

1613. Here the Jesuits, who had been grossly ill-treated by the captain, had only to make themselves known and say a few words, to be avenged; and Turnell, on coming to anchor, reluctantly enough, in the roadstead of Fayal, seemed not to be without uneasiness on this score. He, nevertheless, had confidence enough in the virtue of these religious, to ask them to permit him to keep them concealed when his vessel was visited, and they consented with good grace. The visit over, the English captain had liberty to buy all that he needed, after which he again weighed anchor, and the rest of his voyage was fortunate.¹ But he found himself in a new embarrassment on arriving in England: he had no commission, and although he represented that he had accidentally been separated from his commander, he was looked upon as a deserter from Virginia, and put in prison, from which he was released only on the testimony of the Jesuits.² After this time he was unwearied in publishing the virtue of the missionaries, twice his liberators, and especially the service they had done him at Fayal, where they returned good for evil as they so generously did, foregoing all the advantages which they might have obtained by making themselves known. Nothing, indeed, was omitted to compensate for them in England, where they were very kindly treated as long as they remained. At last Mr. de Biseau, French ambassador at the court of London, claimed them, and put them on their way to Calais.³

Noble conduct of the three Jesuits.

¹ Biard in Carayon, xii. p. 113; Relation, pp. 57, 58.

² They arrived at Milford Haven in 1614. Biard, Relation, p. 59. Turnell was arrested, because his ship was evidently French. See also Biard in Carayon, xii., p. 114. Champlain, p. 111; Bressani, Breve Relatione, p. 76.

³ Biard, pp. 54-61; Champlain, pp. 109-12. Biard (Carayon, p. 115) says that he was nearly nine months a

prisoner on shipboard, often on short allowance. Father Peter Biard was a native of Grenoble, and esteemed a learned theologian. He returned France apparently in May, 1614, and died at Avignon, Nov. 17, 1622, while a chaplain to the army. Jouvency, Historia Societatis Jesu (Rome, 1710), p. 324, where an account of his labors is given. His letter of January 31, 1612, is in the Litteræ Annuæ, 1612 (Lyons, 1619), pp. 563-605.