

who obtains from the council of the colony a decree for the expulsion of the Jesuits therein, and their deportation to France.

Watrin mentions the charges brought against the Jesuits of Louisiana, and, in refutation thereof, cites in behalf of the order the testimony of Bienville and other former officials of the colony. He then relates, for its further justification, the beneficial results of the missionaries' labors in Illinois and Louisiana. Not only do the Fathers perform all their duties as curés of the French parishes, but they minister to the savages, and retain the latter in their loyalty to the French. The curé at Kaskaskia also serves the parish of Ste. Geneviève in its early years, crossing the Mississippi in a little boat, often at the risk of his life. That the Jesuit curés at Vincennes "acquitted themselves of their duty is proven by the complaints that the parishioners made against them; for these people claimed that their curés went beyond their duty, and assumed too much care." Leroy, who is among the savages of Alabama, also attends to the spiritual needs of the neighboring French people; and he wins from the latter a public pledge that they will not trade any more brandy to the savages,—a resolve, however, which does not long endure; "the hope of sordid gain prevailed over the most righteous arguments." Baudoin, during the twenty years which he spent among the Choctaws, rendered the utmost services (often at the peril of his life) to the French settlements in Louisiana, by keeping those savages well disposed toward the French. At Arkansas Post, Carette long remained, despite the difficulties of his task and the irreligious conduct of the French; at last, finding