

NOTES TO VOL. LXIX

(*Figures in parentheses, following number of note, refer to pages of English text.*)

1 (p. 29).—Cf. the more detailed account of Senat's death given in an earlier letter by Le Petit (vol. lxviii., pp. 309, 311); see also *note* 21 of same volume.

2 (p. 31).—Cf. the statement of revenues made in 1701 by the Jesuits in Canada (vol. lxv., p. 181); also that given in 1727 by the minister of marine (*N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. ix., p. 995), as follows: "The Jesuits have, on the estimate of expenses, yearly: For their Missions in Canada, 5,000 livres; for their Iroquois and Abenakis Missions, 1,500; for the support of a Missionary at Kanzas, 600; for the support of a 3rd Regent [instructor] at Quebec, 400; for the support of 2 Missionaries to the Sioux, 1,200; for that of a Missionary at Tadoussac, 600. They have, on the marine [*i.e.*, from the funds of the department of marine]: For the School of Navigation at Quebec, 800; for their house at Montreal, 500. Total, 10,600 livres."

3 (p. 47).—The successor of Dosquet, bishop of Quebec (vol. lxviii., *note* 33), was François Louis Pourroy de l'Auberivière, who was consecrated Dec. 21, 1739, at the age of twenty-eight. Arriving at Quebec on Aug. 8 of the following year, the young bishop died but twelve days later, from a fever contracted while aiding the sick on the vessel which had conveyed him from France.

4 (p. 53).—As has appeared in previous volumes, the survivors of the Huron nation had fled from their country about 1650—some taking refuge with the French at Quebec, some becoming naturalized among their captors, and others migrating westward to Mackinac and its vicinity. The last-named portion of the fugitives—for some time deprived of their religious teachers, and closely associated with the Ottawas, who were more brutal and superstitious—quickly degenerated from their earlier faith. The present document states the departure from St. Ignace of a part of these Hurons, who apparently went with Cadillac when he founded Detroit (1701), and settled near that town. They remained without a missionary until 1728, when La Richardie (vol. lxviii., *note* 44) was sent to them; his