

had lived only to give the name of Immaculate Conception to the great river of the West, to give it also to the Illinois mission, which he founded at the original Kaskaskia.* He cared more for extending the devotion to the Immaculate Conception and the glory of Mary, than his own fame; he sent his journal to his Superior at Quebec, and died soon after, without finishing the letter in which he announces that it had gone. Joliet's journal was lost in the Sault St. Louis, near Montreal, and Marquette's, sent to Paris by the Governor of Canada, lay unnoticed till Thevenot found and published it. There was no attempt on the part of the Jesuits as a body, or of Marquette, to publish. I was the first, in 1852, to whom the Society ever gave it to publish.

The Recollect, Le Clercq, in his *Etablissement de la Foi*, (Paris, 1691) calls Marquette's journal a fiction, and ascribes all the glory of the discovery to his hero, La Salle. Hennepin, a companion of La Salle's, in a later work, calls both fictions, and claims it for himself; and at last Mr. Noisieux, in the nineteenth century, creates a Father Dequerre and a Father Drocoux, to whom he gives the glory.

In the *Exploration of the Mississippi*, I offered a reward for any document of the seventeenth century showing the existence of either Dequerre or Drocoux, and I now offer \$100 for any such document.

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*Gen. Smith, in his *History of Wisconsin*, correctly remarks, that "there has been an apparent confusion of accounts as given of Kaskaskia: It is evident that the Kaskaskia visited and written of by Marquette and Allouez, and dedicated by the former to the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin, is not the Kaskaskia of Southern Illinois, founded by Gravier, and dedicated in the same manner." The original Kaskaskia was on the Illinois river, pretty well up. Father Allouez, continues Gen. Smith, "fixes the latitude of the location at 40° 42' and this is in correspondence with its designation on the Illinois river, on the autograph map of Marquette, first published by Mr. Shea in 1852. This would bring it near Rock Fort, making allowance for the old latitude. The Kaskaskia, of which later writers speak, is the Kaskaskia of our own day, and is situate in latitude 38°." L. C. D.