

Montreal, is an apograph by Martin, of Dablon's circular letter (dated Oct. 13, 1675) on the death of Marquette.

14 (p. 173).—Rochemonteix says (*Jésuites*, t. i., pp. 209-211) that a course in philosophy, and, later, one in theology, were opened by the Jesuits in their college at Quebec, in conformity with the wishes of Laval, that he might educate and train a native clergy in Canada.

Master Elie (Elye) remained at Quebec but a year; his sudden departure is recorded by the *Journ. des Jésuites*, Oct. 14, 1667.

15 (p. 175).—Jean Pierron was born at Dun-sur-Meuse, France, Sept. 28, 1631, and entered the Jesuit novitiate at Nancy, Nov. 21, 1650. A student at Pont-à-Mousson, and an instructor at Rheims and Verdun, he completed the usual curriculum in 1665; and, after spending two years more as an instructor at Metz, he came to Canada (June, 1667). He was immediately sent to the Iroquois mission, where he remained until 1677, returning to France in the following year. Dablon, in a letter to the French provincial (dated Oct. 24, 1674), describes a journey made by Pierron in that year through the English colonies, in disguise.

Jacques Bruyas, born July 13, 1635, at Lyons, became a Jesuit novice at the age of sixteen. In August, 1666, he joined the Canada mission, and in the following year began his labors among the Iroquois tribes, with whom he remained until 1679; he then took charge of the Iroquois mission at Sault St. Louis, where the greater part of his remaining life was spent. From August, 1693, to August, 1698, he was superior of the Canadian missions; and, in 1700-01, took active part in the negotiations which secured for the French a general peace with the Iroquois tribes. He died at Sault St. Louis, June 15, 1712. Bruyas was noted for his linguistic abilities, and left a MS. grammar of the Mohawk language, the oldest known to exist. It was published (from the original MS.) by the regents of the University of New York, in their *Sixteenth Annual Report of State Cabinet* (Albany, 1863), pp. 3-123.

16 (p. 185).—This relates to the *pain bénit* (vol. xxxvii., note 1). The person who gave it, or made the *offrande*, knelt at the altar railing, holding a taper which also he offered; and he deposited an alms in the plate. After he had done this, the officiating priest made him kiss the Pax. This custom has fallen into disuse in Quebec, but I understand that it still exists in some parts of France.—CRAWFORD LINDSAY.

17 (p. 187).—Julien Garnier, a brother of the noted Benedictine, Dom Julien Garnier, was born at St. Brieux, a town in Brittany, Jan. 6, 1643. He entered the Jesuit order at Paris, Sept. 25, 1660; and,