

fortitude, patience, and holy resignation exhibited by Goupil amid his sufferings, and the self-forgetful altruism which leads him to aid not only his fellow-captives, but a sick Iroquois. On the journey to the village of their captors, Goupil takes, under Jogues's direction, the final vows of entrance into the Jesuit order,—which, in France, he had been unable to do, on account of his frail health. The Iroquois murder him,—and often threaten to slay Jogues also,—because of his praying aloud, and making the sign of the cross, as they afterward plainly tell the Father. The latter endeavors at the peril of his own life, but in vain, to save his follower's corpse from desecration.

LVIII. This is a letter from Jogues (September 12, 1646) to André Castillon, a fellow-Jesuit, and is apparently the last message penned by the martyred missionary. He gives an account of the journey made by him and Bourdon, a few months earlier, to the Iroquois country, whither he is on the eve of departing for a winter sojourn. He describes the beneficial results of the peace concluded last year with the Iroquois; both population and commerce show a notable increase. He prays for similar blessings in spiritual affairs; and closes with an especial petition that prayers may be offered in his own behalf, since he must spend nearly a year away from the sacraments of the Church. A postscript (dated at Three Rivers, September 21) adds the information that he is soon to embark for the Iroquois country.

LIX. The *Journal des Jésuites* is continued, giving the record for 1646. The greater part of the *Journal* is occupied with descriptions of the manner in which the various feast days and other functions