next embarkation, will put an end, with God's help, to this great scourge of New France. But, at the same time, she has need of an extraordinary number of Missionaries to advance the Faith among the distant tribes who await us, and whom God offers to us. For those to whom this happy lot shall fall as their share, there is much to suffer and everything to fear. I will not conceal from them the difficulties in which they engage and the dangers to which they expose themselves; these are rather the allurements which I offer to their courage, and the highest reward with which God will crown all their labors; for a good heart is but too happy to suffer and die for Jesus Christ, who first suffered and died for us. It is from the King's goodness that all these countries of New France await the aid of the Soldiers, who set the Faith at liberty here; it is from the hand of Your Reverence that we expect some of those brave Missionaries who, carrying Jesus Christ in

Iefus-Chrift dans leur cœur, aillent portant fon Nom jufqu'au bout de ce nouveau monde. Nous demandons pour cét effet l'afiftance des prieres de tous les gens de bien, & de tous nos Peres & Freres, & particulièrement de V. Reuerence,

Mon Reuerend Pere,

Vofre tres-humble & tres-obeyffant feruiteur en N. S

HIEROSME LALEMANT.

De Quebec le 30.

Aouft 1664.

their hearts, go and bear his Name to the very end of this new world. For this purpose we ask the aid of the prayers of all good people, of all our Fathers and Brethren, and particularly of Your Reverence.

My Reverend Father,

*Quebec, the 30th
of August, 1664.*

Your very humble and very
obedient servant in Our Lord,
HIEROSME LALEMANT.

Table des Chapitres contenus dans ce Liure.

Chap. I.	D E l'Eglise Algonkine vers les Outa- ouïak.	page	1
Chap. II.	Des Eglises Algonkines vers Ta- douffac.		25
Chap. III.	Seconde lettre sur le mesme sujet.		36
Chap. IV.	Journal du voyage d'un Pere de la Com- pagnie de Iesus, au pays des Papinachois, & des Ouchestigouetch.		59
Chap. V.	De l'Eglise Huronne à Quebec.		97
Chap. VI.	Des Eglises captives chez les Iroquois.		127
Chap. VII.	La prise de deux François par les Iro- quois, & leurs auantures.		142
Chap. VIII.	Celebre Ambassade des Iroquois.		[159]

Table of the Chapters contained in this Book.

Chap. I.	O <i>F the Algonkin Church toward the Outaouak.</i>	page	1
Chap. II.	<i>Of the Algonkin Churches toward Tadoussac.</i>		25
Chap. III.	<i>A second letter on the same subject.</i>		36
Chap. IV.	<i>Diary of a journey made by a Father of the Society of Jesus to the country of the Papi- nachoïs and of the Ouchestigouetch.</i>		59
Chap. V.	<i>Of the Huron Church at Quebec.</i>		97
Chap. VI.	<i>Of the captive Churches among the Iroquois.</i>		127
Chap. VII.	<i>The capture of two Frenchmen by the Iroquois, and their adventures.</i>		142
Chap. VIII.	<i>Notable Embassy of the Iroquois.</i>		[159]

Extrait du Priuilege du Roy

PAR grace & Priuilege du Roy, il est permis à SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY, Imprimeur ordinaire de sa Majesté, Directeur de son Imprimerie Royale au Chasteau du Louure, ancien Escheuin, & ancien Iuge Consul de cette ville de Paris, d'imprimer, ou faire imprimer vn Liure intitulé *Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Mission des Peres de la Compagnie de IESVS, au pais de la Nouvelle-France, és années 1663. & 1664.* Et ce pendant le temps de dix années consecutiues. Auec deffenses à tous Libraires, Imprimeurs & autres d'imprimer, ou faire imprimer ledit Liure, sous pretexte de deguifement ou changement qu'ils y pourroient faire, aux peines portées par ledit Priuilege. Donné à Paris, le vingt quatriefme Decembre. 1664. Signé, Par le Roy en son Conseil.

MABOVL.

Extract from the Royal License.

BY grace and License of the King, permission is granted to SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY, Printer in ordinary to his Majesty, Director of his Royal Printing-house at the Castle of the Louvre, former Alderman and Judge-Consul of this city of Paris, to print or cause to be printed a Book entitled, *Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Mission des Peres de la Compagnie de JESUS, au pais de la Nouvelle-France, és années 1663. et 1664.* And this during the period of ten consecutive years; prohibiting all Booksellers, Printers, and others, under the penalties provided by the said License, to print or cause to be printed the said Book under pretext of any disguise or change that they might make therein. Given at Paris, the twenty-fourth of December, 1664. Signed, By the King in his Council,

MABOUL.

[1] Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Mission des Peres de la Compagnie de IESVS, au pays de la Nouvelle France, depuis l'Esté de l'année 1663. jusques à l'Esté de l'année 1664.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.

DE L'EGLISE ALGONKINE VERS LES OUTAOÛAK.

LE premier Chapitre de la Relation de cette année fera comme vne suite du dernier de celle de l'an passé, où nous avons exposé [2] ce qui regarde l'Eglise des Outaoïak, & la pretieuse mort de son Pasteur le Pere René Menard, qui apres avoir couru plus de cinq cens lieuës dans ces vastes Forests du Couchant, avec vn zele infatigable pour la conqueste des ames, a heureusement consommé toutes ses courses par vne fin digne d'un Apôstre.

Depuis l'année derniere il nous est tombé entre les mains quelques fragmens de lettres que le Pere a écrites depuis son départ des trois Rivieres, d'ou nous aprenons quelques circonstances de ses aventures, & l'estat de cette nouvelle Eglise qu'il a bastie, & cymantée de ses sueurs & de son sang.

Voicy comme il commence vne lettre dressée en forme de journal qu'il écrit du pays des Outaoïak, apres y estre enfin arrivé. Nostre [3] voyage a esté tres-heureux graces à Dieu, pour le regard de nos

[1] Relation of what occurred in the Mission of the Fathers of the Society of JESUS in the country of New France, from the Summer of the year 1663 to the Summer of the year 1664.

CHAPTER FIRST.

OF THE ALGONKIN CHURCH TOWARD THE OUTAOUAK.

THE first Chapter of the Relation of this year will serve as a sequel to the last of that of the previous year, in which we set forth [2] that which concerns the Church of the Outaouak, and the precious death of its Pastor, Father René Menard, who, after traveling more than five hundred leagues in these vast Forests of the Occident, with an indefatigable zeal for the conquest of souls, happily finished all his travels by an end worthy of an Apostle.

During the past year, there have fallen into our hands some fragments of letters which the Father wrote after his departure from three Rivers. From them we learn some circumstances of his adventures and the state of that new Church which he built and cemented with his sweat and blood.

In the following manner he begins a letter, put into the form of a journal, which he wrote after having at last arrived in the country of the Outaouak. "Our [3] journey has been very fortunate, thanks be to God, inasmuch as our Frenchmen all arrived in

François, estans tous arrivez en bonne fanté environ l'a my-October: Ce n'a pas esté toutefois sans avoir bien paty, & évité de grands hazards, du costé des Lacs puiffamment agitez, des torrents, & des cheutes d'eau effroyables à voir, qu'il nous a fallu traverser sur vne fresse écorce; du costé de la faim qui nous a presque tousiours accompagné; & de la part des Iroquois qui nous ont combatu.

Entre les Trois Rivieres & le Montreal nous fîmes heureusement rencontre de Monseigneur l'Evesque de Petrée, qui me dit ces paroles lesquelles entrerent bien avant dans mon cœur, et me feront vn grand sujet de consolation, parmy tous les facheux accidens qui m'arriveront. *Mon Pere, toute raison [4] semble vous retenir icy; mais Dieu plus fort que tout, vous veut en ces quartiers-là.* O que j'ay beny Dieu depuis cette heureuse entreveuë, & que ces paroles sorties de la bouche d'vn si saint Prelat, me sont doucement revenuës dans l'esprit, au plus fort de nos peines, de nos miseres, & de nostre abandon, *Dieu me veut en ces quartiers!* que i'ay fouvent repassé ces paroles par mon esprit, parmy le bruit de nos torrens, & dans la solitude de nos grandes forests.

Les Sauvages qui m'avoient embarqué avec affeurance qu'ils me donnoient de me soulager, veu mon aage & mes infirmités, ne m'ont pas pourtant épargné, & m'ont obligé de porter sur mes épaules des fardeaux tres peifants, par tous les faults que nous avons passé, ou peu s'en faut; & quoy que mon aviron n'avançast pas beaucoup [5] leur voyage, estant manié par des bras aussi foibles que les miens, ils n'ont peu toutefois souffrir qu'il fust en repos; si bien que ne sçachant où trouver le temps de dire mon Breviaire,

good health, about the middle of October. But, to accomplish that, we had to suffer much and avoid great risks—from the Lakes, which were very stormy; from the torrents and waterfalls, fearful to behold, which we were forced to cross in a frail shell; from hunger, which was our almost constant companion; and from the Iroquois, who made war upon us.

“ Between Three Rivers and Montreal, we luckily met Monseigneur the Bishop of Petræa. He uttered to me the following words, which entered deep into my heart, and will be to me a great source of consolation amid all the vexatious accidents which shall befall me: *My Father, every reason [4] seems to retain you here; but God, more powerful than aught else, requires you yonder.* Oh, how I have blessed God since that fortunate interview, and how sweetly those words from the lips of so holy a Prelate have reëntered my soul at the height of our hardships, sufferings, and desolation—*God requires me yonder!* How often have I repeated those words to myself amid the noise of our torrents, and in the solitude of our great forests!

“ The Savages who had taken me on board with the assurance that they would assist me, in view of my age and infirmities, did not, however, spare me, but obliged me to carry very heavy burdens on my shoulders at all, or nearly all, the waterfalls which we passed; and, although my paddle did not greatly hasten [5] their progress, being plied by arms so feeble as mine, yet they could not endure that I should be idle. Accordingly, not knowing when I should find the time to say my Breviary, I was forced to have recourse, wherever I could, to my

il me falloit avoir recours par tout ou je pouvois, à ma memoire, dautant que nous n'abordions que la nuit, & partions devant le jour. Où je trouvois mon avantage, c'estoit à la rencontre des autres canots; car alors nos Sauvages s'arrestoient quelque temps à petuner, ou à s'entretenir des routes & des chemins qu'ils devoient prendre, & apres tout, comme ils me voyoient mes heures entre les mains plus souvent qu'ils n'euffent voulu, ils trouverent moyen de les tirer de mon sac, & les jetterent en l'eau. Ce me fut vne affliction bien grande, de me voir privé de ce pretieux meuble, [6] jusques à ce que jeusse rencontré vn autre paquet, où par bonheur, j'avois mis vn autre Breviaire en petits tomes; ainsi ils ne profiterent pas de leur impieté.

Ils m'ont obligé vne fois de débarquer en vn tres mauvais endroit, il me fallut passer des roches & des precipices effroyables, pour les retrouver; les endroits par où il falloit passer estoient si entrecoupez d'abîmes & de montagnes escarpées, que je ne croyois pas m'en pouvoir tirer: & parce qu'il se falloit hafter, si je ne voulois estre delaiissé en chemin, je me bleffay à la iambe & au pied, qui s'enfla & m'incommoda fort tout le reste du voyage; fur tout lors que les eaux commencerent à estre froides, & qu'il falloit tousiours avoir les pieds nuds, prest à sauter à l'eau, quand ils le jugeoient à propos [7] pour soulager le canot. Adjoutez à tout cecy, que ce sont gens qui n'ont point de repas reglez; ils mangent tout à la fois, & ne gardent rien pour le lendemain. Pour la couchée; ils n'ont nullement égard à la commodité de leur personne, ny de leur hoste, mais à l'abord de leurs canots, & à la commodité de l'embarquement & du

memory, all the more that we touched land only at night, and set out before daylight. I found my advantage at the meeting of other canoes; for then our Savages stopped for some time to smoke, or talk about their routes and the courses which they were to take. After all, as they saw me with my hours in my hands oftener than they wished, they found means to take them from my bag, and threw them into the water. This was a very great affliction to me, to see myself deprived of this precious chattel, [6] until I hit upon another parcel in which, by good luck, I had put a second Breviary in small volumes; thus they did not profit by their impiety.

“ They compelled me, on one occasion, to disembark in a very bad place, where I had to pass over rocks and frightful precipices in order to rejoin them. The places through which I had to go were so cut up with abysses and steep mountains that I did not think I could extricate myself from them; and as it was necessary to hasten, if I did not wish to be left behind on the way, I wounded myself in the arm and in one foot. The latter became swollen, and gave me much trouble all the rest of the journey, especially when the water began to be cold, and it was necessary to remain barefoot all the time, ready to jump into the water when the Savages judged it fitting, [7] in order to lighten the canoe. Add to this that they are people having no regular meals; they eat up everything at once, and keep nothing for the morrow. In taking their repose, they pay no regard to their bodily comfort or that of their guest, but only to facility in landing their canoes and the convenience of embarking and disembarking. Furthermore, they lie ordinarily upon rocks and rough

débarquement, à ce qu'il foit aisé; du reste ils couchent d'ordinaire sur des roches & des cailloux inégaux, se contentans de jeter dessus quelques branches, quand ils en trouvent.

Nous ne nous sommes quasi pas entreveus nos François & moy, pendant tout le cours des voyages; & ainsi nous n'avons peu nous donner aucune assistance mutuelle: ils ont eu leurs Croix, & moy les miennes: Dieu peut-estre leur a donné plus [8] de patience qu'a moy; mais je puis dire neantmoins que je n'ay jamais pensé ny jour ny nuit à ce voyage des Outaoïak, qu'avec vne douceur, vne paix d'esprit, & vn ressentiment de la grace que Dieu me faisoit, tel que j'aurois peine à vous le pouvoir expliquer.

Nous avons tous jeufné, mais fort rigoureusement, nous contentans de quelques petits fruits, qui se trouvoient assez rarement, & qu'on ne mange nulle autre part. Bienheureux ceux qui pouvoient rencontrer vne certaine mouffe, qui s'éleue sur les rochers, & dont on fait une purée noire; pour les peaux d'Orignar, ceux qui en avoient encore, les mangeoient en cachete: tout paroist bon dedans la faim.

Mais ce fut bien pis, quand estans enfin arrivez au Lac Superieur, [9] avec toutes ces fatigues, au lieu du repas [*sc.* repos] & rafraichiffemens, qu'on nous y faisoit esperer, nostre canot fut brisé de la cheute d'un arbre, sans esperance de le pouvoir refaire, tant il estoit en defordre; chacun nous quitte, & nous restons seuls, trois Sauvages & moy, sans vivres & sans canot, nous demeurons en cét estat six jours, vivans de quelques ordures, que nous estions obligez, pour ne pas mourir de faim, d'arracher avec les ongles à l'entour d'une cabane, qui avoit esté aban-

pebbles, contenting themselves with throwing some branches upon them, when they find any.

“ Our Frenchmen and myself have scarcely caught sight of one another during the whole course of our journeys; and so we have not been able to give one another any assistance. They have had their Crosses, and I mine. Perhaps God gave more [8] patience to them than to me; but I can say, nevertheless, that I have never thought, day or night, of this Outaouak expedition except with a sweetness and peace of spirit, and a feeling of God's grace toward me, such as I would have difficulty in explaining to you.

“ We all fasted, and very rigorously, contenting ourselves with some small fruits which were found rather seldom, and which are eaten nowhere else. Fortunate were those who could chance upon a certain moss which grows upon the rocks, and of which a black soup is made. As to Moose-skins, those who still had any, ate them in secret; everything seemed good in time of hunger.

“ But matters became much worse when, arriving at last at Lake Superior, [9] after all this fatigue, instead of rest and refreshment, which we had been led to hope for, our canoe was shattered by the fall of a tree; nor could we hope to repair it, so much was it damaged. Every one left us, and we remained alone, three Savages and myself, without provisions and without canoe. We remained in this condition six days, living on some offal which we were obliged, in order not to die of hunger, to scrape up with our fingernails around a hut which had been abandoned in this place some time ago. We pounded up the bones which we found there, to make soup of them; we collected the blood of slain animals, with which

donnée en ce lieu-là, depuis quelque temps, nous pilafmes les os qui se trouvoient là, pour en faire du potage; nous ramaffions le fang des bestes tuées, d'ont la terre estoit imbuë, en vn mot nous faisons nourriture de tout. Vn de nous estoit tousiours au guet sur le bord de l'eau, pour [10] crier misericorde aux passans, dont nous tirafmes quelques morceaux de chair feche, qui nous empêcherent de mourir; jusques à ce que enfin on eut pitié de nous, & que l'on nous vint embarquer, pour nous transporter au rendez vous, ou nous devons hyverner. C'est vne grande baye, du costé du sud du Lac Superieur, ou j'arrivay le jour de sainte Terefe, & j'eue la consolation d'y dire la Messe, pour me payer avec vfure de tous mes maux passez. C'est icy où je commencay le Christianisme, qui est composé de l'Eglise Volante des Chrestiens Sauvages, plus voisins de nos habitations Françaises, & de ceux que la misericorde de Dieu a attirez icy.

L'vne de mes premieres visites, fut dans vne méchante cahuète pratiquée sous vn gros arbre pourry, qui luy servoit d'abry d'vn costé, [11] & soustenoit quelques branches de pruffe qui la defendoient du vent; j'y entray de l'autre costé quasi le ventre contre terre & en rampant, & trouvay sous cét arbre vn tresor; c'estoit une femme abandonnée de son mary & de sa fille, qui luy avoit laissé deux petits enfans qui s'en alloient mourans; l'vn estoit d'environ deux ans, & l'autre de trois, je parlay de la Foy à cette pauvre creature affligée, qui m'écoula avec plaisir. Mon Frere, me dit-elle, je sçay assez que mes gens improuvent tes discours; mais pour moy je les gouste fort, ce que tu dis est plein de consolation; en mesme temps elle tire de dessous cét arbre vn morceau de

the ground was soaked; in a word, we made food of everything. One of us was always on the watch at the waterside, to [10] implore pity of the passers-by, from whom we obtained some bits of dried flesh which kept us from dying, until at last some men had mercy on us and came and took us on board, to transport us to the rendezvous where we were to pass the winter. This was a large bay on the south side of Lake Superior, where I arrived on saint Theresa's day; and I had the consolation of saying Mass there, to pay myself with interest for all my past woes. It was here that I began a Christian community which is composed of the Flying Church of the Savage Christians more nearly adjacent to our French settlements, and of those whom God's compassion has drawn hither.

“ One of my first visits was to a wretched hovel fashioned under a large rotten tree, which served it as shelter on one side [11] and sustained some branches of spruce, which protected it from the wind. I entered here from the other side, almost crawling on my stomach, and found under this tree a treasure: it was a woman abandoned by her husband and her daughter, the latter having left to her two small children, one about two and the other three years of age, who were dying. I spoke about the Faith to this poor afflicted creature, who listened to me with pleasure. ‘ My Brother,’ said she to me, ‘ I know very well that my people disapprove of thy talk, but as for myself, I like it very much; what thou sayest is full of consolation.’ At the same time, she drew from under the tree a piece of dried fish, taking it from her own mouth, as it were, to pay me for my visit. But I declined the gift with thanks, and valued more

poiffon fec, qu'elle s'ofta de fa bouche pour me payer de ma vifite; mais je la remerciay & prifay plus la belle occafion que Dieu me donna de m'affeurer du [12] falut de ces deux enfans, en leur conferant le faint Baptesme.

Je retournay quelque temps apres chez cette bonne creature, & je la trouvoy pleine de refolution de fervir Dieu, & en effet elle commença deflors à venir aux prieres foir & matin; fi conftamment, qu'elle n'y a pas manqué vne feule fois, quelque affaire ou empeschement qu'elle euft pour gagner fa pauvre vie. Le plus jeune de ces deux enfans n'a pas beaucoup tardé à donner au Ciel les premices de cette Miffion, s'y eftant envolé apres avoir fait quelque exercice du Chriftianifme tout enfant qu'il eftoit, dedans le peu de temps qu'il a furvefcu à fon Baptesme, car ayant remarqué que fa grand-mere prioit Dieu avant que de manger, il prit de luy mefme auffitoft l'habitude de porter la main au front, pour former le figne [13] de la Croix, avant que de boire & de manger, ce qu'il a gardé jusques à l'extremité. Chose affez rare en vn enfant Sauvage, qui n'avoit pas encore deux ans.

La feconde perfonne qui femble avoir efté predeftiné pour le Paradis, eft vn jeune homme d'environ trente ans, qui s'est fait admirer de nos Sauvages depuis longtemps, par vne conftance inconnuë parmy eux, qui l'a fait refifter à toutes les tentations de l'esprit d'impureté, qui font icy auffi frequentes, peut-estre qu'en aucun lieu du monde. Il m'avoit quelquefois accofté pendant noftre voyage, & me monroit de grands defirs d'estre Chrestien; mais comme j'aprenois qu'il n'estoit pas marié, je me perfuadois

highly the excellent opportunity which God gave me to assure myself of the [12] salvation of those two children by conferring upon them holy Baptism.

“Some time afterward, I returned to this good creature’s hut, and found her filled with a resolve to serve God; and, in fact, she began from that moment to come to prayers, morning and evening, with such constancy that she did not miss a single time, no matter how occupied or hindered she might be in her wretched life. The younger of those two children was not long in giving to Heaven the first fruits of this Mission; he took flight thither after exercising to some extent the Christian faith, mere infant although he was, in the short time that he survived his Baptism. For, having observed that his grandmother prayed to God before eating, he of his own accord immediately formed the habit of carrying his hand to his forehead to make the sign [13] of the Cross before eating and drinking, a habit which he retained to the end—a thing rare enough in a Savage child, not yet two years old.

“The second person who seems predestined for Paradise is a young man about thirty years old, who for a long time has made himself an object of wonder to our Savages by reason of a firmness unknown among them, which has made him resist all the temptations of the spirit of impurity—which are here as frequent, perhaps, as in any place in the world. He had several times addressed me during our journey, and he showed me a great desire to become a Christian; but, as I learned that he was not married, I became persuaded that he was more addicted to sin than those who were married. Here, however, I found that he had [14] always conducted

qu'il estoit plus engagé dans le peché que ceux qui estoient mariez : Je trouvay icy toutefois qu'il s'estoit [14] toufours comporté tres fagement, & qu'on n'avoit jamais peu tirer de sa bouche aucune parole libertine. Ce fut vn des premiers qui me vint trouver, sifoft que je me fus retiré, comme en vn petit hermitage, en vne pauvre cabane faite à l'écart de branches de sapins les vnes sur les autres; non pas tant pour me defendre des rigueurs des faisons, que pour corriger mon imagination, & me perfuader que j'estois à couvert. Ce jeune homme y estant entré, je luy demanday apres plusieurs bons entretiens, d'où venoit qu'il n'estoit pas marié, & s'il estoit dans la pensée de tenir bon en cét estat. Mon Pere, me dit il, ma resolution n'est pas de vivre à la façon de nos gens, ny de me joindre à vne femme qui s'abandonne au vice comme toutes les autres de ce pays icy; si je n'en trouve point de [15] chaste & d'innocente, jamais je n'en prendray, & je suis content de demeurer avec mon frere le reste de ma vie. Au reste quand tu auras remarqué, que je fais autre chose que ce que je te dis, tu pourras m'exclure de la priere. Cette ferme resolution, iointe aux instances qu'il m'a fait pour estre du nombre des prians, m'obligea de luy accorder le faint Baptesme, auquel ie luy donnay le nom de Louys; & depuis i'ay bien veu que Dieu a pris possession de son cœur, comme il le faisoit paroistre en tout rencontre. Vne fois entr'autres qu'on fit cét Hyuer vn festin remply d'impureté, par l'ordonnance des Medecins du pays, pour remettre sur pied vn malade defesperé, nostre Louys fut prié & pressé instamment de s'y trouver, pour accomplir le nombre destiné à cette infame ceremonie; [16] il en fit refus,

himself very discreetly, and that no one had ever been able to draw from his lips a single licentious word. He was one of the first who came to find me as soon as I had withdrawn into a little hermitage, as it were,—that is, a poor hut separated from the rest and made of fir-tree branches, laid one over another; its purpose was not so much to protect me from the severity of the seasons as to correct my imagination, and persuade me that I was under cover. This young man having entered there, I asked him, after some good talk, whence it came that he was unmarried, and whether he entertained the thought of continuing in that state. ‘My Father,’ said he to me, ‘my resolve is not to live after the manner of our people, nor to join myself to a woman who abandons herself to vice, as they all do in this country; if I never find one that is [15] chaste and innocent, I shall never take one, and I am content to dwell with my brother for the rest of my life. Furthermore, whenever thou seest me doing otherwise than I say to thee, thou mayst debar me from prayer.’ This firm resolve, joined to the entreaties which he made to me to be admitted to the number of those who prayed, obliged me to grant him holy Baptism, at which I gave him the name of Louys; and since then I have seen clearly that God has taken possession of his heart, as he made it apparent on every occasion. At one time, among others, when, last Winter, a feast replete with impure actions was being held,—by order of the Medicine-men of the country, for the recovery of a sick man whose life was despaired of,—our Louys was begged and urgently pressed to make up the number requisite for this infamous ceremony. [16] He refused; and, when all his relatives urged

& comme tous les parens le preffoient & le quereloient pour le faire marcher, il se leve, & fortant par vne porte de la Cabane, il demeura quelque temps en vne place à prier Dieu; puis rentrant par l'autre porte, il appresta à rire à tout le monde, & encourut l'indignation de tous les parens; & comme il est vnique en fa maniere de vivre, il luy faut effuyer mille petits affronts de tous costez, à quoy graces à Dieu, il est desia fait, payant d'vn fouris toutes ces railleries qu'on luy adresse, sans reculer ny sans se relacher d'vn seul point, de tous les devoirs d'vn bon Chrestien. Cette Barbarie n'a iamais veu des courages de cette trempe.

La troisieme ame d'élite qui s'est trouvée, c'est la sœur aînée de nôtre Louys; vne veuve chargée de [17] cinq enfans, femme paisible, & qui est tout le iour dans son petit ménage; elle m'amena l'aîné de ses enfans, qui est vne fille âgée de seize ans, pour l'instruire; afin, disoit-elle, que Dieu eust pitié de sa fille, & qu'il luy rendist la santé, qu'elle avoit perduë depuis quelques mois: elle avoit vn reume habituel, qui luy estouffoit la voix, & luy ostoit l'usage de la parole. Je la fis prier Dieu, & en suite ie la fis feigner, ce qui luy rendit la parole, apres quoy la mere me vint presenter toute sa famille pour estre instruite, Dieu se servant de tout pour le salut de ses Eleus. L'esprouvay d'vne bonne façon leur pieté, & les ayant trouvées fortes & bien disposées pour le Baptesme, ie le conferay en mesme temps à la mere, & aux enfans; qui depuis ce temps-là sont tres reconnoissans [18] envers Dieu, de la grace qu'ils ont receuë, & à mon endroit, m'ayans beaucoup aidé à subsister par leurs charitez.

Le quatrieme que Dieu nous a donné, est vn pauvre vieillard qui fut malade à l'extremité aux Trois

him and quarreled with him to make him comply, he arose, and, going out through one door of the Cabin, spent some time in prayer at a certain place. Then, coming back by the other door, he provoked a general laugh, and incurred the indignation of all his relatives. As he is the only one who lives in this way, he has to bear a thousand little affronts on all sides—a test to which, thanks be to God, he is already accustomed, returning a smile for all the railery addressed to him, but never in the least shrinking from or relaxing in the observance of all the duties of a good Christian. This land of Barbarism has never seen a courage of this stamp.

“The third noble soul was found in the elder sister of our Louys, a widow burdened with [17] five children, a peaceable woman, occupied all day long in her little home. She brought me the eldest of her children, a girl sixteen years old, asking me to instruct her, in order, said she, that God might take pity on her daughter and restore her health, which she had lost a few months before. She had a constant cold, which choked her voice and deprived her of speech. I made her pray, and then I had her bled, which restored her voice. Thereupon the mother came to present all her family to me for the purpose of having them instructed, God making use of all means for the salvation of the Elect. I made proper trial of their piety, and having found them strong in the faith and well-disposed for Baptism, I conferred it at the same time upon the mother and upon the children. Since then they have been very grateful [18] to God for the grace which they have received; and as for me, they have, by their deeds of kindness, aided me much in supporting myself.

Rivieres l'an passé, & que ie ne pû aborder pour lors, à raison de leurs longleurs qui estoient apres luy à toute heure; ce bon homme, sur lequel Dieu avoit des desseins, n'estoit pas encore pour lors meur pour le Ciel, l'affliction qui luy est arrivée dans le voyage l'a beaucoup humilié: car vn coup de vent l'ayant accueilly dans le Lac Superieur, il perdit tout ce qu'il avoit esté querir aux Trois Rivieres, pour sauver sa vie; & comme la vieillesse & la pauvreté font en grand mépris chez les Sauvages, il s'est veu obligé de se retirer en nostre Cabane, ou d'abord [19] ayant voulu railler de nos mysteres, Dieu m'inspira si bien, pour reprimer sa hardiesse & luy parler au cœur, qu'ayant donné lieu à la grace & au saint Esprit, il me vint trouver le lendemain, pour demander à prier Dieu; & l'a fait depuis si hautement, si fervemment, & si constamment, que ie n'ay peu luy refuser le saint Baptême; il continuë à se rendre digne de cette faveur, faisant profession publique devant ses compatriotes, qui sont tous payens, d'estre disciple de Iesus-Christ.

Il est imité en cela par vn autre vieillard aagé de quatre-vingt ans, qui est aveugle, & pour cela ne peut pas venir chez nous avec les autres, pour estre instruit; mais en recompense, il se porte avec tant d'ardeur à retenir ce que ie luy enseigne, qu'il le repete iour & nuit, [20] dans l'esperance de trouver vn iour l'eternité bien-heureuse apres sa mort, qui ne peut pas beaucoup tarder.

Pour les autres Chrestiens qui composent cette Eglise, ils sont peu en nombre; mais ils sont choisis, & me donnent bien de la satisfaction. Je n'en ay pas voulu admettre vn si grand nombre, me contentant de ceux que j'ay iugé devoir perseverer constamment dans la Foy, pendant mon absence; car ie ne scay

“ The fourth whom God gave us is a poor old man, who fell desperately ill at Three Rivers last year and to whom I could not gain access at that time, as their Jugglers never left his side. This worthy man, upon whom God had designs, was at that time not yet ripe for Heaven; the misfortune which befell him on the journey humbled him greatly. A blast of wind having assailed him on Lake Superior, he lost, in order to save his life, all that he had gone to get at Three Rivers; and, as old age and poverty are held in great contempt among the Savages, he saw himself obliged to retire into our Cabin. Here at first [19] he showed some inclination to ridicule our mysteries; but God inspired me so well for checking his boldness and appealing to his heart that, yielding to grace and to the holy Ghost, he came to me on the next day and asked to pray to God; and since then he has prayed so openly, fervently and constantly, that I could not refuse him holy Baptism. He continues to show himself worthy of that favor, making public profession, before his compatriots, who are all pagans, of being a disciple of Jesus Christ.

“ He is imitated in this by another old man eighty years of age, who is blind, and for that reason cannot come to our cabin with the others to be instructed. But to offset this he applies himself with such zeal to retain what I teach him that he repeats it day and night, [20] in the hope of one day finding a blessed eternity after his death, which cannot be far distant.

“ As to the other Christians who compose this Church, they are few in number; but they are chosen ones, and give me much satisfaction. I was unwilling to admit a large number, contenting myself with those who, I judged, would continue firm in the

encor ce que ie deviendray, ny de quel costé ie tourneray, mais il faudroit que ie me fiffe vne grande violence, pour me refoudre à descendre de la Croix que Dieu ma preparée en cette extremité du monde, fur mes vieux iours; il n'y a aucune pante de mon cœur à revoir les Trois Rivieres; ie ne fçay de qu'elle nature font ces cloux qui [21] me tiennent attaché à ce poteau adorable; mais la feule pensée qu'on approche pour m'en détacher, me fait frissonner; & ie m'esveille fort souvent en surfault, dans la pensée qu'il n'y a plus d'Outaouaks pour moy, & que mes pechez me remettent au mesme lieu, d'où la misericorde de mon Dieu m'avoit tiré par vne insigne faueur. Je puis dire avec verité, que i'ay eû plus de contentement icy en vn iour, nonobstant la faim, le froid & les autres incommoditez presque inexplicables, que ie n'en ay reffenty en toute ma vie, en quelque endroit du monde, ou i'aye esté. J'avois souuent ouy dire au Pere Daniël, & au Pere Charles Garnier, lors qu'ils estoient aux Hurons, que plus ils s'estoient veus delaissez & éloignez des consolations humaines, plus Dieu s'estoit emparé de [22] leur cœur, & leur avoit fait fentir combien sa sainte grace l'emportoit par dessus toutes les douceurs imaginables, qui se trouvent parmy les creatures: ce peu de consolation qu'il a pleu à Dieu me donner icy, m'a fait aduoüer ce secret, & m'a fait prifer, plus que ie n'aurois iamais pensé, le bien qu'il y a de me trouver icy tout seul parmy nos barbares, à cinq cens lieuës de nos habitations Françoises.

I'entens tous les iours parler de 4. Nations nombreuses; éloignées d'icy de deux ou trois cent lieuës; i'espere mourir en chemin, puis que ie suis si auant & plain de fanté, ie tenteray tout le possible pour y

Faith during my absence. For I am still uncertain what will become of me or whither I shall turn; yet not without violent efforts could I resolve to descend from the Cross which God has prepared for me in my latter days at this end of the world. My heart longs not to see Three Rivers again. I know not of what nature are those nails which [21] hold me upon this adorable cross; but the mere thought of any one's coming to take me away chills me; and I very often awake with a start, thinking that there are no longer any Outaouaks for me, and that my sins consign me again to the same place whence the compassion of my God has, by signal favor, drawn me. I can say with truth that I have had more happiness here in one day, in spite of hunger, cold, and other almost indescribable sufferings, than I have felt in all my previous life in whatever part of the world I may have been. I often heard Fathers Daniël and Charles Garnier say, when they were among the Hurons, that the more they saw themselves abandoned and removed from human comforts, the more God took possession of [22] their hearts and made them feel how far superior the favor of heaven was to all conceivable delights which are to be found among finite creatures. That small measure of consolation which it has pleased God to give me here has made me confess this secret, and has made me prize, more highly than I could ever have thought possible, the blessing there is in finding myself here all alone among our barbarians, five hundred leagues from our French settlements.

“I hear every day mention of 4 Nations, very populous, and distant from here two or three hundred leagues. I expect to die on the way; since I

arriuer. Le chemin est cōposé prefque par tout de Marets par lesquels il faut paffer, fondant le gué, & en danger de tellement enfoncer, qu'on ne s'en puisse retirer; les viures [23] qu'on n'y trouve qu'autant que l'on y en porte, & les maringoins qui y font en nombre effroyable; font les trois grandes difficultez, qui font que j'ay de la peine à trouver vn compaignon. L'efpere de me ietter parmy quelques Sauvages qui ont deffein d'entreprendre ce voyage. Dieu difpofera de nous felon fa volonté pour fa plus grande gloire, pour la mort ou pour la vie: ce fera beaucoup de mifericorde à noftre bon Dieu, de m'appeller à foy, en fi bon lieu.

Voila les dernieres paroles avec lefquelles le Pere conclut fes lettres qu'il datte ainfi, aux Outaotiak en la Baye de fainte Terefe, à cent lieuës au deffus du fault, dans le Lac Superieur, le premier iour de Mars, & le deuzième de Iuillet 1661.

Il se mit en fuite en chemin, comme [24] il l'avoit proietté, & y a heureufement terminé fa courfe, comme il l'avoit predit, & comme nous l'avons raconté dans le dernier Chapitre de la Relation de l'année paffée.

Cette année vn autre de nos Peres se difpofoit à aller prendre fa place; mais par malheur, les Outaotiaks eftant defcendus cét efté à Montreal, pluftoft qu'a l'ordinaire, & avant que le Pere euft pû s'y rendre, il a perdu l'occafion de monter avec eux. Ce fera pour la premiere commodité qui fe prefentera, qu'il ira cultiver cette Eglife naiffante, en laquelle le Pere Menard a laiffé dez fon premier hyvernement, comme il l'efcrit, le nombre de cinquante Adultes baptizez, force malades, & vn monde de Sauvages à inftruire.

am so far on my journey and am so full of health, I shall make every possible effort to reach these nations. The road is composed almost entirely of Swamps, through which it is necessary to pass, sounding the fords, and always in danger of sinking so deep as not to be able to get out. Food [23] is to be had only as one carries it with him, and mosquitoes are frightfully numerous. These are the three great difficulties which make it hard for me to find a companion. I hope to join some Savages who purpose undertaking this journey. God will dispose of us according to his will to his own greater glory, for death or for life. It will be a great mercy of our good God, to call me to himself in so noble a cause."

These are the last words with which the Father ends his letters, which he dates thus: "Among the Outaouak on the Bay de sainte Terese, a hundred leagues above the fall in Lake Superior, the first day of March," and "the second of July, 1661."¹⁵

He set out thereafter, as [24] he had planned, and happily ended his travels on the way, as he had predicted, and as we related in the last Chapter of the Relation of last year.

This year, another of our Fathers made ready to go and take his place; but unfortunately, the Outaouaks having come down to Montreal this summer earlier than usual, and before the Father was able to arrive there, he lost the chance to go up with them. At the first opportunity that presents itself, he will go and cultivate that infant Church—in which Father Menard left, after passing his first winter there, as he writes, fifty baptized Adults, many sick people, and a great number of Savages to instruct.

[25] CHAPITRE II.

DES EGLISES ALGONKINES VERS TADOUSSAC.

NOVS connoiftrons l'estat de ces Eglifés volantes, & des divers Sauvages qui les compofent, par les lettres qu'en écrit le P. Henry Nouvel, qui les a fuivy dans les bois, comme leur bon pafteur, & qui les a cultiuez pendant l'Hyuer dernier qu'il a paffé avec eux. Voicy vne lettre qu'il ecriuit des Papinachois.

MON R. PERE.

Pax Christi.

Magnificate Dominum mecum, & [26] exaltemus nomen eius in idipfum. Je prie V. R. avec tous nos Peres, & Freres que i'embrasse *in visceribus Iesu Christi*, de m'aider à remercier Dieu des graces que nous avons receuës de fa bonté, pendant nostre hyuernement. Eftant party de Kebec le 19. de Novembre, avec deux François, nostre hofte, & quelques autres Sauvages, nous arriuafmes à l'Ifle Verte le 24. du mefme mois, nous trouuafmes en cette Ifle tous nos Sauvages, tant Papinachois, que d'autre Nation, qui faifoient en tout foixante & huit. Ils s'estoient renfermez dans vn fort de pieux, en fuite de la defcouuerte qu'ils auoient faite d'vn grand Cabanage d'Iroquois, fur le bord de la grande Riuiere. Cette petite nauigation de fix iours, ne fut pas fans beaucoup de dangers. Le mauuais temps nous ayant

[25] CHAPTER II.

OF THE ALGONKIN CHURCHES TOWARD TADOUSSAC.

WE shall learn the condition of those flying Churches, and of the different Savages who compose them, from the letters written about them by Father Henry Nouvel, who followed the Barbarians in the woods like a good shepherd, and who devoted himself to their improvement during the past Winter, which he spent with them. Following is a letter which he wrote from among the Papinachois.

MY REVEREND FATHER,
Pax Christi.

Magnificate Dominum mecum, et [26] exaltemus nomen ejus in idipsum. I beg Your Reverence, with all our Fathers and Brethren, whom I embrace *in visceribus Jesu Christi*, to aid me in thanking God for the favors which we received from his goodness during our winter campaign. Having set out from Kebec on the 19th of November with two Frenchmen, our host, and some other Savages, we arrived at Isle Verte on the 24th of the same month. We found on that Island all our Savages — Papinachois, as well as those of other Nations — sixty-eight in all. They had shut themselves up in a fort made of stakes, in consequence of the discovery they had made of a large Encampment of Iroquois on the banks of the great River. This little voyage of six days was not

obligez à nous [27] retirer dans vne petite iflette, nous y fûmes deux iours; nos pilotes eurent bien de la peine à y conferver nostre Chaloupe. Nous voyant en danger d'arrester bien long temps dans ce poste, à raison des glaces & du vent contraire qui ne difcontinuoit pas, nous eufmes tous recours à Dieu, & nous estans mis sous la protection de Iefus, Marie, & Ioseph, à peine eufmes nous achevé nostre priere, que d'abord le temps changea; nostre Sauvage qui craignoit beaucoup, nous crie en mesme temps, Poufitan, Embarquons. Nous eufmes vn temps bien favorable iufques aux approches de l'Isle Verte, où nostre Chaloupe ayant donné contre vne Roche, nous nous vîmes bien prez de la mort. Dieu eut compassion de nous, & nous fufmes tous confolez de voir, comme la Chaloupe quoy que [28] tres-mauvaife, avoit resisté à ce coup, capable d'en faire perir vne qui eust esté beaucoup plus forte. La nuit nous ayant surpris en cét endroit, nous ne laiffafmes pas de continuer nostre route; nous n'estions qu'à vne demy-lieuë de l'Isle Verte, qu'vn orage caufé par le Nord, s'estant élevé, nostre Chaloupe fut battuë de coups de vents si rudes, qu'elle s'entrouuroit par le deuant. Ce fut à ce coup que nous nous difposafmes tout de bon à la mort, & nous estant resignez à la volonté de Dieu, ie fis vœu de dire trois Messes à l'honneur de la sainte Famille de Iefus, Marie, & Ioseph, & de reciter tous ensemble pendant neuf jours le Chapelet. Nostre crainte fut d'abord changée en vne esperance si forte, que n'aprehendant point dans la continuation des mesmes dangers, nous ariuasmes [29] heureusement au port. Nous nous fommés arrestez dix iours à l'Isle Verte, pendant lesquels i'ay administré les ceremonies du

without many dangers. Compelled by bad weather to [27] retire into a little island, we remained there two days, and our pilots had much trouble in saving our Shallop. Seeing ourselves in danger of remaining a very long time in this place because of the ice and the contrary wind, which did not cease, we all appealed to God; and putting ourselves under the protection of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, scarcely had we finished our prayer when immediately the weather changed. Our Savage, who was very much afraid, called out to us at once, *Pousitan*,—"Let us embark." We had very favorable weather as far as the approaches to Isle Verte where, our Shallop having run against a Rock, we saw ourselves very near to death. God took pity on us, and we were all consoled at seeing the Shallop, although [28] in very bad condition, withstand this blow, which was enough to sink a much stronger boat. Although night overtook us in this place, we did not pause; and we were only half a league from Isle Verte when a storm from the North arose, and our Shallop was buffeted by such rude blasts of wind that it sprang a leak forward. At this, we prepared ourselves in good earnest for death; and, after we had resigned ourselves to the will of God, I made a vow that I would say three Masses in honor of the holy Family of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, and that we would all tell our Beads together for nine days. Our fear was immediately changed to a hope so strong that, fearing nothing in the continuation of the same dangers, we arrived [29] safely in port. We remained ten days at Isle Verte, during which time I administered the baptismal rites to six children of different ages, in a little Chapel which we erected there. Before

baptême à six enfans de diuers âges dans vne petite Chapelle qu'on y dreffa. I'y baptifay auant nostre départ vn Capitaine Papinachoïs, qui fçauoit fes prieres, & que ie trouuay fi bien difposé par des graces toutes particulieres dont Dieu l'auoit preuenü, que ie crû estre obligé de ne plus differer, nous voyant dans les dangers des Iroquois: on luy donna le nom de François Xauier.

Ce bon Neophite m'a raconté qu'estant griéuement malade dans les bois, Dieu luy auoit fait voir si fenfiblement les feux d'Enfer, où ceux qui ne prient pas brusleront eternellement, & qu'en fuite il luy auoit si bien montré le chemin du [30] Paradis, qu'il trouueroit parmy les Chrestiens, que depuis ce temps-là il auoit tousiours prié, & qu'il auoit en horreur les inuocations du Demon, que ces compatriotes faisoient dans son pays. En verité Dieu la doiüé d'un bon iugement, & d'un tres-beau naturel. Il m'a protesté tousiours qu'il ne quittera iamais la priere. Il a sept enfans masles tous baptizez; sa femme l'est aussi il y a longtemps.

Auant que de quitter ce premier poste, Dieu voulut auoir les premices du troupeau qu'il me donnoit en garde; ayant appelé au Ciel vne petite fille de mon hôte, que le Pere Gabriel auoit baptifée. Cette mort affligea beaucoup le pere & la mere, & toute la parenté. Dieu les console dans leur perte, par la ferme croyance qu'ils ont, qu'elle est au Ciel; ils l'inuoquent [31] tous les iours afin qu'elle les aide auprez de Dieu.

Le septième iour de Decembre nous arrivâmes heureusement du costé du Sud, vis à vis l'Isle de saint Barnabé; nous y celebrâmes le lendemain la feste de l'immaculée Conception de la sainte Vierge; nous

our departure, I baptized there a Papinachois Captain who knew his prayers, and whom I found so well disposed, through very special graces with which God had already visited him, that I felt obliged to delay no longer, seeing ourselves in danger from the Iroquois. The name of François Xavier was given to him.

This good Neophyte related to me that, when he was grievously ill in the woods, God had made him see so vividly the fires of Hell,—where those who do not pray will burn forever,—and then had shown him so clearly the road to [30] Paradise,—which he would find among the Christians,—that since that time he had always prayed; and that he held in horror the invocations of the Demon practiced in his country by his compatriots. In truth, God has endowed him with good judgment and a very excellent character. He has always assured me that he will never cease to pray. He has seven male children, all baptized; his wife was baptized also, a long time ago.

Before I left this first post, it was the will of God to pluck the first-fruits of the flock which he gave into my charge; he called to Heaven a little daughter of my host, whom Father Gabriel had baptized. This death greatly afflicted the parents and all the relatives. God consoles them in their bereavement through their firm conviction that she is in Heaven. They invoke her [31] every day, in order that she may aid them before God.

On the seventh day of December, we arrived safely on the South side, opposite the Island of saint Barnabé. On the following day we celebrated there the festival of the immaculate Conception of the

arrestâmes la quelques iours, en attendant vn temps favorable pour entrer dans les bois. Cependant nos chasseurs estans allez faire la découuerte bien auant dans les Terres, ils y trouverent des pistes d'Iroquois, ils y entendirent les coups de fusil, avec lesquels ils chassoient aux Orignaux; cela n'empêcha pas que nous n'entraffions bien auant dans les bois le iour de saint Thomas. Nous auons passé les festes de Noël auprez d'un grand Lac, ou nous dressâmes vne Chapelle. Tous à la referue de quelques [32] vns, que ie ne iugay pas assez dispozez, y firent leurs deuotions avec beaucoup de sentiment de pieté. Les ennemis ayant fait lever les Orignaux, nos chasseurs n'en trouuant point, & nos petites prouisions ayant desia pris fin, quelques vns commencerent à souffrir. Ie les consolay & encouragay du mieux qu'il me fut possible. Ce fut alors qu'ay[a]nt découuert, qu'un Sauvage dont la foy m'estoit fort suspecte, auoit eü recours au Demon, ie parcourus toutes les Cabanes, leur tesmoignant que ie n'auois point apprehendé, ny la faim, ny les Iroquois iusques alors; que Dieu affeurement les chastiroit, si quelqu'un retomboit dans cette faute. Le coupable, a qui ie parlay en particulier, me fatisfit, au moins de paroles.

Le cinquième de Ianuier nous [33] décabanâmes pour aller chercher dequoy viure en vn poste plus favorable. Nous trauerfâmes vn pays si rude, que ie n'arrivay qu'avec bien de la peine à nostre giste; aussi ce fut le jour auquel ie fis mon apprentissage de marcher en raquetes, & à traifner ma Chapelle sur la neige. Toute cette fatigue fut tellement adoucie par les consolations du Ciel, pendant tout le chemin, que i'experimentay bien sensiblement le soin que Dieu

blessed Virgin, and remained there some days, waiting for favorable weather to go into the woods. Meanwhile our hunters, having gone to make explorations far Inland, found there traces of the Iroquois and heard the reports of guns, with which they were hunting Moose. That did not hinder us from penetrating far into the woods on saint Thomas's day. We passed the Christmas holidays near a large Lake, where we erected a Chapel. All, with the exception of some [32] whom I did not judge sufficiently prepared, prayed there with much piety. As the enemy had driven away the Moose, our hunters found none; and some of them began to suffer, for our little stock of provisions was already exhausted. I consoled and encouraged them as well as I could. At this time I discovered that a certain Savage, whose faith I greatly doubted, had had recourse to the Demon. I at once hastened to visit Cabin after Cabin, declaring to the inmates that hitherto I had feared neither hunger nor the Iroquois, and threatening them that God would surely punish them if any one relapsed into that error. The guilty one, to whom I spoke in private, satisfied me, at least as far as words could do so.

On the fifth of January, we [33] broke camp to go in search of means of subsistence in a more favorable place. We traversed a region so rugged that I only reached our camping-place with much difficulty. Moreover, this was the day on which I served my apprenticeship in walking with snowshoes, and dragging my Chapel over the snow. All this fatigue was so alleviated by the consolations of Heaven, during the entire journey, that I experienced very perceptibly the care which God takes of his poor

prend de ses pauvres seruiteurs, qu'il daigne appeller à ces emplois. Nous auons depuis decabané plusieurs fois, Dieu a beny nos chasseurs, & les apprehensions de la faim ayant cessé, il ne nous est resté que celle de l'Iroquois, qui a esté bien grande dans l'esprit de nos Sauuages. Nous nous sommes arrestez vn mois entier en vn mesme endroit, [34] n'osans fortir du fort qu'on y auoit dressé. Les pistes des ennemis que nos chasseurs decouuroient de tēps en temps, quelques cris d'Iroquois qu'on asseuroit auoir entendus, & l'asseurance qu'un Iongleur, avec qui i'ay eu diuerfes prises, donnoit secretement que nous serions bien-tost attaquez, nous ayant reduits en cēt estat. Ce fut-là que ce méchant homme ayant voulu faire vn festin, qu'ils appellent agoumagouchan, ie fus contraint pour interrompre vne mauuaise chanfon qu'il auoit commencée, de ramasser toutes les femmes & les petits enfans, que ie fis prier Dieu à haute voix, proche de l'endroit ou le festin se faisoit; cela les surprit extraordinairement, & les obligea à se taire, chacun s'estant retiré dans sa Cabane. Ie m'informay d'un des inuitez de ce qui s'y estoit passé; & luy m'ayant aduoüé [35] franchement que ce partisan du Demon auoit parlé au defauantage de la priere, apres auoir eü recours à Dieu, ie fus l'attaquer en presence de tous ceux de sa Cabane, & luy ayant dit tout ce que Nostre Seigneur m'inspira pour luy donner de l'horreur de sa faute, i'eü la consolation de voir tous nos Chrestiens indignez cōtre luy. Ie dy dans toutes les Cabanes que le Demon se vouloit seruir de ce malheureux pour les perdre. Ils ont tous conceu de l'horreur contre luy: ayant quitté ce poste, le premier iour de Carefme, nous sommes arriuez le quatorzième

servants whom he deigns to call to this service. Since then we have changed our position several times, God has blessed our hunters, and, the fear of hunger having left us, there remains only the fear of the Iroquois, which has been very great in the minds of our Savages. We tarried a whole month in one place, [34] not daring to leave the fort which we had built there. From time to time our hunters discovered trails of the enemy; the Iroquois were said to have been heard shouting here and there; and a certain Juggler, with whom I have had several disputes, had spread the report that we should shortly be attacked: such were the reasons why we put ourselves in this state of defense. It was at this place that the wicked man resolved to hold a feast called *agoumagouchan*, and I was forced, in order to interrupt an impious song that he had begun, to gather together all the women and little children and make them pray to God in a loud voice near the place where the feast was being held. This greatly surprised the revelers, and compelled them to be silent, each one retiring to his own Cabin. From one of the guests I ascertained what had occurred at the feast; and when he had confessed [35] frankly that this partisan of the Demon had spoken slightly of prayer, I went, after invoking God's aid, to attack the Juggler in the presence of all those who were of his Cabin. After saying to him all that Our Lord inspired me to say, for the purpose of imparting to him a horror of his offense, I had the consolation of seeing all our Christians indignant against him. I said in all the Cabins that the Demon wished to make use of this wretch as a means to destroy them, and they all conceived a horror of him. Leaving this

de Mars au bord de la grande Riviere, où nous fommes demeurez depuis, attendans vn temps favorable pour passer dans quelque Isle, pour y estre a couert des Iroquois iufques à l'arriuéee des Chaloupes de Kebec.

position on the first day of Lent, we arrived, on the fourteenth of March, at the banks of the great River. There we have since remained, awaiting favorable weather to go over to some Island, in order to be protected there from the Iroquois until the arrival of the Shallops from Kebec.



BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATA: VOL. XLVIII

CXII

In reprinting the *Relation* of 1662-63 (Paris, 1664), we follow a copy of the original Cramoisy edition in the Lenox Library—known there as the Lamoignon copy. This is the only regular Cramoisy annual which contains a half-title before the title-page; it reads as follows: "RELATION | DE LA NOUVELLE | FRANCE, | ÉS ANNEES 1662. ET 1663." A prefatory epistle from Jerome Lalemant to the Provincial in France is dated "A Kebec, ce 4. Septembre 1663." The "Priuilege" was "Donné à Paris, le premier Decembre 1663;" and the "Permissifion" bears the date "A Paris, le 20. Ianuier mil fix cens foixante deux." This *Relation* is no. 121 of HARRISSE'S *Notes*.

Collation: Half-title, with verso blank, 1 leaf; title, with verso blank, 1 leaf; Lalemant's prefatory letter, pp. (8); "Table des Chapitres," pp. (2); "Priuilege," with "Permissifion" on the verso, 1 leaf; text (9 chaps.), pp. 1-79, 90-169; the verso of p. 169 blank. There is an omission in the pagination after p. 79, which is directly succeeded by p. 90. Therefore, if the paging were in regular sequence, it would be pp. 1-159. Signatures: ã, and A-K in eights.

Copies have been sold or priced as follows: HARRASSOWITZ (1882), no. 43, priced at 120 marks; O'CAL-

laghan (1882), no. 1242, sold for \$45, and had cost him \$32.50 in gold; Barlow (1890), no. 1312, sold at a very low price, namely, \$10; and Dufossé of Paris (1891-93), priced at 150 and 190 francs. Copies are to be found in the following libraries: Lenox, New York State Library, Harvard, Brown (private), Ayer (private), Laval University (Quebec), Public Library of Toronto, Library of Parliament (Ottawa), British Museum, and Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris).

CXIII

The interesting *Relatio Terræmotus in Nova Francia* is commonly attributed to Ragueneau; but, as appears from the introductory letter (dated at Bourges, December 12, 1663), the account was originally written in French by an eye-witness of the earthquake, Father Charles Simon. François Ragueneau, then at Bourges, was so "greatly pleased" with Simon's description, that he "faithfully translated" it into Latin, for the edification of the father general and Pope Alexander VII., "as well as Our Fathers who are at Rome." The narrative is sent to the father general, with an explanatory note. In publishing the document, we follow an apograph of this Latin rendition, which we found in the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal.

CXIV

A bibliographical account of the *Journal des Jésuites* appeared in our Vol. XXVII.

CXV

In reprinting the *Relation* of 1663-64 (Paris, 1665), we follow a copy of the original Cramoisy edition,

in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Jerome Lalemant's prefatory epistle to the Provincial in France is dated "De Quebec le 30. Aoust 1664." The volume does not contain a printed "Permission;" but its "Priuilege" was "Donné à Paris, le vingt quatriefme Decembre. 1664." This annual forms no. 123 of Harrisse's *Notes*.

Collation: Title, with verso blank, 1 leaf; Lalemant's prefatory epistle, pp. (4); "Table des Chapitres," with "Priuilege" on the verso, 1 leaf; text (8 chaps.), pp. 1-176. Signatures: ã in four, A-K in eights, L and M in fours. Mispaging: pp. 74 and 75 are mispaged 76 and 77.

Copies of this *Relation* are to be found in the following libraries: Lenox, New York State Library, Harvard, Brown (private), State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Laval University (Quebec), British Museum, and Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris).

At the Barlow sale in 1890, two copies were sold, nos. 1313 and 1314 of the catalogue—the former fetching \$60, and the latter only \$10. It is singular that the second copy, which was in the old vellum binding, should have sold for only one-sixth as much as the other copy, which was in a modern dress by Hayday. The volume has rarely appeared for sale, and the highest Barlow price may be considered moderate. In fact, as far as the *Relations* are concerned, the Barlow prices can seldom be taken as a criterion of value. A bibliophile recently wrote to us that, had he been present at that sale, his collection of these annuals would have been greatly added to, or the prices would have been much larger.



NOTES TO VOL. XLVIII

(*Figures in parentheses, following number of note, refer to pages of English text.*)

1 (p. 63).—Jacques de la Ferté (vol. xxv., *note* 9) had obtained these lands from the Company of New France, of which he was a member; they received their name from his religious title, abbé de Ste. Madeleine. He bestowed this concession upon the Jesuits (1646), but La Poterie disputed their right to it (vol. xxviii., pp. 229, 231). Three years later, the abbé gave them a formal deed of the property, stipulating that its income should be used for the benefit of converted Indians. French colonists settled there in 1649, and Indian families began, twenty years later, to reside at the mission founded by Raffeix (vol. xlvii., *note* 28).—See Rochemonteix's *Jésuites*, t. ii., p. 419; and Sulte's *Canad.-Fran.*, t. ii., p. 141. See description of this seigniory, and of improvements made upon it, in vol. xlvii. of this series, pp. 265, 267.

2 (p. 95).—The wording of this sentence would lead the reader to suppose that Lalemant refers to the Confraternity of the Holy Family; but that association was not established until March 14, 1664. Faillon's explanation (*Col. Fran.*, t. iii., p. 20, *note* *) is probably correct—that Lalemant, in writing the sentence referred to, confounded the confraternity with the military organization formed at Montreal (Jan. 28, 1663) by Maisonneuve, under the title "militia of the Holy Family." Full particulars regarding the foundation of both these associations are given by Faillon, *ut supra*, pp. 14-21, and 542-548.

3 (p. 119).—An allusion to the *tripe de roche* (vol. xxxv., *note* 28).

4 (p. 123).—The wild rice (*Zizania*) is here described; cf. vol. xlv., p. 247.

5 (p. 143).—See sketch of Ménard, vol. xviii., *note* 5; and of Guérin, vol. xxi., *note* 24.

6 (p. 153).—Parkman (*Old Régime*, p. 131, *note*) attributes this paper to the pen of one Dumont, who came to Canada with Boucher in 1662 (vol. xlvii., *note* 21). But, as we learn from the *Journ. des Jésuites* for that year, Dumont remained in the country but eight

days; whereas the writer of this memoir states (in the third paragraph from the end) that he has spent a year in Canada. We have not sufficient data for the identification of this writer.

7 (p. 173).—Concerning the armored fish, see vol. i., *note* 68; the *poisson doré*, vol. xlii., *note* 2.

8 (p. 183).—Regarding François Ragueneau, see vol. ix., *note* 40.

9 (p. 227).—Forest and Le Chevalier were seminarists who came to Canada with Laval in 1663; they did not remain long in the country. Meseré is a variant of Maizerets (vol. xlvii., *note* 29).

10 (p. 227).—Reference is here made to the tithes imposed upon the habitants for the support of the seminary and clergy. Laval's decree establishing the seminary (March 26, 1663) appropriated tithes for this purpose; the king, in approving this, fixed the tithe at one-thirteenth of all products of the country and its people—afterward laid, however, upon grain alone. The habitants regarded this tax as an unwelcome burden, and their clamors led to its reduction—first to the twentieth, and finally (1667) to the twenty-sixth.—See Parkman's *Old Régime*, p. 162; Sulte's *Canad. Fran.*, t. iv., pp. 98–104; and *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. ix., p. 28.

11 (p. 227).—The Indian named Robert Hache must not be confounded with the *donné* of that name. The former may have been thus named, by the French, on account of some accidental association with the *donné*.

12 (p. 235).—Claude de Berment (Berman), sieur de la Martinière, was born in 1638, near Chartres, France. In 1664 he married, at Quebec, Anne Després, widow of Jean de Lauson, *filis*; she died in 1689, without children. De Berment again married (1697), his wife being Marie Cailleteau, by whom he had five children; he died in April, 1719. He was a member of the Council, and provost-judge in the seigniories of Beauport and Notre-Dame des Anges.

Charles Aubert de la Chenaie (Chesnaye), born at Amiens in 1630, came to Canada in 1655; he soon became prominent among the merchants of Quebec, and acquired much wealth. He was married three times,—to Catherine Couillard, Marie Juchereau, and Marie Denys, respectively,—and was the father of eighteen children. He owned lands at Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal, and was one of the seigniors of Isle Percée. He was a public-spirited citizen, and did much to develop the resources of Canada; his death occurred in 1702. La Chenaie wrote two *Mémoires*, the MSS. of which are still extant—one on the sale of brandy to the Indians, the other (1676) upon the affairs of Canada. This latter document has been published, in the *MSS. relat. Nouv. France* (collected and printed by the Provincial government of Quebec), t. i. (1883), pp. 245–261.

13 (p. 235).—“Nothing in the text justifies this marginal note, added by another hand than that of Father Jerome. The author of this note seems to have taken *b. cent de morue* for *P. dautamare*” (Quebec ed. of *Journal*, p. 326, note).

14 (p. 235).—Louis Nicolas was born at Aubenas, Aug. 24, 1634. He entered the Jesuit order at Toulouse, at the age of twenty. An instructor in the colleges of St. Flour, Puy, and Velay during the years 1656-61, he completed his studies at Tournon; and, in 1664, came to Canada. During three years, he served among the Algonkins along the St. Lawrence; in August, 1667, he went with Allouez to Lake Superior, where he apparently remained until the following spring. In 1670, he was sent to the Mohawk mission; and in 1673, labored at the Seven Isles—a rendezvous for numerous Montagnais tribes. According to Sommervogel, Nicolas returned to France in 1675, and, three years later, quitted the Jesuit order.

15 (p. 277).—Cf. these letters of Ménard with that given in vol. xlvi., pp. 127-145.



