

captured by the English, and he was detained as a prisoner in England until the following year. Meanwhile, Beauharnais acted as governor until relieved (Sept. 19, 1747) by Count de la Galissonnière; the latter held office two years, when La Jonquière came (September, 1749) to assume the authority granted to him three years before. The governorship was held by La Jonquière until his death, May 17, 1752.

Bonnécamps's statement that he reached Quebec too late to report what he had done, is explained by the fact that La Galissonnière left that place, on his return to France, on Sept. 24; while Céloron's expedition did not arrive at Montreal until Oct. 10.

30 (p. 153).—Louis Thomas de Joncaire, sieur de Chabert, was a native of Provence, born in 1670. He came to Canada when a mere boy, and soon became an interpreter for the Indians; he also entered the army, and gained the rank of lieutenant. His special service was among the Seneca tribe, by whom he was adopted; he had great influence with them, and they regarded him as one of their chiefs. The date of his death is not recorded; but it must have been about 1740. In 1706, he married (at Montreal) Madeleine le Guay, by whom he had ten children. The eldest of these, Philippe Thomas, born in January, 1707, repeated his father's career, save that he was on intimate terms with all the Iroquois tribes, as well as with the Senecas. He was one of the officers who signed the capitulation of Fort Niagara (1759); it is not known how long he lived after that event. It is this son who is mentioned as an officer in Céloron's expedition. Some writers say that his mother was a Seneca squaw; but Tanguay makes him the son of Madeleine le Guay.

31 (p. 153).—The identity of Céloron the explorer is not entirely certain, as there were two brothers of that name, both Canadian officers, and both employed at frontier outposts and among the Indians; moreover, most historical writers have neglected to make researches sufficiently detailed to settle this question satisfactorily.

The name of the family was Céloron de Blainville, according to Tanguay, Ferland, Gosselin, and other leading Canadian writers; but Parkman, Marshall, and some other English historians write it Céloron (or Céleron) de Bienville, and sometimes Bienville de Céloron. The first of this name in Canada was Jean Baptiste Céloron, sieur de Blainville; he was born at Paris, in 1664, the son of a royal councillor. In early youth he came to Canada, apparently as a lieutenant in the French troops; and married, at the age of twenty-two, Hélène Picoté (widow of Antoine de la Fresnaye, sieur de Brucy, François Perrot's partner in the fur trade), by whom he had seven children. He died at Montreal, in June, 1735.

His elder son, Pierre Joseph (born in 1693), was also a military