


## BOOK VII.

QUEBEC and all the French settlements were then quite 1648.  
 tranquil, and the Indians who had settled among us, or  
 came to trade, profited by this calm. Commerce was  State of the  
 confined chiefly to peltries, and it was especially at colony.  
 Three Rivers and Tadoussac that the Indians assembled  
 to trade. Most of them came from the northern parts,  
 and they were all instructed in the Christian truths.  
 These they communicated to their neighbors, and they  
 never failed to return with proselytes, who were then  
 finally prepared for baptism. Sylleri, too, daily increased  
 in population and fervor; but the Huron church, although  
 the most numerous of all, and fruitful in great examples of  
 virtue, was a source of constant disquiet and alarm to the  
 missionaries.

Nevertheless, this same year, 1648, brought some new  
 gleams of hope that the Hurons and Iroquois would settle  
 their differences. The Andastes or Andastoez,<sup>1</sup> a then  
 powerful and warlike nation, sent offers of aid to the  
 former, who at the time had gained important advantages  
 over their enemies.<sup>2</sup> It was a favorable opportunity<sup>3</sup> to  
 Unfortu-  
 nate ma-  
 nœuvre of  
 the Hurons.

<sup>1</sup> Andastoe (says the Relation de 1648, p. 58. Du Creux's map  
 la Nouvelle France, 1648, p. 56) is a gives geographical data not in  
 a country beyond the Neuter nation, the Relations. The Huron envoy,  
 one hundred and fifty leagues S. E. Charles Ondaaiondiont, who reached  
 ¼ S. from the Hurons, in a straight Andastoe early in June, there learned  
 line, or two hundred leagues by the the death of Father Jogues.

trails, of Huron language. They <sup>3</sup> Father Bressani, who descended  
 were near the Swedes. Ante, p. 72. to Quebec in July, brought news of

<sup>2</sup> Relation de la Nouvelle France,  
 Vol. II.—14

a defeat of an Iroquois party by the