

tion, were received with sorrow and consternation at Quebec, and Champlain hastened home to attend personally to the interests of the colony, which he feared might be jeopardized by that deplorable event.

Jealousies had risen respecting competition in traffic, the old Society giving up their projects entirely. Champlain now sought to form a new Company, and place the colony under the protection of some high personage capable of assuring the favorable dispositions of the Court. The Count de Soissons succeeded M. de Monts as Lieutenant-general of Canada, retaining Champlain as his deputy; when armed with a new commission and invested with extraordinary powers, he returned to America. Here he was occupied in attending to the general interests of the colony, and on a visit into the interior in 1613, discovered lake Ontario.

Business relative to the colony of which he was acting governor and agent, called him again to France. Having succeeded in averting the threatened dissolution of the association, and being confirmed in his office, he again returned to Canada.

The Lieutenant-generalship of New France * had

* Early in the 17th century, the appellation "New France" was given to a vast region which now comprises the Hudson's Bay territory, Labrador, the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and a great part of the United States.

About the same time the eastern peninsula (Nova Scotia) be-