

Chickasaws. Nau is consequently alone in his village, himself in poor health, and overburdened with the duties of his mission; but he expects Lauzon to aid him soon. He ends by congratulating Madame Aulneau upon her formal affiliation with the Jesuit order.

Another letter (October 8, 1740) assures her that he has sufficient for his own needs, but is glad to receive any gifts for his mission. He is still overworked, for both he and Lauzon are in feeble health; and Nau has to attend not only to his Indians, but to "a french parish of four hundred souls, more difficult to manage than The Savages." The royal ship which came from France this year is ravaged by a contagious disease, which carries off two priests and the bishop of Canada. The war against the Chickasaws has "ended ignominiously for the french;" what little success attends it is gained by the Canadians and the Iroquois.

CCXIV. La Richardie reports to the general of his order the present (June 21, 1741) condition of the Huron mission. After years of fruitless labor, he is at the point of abandoning this barren field, when a sudden change takes place in his people, and within three years they are all converted. They now show unfeigned piety and ardent zeal. La Richardie, now feeling the burdens of age and toil, has obtained from his superior a colleague in this mission.

CCXV. Nau writes (October 3, 1741) to Madame Aulneau. He condoles with her upon her recent long illness, and tells her that he also is ill, and confined to his room. The Sault St. Louis mission is steadily increasing in numbers, not only by the addition of