

thither,—as in the years 1508, 1523, 1524, 1534, 1608, and 1625; and these were frequently interrupted, as Champlain has written at some length,—until the year 1629, when a Fort which the French had on the great river Saint Lawrence, more than four hundred miles distant from the sea, was taken by the English. On occasion of the peace which was made between these nations, the French were restored to the amicable possession of the territory, in which they have continued until now, without any limit toward the West and the North; while the shores of the sea which are toward the south and East are occupied partly by the French, partly by the English,—who are there in great numbers,—in part by the Dutch, and in part by Swedes. At the same time when the French were constrained by hunger to surrender, those of our Society, who had gone thither three or four years previously,—also some Reformed Fathers of St. Francis, who had passed over thither ten years earlier,—were brought back to England by the same English, and thence to France; but, at the return of the French, ours returned alone, in order to lay foundations for the conversion of the Barbarians inhabiting those countries. They instituted two Missions,—one for the nations which they call Algonquin and Montagnais, peoples somewhat related in language, but wandering and roving in the woods; the other, for the Hurons, tribes of a very different language, and settled in one region. Now of the first I will not say much, because I was not employed there; of the second, where I spent several years, I will say few things of which I have not been an eye-witness.

And as certain places will be particularly referred