

seen one of them weep, except in sentiments of piety, and in keen contrition;" but they often shed tears upon realizing their sins, or obtaining new visions of God's love. The missionaries are also consoled by the knowledge that they have secured, by baptism, the entrance of various Iroquois captives into heaven; and have converted some strangers from remote tribes, who retain and practice the instructions they have received. A sick man is miraculously cured at the chapel of Ste. Marie; another, on his death-bed, has a vision of an angel.

The mission of the Holy Ghost has been conducted by Pijart and Garreau, who spent most of the year with the Algonkins under their care; in this pastorate, they suffer many hardships but are rewarded by some visible results of their work. By the conversion of two Achirigouan Indians, encountered here, a step is gained toward the evangelization of those remote tribes about the Great Lakes. One of these men is baptized "at the end of six weeks, although we expect, in the case of most, probation of one and two years." The Nipissirinen Christians, like their Huron brethren, meet with much opposition and scoffing from the pagans; but their courage is wonderfully sustained by the direct aid of the Holy Ghost. Father Garreau returns from this expedition so ill that, supposing him at the point of death, his coffin is made; but he is restored to health by a vow offered to the Virgin.

The *Relation* ends (Chap. viii., Part II.) with an account of the Miscou mission, probably by Father Jacques de la Place—certainly not by Ragueneau. Two Indian families have become sedentary there, and others promise to follow their example. The