

of peace between England and France. He sends no remittance to the nuns, but advises them to draw upon him for what they need.

CCXXXII. Another letter of De Launay's (dated at St. Malo, December 24, 1768) is addressed to an Ursuline nun at Paris. He has received no news this year from the Canadian Jesuits, and requests that she will inquire for him about their condition and welfare from the French minister of war. De Launay informs his correspondent that he is preaching to her sisters of the St. Malo convent, the first Jesuit to officiate therein since the suppression of the order (1762). He gives her advice as to the management of a certain estate; and offers to aid her in procuring priests to say masses for her convent — of which he undertakes to provide for 2,400, himself saying 300 during the year. The letter closes with messages to some of his friends.

CCXXXIII. Father Meurin, the last Jesuit in the Illinois missions, writes (June 11, 1768) to Bishop Briand, of Quebec, acknowledging the receipt of letters appointing him vicar-general for Briand in Illinois. For this office Meurin urges his lack of training and experience, and his infirmities and advanced age (he is now sixty-one years old), saying that he is "no longer good for anything but to be laid in the ground." He explains why he has not presented at New Orleans the Bishop's letters, by relating the hostile act of the Capuchins there; as soon as they hear of his appointment as vicar, they issue a writ of proscription against him, which he escapes only by taking refuge at Kaskaskia, now in English territory. Meurin has also incurred the displeasure of the English commandant by attempting