

girls maintained at the expense of the King, and there were always many inmates besides; it is known that the Ursulines are bound by their institute to instruct also in their schools girls from outside, and in their house they received many young ladies as boarders. Now the superior of the Jesuits has been for thirty years superior also of this house; and, not being able alone to render all the services needed there, it was necessary that he should be assisted by one of his brethren.

Finally, the Jesuits had upon their estates a hundred and twenty or a hundred and thirty slaves; ought not the care of instructing and governing these to give some of these missionaries enough to do? Fourteen families suffice for the formation of a parish.

But, if it be now asked what fruit the Jesuits of Louisiana have gathered from their missions, we might answer that the missionaries owe their labor, and that it is God who gives the fruit when it pleases him. Moreover, the most laborious missions have often appeared the most sterile; thus, in Canada, the missionaries who devoted themselves to the instruction of the Outouas, the Poutouatamis, the Sauteurs, the Outagamis or Renards [Foxes], and the Miamis, produced scarcely any perceptible fruit there. And yet, they have not been less revered as truly apostolic laborers. Such was the opinion that the late Monseigneur de Ponbriand, bishop of Quebec, had of one of these missionaries, Father Chardon, during a very great number of years that he spent at the bay,⁴¹ with the Outagamis and other savages. This Father had not seen any apparent result from his work; having retired to