

On February 12, tidings arrive of Father de Nouë's death; separated from his companions, while on the way to Fort Richelieu, he loses his way, and is frozen to death on the ice. On the 15th, two men are punished on the chevalet, or "wooden horse,"—one for blasphemy, the other for assaulting his companion; and, later, another man is thus punished for gluttony. The nuns of both convents send the Jesuits, during the Shrovetide season, and on other festal occasions, various delicacies—"pastries, Spanish Wine, etc.;" many liberal gifts from Montmagny are also mentioned.

News is brought from Three Rivers, March 10, that Coûture had returned from the Iroquois country, with Mohawk envoys, and confirmation of the peace recently negotiated.

April 7, one Master Jaques, "surnamed 'the hermit,' began his entrance into our service;" it would appear that he became one of the donnés of the Jesuits. Since the first of February, the savages left behind at Sillery have been encamped near Quebec, but they return to their homes after Easter; soon after, their hunting expedition comes back. Lalemant, while on a visit to Sillery, meets there Coûture, "whose savage name had been changed at 3 Rivers, at a feast made for him by father buteux, from Ihandich, which sounds ill in Iroquois, to Achirra,—the name of the late Monsieur Nicolet,—to the joy of all the Huron, Algonquin, and Annieron savages." At a consultation held on the 26th, the Fathers decide to send Jogues to the Mohawk country, and to retain Druillettes in Canada; and they approve of Coûture's proposed marriage. The opening of the St. Lawrence occurs this year on April