

member of the Supreme Council of Quebec. He died there in September, 1734. His widow received a pension from the king, and his sons, who were studying medicine at Paris, were regarded as protégés of the state.

Another physician named Sarrazin lived in Canada at the same time—Nicolas, born in Paris in 1655, himself the son of a physician. He married (1680) Catherine Blondeau, at Charlesbourg, where and at St. Thomas his family apparently resided; by her he had ten children. The date of his death is not recorded; but it must have been after 1700.

34 (p. 245).—This is a reference to Rev. François Vachon de Belmont, long superior of the Sulpicians at Montreal. He came from a distinguished family of Burgundy, and was a scholar of wide attainments; but gave up all worldly advantages to become a missionary in Canada. He founded the La Montagne mission for the Indians near Montreal (vol. lxii., note 16), and at his own expense built a church for them, wherein he officiated. He was superior of the Seminary from at least 1698 until his death (1732). Belmont was author of a MS. *Histoire du Canada*, which was published (1840) in *Quebec Lit. and Hist. Soc. Colls.*

35 (p. 249).—Louis Patouillet was born at Dijon, France, March 31, 1699, and entered the Jesuit novitiate at the age of sixteen. After his ordination, he was for a time an instructor in the colleges of the order, and afterward resided in the *maison professe* at Paris, until 1756. After that date he lived successively at Amiens, Uzès, and Avignon; he died in the last-named city, in 1779. He wrote numerous ecclesiastical and theological works, and was one of the editors (1749–76) of *Lettres édifiantes*.

36 (p. 251).—*Sauthois*: the same as Sitteou or U-zu'-ti-u'-hi (vol. lxv., note 20).

*Mataché*: cf. vol. ii., note 17.

37 (p. 261).—Reference is here made to John Law (born in 1671), and to what is commonly known as his "Mississippi Scheme." The Louisiana colony was in 1713 "farmed out" by the French government to a rich merchant, Antoine Crozat; he leased the colony for fifteen years, thinking to obtain great profits from the Mexican trade, and from the products of the gold and copper mines which were commonly supposed to exist in Louisiana. Finding these expectations disappointed, Crozat surrendered his lease in 1717 to the duke d'Orléans, regent of France after the death of Louis XIV. (1715). In the same year an association was formed (Aug. 17, 1717; chartered on Sept. 6 following) at Paris, called *la Compagnie d'Occident* ("Western Company"); it was controlled by John Law, a shrewd, unscrupulous adventurer from Scotland, who had become