

fully confirms the statements of the Hurons. The bones of these victims are carried to Quebec, "where they are held in great veneration."

LXX. The annals of the Quebec colony are continued by the *Journal des Jésuites* for 1649. Little is recorded for January outside of the usual list of New-year's gifts; but "on the 19th, occurred the first execution by the hand of the hangman, in the case of a Creature of 15 or 16 years, a thief." At the same time, Abraham Martin is imprisoned on a scandalous charge connected with this poor girl; but "his trial is postponed till the arrival of the vessels." A few weeks later, "the 2nd execution of Justice took place."

Little else of importance occurs during the cold season. "The winter's Work was to pile sand for building and wood for heating." The bonfire was again made, this year, on St. Joseph's eve; "but the material was separated from the spiritual." At the governor's request, Lalemant kindles the fire. "The river St. Charles became open on the 27th and 28th, and sowing was begun."

Early in May, news comes from Three Rivers and Montreal that famine prevails there. There is also great scarcity at Quebec; but the Jesuits are able to aid the people there, with "more than 40 casks of grain," for seed and for food. On June 6, thirty-four Frenchmen are sent to the Huron country. A grant of two leagues of land, opposite Montreal, is made to the Jesuits.

"At 3 rivers, no bonfire was made on St. John's day,—the governor claiming that the warehouse ought to make it, and the warehouse referring it to the governor." The usual fisheries, especially that