nern, by some eign to suffer the of thy most y hands and aims followed to my poor t? What did

I tlank thee, ever unsullied Vhen we had ere led back to ur fate might

rom village to a spectacle to om his divine savages, when end our lives ast act was not re of God and in rendered it y French and ast time, I bid tal and bodily him that had ast himself not (Heh. xii. 3,) as to our God

one another, I

could not be tagether, and by placing his hands on his breast and raising his eyes to heaven to show his contrition for his sins, so that I could absolve him, as I had already frequently done after hearing his confession on the way, and after our arrival. As advised, he several times made the signal.

The sachems, however, on further deliberation, resolved, that no precipitate step was to be taken with regard to the French, and, when they had summoned us before the council, they declared that our lives were spared. To almost all the Hurons likewise they granted their lives: three were excepted, Paul, Enstace and Stephen, who were put to death in the three villages which make up the tribe; Stephen in the village where we were, known as Andagoron, Paul in Ossernenon, and Eustace in Teonontogen. The last was burned in almost every part of his body and then beheaded; he bore all most piously, and while it is usual for dying captives to cry out:

"Exeriatur nestris ex essibus ulter,"
"May an avenger arise from our ashes,"

he, on the contrary, in the Christian spirit which he had so deeply imbibed in baptism, implored his countrymen standing around, not to let any feeling for his fate prevent the concluding of a peace with the Iroquois. Paul Ononhoratoon, who, after going through the usual fiery ordeal was tomahawked in the village of Ossernenon, was a young man of about twenty-five, full of life and courage; for such they generally put to death, to sap as it were the life-blood of the hostile tribe. With a noble contempt of death arising, as he openly professed