

Priests, Missionaries, The Priests of the Seminary of Missions Etrangères, Or those of St. Sulpice, as well as the Jesuits and The Récollets, Choose to go To France, passage shall be granted to them upon the Ships of His Britanic Majesty. And all shall have Liberty to Sell, In whole or in part, The property, real Or Personal, which they may possess in the Colony, to either french or English purchasers, without the British Government causing the least hindrance or obstacle to such sale. They may Carry with Them, or ship To france, The Produce, of whatever Nature it may be, of the aforesaid Sale of goods, Paying the freight thereon, As is stated in Article 26. And those Among the Aforesaid Priests who Choose to Go This Year Shall be Fed during The Passage at the expense of His Britanic Majesty, And may Carry with Them their luggage."

24 (p. 103).—See illustration of the old Jesuit college and church at Quebec, in vol. 1. of this series (facing p. 188); and of interior of the church (facing p. 24), in this volume. Fleck, in his *Comp. de Jésus au Canada*, says (p. 74): "The college of Quebec was unable to continue the classical course after 1768, on account of the small number of Fathers who remained and the notable diminution in the number of pupils after the departure of the wealthy families. The Fathers, however, until 1776 continued to maintain in the college a primary school, where instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic was given to those who chose to attend it. But these classes were compelled to cease when the government appropriated a part of the college for storing the archives; later, it took, little by little, nearly all the rest of the buildings for use as barracks." Cf. our vol. xlii., note 20. After the death of Father Well (1791), the Jesuit residence at Montreal was used for government purposes. See view of the building in our vol. lxiv., p. 135.

25 (p. 107).—The phrase *constitut de 20,000 livres* means "a constituted rent the capital of which is 20,000 livres, on which the Fathers pay the annual rent of 1,000 livres."—CRAWFORD LINDSAY.

Pierre René Floquet was born at Paris, Sept. 12, 1716; and entered the Jesuit novitiate at the age of nineteen. He came to Canada in 1744; five years later he was at Sault St. Louis, and in 1752 was stationed at Quebec, but most of his remaining years were spent at Montreal—where he was, from 1757, superior for many years. After the capture of that city by the American troops in 1775, Floquet compromised himself with both the British and the ecclesiastical authorities by his relations with the invaders and (in the following year) with the committee sent by the American Congress to endeavor to persuade the Canadian people to join the colonies in their revolt against Great Britain. In consequence, he was promptly interdicted by Bishop Briand, who was now his ecclesiastical superior; but he