

more forbearance and kindness. A crew of Connecticut mariners, for instance, being wrecked on the Isle of Sables, received from them many testimonies of humanity, and were even transported to La Hève, the residence of Razilla; from which place, he gave four of them a passage to France, and furnished the others with a shallop to convey themselves home. These generous acts were in the last days of his life.—happily monumental of his worth and clemency."

28 (p. 141).—*Diane*: the drumbeat which is sounded at day-break. This appellation is, according to Littré, derived from the Italian *stella diana* ("the morning star"), originally from Latin *dies*; it has been used as above since the 16th century.

29 (p. 143).—De Repentigny and La Poterie are sketched in vol. viii., notes 57, 58.

30 (p. 145).—*Chevalet*: an instrument of torture, "a sort of wooden horse, with a sharp back, on which soldiers who had committed disorders were placed, with cannon balls attached to their feet" (Littré).

31 (p. 145).—Champlain had strictly forbidden any traffic with the Indians in intoxicating liquors (see vol. vi., note 19). Cf. pp. 203–207 of this volume.

32 (p. 149).—Plans for the establishment of a college at Quebec had been made by Rene de Rohault and his father (see vol. vi., note 9), as early as 1626; but the hostilities between England and France, and the capture of Quebec, hindered the execution of their design. Le Jeune, however, was able to carry it out later—having received from the Marquis de Gamache, in 1635, a large sum of money, and from the Company of New France (Mar. 18, 1637) twelve arpents of land, for this purpose. The history of this college is related at length by Rochemonteix (*Jésuites*, vol. i., pp. 205–230).

33 (p. 165).—The terms *vache sauvage*, *bœuf sauvage*, and sometimes even *bufe* and *buffle*, were applied by the early French writers alike to the buffalo, the moose, and the elk,—whence has arisen much confusion in regard to the former habitat of the buffalo. But examination of the fossil remains of this animal, and of the statements of early writers, both English and French, indicates at least the strong probability that the buffalo was not found east of Hudson's Bay and the Great Lakes, or the Alleghanies. Boucher, in his *Hist. verit. et nat.* (reprinted, with numerous annotations by Sulte, in *Canad. Roy. Soc. Proc.*, 1896), chap. v., makes (1663) a definite statement on this point: "As for the animals called Bufles, they are only found in the country of the Outaouais, some four or five hundred leagues from Quebec, towards the West and North." The subject is exhaustively discussed in Allen's valuable monograph,