

attacked the Algonkins of the Allumettes Islands, killing and eating many, and making captives of others. Their horrible cruelties, as related by survivors who escaped, are graphically described; well may their hearers say, "These are not men; they are wolves." It is a standing grievance with the French, that these fiendish enemies are supplied with arms by the Dutch. The Iroquois make a raid on an Iroquet band; and, worst of all, they attack a Huron party returning home from Three Rivers (August 2, 1642), and capture several of them, besides Father Jogues and two young Frenchmen who accompany him. To this blow is added the capture of several other Christians,—notably, of Joseph Chihwatenhwa's daughter and brother, the latter his worthy successor.

During the erection of Fort Richelieu, it is attacked by 300 Iroquois; but Montmagny and his soldiers, who are there to protect the workmen, drive them off after a fierce conflict, one Frenchman being killed and four wounded. This repulse has a salutary effect on the barbarians, whose raids are somewhat checked by this, and by the erection of the fort.

Vimont closes his report for the year, by an account of various savage customs and superstitions. These relate to the numerous changes of name among the Indians; the use and value of presents—the language of the tribes—in both social and political intercourse; remedies employed in sickness; and the nature of eclipses.

In the first chapter of his Huron report, Jerome Lalemant outlines the present condition of that mission. The cessation of the ravages of smallpox