

(Nov. 24, 1773), at the age of seventy-two years. Catherine II. of Russia and Frederic II. of Prussia refused to expel the Jesuits from their dominions; elsewhere, they were compelled to live as secular priests only.

The order was restored by Pope Pius VII. (Aug. 7, 1814), and Spain was the first country to which the Jesuits were recalled. They have been, however, expelled at various times since then from most of the continental European states.—See Daurignac's *Hist. Soc. Jesus (ut supra)*, pp. 97–217; "The Jesuits and their Expulsion from Germany," in *Fraser's Magazine*, May, 1873; H. H. Milman's "The Jesuits and Clement XIV., in *Quarterly Review*, June, 1848; *Amer. Cath. Quart. Rev.*, vol. xiii., pp. 696–706; Ranke's *Hist. of Popes* (Bohn's ed., 1871), vol. ii., pp. 441–452; Sismondi's *Hist. des Français* (Brussels, 1847), t. xvii., pp. 153–163; and Guizot's *Pop. Hist. of France* (Black's trans., Boston, 1876), vol. vi., pp. 241–244.

37 (p. 215).—D'Albadie is usually, and probably more correctly, written D'Abbadie. The officer of this name who is referred to in our text was appointed (March 16, 1763) by Louis XV. to the command of that portion of Louisiana not included in the recent cession of that province to Great Britain. He superseded Louis Billouart de Kerlérec, who had been governor of Louisiana since February, 1753, having succeeded Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil in that post. D'Abbadie landed at New Orleans June 29, 1763, and managed the affairs of the colony as well as he could, with little money and few troops, and in the midst of great financial and social disorders. One of his letters informs the home government that "three-fourths, at least, of the inhabitants are in a state of insolvency." In October, 1764, D'Abbadie was notified by the king that he had ceded to Spain his remaining possessions in Louisiana; and the commandant was ordered to deliver these to the Spanish authorities, when the latter should require it. Spain did not, however, occupy her new possessions until March 5, 1766. D'Abbadie did not live to see that event; in feeble health, and harassed by the difficulties of his official situation, he expired on Feb. 4, 1765.—See Gayarré's *Louisiana: French Domination*, vol. ii., pp. 95–132.

The long war between England and France and Spain was ended by the treaty of Paris (Feb. 10, 1763), by which France surrendered to Great Britain all her possessions on the North American continent, east of the Mississippi; the latter power also acquired, from Spain, the province of Florida, and all Spanish possessions east of the Mississippi.

38 (p. 231).—The date 1752, here given, is evidently a typographical error. Guyenne arrived in 1727, and 36 added to that date would give 1763. The date should be that year or 1762.—A. E. JONES, S.J.