

have offered eighteen almsgivings, and a great many prayers,—all for the conversion of these tribes; is not that delightful?" Being told of the deep interest thus manifested in their welfare, the Christian Indians inform Le Jeune that they have resolved to spend a whole day in fasting and prayer for these good friends across the sea.

He is encouraged, by the success already attained in their enterprise, to predict great things for the future,—the assembling and colonization of the St. Lawrence tribes at Quebec and Three Rivers, and of the Ottawa tribes, the Hurons, "and even some Iroquois," at Montreal; he even trusts that the gospel shall one day penetrate into the regions of the South and West. For this last, as well as for the Company's trade, and the safety of the French colonists, it is absolutely necessary that the Iroquois should be overcome. Le Jeune mentions their methods of warfare, and complains that the Dutch supply them with fire-arms. He closes the *Relation* with some extracts from letters he has received from Claude Pijart, describing his labors among the Indians of Lake Nipissing, the prospect among whom is encouraging; and from Pierre Pijart, who has been on a mission among the Tobacco tribe, with whom he finds many Algonkins. He also hears there of certain Southern tribes, who "plant and harvest Indian corn twice a year, and their last harvest was made in December."

Jerome Lalemant opens the Huron *Relation* by stating that, "in their seven missions, they have preached the Gospel to 16,000 or 17,000 Barbarians." Two of these missions are new,—one being for the benefit of the Algonkins, and in the charge of Raymbault and