which has just been discovered we see that this complaint is greatly exaggerated. Not only did Georges make up this and other documents out of his own bigoted head but he seems to have forged certain letters to the same end, for which he was afterwards severely reprimanded by Champlain.¹

Au Roy sur la Nouvelle France.

This pamphlet is a complaint published in the year 1626 against the United Company and its monopoly of trade in the St. Lawrence,2 Instead of being, like the former pamphlet against Caën, a mere Jeremiad without fact or figure, it contains several statements which it substantiates by quoting a letter and an agreement. The former was written by Monts to Louis Hébert in the spring of 1617 to urge him to carry out his intention of returning to New France and assuring him of a welcome from the Company;3 the latter is a copy of the agreement which on his arrival with his family at Honfleur Hébert was obliged to sign before they would allow him to embark.4 Besides giving these two important documents the pamphlet goes over the articles of Caën's Company and seeks to prove either their uselessness or the total absence of all effort to carry them out. The author lays particular stress on the wrongs inflicted upon the Héberts not only by the old Company but more especially by Caën himself, who had sought in every way to render their existence in the New World most unhappy. The pamphlet, which was brought out in order that the King and Council should no longer be ignorant of the actual state of affairs in the colony. closes by urging that the Viceroy should either reside there himself or send a representative who would render unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's, and unto God the things that were God's. Each vessel which traded along the Atlantic coast should also be forced to pay 100 crowns for this privilege, while if they entered the river the duty should be raised to three hundred.

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¹ Cf. p. 278, note 1, supra.

² Au Roy sur la Nouvelle France, n. p. 1626.

³ Ibid. pp. 11-12.

⁴ Ibid. pp. 14-15.