

the right of the Jesuits to their property, and to the proceeds of its sale. These considerations lead him to expect from the English government recognition of the Jesuits' rights.

CCXXXVII. In this document, Glapion offers (December 31, 1789) to the citizens of Canada all the possessions of the Jesuits in that country, to be applied to the same use as hitherto, the instruction of Indian and Canadian youth. Certain conditions are stipulated in this transfer, which relate to the maintenance and comfort of the four Jesuits still living in Canada; these include the free use of all their churches, residences, and personal property, and an annual pension of 3,000 livres each for the four Fathers, for the remainder of their lives.

CCXXXVIII. This final document of our series is a letter written (March 13, 1791) by Joseph O. Plessis, secretary to the bishop of Quebec, to one Marchand, principal of the Montreal college. Father Well, the last Jesuit at the latter town, is in a very feeble condition, and Casot, who still lives at Quebec, has been asked to visit his confrère (whose death occurs, indeed, but a few days later); but he declines to go, for which course Plessis thinks he may have excellent reasons. The latter describes some notable church services recently held at Quebec, including "three fine sermons" by himself; he also arranges with his correspondent for the saying of certain masses.

For the further information and convenience of students, we have given in this volume: A list of the governors and intendants of New France (1608-1760), and of English governors of Canada (1760-