

14 (p. 163).—The engagé system originated before 1660, in the Council of Quebec, and was proposed as a means of increasing the population and supplying the need for laborers in the infant colony. Young men were engaged to come to Canada for a term of three years, the employer paying a stated salary, and agreeing to feed and clothe them. The captains of vessels were obliged, as a condition of their passports, to transport the engagés without charge; and, upon arriving in Canada, transferred their contracts with these men to the habitants, for a sum which varied according to the supply of labor, the ability of the engagé, etc. In Talon's time, the engagé's salary was 30 to 40 écus a year; about 1720, it had fallen to 40 livres a year. These men usually became permanent colonists, often marrying the daughters of their employers; many of them became coureurs de bois.— See Rameau's *Acadiens et Canadiens*, part ii., pp. 34, 35, 287, 288; and Sulte's *Canad.-Français*, t. v., pp. 27, 129.

15 (p. 167).—Les Sables d'Olonne is a town in Vendée, France, on the Bay of Biscay. It has a good harbor, and is an important commercial port.

16 (p. 169).—The Sulpitians founded this mission in 1677, in imitation of the La Prairie reduction; it was composed of Iroquois who settled on Montreal Island, its mountain giving name to the mission. This enterprise—which included a village of Indians, a chapel, and schools for girls and boys—was largely supported by François de Belmont, the Sulpitian superior; and the king gave it, besides, a small pension. It flourished until the war with the Iroquois broke out, many of the Christian Indians joining the French against their own tribesmen. The Mohawks, in 1691, attacked the La Montagne mission, and, after a sharp contest, carried off 35 women and children as captives. This disaster—with the injurious effects upon these savages of a residence in Montreal, enforced for some time by the danger of such attacks at La Montagne—greatly weakened the mission; and it was almost ruined by a conflagration (Sept. 11, 1694), lighted by a drunken savage. Belmont, however, erected a large stone building (completed in 1698), wherein the schools were continued. The mission was finally abandoned in 1704, the Indians under its care being removed to Sault au Récollet (vol. iv., note 25). In 1720, it was again removed to its present location, at Oka (Lake of Two Mountains; vol. lviii., note 16).

17 (p. 173).—See sketch of Nobelets, vol. lli., note 5.

18 (p. 177).—Catherine Tegakwita was one of Lamberville's converts at the Mohawk village of Gandaouagué, where she received baptism in 1675. Two years later, she left her own country, and