

1687-90. well treated. With the force were some Franciscan friars, who wished to settle among these Indians. Seeing that the two Frenchmen, who understood the language of the country, might be of great assistance to these new missionaries, they thought it a duty to induce them, by mildness, to remain with those Fathers.¹

This kind treatment induced Talon to tell them that his three brothers and a sister were slaves among the Clamcoets; and a detachment was at once sent off for them, but the detachment could only bring the two Talons, their sister, and the Italian—the Clamcoets, who had taken a liking for them, being very loth to give them up. The next year, two hundred and fifty Spaniards returned to the same village, and drew from it John Baptist Talon and Eustace de Breman; and, at first, led them to St. Louis de Potosi, a city in New Mexico, and thence to Mexico, with the two other Talons and their sister; and the Viceroy took them all into his service.²

Larchevêque and Grollet had, at first, been sent to Spain, where they were compelled to re-embark for Mexico some time after. There, they were put into prison, awaiting an occasion to send them to New Mexico, apparently to work in the mines. The Italian was transported to Vera Cruz, where he was confined in prison; and it is very probable that he, too, left: only to be sent to the mines. We are not informed what became of Eustace de Breman. He was, perhaps on account of his youth, treated like the Talons; for it is supposed that the reason why these were better treated than the rest was, that they

¹ Talon, Interrogations, Ms. Barcia does not mention this second expedition, or the Talons; but Morfi says that Domingo Teran de los Rios, Governor of Coahuila, set out from Monclova, May 16, 1691, with fifteen religious, and ten soldiers; but the soldiers, finding winter too severe, insisted on returning. This party

recovered the Talons. Leon merely heard of other Frenchmen beyond the Texas. Smith, Coleccion, p. 26.

² Talon, Interrogations, Art. 5. Iberville's note, dated 1704, says that all the surviving French were rescued from the Indians by Don Francisco Martine, who commanded the last two parties.