

and Fort Necessity (July 3, 1754). At the latter place, he took George Washington a prisoner. His younger brother, Joseph, sieur de Jumonville, had been killed, but a few weeks before, in an encounter between his troops and Washington's—a skirmish which was the beginning of the French and Indian War.

33 (p. 183).—By "Yonn" is meant Major John Young, of the Royal Americans, afterward lieutenant-colonel of the 60th regiment of foot. Upon the surrender of Quebec, he was appointed judge of police in that city, a post which he filled to the satisfaction of both French and British. He died in November, 1762.

34 (p. 191).—*Bourg-la-Marque*: better known as Bourlamaque (François Charles, chevalier de); a distinguished French officer, third in command under Montcalm. After winning honors in that capacity, in Canada, he was, after the conquest, appointed governor of the island of Guadalupe, where he died (1764).

35 (p. 199).—See accounts of this siege given in *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. x., in various documents from p. 544 to p. 629.

36 (p. 213).—The name of Father Watrin is not mentioned in connection with the authorship of this narrative, but it is inferred from the author's statement that he had lived "about thirty years in Louisiana." No one but Watrin could have said this; he went there in August, 1732, and left that region in 1764.—A. E. JONES, S. J.

At the time referred to in the text, a keen hostility to the Jesuit order had arisen in most of the European states, and repressive measures against them had been begun by several governments. In 1750, Don Sebastian Carvalho (later created marquis de Pombal) became prime minister of Portugal; he was an enemy of the Jesuits, and soon laid upon them severe restrictions. An attempt upon the life of the king, Joseph I., was made on Sept. 3, 1758; the Jesuits were accused of complicity therein, and the king ordered (Jan. 19, 1759) the sequestration of all their estates, and (Sept. 3 following) the expulsion of all Jesuits from the kingdom.

In France, the order had many enemies. Their controversies with the Jansenists had aroused violent partisanship on both sides; their great ecclesiastical and political influence had excited the jealousy of other religious orders; Jeanne Poisson, marquise de Pompadour, Louis XV.'s favorite, was bitterly hostile to them; and it was she whose influence had raised to power the duke de Choiseul (Étienne François, count de Stainville), who was minister of foreign affairs (most of the time in conjunction with his cousin, César Gabriel de Choiseul, duke de Praslin) from 1759 to 1780. Choiseul was, moreover, opposed to clerical ascendancy—an attitude in which he was supported by the large party of free-thinkers, then so numerous and