

6 (p. 39).—Regarding the sale to Beauvais of the Jesuit estate at Kaskaskia, see vol. lxx., *note* 46.

7 (p. 41).—In Canadian law the *fabrique* is the body corporate and politic, consisting of the curé and churchwardens of each parish, who administer the temporalities of the parish church.—CRAWFORD LINDSAY.

8 (p. 43).—Robert Harding, an English Jesuit, came to Maryland in 1732, where he remained until 1749, being then sent to Philadelphia to take charge of the Roman Catholic chapel in that city. In 1763, he built St. Mary's church there, directing it until his death, Sept. 2, 1772; he was then seventy years of age. For many interesting particulars regarding this priest, see *Amer. Cath. Hist. Researches*, vol. vii. (1890), pp. 82–92.

Concerning the expulsion of the Jesuits, about this time, from various European countries, see our vol. lxx., *note* 36.

9 (p. 43).—The Illinois country was surrendered to the English on Oct. 10, 1765 (vol. lxx., *note* 40); the officer appointed to command that region was Captain Thomas Stirling, of the 42nd Highlanders. He was, however, superseded on Dec. 4 following, by Major Robert Farmer, who was in turn followed by Colonel Edward Cole (1766), Colonel John Reed (1768), Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilkins (Sept. 5, 1768), Captain Hugh Lord (1771), and Captain Matthew Johnson (May, 1775 to May, 1781).

10 (p. 47).—In the archives of the archiepiscopal palace at Quebec is a portfolio of correspondence between Bishop Briand and the Jesuit Meurin; it contains thirteen letters besides the one here published by us, ranging in date from March 23, 1767 to April 27, 1777. The authorities of the diocese decline to allow the publication of the others, regarding them as too private and personal in character for that purpose. A short extract from one of them is printed (in English translation) in *Amer. Cath. Hist. Researches*, vol. iv. (1887), p. 68; the editor says that it was "copied from the original by the late Father Martin."

11 (p. 49).—This was Louis Claude Hector de Villars, minister of war in France from Nov. 26, 1715 to Sept. 24, 1718.

Regarding the suit by Lavalette's creditors, see vol. lxx., *note* 36.

12 (p. 61).—For sketch of La Brosse, see vol. lxx., *note* 20. Interesting particulars of his missionary life in the Saguenay and in Acadia may be found in *Rapport sur les Missions de Québec*, March, 1864, pp. 53–55. The letter here published was evidently written by La Brosse to a lady (probably one of his parishioners) living in the vicinity of Rimouski—a town lying on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, about 180 miles below Quebec. Isle Verte,