

place of the Algonquins,—most of whom died, through either contagious diseases or the abuse of intoxicating liquor—in 1685 reckoned 488 inhabitants. Two years later, an epidemic carried away 150 savages; the baptismal register ends in the following year; and thereafter there is no record of a mission at Sillery. Up to that time, the Abenakis were still numerous at Sillery; but, little by little, they abandoned that mission,—most of them settling at St. François de Sales, the rest at St. François and Becancourt.”—Rochemonteix's *Jésuites*, t. iii., p. 375; he adds the text of the grant made to the Jesuits, by the governor and intendant, of Sillery in their own right. Cf. Maurault's *Abénakis*, pp. 232–250, 272–295; and our vol. lxii., *note* 23.

14 (p. 51).—He was a relative of Henri de Tonty, whose maternal family name was Desliettes (or Delietto). This officer was, later, commandant in the Illinois country.

15 (p. 51).—The meaning of this passage is obscure, if it be taken literally; but it is probable that the “frightful presents” refers to captives surrendered, for torture and death, by the French to the Ottawas, in order to conciliate the latter. This often happened, at the period which we are now considering. See our vol. lxx., pp. 27, 29; *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. ix., p. 642; and *L'Abeille*, vol. vi., no. 17. In the last-named publication is printed an “extract from an old MS.,” which describes how five Iroquois captives were burned alive (1701),—with tortures lasting six hours, in which both French and savages took part,—in front of the Jesuit residence at Montreal.

16 (p. 63).—Reference is here made to a Jesuit lay brother, Jacques l'Argilier, dit “le Castor,” who had been for many years in the service of the Western missions. Mermet, in his circular letter announcing the death of Gabriel Marest, also records the pious death and the virtues of L'Argilier, who had lived nearly 80 years, “of which he had spent nearly 50 in the service of the Society.” He had taken the vows of a coadjutor, and “was received into the Society with permission to live, while one of its members, in the secular garb, for greater service to the Missions.” He died Nov. 4, 1714; the letter here referred to is in the archives of l'École de Ste. Geneviève, Paris (press-mark: Canada, t. 18, doc. 4a).

17 (p. 63).—François Marie Bouat, born at Montreal in 1676, married (about 1699) Madeleine Lambert-Dumont, daughter of Eustache Lambert (vol. lix., *note* 8); by her he had three children. His sister Marguerite married (1697) Antoine Pacaud, a Montreal merchant, who was born in Périgueux, France, in 1665; they had five children.

18 (p. 69).—Regarding the formation of the Hudson Bay Company, see vol. xxviii., *note* 32; and Beckles Wilson's recent work, *The Great Company* (Toronto, 1899).