

in 1726, he was assigned in the following year to the Illinois mission; Sommervogel conjectures that his stay there extended to 1740. Returning to France, he taught Hebrew at Lyons for many years, and wrote several mathematical and astronomical works. He died in 1770.

45 (p. 281).—The name Mississippi was applied to the strip of land which included the concessions here mentioned, and others, along the great river. The three Canadian brothers were named Chauvin; Charlevoix visited them in 1721 (*Journ. Hist.*, p. 438). The Swiss concessionary Koli (Kolly) was slain, with his son, by the Natches Indians in 1729.—See list of concessions in that region, in French's *La. Hist. Colls.*, part iii., p. 78, *note* \*; and in Sulte's *Canad.-Fran.*, t. vi., p. 115.

Negroes from Africa were brought to Louisiana by Law's company, because European laborers proved unable to endure the semi-tropical climate; this was the origin of African slavery in that region. The arrivals of slave-cargoes at Mobile and New Orleans are frequently noted by La Harpe and other early writers. In the *Recueils des réglemens . . . des Colonies Françaises*, already cited, is the *Code Noir* ("Black Code"),—a collection of various royal edicts regarding negro slaves held in the French colonies, issued from 1685 to 1742. Among these is one (pp. 111-128) "concerning the condition and discipline of Negro Slaves in Louisiana;" it is dated in March, 1724. A synopsis (in English translation) is given by French (*ut supra*, pp. 89-95); but he incorrectly states that this "code was drawn up by Bienville," who, however, as governor of the colony, promulgated the royal decree "in the name of the King."

46 (p. 301).—Lake Maurepas was thus named in compliment to Jean Frédéric Phélypeaux, count de Maurepas, a grandson of the chancellor Pontchartrain (vol. lxiv., *note* 18). He was born in 1701, and became secretary of state at the age of twenty-four years—having received the appointment to this office ten years previously. He remained therein twenty-four years; in 1749 he was obliged to retire to private life, having given offense by writing an epigram upon Madame de Pompadour, the favorite of Louis XV. Maurepas was, however, recalled to office at the accession of Louis XVI., by whom he was greatly esteemed. He died in November, 1781. During his earlier term of office, he bestowed much patronage upon men of science, and especially promoted the exploration of unknown lands, sending out several important expeditions. Among these was that of La Vérendrye (1738), who discovered the Rocky Mountains.

47 (p. 303).—The unusual interest in Louisiana aroused during the halcyon days of the Mississippi Scheme caused the publication of