

which 300 iron tomahawks have been picked up; this is in the same township, in lot 26, concession 8. Another Neutral village had been captured in the previous autumn by the Iroquois, as stated by Ragueneau; and the occurrence of these two sites in Beverley, both bearing tokens of conflict, suggests the strong probability that here stood St. Guillaume and the other captured village just mentioned.—A. F. HUNTER.

19 (p. 269).—Le Jeune mentions this journey, and his errand, in the introductory note at the beginning of the *Relation* of 1640-41.

20 (p. 271).—Reference is here made to the Dutch West India Company, chartered June 3, 1621—successor to the United New Netherland Company, which received its charter Oct. 11, 1614. O'Callaghan, in *History of New Netherland* (N. Y., 1855), vol. i., p. 89, thus characterizes the new association: "It was modelled after that granted in the beginning of the seventeenth century to the celebrated East India Company, with which body it was designed to co-operate in extending national commerce, in promoting colonization, in crushing piracy, but, above all, in humbling the pride and might of Spain." Under its auspices were formed the settlements of New Netherlands on the Delaware and Hudson rivers, and the "patroon" system inaugurated (1629). The West India Company practically ruled the Dutch colonies in that region until their capture by the English (1664).

21 (p. 289).—This was Françoise du Serron, of St. Séverin, Italy.

22 (p. 301).—Guillaume Coûture, an interpreter, and for a time a Jesuit *donné*, came from Rouen to Canada, probably in 1641. In the following year, he was captured with Jogues, because he would not abandon the Father, and with him suffered cruel tortures from the Iroquois,—who, however, took him back to Three Rivers, after a captivity of two years. Soon afterward, he returned to their country with Iroquois envoys, to negotiate a peace between them and the French, in which effort he succeeded. Returning to Quebec in April, 1646, he seems to have severed his connection with the Jesuits; for the *Journ. des Jésuites* mentions that the Fathers, at a consultation held Apr. 26, approved Coûture's marriage. That event, however, appears on the registers only under date of Nov. 16, 1649,—his wife being Anne Aymard; they had ten children. In 1648, he obtained a grant of land at Côte de Lauson; he became a captain of militia, and a judge in his seigniory. In 1666, he was sent to the Dutch at Albany on a mission concerning public affairs. His death occurred in 1702.

23 (p. 301).—This *Mémoire* regarding the *donnés* summarizes the reasons for their employment in the Canadian missions, and the con-