

was delicate from early youth, and the seeds of fatal diseases were displayed in his constitution. At first his address and manner were unengaging, but he invariably endeared himself to all with whom he was familiar. All his thoughts and actions were influenced by a deep religious feeling. When a courtier remonstrated with the king upon Wolfe's appointment to command the expedition against Quebec, saying that "he was mad," (meaning that he was over religious) the king replied, "If he be mad, I wish he would bite some of my other generals."

Of Wolfe's life we know but little ; the waves of oblivion have closed over it, but the story of his death remains for ever treasured in England's grateful memory.

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### THE JESUIT ESTATES.



AFTER the conquest of Quebec, the British government prohibited the religious male orders from augmenting their numbers, excepting the priests. The orders were allowed to enjoy the whole of their revenues as long as a single individual of the body existed ; then they reverted to the Crown. The revenue of the Jesuit Society was upwards of 12,000*l.* per annum when it fell into the possession of the government. It had been for several years enjoyed solely by an old father, who had survived all the rest. He was a native of Switzerland ; his name, Jean Joseph Casot. In his youth he was no more than porter to the convent, but having considerable merit he was promoted and in course of time received into the order. He died at a very advanced age, in 1800, with a high character for kindness and generosity : his large income was, entirely employed in charitable purposes. The lands belonging to the Jesuits, as well as to the other religious orders, are by far the best in the country, and produce the greatest revenues. \*

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\* Lambert's *Travels in Canada*, vol. i., p. 59.