

1697.

His  
eulogy.

It is said that when the missionary who attended him during his illness, was speaking one day of the opprobrium and ignominy of the Passion of the Saviour of Men, the chief was filled with such a feeling of indignation against the Jews, that he cried out: "Why was I not there? I would have prevented them from so treating my God." This Indian must really have had something very amiable in his disposition, for I find in several authorities, that whenever he appeared either at Quebec or Montreal, the people never failed to evince their friendship.<sup>1</sup> Count de Frontenac regretted him all the more, from his constant reliance on his influence to conclude the settlement with the Iroquois which he so earnestly desired, and never lost hope of effecting.<sup>2</sup>

First  
intelligence  
of peace  
received  
in Canada.

1698

In the month of February four Englishmen<sup>3</sup> arrived from Orange (Albany) at Montreal, apparently to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, and from them was received the first intelligence of a peace among the European powers.<sup>4</sup> This was confirmed in the month of May by the arrival of Colonel Schuiller, Major of Orange, (Albany,) and Dellius the minister, who brought back nineteen French prisoners.<sup>5</sup> They also handed to the Count de Frontenac a letter from the Chevalier de Bellomont, Governor-General of New England, dated at New York (Manhatte), April 22d, of which the following is a translation, as Mr. de Pontchartrain received it on the return of the vessels.

<sup>1</sup> Relation &c., 1697-8. N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 681. De la Potherie, iv., p. 89-91.

<sup>2</sup> Among the events of 1697 may be added the foundation of the Ursuline Convent, Academy and Hospital at Three Rivers. Five nuns left the Quebec convent, Oct. 8., 1697. Juchereau, Histoire de l'Hôtel Dieu, p. 374. Les Ursulines de Quebec, i., pp. 503-507. Mother Mary Drouet was the first Superior and the convent had been built by Vaudreuil for a residence. *Ib.* For the Ursulines see ante, vol. ii., p.

101. Histoire de Dieppe, ii., p. 133.

<sup>3</sup> Abraham Schuyler, with a Frenchman, a Dutchman, a Mohawk and a Mohegan. N. Y. Col. Doc., p. 682.

<sup>4</sup> The Peace of Ryswick, between France and England, signed Sept. 20, 1697, required a restitution of all places captured; the French capitulation of Fort Bourbon in Sept., 1696, to be carried out. Corps Diplomatique, VII., ii., 399. Memoires des Commissaires, ii., 92, 99, 100.

<sup>5</sup> N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 682. Smith, History of New York, p. 92