

and Chauvin of Rouen, whereby they engaged to transport and settle 500 emigrants in return for a monopoly of the St. Lawrence fur-trade. Captain Chauvin being appointed Lieutenant-General, made two voyages, brought out sixteen colonists, whom the kindness of the natives afterwards saved from starvation, and died in 1603, leaving, as his memorial, a house built of stone and mortar, the first erected in Canada, of which remains were lately to be seen at Tadoussac. His death put an end to the scheme.

X.—Commandeur de Chaste, Governor of Dieppe, was the third Lieutenant-General, and organized a company of merchants for the purposes of trade and discovery. He engaged the services of Samuel de Champlain, a bold and sagacious naval officer, who had gained a reputation in the West Indies, and with him was conjoined Pontgravé. These two were sent in command of an expedition to Tadoussac, and instructed, moreover, to ascend the St. Lawrence as far as possible. They accordingly passed Hochelaga, now dwindled into insignificance, but found themselves stopped by the Sault St. Louis, now known as the Lachine Rapids. Here landing, they made observations on the country and river. With these Champlain hastened to France, where he learned of De Chaste's death, and the derangement of the entire scheme. He explained, however, the results of his investigations to the King, who remained pleased with his diligence and success.

XI.—The conduct of the company, together with a monopoly of trade, was now transferred into the hands of Pierre du Guas, Sieur de Monts, whom the King appointed Lieutenant-General of New France, in 1603. De Monts and Champlain turned at first to Nova Scotia; they explored nearly all its coast-line, in 1606 and 1607, and were the founders of the colony of Acadia.