

rekindled a fire which had cost so much to extinguish, or rather which had only been covered up with ashes. 1646.

The Iroquois were the aggressors. A band of their braves approached a Huron village, with a view of carrying off prisoners. Though they found them on their guard, they were reluctant to retire without effecting any thing. They concealed themselves in a wood, and there passed the night, during which a Huron, posted in a kind of redoubt, kept up a great noise to show that he was not asleep. Towards daybreak he ceased his clamor. Two Iroquois immediately left the band, and gliding along to the foot of the palisade, remained some time listening. Not hearing a sound, one of the two climbed into the redoubt, and finding two men there sound asleep, tomahawked one, scalped the other, and escaped.¹

The Iroquois attack a Huron village.

The former died on the spot. The cries of the second roused the whole village.² On running up, they found one of the two men dead; the other bleeding to death. The young men instantly took the field, and long followed the enemy's trail; but he had too much of a start, and they could not overtake him. The Hurons soon had their revenge. Three warriors took the war-path, and after twenty days' march reached a Seneca village. It was night, all the cabins were closed, and the inhabitants buried in sleep. Our adventurers cut through the side of a cabin and entered, without awakening any one. They then lit a light, and by its aid each chose a man whom he killed and scalped. They then set fire to the cabin and escaped. They were pursued, but to no purpose, for they brought safely back to their village the trophies of their victory.³

Exploit of three Hurons.

The missionaries beheld with sorrow these marks of a close of the peace. So well had they profited by its brief

¹ Relation de la Nouvelle France, 1646, p. 55. It must have occurred in 1645.

² St. Joseph's.

³ Relation de la Nouvelle France, 1646, p. 55.