

importance only on account of the Churches and religious houses." The Jesuits are building a large church. The small chapel which they meanwhile use contains over 1000 écus' worth of silverware. Two houses were recently built at Quebec, "one of which was sold for 22 thousand livres, and the other is well worth 15 thousand."

We have but part of the third letter, which is dated August 25, 1667. "At the present moment, we have peace with the Iroquois," and a mission has been already begun among them. Allouez comes down to Quebec, and obtains a priest and five other companions to return with him to Lake Superior. But the ungrateful Ottawas refuse to take into their canoes any one except the two Fathers; and, even at that, they have to depart without any of their baggage except a little food. Over 400 colonists come from France this year, and horses and sheep are sent over. "The best of all is, that there are numbers of savages to teach." The Iroquois ask for six priests and two brethren for next year. Beschefer himself has been prevented, for a year past, from going to them, by a bilious complaint, as is indicated by a memorandum on the MS.

CXX. Le Mercier continues the *Journal des Jésuites*, during the years 1666-67. It is occupied, during most of the first three months in 1666, with an account of Courcelles's expedition against the Mohawks, which is unsuccessful,—mainly through the drunkenness of the Algonkins who were to act as his guides. Not only do the French fail to reach the Mohawk villages, but their provisions give out, and over sixty men die of hunger. Courcelles is angry at his failure, and accuses the Jesuits of purposely