

whole village, including Daniel, set fire to the mission house and church and threw Daniel's body into the burning church—thus was the martyr buried in the flames of the sanctified house erected to the glory of God and the advancement of Christianity. The Jesuit priests of that day were truly a valiant, self-sacrificing body of men. They went out into the wilderness to civilize and Christianize the native tribes; they gave up their lives for the propagation of the gospel. Some may differ from them in their methods, but it can not be denied that the love which begets courage marked their actions in their dealing with Indian tribes. There have been Catholic martyrs and there have been Protestant martyrs; it is doubtful if any earned a more deserving crown than the Jesuit fathers who undertook the difficult task of Christianizing the North American Indian. The massacre of the Hurons, committed by the Iroquois at St. Ignatius and St. Joseph, so completely shattered the Hurons that they determined to abandon their settlement in the territory around Lake Huron, and endeavor to make a home for themselves in some other place. Theirs was a cruel fate. In conjunction with the missionaries they had built up many churches and many bark and wigwam towns. When they determined to take leave of the Huron territory they abandoned no less than fifteen of these towns. In leaving, some went to one place, some to another. Some took up their abode on the Island of St. Joseph, where the relentless Iroquois pursued them. Some took refuge in Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit and Sandusky, while others made their way to Quebec. The Jesuits took charge of this band, led them to the Island of Orleans, and subsequently gathered a remnant of them at Lorette, where their descendants still remain.

It would extend the limits of this paper to too great a length were I to give a more detailed account of this ancient tribe. Sufficient has been written to show that they were a nation singularly susceptible of Christian influences, that they were victims to the revenge of the dreaded Iroquois, of a nation not so numerous but more powerful than themselves. Incidentally, the actions of the Iroquois in their warfare do not appear in an enviable light. It is to be remembered, however, that they were a savage nation whose spirit of revenge had in some way been roused to such a pitch as never allowed itself to be appeased till they had annihilated the Canadian Indians on the shores of Lake Huron.

It is but justice to the Iroquois to say that although endowed with all that spirit of revenge which is so natural to the Indian, they were a valiant and commanding band, not surpassed by any of the native tribes in America. They were always firm allies of the British, and under the discipline of Brant in later times, gained for themselves imperishable renown.