

details of several baptisms are recounted. One of these is that of an Eskimo, a slave in Gaspé since his childhood; abandoned by his masters, in a grievous illness, he is restored to health by the Fathers. As a result, several other persons, aged or crippled, are cast by their tribesmen upon the charity of the mission, which thus has a little hospital to support. A treaty of peace is negotiated at Isle Percée between hostile tribes—the Betsiamites north of the St. Lawrence, and the Micmacs of Gaspé and Acadia, “who bore each other a mortal hatred.” The proceedings at this conference are described at length. This peace will aid the missionaries; for they all find among the savages an increasing willingness to receive baptism.

LXI. Garnier writes from the Huron country (May 3, 1647), a letter (in Latin) to Caraffa, the new father general of the Jesuits, congratulating him on his election, and thanking him for a fatherly and encouraging letter which he had written to the Huron mission. He, further, advises the general that Ragueneau is doing admirable work as superior therein, and deprecates any change in that office. Garnier mentions the slow and difficult nature of their work for the Hurons, and makes an earnest appeal for more laborers in this field.

LXII. The *Journal des Jésuites* is continued, giving the record for 1647. As before, Lalemant recounts the New-Year's gifts made and received by the Fathers. More than forty Indians from Three Rivers join their tribesmen at Sillery, which increases the population of that colony to over 200. A Frenchman, named Chastillon, urgently desires to marry an Indian girl who has been educated by the Ursulines;