

5th of June¹ they reached the first Mohawk town, where they were welcomed with every mark of sincere friendship. Father Jogues was recognized by some who had most cruelly ill-used him, and who now paid him endless courtesy. What followed I know not;² but the missionary certainly did not go beyond the canton of the Mohawks, where he left his box, saying that he wished to fix his residence there, and that it would not be long before he returned.³ 1646.

He then set out again for Fort Richelieu, where he arrived on the 27th of the same month.⁴ Finding de Montmagny there, he assured him that he could rely on the Mohawks; but we must infer that the governor did not attach more weight than he should to this testimony. He was too enlightened not to perceive that a religious, situated as Father Jogues was, would see in these Indians all that he desired to see, and that he had really no other

Christi, May 29. They forded the upper Hudson (Oïogue), and then struck the river again at Ossaragué, a herring-fishing post, whence they descended in canoes to Fort Orange (Albany), where they remained from the 4th to the 16th of June, according to the Relation; but the last date is evidently an error for 6th. Charlevoix is in error, therefore, in asserting that he did not go beyond the canton of the Mohawks. From Albany Jogues wrote to his benefactor, Megapolensis.

¹ He remained at Fort Orange till the 6th, and the next evening reached Osserrion or Oneugisre, which the missionary called Holy Trinity: Relation, 1646, p. 15.

² On the 10th of June, according to the Relation, 1646, the French envoys met the sachems. Father Jogues delivered the presents, expressed the joy felt by the French on receiving their ambassadors, and the general satisfaction at the con-

clusion of peace. He assured them that a council-fire was lighted at Three Rivers. He then gave wampum to redeem some prisoners still held, and to keep a fire for the French in the Wolf family. He then spoke for the Algonquins, and gave a present to some Onondagas who were present, to prepare the way to their towns. The sachems answered with pomp and marks of good-will: Relation de la Nouvelle France, 1646, p. 16.

³ This box proved fatal. The Mohawks eyed it suspiciously; and though Jogues opened it, to disabuse them, he did not dispel the fears of the superstitious Mohawks: Relation de la Nouvelle France, 1646, p. 16; Memoires sur les vertus, etc., MS.

⁴ They left the Mohawk castle, June 16, and making canoes at Lake George, reached Fort Richelieu on the 27th: Relation de la Nouvelle France, 1646, p. 17.