

which they call "the drying of tears," in order that we might no longer regard them with clouded eyes. The second they call a medicinal potion for restoring our voice to us, which we had lost, and for causing it to sound more softly in future. The third, to appease the mind agitated by thoughts of grief. The fourth, to soothe the heart, justly provoked. These gifts are mostly of those beads of marine shells which the French, as we have said, have called *porcelaine*,—and similar trifles, utterly valueless in Europe, but much esteemed in those countries. They added to these, nine other gifts, to erect a sepulcher to the deceased,—every one with its own peculiar name; four were for the 4 columns which were to support the sepulcher, and four for the four stretchers which form the coffin of the dead; the ninth, to serve him as a pillow. Afterward, [18 i.e., 20] eight Captains of the eight Huron nations brought each a present for the eight principal bones of the human body; those of the feet, legs, arms, etc. And here their custom obliged us to speak,—that is, to make a present of 3000 of those beads, in order to put the ruined country on its feet again, and strengthen it so that it could bear the reproaches which we might make against it for the crime perpetrated.

The following morning, in the presence of a great multitude assembled from every direction, they made a sort of stage in a public square, where they suspended 50 gifts, which form the principal satisfaction: the remainder, already referred to, being only a sort of accessory. For a Huron slain by another Huron, they usually content themselves with 30 presents. For a woman, they ask 40. This is partly because they cannot defend themselves like the