

64 (p. 237).—A description of this vessel, and the official correspondence relating to her loss, appear in a paper by F. C. Würtele, in *Canad. Roy. Soc. Proc.*, 2nd ser., vol. iv., sec. 2, pp. 67–75. He states that the disaster occurred on Sept. 2, 1750. He also describes the destruction (in 1878–79) of the wreck, which had become a hindrance to navigation.

65 (p. 237).—On Smith's MS. is written, at this place, the following note: "Nothing [meaning, presumably, nothing of use for his history] from this to 1759 where the book ends."

66 (p. 245).—The Huron mission had been reëstablished, at Detroit, by La Richardie in 1728 (*note 4, ante*). Elliott states (*Amer. Cath. Quart. Rev.*, 1898, p. 529) that "the funds requisite for the establishment of the Huron mission were supplied by the Government of France." It was located on the opposite shore from Fort Pontchartrain, at Pointe de Montreal (now Sandwich, Ont.); La Richardie chose that side of the strait in order to avoid conflict of ecclesiastical jurisdiction with the Récollets in charge at Detroit. Here were built the mission-house and the church: the latter stood until after the middle of the 19th century. The former edifice remained entire until the last decade of the century, when the original 40 feet of its length, built in 1728, was taken down; the remaining 50 feet, dating from 1743, is still in good condition, and is occupied as a dwelling. An excellent view of this old mission-house (as it appeared in 1886) is given in Hubbard's *Memorials of Half a Century*; and a sketch of it appeared in the *Detroit Sunday News* in connection with Elliott's translation of this document (March–April, 1891).

A farm was also maintained, in order to supply food for the mission; it was located on Bois Blanc Island (where some Hurons had a village) at the entrance to Lake Erie. About 1749, the Indian disturbances in that region (*note 47, ante*) compelled the Fathers to abandon this farm, and begin one at the Detroit mission. About 1736, the store and warehouse were established at the mission, under the charge of a lay brother, to attract the trade of the various Huron bands along the lake, and thus protect the savages from the dealings of unscrupulous fur-traders, and from the unrestricted use of intoxicating liquors. Much of the account-book concerns the transactions in this establishment—which necessarily involved many dealings with the French habitants of Detroit and vicinity, as well as with the Indians. A merchant at Montreal (René de Couagne) acted as agent and shipper for the store.

In 1744, Pierre Potier (*note 13, ante*) came to the mission, as assistant to La Richardie; the latter acted as superior until his age and infirmities compelled him to retire (1753 or 1754) to Quebec.