

came to Quebec, soon after 1730, as a scholastic; and was, during several years, a teacher in the college of Quebec. In June, 1740, he went to the Tadoussac mission, where he remained until July, 1745. Returning then to Quebec in broken health, he was soon afterward attacked by illness, and died from its effects on March 20, 1746.

26 (p. 137).—Gilles Hocquart was intendant of Canada from September, 1728 to September, 1748, although he did not receive his commission until 1731. The affairs of the colony were administered by him with ability and honesty, and he tried to develop its natural resources. The masses promised by Coquart are still said (1900) in the Tadoussac church, every year.

Hocquart's predecessor was Claude Thomas Dupuy, who replaced (August, 1726) Bégon (vol. lxvii., *note* 3). Soon antagonizing the governor, Beauharnais, and becoming involved in disputes with the ecclesiastical authorities, he was recalled to France in 1728.

27 (p. 139).—François Bigot—a lawyer, and a native of Guienne—succeeded Hocquart as intendant of Canada, and with powers extending over the whole of New France. He had been commissary at Louisbourg when that fortress was surrendered to the English (June, 1745); and it was claimed that his malversation of the funds intended for its fortifications contributed to the defeat of its garrison. But he had powerful friends at court, and secured an appointment as intendant of New France, which post he held until the conquest; he arrived at Quebec in August, 1748, and returned to France in October, 1760. He was then accused to the king of malversation of public funds and maladministration while intendant, and was confined in the Bastille during a year. Being, with numerous other Canadian officials, brought to trial, Bigot and several others were banished (1763) from France, and also condemned to make restitution to the king; Vaudreuil was acquitted. It seems to be the general opinion of historians that the peculations of Bigot and his associates brought the Canadian colony to the brink of financial ruin, and thus helped to pave the way for its conquest by the English.

28 (p. 145).—It will be remembered that domestic cattle were introduced at Kaskaskia about 1712 (vol. lxvi., p. 291).

29 (p. 151).—Beauharnais (vol. lxvii., *note* 4) was nominally succeeded, as governor of New France, by Jacques Pierre Taffanel, marquis de la Jonquière, who received his commission in March, 1746. In the summer of that year, La Jonquière was sent, in command of a French squadron, to attack Port Royal; but, his fleet being dispersed by a storm off Cape Sable, he was forced to return to France. Again departing for Canada (May, 1747), his ship was