

1652. sani,¹ who afterwards preached in the greatest cities of Italy with an applause, due less to his truly pathetic style than to his character of confessor of Christ, and the glorious marks which he bore on his body. He also produced everywhere the greater fruit, inasmuch as he could with more justice propose Christian morality in all its purity, and say with the apostle—"I bear the marks of the Lord Jesus in my body." (Gal. vi. 17.)

Progress of the colony of Montreal. The Isle of Montreal did not suffer less from the incursions of the Iroquois than the other quarters of New France, and Mr. de Maisonneuve was obliged to go to

1653. Paris, to seek the relief that he failed to obtain by his letters.² He returned in 1653, with a re-enforcement of a hundred settlers; but the most fortunate acquisition which he made on this voyage was that of a virtuous virgin, Margaret Bourgeoys, a native of Langres, whom he brought to Montreal to take care of his house, and who subsequently rendered her name dear and worthy to all the colony, by her eminent virtue, and by the institute of the Sisters of the Congregation—an institute whose utility increases daily with the number of those who have embraced it. I have spoken more at length of it in my journal.³

In 1650, Bressani, Lalemant, Daran, Greslon, P. Pijart, Duperon, and Bonin returned: *Journal*, Sept.—Nov., 1650.

¹ Bressani went, really, Nov. 2, 1650.

² He went in 1651: Dollier de Casson, *Histoire de Montreal*, 1650-1; Belmont, *Histoire du Canada*, p. 6; Faillon, *Histoire de la Colonie Française*, ii., p. 131; *Vie de la Sœur Bourgeoys*, 1818, p. 33.

³ Faillon, while stating that Margaret Bourgeoys did act as house-keeper for Maisonneuve for four years (*Histoire de la Colonie Française*, ii., p. 217), shows (ib., p. 176,

and *Vie de Marguerite Bourgeoys*, i., p. 34, etc.) that she came to teach. Margaret Bourgeoys was born at Troyes, in Champagne, April 17, 1620—her father, Abraham Bourgeoys, an honest shopkeeper, and her mother, Guillemette Garnier, being by no means wealthy. Her inclination was for the religious state, but difficulties intervened, and she endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to form a congregation of Sisters in the house of Madame de Chuly, sister of Madame de Chomedey, to whose residence she retired also on her father's death. The visit of Maisonneuve seemed to offer her