

and virtuous ruler. D'Aulnay is in the text surnamed Rasilly, probably because he had obtained possession of the Razilly estates in Acadia (vol. viii., note 2).

Moreau cites (*ut supra*, p. 248) a memoir written in 1643 by D'Aulnay, giving an account of what he had then accomplished in Acadia.

20 (p. 183).— Pierre Bailloquet came from France to Canada in 1647, and remained there at least eighteen years, ministering sometimes to the French on the St. Lawrence, sometimes to the Indians of Tadoussac and Gaspé. The last mention of him in the *Journ. des Jésuites* records that in November, 1665, he was stricken by illness, apparently at Cap de la Magdeleine.

The brother Nicolas Faulconnier remained in Canada until September, 1658, when he returned to France.

21 (p. 183).— The fort of Richelieu, built by Montmagny at the mouth of Richelieu River, was abandoned late in 1645, and (probably in the spring of 1646) was burned by the Iroquois.

22 (p. 185).— Regarding the Capuchins, see vol. ii., note 41. The Acadian missions were committed to the care of this order, by Richelieu, in 1633; and in 1640 he endowed a school for the Indian children under the Capuchins' instruction. These missions were also aided by D'Aulnay (note 19, *ante*). Although the Capuchins requested, as mentioned in our text, that Druillettes be not sent back to the Abenakis, they apparently found, soon afterward, that they alone could not properly care for so large a flock; for but a year later, they asked the Jésuits to resume their mission to this tribe. The last of the Capuchin missionaries in Acadia, Bernardin de Crespy, was carried away by an English invading expedition in 1655.— See Shea's *Catholic Church in Colonial Days* (N. Y., 1886), pp. 236-243.

23 (p. 189).— Bic Island is situated near the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, and is about three miles long by three-quarters of a mile in width. It is also known as Islet au Massacre, on account of a massacre thereon of some 200 Micmac Indians by Iroquois. The story of this event was related to Cartier at Stadacona (Quebec), on his second voyage to Canada; this legend is related by J. C. Taché in *Soirées Canadiennes*, vol. i. (Quebec, 1861), pp. 27-96. Opposite the island is the village of Bic, in Rimouski County; it is the landing-place for the pilots of ocean-bound steamers, and marks the limit of the river navigation.

24 (p. 189).— Concerning this circuitous postal route, see vol. ix., note 20.

25 (p. 191).— This change in the government of Canada was