

went to make her abode at the Iroquois mission of St. François Xavier du Sault. There her great industry in toil, with continual austerities and mortifications, gradually reduced her strength, until a protracted illness caused her death, April 17, 1680. Her virtues and sanctity were regarded as so unusual that her grave became a place for pilgrimage, where miracles have been ever since recorded; and various efforts have been made to secure her canonization. Father Claude Chauchetière wrote her biography, and painted her portrait; we give herewith an engraving made from the latter.

19 (p. 187).—The Indian women at Lorette wore, thirty years ago, very nearly the same dress as that here described; and the chemise or outer garment, which was of calico, was more properly a tunic. That worn by the men on gala occasions at the present day is very similar.—CRAWFORD LINDSAY.

20 (p. 231).—Bernardin Gigault, marquis de Bellefond (and a marshal of France, from 1668), was a prominent military officer under Louis XIV., and won honors in several campaigns. He was born in 1630, and died Dec. 5, 1694.

Paul Pelisson, born in 1624, was a noted French writer,—historical, polemic, and literary,—and was no less prominent as a courtier, under Louis XIV., who gave him many favors and appointments. Abjuring the Protestant faith in 1670, he afterward distinguished himself in directing a Catholic propaganda among his former coreligionists. He died at Paris, Feb. 7, 1693.

21 (p. 243).—This is evidently a reference to the "Praying Indians" of Massachusetts, converted by English Protestant missionaries (vol. xxxvi., note 8).

22 (p. 263).—Henri Gassot was born Dec. 2, 1650, and was a townsman and schoolmate of the Bigots. He entered the Jesuit novitiate Oct. 8, 1666, at Paris. A student at La Flèche during 1668–70, he spent five years more there as instructor, then finished his studies at Paris, in 1680. After two years spent as instructor at Eu, he came to Canada (1683), where he aided Jacques Bigot at Sillery. It is not known how long he remained in this mission.

23 (p. 267).—The lands thus granted to the Abenaki mission were on the Chaudière River, near the falls of that name. The document of concession is given in full by Maurault (*Abénakis*, pp. 234–236). The mission was named by the Jesuits St. François de Sales; it is fully described by Bigot in his *Relation* of 1684 (vol. lxiii. of this series).