

tenant, Louis St. Ange de Bellerive—a position which the latter held until 1764. St. Ange then took command of Fort Chartres, which he delivered to the English on Oct. 10, 1765. He then proceeded to St. Louis (which had been founded in March, 1764, by Pierre Laclède), and was commandant there until 1770—in the Spanish service, after 1766. He died at St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1774. In 1721, he had escorted Charlevoix through the Western region.

41 (p. 245).—Reference is here made to Green Bay, in Wisconsin. In regard to Chardon and the Green Bay mission, see vol. lxvi., note 43.

42 (p. 247).—An allusion to the massacre, in 1282, of the French in Sicily by the natives of that country; so called because the signal for the uprising was given by the first stroke of the vesper bell on Easter day.

43 (p. 253).—An English garrison was placed in the fort at Michilimackinac (then located on the south shore of the strait) in the autumn of 1761. The Ojibwa Indians of the vicinity accepted Pontiac's proposals for a conspiracy against the English, and on June 4, 1763, treacherously seized the fort, and massacred most of the garrison.—See Parkman's *Consp. of Pontiac*, vol. i., pp. 322–354; vol. ii., pp. 336, 337; also our vol. x., p. 328.

The phrase “four years before, in 1732,” (p. 251) is evidently a *lapsus calami*, for Aulneau was slain in 1736.

44 (p. 259).—This contract was evidently made with the Company of the Indies; but, when that association surrendered its charter (1731; vol. lxvii., note 37), its obligations were transferred to the French government.

45 (p. 261).—This difficulty regarding the vicariate-general is narrated by Shea in his *Church in Colon. Days*, pp. 582, 583.

Vitry died on April 5, probably in 1749, rather than 1750.

46 (p. 279).—Captain Philip Pittman says—in his *Europ. Settlements on Mississippi* (London, 1770), p. 43—of the Jesuits' estates at Kaskaskia: “The jesuits plantation consisted of two hundred and forty *arpens* of cultivated land, a very good stock of cattle, and a brewery; which was sold by the French commandant, after the country was ceded to the English, for the crown, in consequence of the suppression of the order. Mons. Beauvais was the purchaser, who is the richest of the English subjects in this country; he keeps eighty slaves; he furnished eighty-six thousand weight of flour to the king's magazine, which was only a part of the harvest he reaped in one year.”

Concerning this Beauvais, the following information is given by E. G. Mason, in his “Lists of Early Illinois Citizens,” in *Fergus*