

you deliver it through us. You will therefore send to me such letter, unsealed; and, if I deem it expedient to do so, I will send it to its proper destination."

38 (p. 191).—After the failure of Nicholson's efforts to cripple the French power in Canada (*note 32, ante*), still another expedition was undertaken by the English in 1711. The British fleet, under Sir Hovenden Walker, reached the entrance of the St. Lawrence; but Walker's incompetence caused the wreck of some of the ships, with great loss of life. This disaster compelled the fleet to return to Boston; and Nicholson was forced to disband his troops, encamped near Lake Champlain, as he could do nothing alone.—See Parkman's *Half-Century*, vol. i., pp. 157–175.

39 (p. 195).—Claude Charles du Tisné, of Paris, an ensign in the French marine, was married at Quebec (1708) to Marie Anne Gautier, by whom he had three sons. La Harpe says (*Journ. Hist.*, p. 116) that Du Tisné went to Mobile, late in 1714; and the latter's name occurs, at various times, in the early annals of Louisiana. In 1722, he was appointed captain, as a reward for his military services. An old MS. published in *Comptes-Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais* (Nov., 1899, p. 566–570) mentions him as commandant at Natchez in 1728, and in the Illinois country in 1729; and states that he died in Illinois in 1730.

Pierre Plassan, a native of Guienne, France, married (1695) Louise Albert, at Lévis; by her he had ten children. In 1714, he perished by shipwreck.

40 (p. 205).—In 1700, the Abenaki mission of St. François de Sales (vol. lxii., *note 23*) was removed to the present village of St. François, in Yamaska district, Que. Eight years later, Vaudreuil gathered together many scattered families and bands on the Chaudière River, and settled them at the mouth of Becancourt River (vol. v., *note 52*); this Abenaki village still exists, although its actual site has been changed several times during the intervening period. For historical sketch of these two missions, see Maurault's *Abénakis*, pp. 277–298. Their condition in 1831 is described by Bouchette in his *Topog. Dict.*, art. "Indians."

41 (p. 205).—Étienne Lauverjat (Lauverjeat) was born at Bourges, France, Jan. 25, 1679. After studying philosophy at the Jesuit college there, he entered that at Paris, as a novice (Nov. 8, 1700). An instructor at Quimper during four years (1702–1706) he was a student at La Flèche for five years more, and came to Canada in 1711. His first charge was in the Abenaki village of St. François (see preceding note); in 1718, he went to the Pentagoët (or Panouamské) mission on the Penobscot River. He remained there until at least 1729; no further information regarding him is available.