

St. Joseph is chosen as the companion of Marie de l'Incarnation, and goes with her to Quebec. Her intense devotion to the Holy Family is rewarded with visions and ecstasies, even more than ordinary. Her virtues are described at length, notably her humility, obedience, and purity. In Canada, she learns both the Huron and Algonkin tongues, and instructs the savages in the faith, becoming the spiritual mother of many souls. The attacks of the Iroquois upon the French, and this nun's failing health, lead her relatives to entreat that she will return to France; but her devotion to her work is so great that she steadfastly refuses to leave it. In one of her visions, her Lord tells her that hereafter she will "live only by faith and crosses;" from that time, she begins to fade away, and dies from consumption and asthma,—at the last, suffering intensely, but evincing the utmost patience and resignation. After her death, her spirit holds communication with a friend in Quebec, and saves his life by warning him of approaching danger.

LXXXII. The *Journal des Jésuites* (kept by Rague-neau, until August 9; during the next ten days, by Jerome Lalemant; and thereafter by François le Mercier) gives but a meager record for the earlier months of 1653; there is but one entry previous to April 10. On the 21st of that month, news comes from Three Rivers that sixteen Frenchmen there—servants, sailors, and others—have run away, intending to leave the country. Two months later, Indians from Gaspé tell at Quebec the disastrous result of this escapade; several of these French fugitives have died from hardship and privation, "and there were indications that they had eaten one another." On