

superiority when he saw the glory of his God involved, that those Barbarians sometimes said to him, laughing: "Ondesson, it would have been ill done to put thee to death; for thou actest the master well, when thou choosest, and the child when anything is commanded thee."

More than a hundred times, they said to him: "Thou wilt cause thine own death; thou speakest too boldly. And if in our country—where thou art a prisoner, and all alone in thy cause—thou opposest us, what wouldst thou do [142] if thou wert at liberty among thy own people? Never wilt thou speak in favor of the Hiroquois." All that did not confound him; as he obeyed the least in things lawful, however humble they were, he also resisted the greatest, when it was a question of the glory of his master. A man who clings to neither life, nor health, nor the world—who is satisfied with God alone and only—is very bold. Afterward, he was astonished at his own freedom; but, as he was expecting neither life nor deliverance,—in a word, as he had nothing to lose,—he had also nothing to fear or to dread. This courage caused him to be honored by those who had more sense, and procured him the hatred of all the common crowd who judge only by their senses, after the manner of beasts.

He sent to Heaven more than sixty persons of that wretched nation: their baptisms were the bond of his captivity. He would have escaped a hundred times if providence had not checked him, by offering him from time to time, through wonderful coincidences, the means of opening the gates of Paradise to some poor soul. He was invited on a certain day to go to see some sports and dances, which were to