

those who are baptized should not commit any bad action."

A young woman, baptized, has left her husband. The Christian Indians decide thus: "Good advice has not brought her to her senses; a prison will do so." Thereupon, they capture her in the woods, whither she has fled, tie her with ropes, and take her in a canoe to Quebec, to be there imprisoned. Finding "that she must enter either a dungeon or her husband's house, she humbly begged to be taken back to Saint Joseph, promising that thenceforward she would be more obedient."

A man who is granted baptism brings the Father, as a proof of his sincerity, his private manitou, or fetich,—a stone wrapped in down. Another is converted by his brother, Charles Meiachkawat, who exhorts him to give up gambling,—“at least in excess.” “Even the young men desire to obtain baptism, almost by force, so as to enter Heaven by violence.” One man, fearing that baptism will cause his death, yet longing for it, spends four years in slavery to this groundless fear, but finally decides to receive baptism, even if he should die from it. “He is now baptized, and Baptism has not yet sent him to Paradise.” One of his dreams afterward causes him great anxiety; but one of the Fathers “adroitly turns it into ridicule, and the Devil’s malice vanishes in smoke.” A young woman talks with a Pagan suitor, contrary to her parents’ prohibition. A family council tries her case; one thinks her worthy of death; but she is finally sentenced to be flogged at Quebec next day. This punishment (the first of its kind in this tribe) is inflicted by the judge who had decreed it, in the presence of many Indians; he then