

Seigneurs of the Island, had the actual interest of their charge at heart, and thanks to the remarkable personal qualities of some of their early superiors, such as Abbés Queylus, Souart and Dollier de Casson, all three gentlemen and the last a soldier as well, they labored earnestly for the advancement of their trust, and their interest was one with the settler without distinction of class; they, with the serious colonists, their protégés, formed the most important element. On the other hand there were the officials, civil and military; then the floating population of soldiers and coureurs de bois and, lastly, the servants, who were either voluntary servants, or white captives taken in the unceasing raids into the English colonies; there were also a few Indian slaves brought back from some specially daring inroads into the distant south or west, and lowest of all were the bound servants, condemned for various offences, often for salt smuggling (*faulx saulniers*) and redeemed by the payment of their fines and gaoler's charges, for which they were bound to their redemptors for a term of years at nominal wages.

The outward appearance of the town at this time was such that it must have required all the courage of the new settler to adopt it as his *pied à terre* in New France; once inside the stockade, however, he saw a comfortable enough settlement, with most of the houses built of rubble to the height of the first story, and above that, heavy timber work and plaster, a style of building of which one can hardly find a trace to-day.

The dwellings of the wealthier classes were entirely of stone, as were those of the public institutions such as the