

consequent usurpation of the New York government by Jacob Leisler (December, 1689). The Jesuits were driven from the colony; but Harvey returned in the following year, and continued his mission for several years, until broken health compelled him to retire to Maryland, where he soon afterward died.

34 (p. 251).—Lamberville refers to Fort Frontenac. He has given a minute account of the combat with Iroquois here mentioned, in a MS. (now in British Museum) printed by Rochemonteix in *Jésuites*, t. iii., pp. 621–627.

35 (p. 257).—A full account of this treacherous deed is given by Parkman (*Frontenac*, pp. 173–176), who ascribes it to a deliberate scheme on the part of Kondiaronk, the noted Huron chief of Michilimackinac, to embroil the French and Iroquois, in order to prevent them from signing a treaty of peace.

36 (p. 263).—The Bourbon River is now known as Nelson River; it is the outlet of Lake Winnipeg, and is navigable for steamers to 127 miles from its mouth. The Ste. Thérèse is now called Hayes River; it enters James Bay not far from the mouth of the Nelson, at Fort York (called in early times Port Nelson).

37 (p. 265).—Reference is here made to the Assiniboine and Cree tribes (vol. xlii., *note* 12; vol. xviii., *note* 15).