

of 1640. In the present volume, we give the first eight chapters of Part I., leaving the document to be concluded in our Vol. XXI.

Le Jeune's narrative is without date; Lalemant's was concluded May 16, 1641, and sent down by the spring fleet to Quebec. Le Jeune was despatched to Paris in the autumn, as an envoy from the governor and colonists, on various matters touching their interests, and took with him the MS. of the *Relation* of 1640-41. In an introductory note, written in Paris, he explains this circumstance. In the *Relation* proper, he begins by describing the work of the Ursulines; they not only teach the French girls of the colony, but have a little seminary of young Indian girls. One of these has married, and was given her clothes and furniture by the nuns; four others are nearly ready to marry, and donations are needed for aiding them. Two more nuns, who could furnish some funds for the support of the convent, would be welcomed. Extracts from the letters of the nuns are given, showing the intelligence, amiability, and piety that characterize these Indian girls. They are quite weaned from savage customs, and even from their own mothers. Madame de la Peltrie sustains this enterprise with undiminished ardor, and does all she can for the Indian families as well.

Le Jeune then narrates the progress of affairs at St. Joseph de Sillery, the new settlement of Indian converts. The Christians are zealous, and resolve (unknown to the Fathers) that any Indian in this village who commits a fault, however slight, shall be punished by imprisonment and fasting. Several instances are given of their enforcement of this rule,—sending the offender to Quebec, with a request to the