

south, at Ste. Therese ; one, which gave rise to the present town of St. John's, on the Richelieu ; one, Fort St. Frederick, at Crown Point, and eventually Fort Ticonderoga was built. It is not shown on the Carte du Lac Champlain of 1748, par le Sr. Auger, arpenteur du Roy en 1732 fait à Quebec, le 10 Octobre, 1748. Signé, De Lery. Lake George was then known as Lac St. Sacrament. The English forts commenced at the Great Portage, between the waters of Lake Champlain and the Hudson. The first was built in 1711. There was also another fort on Lake Champlain, Ste. Anne, on Isle La Motte, about twenty leagues above Chambly. It was here that Dullier de Casson passed a winter.

It was in 1666 that Tracy organized his expedition, and inflicted the chastisement on the Indians which led them to keep their peace for twenty years. He commenced by hanging a boasting scoundrel at Quebec, who, at his own table, declared he had murdered the Governor's nephew, young Chazy. With 1,300 men, in the early autumn weather, when the heat had passed, and the swamps were dry, and the flies, those pests of Canadian sylvan life, had disappeared, he followed the track of Courcelles. His success must have exceeded his expectations. He burned five Iroquois fortifications—with the food they contained, retaining only what was necessary for himself, and took possession of the country for his master—so far as ceremonial went—and returned to Quebec.

The result of the peace is evident. In 1688 the population increased to 11,249; in 1667 it was something over 4,300.

But the French Canadian remained poor.\* It was not until he lived

under the blessings of English liberty that he became rich and independent. He had nothing to learn in the shape of gallantry, courage and endurance. When we praise the Jesuits for their courage and fortitude, we omit to state that it was simply the tone of the country. Every man carried his life in his hand. He never knew what the day would bring forth. When danger came he had to meet it. He could not count the odds, and he could never better his situation by hesitating to face it. His life was one unceasing struggle against numbers, but he remained undaunted and self-reliant, with his nerve unshaken and his heart true and firm and right.

He was thrifty and industrious, but he could get no further than merely living. Nobody was in want, but there was no money. Canada was regarded in France as an *annexe* where the Mother Country could obtain the articles she wanted, and where she could sell the articles she manufac-

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trie des habitants soutient la seconde, et le goût de la nation y repand un agrément infini. Le colon Anglois amasse du bien et ne fait aucune dépense superflue, le François point de ce qu'il a et souvent fait parade de ce qu'il n'a point. Celui-la travaille pour ses heritiers, celui-ci laisse les siens dans la necessité où il s'est trouvé lui-meme, de se tirer d'affaire comme il pourra. Les Anglais-Américains ne veulent point de guerre, parce qu'ils ont beaucoup à perdre ; ils ne menagent point les sauvages, parce qu'ils ne croient point en avoir besoin. La jeunesse Française, par les raisons contraires, deteste la paix, et vit bien avec les naturels du pays, dont elle s'attire aisement l'estime pendant la guerre, et l'amitié en tout temps. . . . Tout le monde a ici le necessaire pour vivre : on y paye peu au Roi ; l'habitant ne connaît point la taille ; il a du pain à bon marché, la viande et le poison n'y sont pas chers ; mais le vin, les étoffes et tout ce qu'il faut faire venir de France coûtent beaucoup. Les plus à plaindre sont les gentilshommes et les officiers qui n'ont que leurs appointements, et qui sont chargés de famille. Les femmes n'apportent ordinairement pour dot à leurs maris que beaucoup d'esprit, d'amitié, d'agrement et une grande fécondité. Dieu repand sur les mariages, dans ce pays, la benediction qu'il repandoit sur ceux des patriarches ; il faudroit, pour faire subsister de si nombreuses familles, qu'on y menât aussi la vie des patriarches, mais le temps en est passé.

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\* Il regne dans la Nouvelle Angleterre une opulence dont il semble qu'on ne sait point profiter, et dans la Nouvelle France, une pauvreté cachée par un air d'aisance qui ne paroît point étudié. Le commerce et la culture des plantations fortifient la première, l'indus-