

complains of a tavern-keeper named Parent, who entices the Indians into his place and makes them intoxicated.

CXCIII. About 1720, the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis send a request to Vaudreuil, the governor, for the restoration of their missionary, Pierre de Lauzon; and also request him not to reëstablish among them a French garrison. The governor refers this matter to the royal council; the request of the savages is reinforced by earnest arguments from the Jesuit missionaries, and by a somewhat reluctant statement from the bishop of Quebec. The council finally directs Vaudreuil to remove the garrison, "unless he deem it absolutely necessary," and the matter is left to his discretion.

CXCIV. Sébastien Rale writes (October 15, 1722) to his nephew an account of his mission among the Abenakis of Maine. He describes its location, and the usual routine of his duties; his participation in the councils of the savages, wherein his "advice always determines their decisions;" and his mode of life, which is practically the same as that of his flock.

"The whole Abnakis Nation is Christian, and is very zealous in preserving its Religion." Even the great advantages offered them by trade with the English do not allure them from the French alliance and the Catholic religion. Rale narrates various attempts of the English to seduce the Indians, and several instances of the bravery shown by the latter in the presence of an enemy; also the dissensions and disputes that arise between the savages and the English, who encroach upon the territory of the former. They also seize Anselm St. Castin and carry