

utterly impossible. So far from undertaking any mission, the Jesuits, after losing Jogues, Daniel, Brebeuf, Lalemant, Garnier, and Chabanel, and seeing the Hurons' villages destroyed, fell back to Quebec, and many of the Fathers returned to Europe.

In 1653, when Noiseux makes Drocoux come back to Lake Michigan, the Superior of all the missions, in the Relation of the year, tells us how the first attempt to establish a mission on Lake Superior was defeated by the death of Garreau, killed just above Montreal by the Iroquois.

The ensuing relations are equally silent as to an Illinois mission; they speak of projects of an Ottawa mission; and at last, in 1660, tell us how Menard was sent, and how he perished in the woods.

As to Drocoux's dying at the house of his Order at Montreal, May 23, 1663, it suffices to say, that the Jesuits had then no house in Montreal, that no Jesuit died in Montreal that year, and that the parish register has no entry of the kind on the day.

So much for Drocoux; and without a similar research we can as summarily dispose of Dequerre.

Is it then sufficient ground to accuse Marquette of usurping another's glory, that an erroneous writer, a century and a half after his death, gives the name of a Jesuit as an Illinois missionary before him, when Charlevoix, who compiled his *Histoire de la Nouvelle France* from the Relations, asserts the priority of Marquette's discovery, when Marest, the Illinois missionary, writing from Illinois, makes Marquette the founder of the Illinois mission, and mentions the death of Pinet as that of a fellow laborer with himself?

It has been the fate of Marquette to be robbed of a glory he never sought. Few can read with dry eyes the account of his death by Dablon, which I published in my *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi* (Redfield, 1852.) Marquette