

the St. Lawrence valley, and have even captured several Frenchmen, besides Hurons and Algonkins. The news of Bressani's capture is brought by a Huron who escaped from the Iroquois; later, particulars of his experiences in captivity are given by "a trustworthy person, who was an eyewitness of all his sufferings." Bressani is horribly tortured by his captors, and is afterward given as a slave to a woman of their tribe; but is sent by her to the Dutch at Fort Orange, who pay her a ransom for the Father (August 19). The Dutch treat him with the utmost kindness, and keep him until he has recovered from his wounds, then send him back to France.

A Huron war party attack the Iroquois near Fort Richelieu, and capture three of their enemies, whom they carry in triumph to Three Rivers. Montmagny intercedes for the prisoners; one is yielded by the Algonkins, but the Hurons insist on taking theirs to their own country,—promising not to harm them, but through their means to negotiate a peace. The governor consents; and he also grants them the aid of twenty French soldiers, who are to winter in the Huron villages, and escort their fleet to Quebec next summer. With them go also three Jesuits—Brébeuf, Garreau, and Chabanel, the latter to instruct the Algonkins who dwell near the Hurons.

Vimont next praises the docility and Christian behavior of the Attikamègues, who had received some religious instruction at Sillery, two years before. They remember all they have been taught; not only do they repeat the prayers, but "they observe Sunday as religiously as if they had been with the French." They persuade many of their pagan countrymen to come down to Three Rivers for instruc-