

The villages established in the environs of the towns are five in number: that of Lorette composed of Hurons near to Quebec;²⁰ those of Becancour and Saint-Francis composed of Abenakis, near to Trois Rivières;²¹ that of sault Saint-Louis composed of Iroquois;²² and that of the Lake of two mountains composed of Iroquois, Algonkins, and Nippissingues in the environs of Montreal.²³ There is also a sixth whose establishment has been begun at Missikoui at the entrance of lake Champlain, which is to be composed of Abenakis and Loups.²⁴ The savages of these different villages have been instructed in the christian religion; and they have resident missionaries to give them spiritual succor.

It is the Jesuits who serve all these missions with the exception of that of the Lake of the two mountains which is served by the priests of the seminary of Saint-Sulpice.

His Majesty has cause to be satisfied with the conduct of these savages in general, as well as that of the missionaries, but the one that on all occasions until the present has showed the most zeal is that of the Lake of the two mountains.

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Of all the tribes domiciled in the posts of the upper country there are only the Hurons of Detroit who have embraced the

²⁰ For this mission village see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, p. 174.—ED.

²¹ For the original home of the Abenaki see *Ibid.*, p. 192. The early Canadian mission villages of this tribe were destroyed by the Iroquois (1689-97). About 1700 the scattered remnants of these Christian Indians were gathered in two villages, one at the mouth of Becancour River, the other at St. François du Lac, in Yamaska County, Quebec. Both still exist.—ED.

²² The Indian mission of Sault Ste. Louis was established (1669) at La Prairie de la Madeleine, and seven years later removed to its present site, on the St. Lawrence. For a description of this mission, usually known as Caughnawaga, see "A. Michaux's Travels" in Thwaites, *Early Western Travels* (Cleveland, 1904-06), ii, 37-40.—ED.

²³ This was a Sulpician mission, founded in 1677. Raided during Frontenac's War (1691), it was finally removed (1720) to the Ottawa River, where the village called Oka still exists.—ED.

²⁴ This mission was broken up by the French and Indian War.—ED.