

detaining the Algonkins, which Talon is at first inclined to believe. The governor soon changes his mind, and resumes friendly relations with the Jesuits.

On May 31, the first stones of the new Jesuit church and chapels are laid by the governor and other high officials. St. John's fire is lit, this year, with great solemnity, by the bishop and Tracy. The students of the Jesuits are examined in philosophy, July 2; Louis Joliet, among others, takes honors. On the 6th, a large Oneida embassy arrives. They are reprimanded for their past misdeeds, and some of the principal men are detained at Quebec. The rest are sent home, accompanied by Father Beschefer as an envoy from the French; but, news coming soon after of murders committed by the Mohawks, Beschefer and his prisoners are recalled to Quebec. A detachment of soldiers is at once sent to punish the Mohawks; but, on the way, they meet chiefs of that tribe, who return the prisoners they have taken, and offer reparation. Early in August, two new missionaries arrive, Bruyas and Carheil. On the thirteenth, a solemn funeral service is held in memory of the deceased queen-mother, Anne of Austria. At the end of the month a band of Senecas and Cayugas, over one hundred in number, arrive at the French settlements. Restrictions are placed by Tracy upon the mail for France; he desires that all news shall be borne by Chevalier de Chaumont, his aide.

A council with various Iroquois deputies is held August 31, which induces Tracy to resolve upon leading an army in person against the Mohawks; the Cayugas and Senecas, however, part with the French on friendly terms. The army, composed of 1,400