

the ship in which he sailed; they reached Quebec on 7th May. During this season Champlain ascended the Ottawa River as far as Allumette Island; returning to Quebec, he sailed thence for France, with Pontegravé, about the end of August.—Port Royal destroyed by Captain (afterwards Sir Samuel) Argall.—An expedition was organized, and a vessel of one hundred tons fitted out at Honfleur, chiefly at the cost of the Marquis de Guercheville, under command of M. de Saussaye, who sailed on 12th March; reached La Have on 16th May, and then proceeded to Penobscot Bay, where a settlement was made, but at once broken up by Captain Argall; most of the party returned to France.

**1614.** Champlain remained in France, engaged in forming from the merchants of St. Maloes, Rouen, and Rochelle, a commercial association for trading with Canada.

**1615.** In April Champlain left Harfleur with several vessels, bringing with him four members of the religious order of *Recollets*\* (Franciscans), Fathers Denis, Dolbeau, Le Caron, and Du Plessis. Champlain, accompanied by Joseph le Caron, one of the *Recollet* fathers, ascended the Ottawa to Mattawan; thence passing by Lake Nipissing and the French River, he entered the Georgian Bay, and, turning southwards, reached the settlements of the Hurons lying between Lake Simcoe and Nottawasaga Bay. Champlain then accompanied his Indian friends, the Hurons, on an expedition against the Onondagas. The Hurons, leaving their settlements near Lake Simcoe, followed a south-easterly course until they struck the *Otonabee* and *Trent*

rivers, down which they proceeded, reaching Lake Ontario by the Bay of *Quinté*; they then passed to the eastern end of the lake, which they crossed. After their disembarkation, the Hurons advanced upon the Onondaga settlements some eighty miles south of the lake. The attack was not successful, and, notwithstanding the assistance rendered by Champlain and the few Frenchmen with him, the Hurons were compelled to retreat. On their return home, Champlain desired to descend the St. Lawrence to Montreal, but the Hurons being unwilling that he should leave them, he accompanied them back to Lake Simcoe, remaining, however, some time at Rice Lake, where they collected fish and game for winter use. The party reached their settlements on 23rd December.

**1616.** Champlain, who had remained during the winter of 1615-16 with the Hurons, set out in June with Father Caron on his return to Quebec, which was safely reached on the 11th July. After remaining about a month in Quebec, Champlain and Father Caron sailed for France.

**1617.** A family named Hebert accompanied Champlain to Quebec. Louis Hebert, the father of the family, has been accounted the first *emigrant* to Canada, he having come to Canada to practice agriculture. Champlain returned to France in the autumn.

**1618.** During the winter of this year the Indians became disaffected, and two Frenchmen were murdered at Three Rivers. A conspiracy was entered into by the Indians for the destruction of the colony, but Brother du Plessis (one of the *Recollets*) became aware of what was going on, and con-

\**Recollets*—Friars Minor of the strict observance order of St. Francis. They originated in Spain. Introduced into Italy in 1525. They were invited to France in 1592 by Louis de Gonzague, duc de Nevers; he first established them in the convent des *Recollets*, and its name thenceforward distinguished this branch of the order of Franciscan friars.—*DICTIONNAIRE DES DATES.*