

at the close of his novitiate, came to Quebec; in the college there he completed his studies, and was ordained in 1668,—the first ordination of a Jesuit in Canada. He was at once sent to Oneida, as Bruyas's assistant, and remained among the Iroquois tribes until 1685; being transferred to the mission at Sault St. Louis, he labored there until 1715 (excepting from the end of 1691 until some time in 1694, during which period he was in charge of the Huron mission at Lorette). In 1715, Garnier became superior of the Canadian missions, which office he held three years. Returning then to Sault St. Louis, he continued his labors there until 1728; he died at Quebec, Jan. 13, 1730. Lafitau (*Mœurs*, pp. 2,3) acknowledges his indebtedness to this veteran missionary for most of the material for his work.

18 (p. 189).—Mille Claude le Barroys, "royal councilor, and the king's chief interpreter in the Portuguese language," was general agent for the Company of the West Indies. At his demand (July 15, 1666), he was allowed to subject to his inspection all merchant ships coming to Quebec, to ascertain whether they contained any smuggled furs; and, for the same reason, all persons were forbidden to go on board these ships between 9 P.M. and 4 A.M., on penalty of confiscation and fine. For copy of the agent's letter, and of his demands regarding the rights and privileges of the company, with official memoranda on both papers, see *Édits et Ordonnances*, pp. 51-60. It is not known how long Le Barroys remained in Canada.

19 (p. 191).—Louis Joliet was a son of Jean Joliet (vol. xxx., note 18), and was baptized in September, 1645, at Quebec. A student at the Jesuit college there until 1666, he had taken minor orders, and was preparing for the priesthood. In 1666 and 1667, he is mentioned as "clerk of the church" at the seminary of Quebec; and, apparently in the latter year, he abandoned the ecclesiastical life. In October, 1667 (according to Sulte), he went to France, where he spent a year; and in 1669 he was sent, with Jean Péré, by Talon in search of copper-mines at Lake Superior. Returning from this expedition, he met, in September of that year, La Salle and his Sulpitian companions (note 11, ante), near the western end of Lake Ontario. Joliet was present at Sault Ste. Marie when St. Lussou took possession of that region for France (June 4, 1671); and he was sent by Frontenac to explore the Mississippi region, in company with the Jesuit Marquette (note 13, ante), whose mission at Pt. St. Ignace he reached in December, 1672. In the following May, they began their voyage, which lasted five months. As mentioned in the note above cited, Joliet's papers were lost on the return voyage; but a letter from Frontenac to Colbert, dated Nov. 14, 1674, says of the