

the Gulf, he met with boisterous weather which determined him from the lateness of the season, after holding a council with his officers, to return to France. In the following year, he obtained a new commission, and revisited America, sailing from St. Malo, in Brittany, with three vessels called the *Hermine*, *Little Hermine*, and the *Hermerillon*, ascending the great river of Canada which he named the St. Lawrence, from the circumstance of his having commenced his exploration of it on the festival of that Saint. He visited the Indian villages of Stadacona (now Quebec) and Hochelaga, under the shade of a mountain to which he gave the name of Mont-Royal, time having now changed it to Montreal. He established the most friendly terms with the natives, and in the ensuing spring, returned to France, taking two of the native chiefs and eight of their men with him to exhibit before the French Court.

- 1541 In 1541, Sieur de Roberval was appointed Viceroy by Francis 1st. to establish a permanent settlement in Canada; being however unable to set out at the appointed time, Cartier took charge of the expedition from Rochelle, revisiting the St. Lawrence with five vessels, laden with emigrants and supplies. He endeavoured to plant a settlement at Stadacona, erecting a fort at Cape Rouge, which he called Charlesbourg. Leaving the Viscount Beaupré in command of it, he himself set out to visit the rapids above Hochelaga, but finding it impossible to pass them in his boats, he returned for the winter. Jealousy with the natives soon engendered hostility, and he and his colonists were obliged to embark for France. Putting into Newfoundland on his passage, he met Roberval, with settlers, stores, and provisions, who on their arrival took up their quarters at the station Cartier had abandoned. About 200 colonists of both sexes arrived with him, but nearly one fourth of them died in the winter of 1542-3. Roberval in the spring, after leaving thirty men in the Fort, returned to France, and for several years the European wars caused Canada to be lost sight of.
- 1549 In 1549, Roberval with his brother Achille and a number of emigrants again embarked for America, but being never heard of, were supposed to have perished at sea.
- 1576 In 1576, Martin Frobisher was sent out by Queen Elizabeth on a voyage of discovery with a view of finding a north-west passage, and in 1578, a second voyage was made by him in search of gold, for which he had mistaken iron pyrites met with in his previous expedition; both voyages resulted in no material discoveries.
- 1583 In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert visited Newfoundland, and took formal possession of it in the name of England.
- 1598 In 1598, France again turned her attention to Canada, and the Marquis de la Roche, a nobleman of Brittany, undertook to found another settlement in the New World, though from the disfavour it met with, he was compelled to draw his emigrants from the