

1668. consideration for the Bishop of Petræa and the Jesuits; and that there was no ground for fearing that he would let himself be ruled by them.¹

Erection of the church of Quebec into a bishopric.

It was in this same year, 1670,² that the matter of the erection of the church of Quebec into a bishopric was consummated. The affair had been prolonged for such a length of time by the discussion that arose as to his immediate dependence on the Holy See, a point from which the Pope would not recede. This does not, however, prevent the bishopric of Quebec being united in some sort to the French clergy, like the Bishop of Puy, who also depends immediately on Rome. The king, to endow the new bishopric and the chapter of the Cathedral, united to it the two revenues of the Abbey of Maubec; and Mgr. de St. Valier, successor to Bishop Laval, also obtained subse-

¹ N. Y. Colonial Doc., ix., p. 62.

² In the year 1669 occurred a missionary expedition which explored Lake Erie. The Sulpitians were eager to enter on the field of Indian missions, and after beginning their missions among the Iroquois north of Lake Ontario (ante, p. 109), sent M. Dollier de Casson to winter, in 1668, with the Nipissings. The chief Nitariyk had a slave, taken by the Iroquois from some southwestern tribe. Lasalle, who had obtained the seigneurie of St. Sulpice from the Sulpitians, at the same time heard of the Ohio and the Mississippi, and it was proposed at once to proceed in that direction. Accordingly, July 6, 1669, Rev. Mr. Dollier de Casson, with de Galinée, a deacon, Lasalle and a party of Frenchmen, numbering in all 22 men, started from La Salle's seigneurie opposite Sault St. Louis, in seven canoes, guided by some Senecas, and proceeded to the Seneca country. At Tenaoutoua they met Jolliet, and received from him in-

formation as to the west, which enabled them to draw a map. Here Lasalle and his party refused to proceed on various pretexts, and returned to the St. Lawrence, where, as they had boasted that they were going to China (La Chine), a laugh was raised at their expense; and Lasalle's place got the name of Lachine, which has remained to this day. Dollier de Casson, with his small party (nine in all), set out from Tenaoutoua Oct. 1, 1669, and reaching Lake Erie wintered near the mouth of Grand River on the north shore; and on March 25, 1670, drew up an act of possession. They then continued their voyage, but losing some of their effects in a storm, resolved to abandon their project and push on to the Jesuit mission at Sault Ste. Marie, which they reached May 25, having been the first to sail through Lakes Erie and St. Clare. See their voyage detailed and map given in Faillon, *Histoire de la Col. Franç.*, iii., pp. 284-306; Talon's Report, N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 66.