

parishes in that region. He died at Prairie du Rocher (in the present Randolph county, Illinois), Aug. 13, 1777.

25 (p. 91).—The letter here reproduced from *Lettres édifiantes* was written by Pierre Joseph Antoine Roubaud. He was born at Avignon, May 28, 1724, and at the age of fifteen became a Jesuit novice. In 1756 he came to Canada, and was sent to the Abenaki missions. After the conquest of Canada, he became a supporter of English interests, and was later sent to England, to give the ministry information about American affairs. There he renounced his religious faith, married, and became a political agent of the English government. The *Hist. Mag.*, 2nd ser., vol. viii. (1870), pp. 282–291, publishes, with a prefatory note by J. G. Shea, a curious document written by Roubaud (dated Feb. 24, 1781) to Lord North—a memorial entitled *Mr. Roubaud's deplorable case*; it recounts his services to the English government, and asks for pensions for himself and wife, as both are in broken health. Sommervogel says of his career after leaving Canada: "But he never became an apostate; having retrieved his errors, he found refuge at St. Sulpice in Paris, where he died after 1781." Sir Guy Carleton, writing from Quebec in 1768, says of Roubaud: "Here he is very generally disliked and despised by all sorts of men, both old and new subjects; some that knew him particularly well, talk of him as a Man of Genius, a fine Imagination and a Masterly Writer, but void of Truth, without one Spark of Honour, or of Honesty" (*Amer. Cath. Hist. Researches*, vol. x., p. 41; cf. p. 42). See also Parkman's *Montcalm and Wolfe*, vol. i., p. 514.

26 (p. 103).—Fort Carillon was built by the Canadian government in 1755, at Ticonderoga, in order to command the outlet of Lake George. Its name was changed, within the year, to Fort Vaudreuil, in honor of the Canadian governor. It was the first fortification built at that point—a different structure from that later known as Fort Ticonderoga.

27 (p. 105).—Louis Joseph, marquis de Montcalm-Gozon de St. Véran, was born near Nîmes, France, Feb. 29, 1712. At the age of fifteen, he entered the French army, where he fought in Italy, Bohemia, and other countries, winning distinction and promotion. In January, 1756, he was appointed to the command of the French troops in North America, with the rank of major-general; he conducted the war against the British armies there, with varying successes,—capturing Oswego and Fort William Henry, and gaining the battle of Ticonderoga; but losing Louisbourg, Fort Frontenac, and Fort Duquesne,—until 1759. In the summer of that year, an English expedition attacked Quebec, under the command of General