NOTES TO VOL. LII

1 (p. 33).—Regarding the "diamonds" at Quebec, see vol. v., *note* 25.

2 (p. 43).—These Sulpitians were, according to Faillon, Antoine d'Allet (Le Clercq gives his first name as François; vol. xliii., *note* 15), René de Galinée (vol. l., *note* 11), and François Lascaris d'Urfé,—the last-named a relative of Colbert, and a descendant of one of the most illustrious families in Greece.

3 (p. 47).—Louis XIV. repeatedly gave orders that all possible efforts should be made to educate in the French manner *(françiser)* the children and youth of the Indians, for which purpose the king gave considerable sums of money. The Jesuits and Ursulines at Quebec had always under their care a greater or less number of young Indians; and Laval's Petit Séminaire mainly owed its origin to his efforts to educate Huron boys. In this year (1668), the Sulpitians at Montreal also undertook to educate Algonkin boys; and, soon afterward, girls of that nation were placed for this purpose with the Sisters of the Congregation. Liberal donations for this work were made by pious friends in France, notably the Princess de Conti. For full accounts of these various enterprises, see Faillon's *Col. Fran.*, t. iii., pp. 270–279; Ferland's *Cours d'Histoire*, t. ii., pp. 63–65; Parkman's *Old Régime*, pp. 162–164; *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. ix., p. 169.

4 (p. 49).—The Seminary of Foreign Missions was founded in 1663; in regard to its origin, see vol. xlv., *note* 1. The Seminary of Quebec, founded at nearly the same time by Laval, was united with the Paris house, becoming only a branch thereof, Jan. 29, 1665. This French organization has carried on its work from that time until this,—chiefly in Oriental lands.

5 (p. 121).—Michel le Noblets, a native of Brittany, was born in September, 1577. He pursued his studies in the Jesuit colleges at Bordeaux and Agen,—completing them at Paris, where he was ordained a priest. Returning to his home, he conducted missions