

entered the *Baie des Chaleurs*, planted a cross at Gaspé, and, like Columbus, believing that he was on the way to India or China, advanced up the St. Lawrence till he saw the shores of Anticosti. He returned to France taking with him two young Indians acquired by treachery. On the 19th of May, 1585, Cartier set forth again and steered along the coast of Labrador, till they reached a small bay opposite the Island of Anticosti on August 10th, the *Feast of St. Lawrence*, from whom Cartier named the bay, a name which afterwards extended to the whole gulf and to the great river above. Ascending the river with no other guides than the two young Indians previously captured, they came to an island, now called Isle d'Orleans, about four miles below Quebec, and were met by multitudes of Indians with whom they held friendly conference. Soon after they came to "the cliffs now rich with heroic memories, where the fiery Count Frontenac cast defiance at his foes, where Wolfe, Montcalm and Montgomery fell—a cluster of wigwags, the site of the rock-built City of Quebec," then called Stadaconé. Hearing of a great town further up the river, named Hochelaga, Cartier set forth, and on Oct. 2nd, reached the site of the future Montreal. The Indians, in great numbers, received them with delight. After a period of friendly intercourse Cartier called the neighboring mountain Mount Royal, whence the name of the city. They returned to Stadaconé, where they spent the winter very sickly and suffering. In the spring they made their way to France and again cast anchor at St. Malo, July 16th, 1586.

## ROBERVAL.

The next expedition was undertaken by de Roberval, a nobleman of Picardy, with whom Cartier was associated as Captain-General. On account of delays in the equipment of the fleet, Cartier sailed away by himself, May 23rd, 1541; and Roberval nearly a year later, April 16th, 1542. Cartier, weary of waiting, insisted on returning to France, and the expedition of Roberval attended by bad fortune, ended in failure. It was some years before the French renewed their attempts on the new world. Civil war

wasted their energies, their treasure, their blood. Roberval is said to have died in 1543. The Marquis de la Roche, many years afterwards (1598), attempted a settlement, but only left a number of convicts on Sable Island, forty, who afterwards dwindled to eleven before they were rescued.

## CHAMPLAIN.

Samuel de Champlain was born of a good family, adhering to the Roman Catholic Church, in the year 1569, at Brouage on the Bay of Biscay. "A true hero, after the chivalrous mediæval type, his character was dashed largely with the spirit of romance; though earnest, sagacious, penetrating, he leaned to the marvellous; and the faith which was the life of his hard career was somewhat prone to overstep the bounds of reason and invade the domain of fancy." For these reasons we must accept with some caution the account which he gives of his travels, illustrated as it is with pictorial representations of creatures which we can only believe to be fabulous.

## ACADIA.

The first expedition of Champlain was under the leadership of de Chartres, who obtained from Henry IV. a patent, giving him authority to take possession of New France. When these men sailed up the St. Lawrence, they found (1608) the rock of Quebec tenantless, and Hochelaga deserted. Of the savage population that Cartier had found there, sixty-eight years before, no trace remained—the consequence of a war of extermination between the hostile tribes. Soon afterwards de Chartres died, and de Monts was appointed to command the expedition. He petitioned the king for leave to colonize La Cadie or Acadia, a much larger area than that which we now designate by that name, for it extended from Philadelphia to beyond Montreal. De Monts was made Lieutenant-General with vice-regal powers, receiving a monopoly of the fur trade. He was empowered to impress idlers and vagabonds for his colony, and he got together a very incongruous band of the worst and the best, and of every variety of opinion. There were thieves and ruffians brought there by force. There