

Representatives once voted five hundred pounds in their currency—then equal to about one hundred and eighty pounds sterling—for the same purpose; but as the Governor and Council refused their concurrence, the Act was of no effect."

25 (p. 121).—Panaouamské was the place to which was removed the Abenaki village of Naurakamig (vol. lxv., note 10); it was situated "upon the Pentagouet River, four leagues from the tides, above some rapids which prevent ships from ascending to the village. The Abenakis there compose the largest village of the three Acadian missions, numbering at least 4 or 500 persons,—men, women, and children,—and among them 120 warriors" (letter from Bégon, cited in Rochemonteix's *Jésuites*, t. iii., p. 439, note). Concerning the other missions here named, see vol. lxvi., notes 40, 42.

Raymond's interesting historical sketch of the Medoctec mission, and of the French fort built there ("Old Meductic Fort"—cited in vol. lxvi., note 36), locates them on the west bank of St. John River, about eight miles below the town of Woodstock. On the site of the Indian village was found, in 1890, a small slate-stone tablet, the inscription upon which indicated that it had been placed by Loyard in the church built by him for his mission in 1717. We herewith reproduce, accompanying the text of Loyard's document, an engraving of this tablet, from a photograph furnished to us by the kindness of Mr. Raymond. The latter gives (*ut supra*, p. 9) the Latin inscription thereon, expanded from its abbreviated form, with an English translation, as follows: *DEO Optimo Maximo In honorem Divi Ioannis Baptistæ Hoc Templum posuerunt Anno Domini MDCCXVII. Malecitæ Missionis Procuratore Ioanne Loyard Societatis Iesu Sacerdote*. Translation: "To God, most excellent, most high, in honor of Saint John Baptist, the Maliseets erected this church A. D. 1717, while Jean Loyard, a priest of the Society of Jesus, was procurator [or superintendent] of the mission." Mr. Raymond adds the following note: "The authorities for the restoration in full of the Latin inscription and for the English translation are Bishop Howley, of Newfoundland, and Rev. Father Jones, of St. Mary's College, Montreal." Dr. W. F. Ganong, of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., was "the first to make a critical study of the stone."

26 (p. 123).—"The Congress of Cambray—at which, through the mediation of France and England, peace was concluded between Spain and Austria—was in session in 1722, which approximately fixes the date of this document."—A. E. JONES, S.J.

27 (p. 145).—In the winter of 1721–22, a party of English troops, commanded by Col. Thomas Westbrook, was sent to Norridgewock in order to capture, if possible, the Jesuit Rale. They failed to do