

1680, which office he seems to have held until at least 1687; a year later, he was prefect of classes in the College of Quebec. O'Callaghan, after citing La Hontan's mention (*Voyages*, ed. 1728, t. i., p. 352) of Beschefer's return to France in 1691, says that the Father died soon afterward (*N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. ix., p. 169, note). But Sommervogel states that Beschefer died at Rheims, Feb. 4, 1711.

9 (p. 161).—This regiment was recruited in Savoy (1644) by Prince de Carignan, but was, later, incorporated into the regular troops of France. When sent to Canada (1665), it was commanded by Colonel de Salières; hence its double name. The majority of both officers and privates in this regiment became colonists in Canada, as we shall see in subsequent *Relations*. For an account of the formation and history of this corps, see Parkman's *Old Régime*, pp. 181, 182; Sulte's *Canad.-Fran.*, t. iv., pp. 36, 45-50.

10 (p. 161).—No information concerning Father Claude Bardy is available, except as given in the *Journal*. He remained in Canada but two years, ministering in the French settlements at and near Quebec; and was the confessor of Courcelles, the governor.

11 (p. 161).—Alexandre de Prouville, marquis de Tracy, was born in 1603. He was a lieutenant-general in the French army, and achieved notable successes against the Dutch in Cayenne, and in the adjacent islands. In November, 1663, he was appointed governor-general of all the French possessions in the Americas, and soon afterward left France to visit those regions. He did not reach Canada until June, 1665. His vigorous and resolute measures against the Mohawks brought peace to the harassed Canadian colonies, and so alarmed the savages that they did not again venture to disturb the French settlers, for years afterward. In August, 1667, Tracy returned to France, where he died three years later.

12 (p. 165).—At this point, Lalemant's handwriting ends and is succeeded by that of Le Mercier, which continues to the end of the volume (June, 1668).

13 (p. 165).—A corrupted spelling of Moulin Baude (vol. vii., note 6).

14 (p. 167).—The governor's full name was Daniel de Remy, seigneur de Courcelles. He aided Tracy in subduing the Mohawks; in 1671 he visited Lake Ontario, and planned the erection of a fort there—by which the French might control the trade of that region, and oppose a barrier to the attacks of the Iroquois. Louis XIV. approved this project; but Courcelles was obliged by failing health to return to France in 1672, and his plan was executed by