

able to discovery. In 1629 the English took Quebec, and held the colony for some years—no great feat of valour certainly, as there were no settlements except at Quebec and Tadousac, and a missionary station at Three Rivers; and in 1632, according to Charlevoix, there were only fifty souls at Quebec, including women and children. Almost immediately after Canada had been restored to France, the Iroquois wars commenced, which for many years confined the French to the lower St. Lawrence, and ended in the almost entire extermination of their Indian allies. The missionaries, it is true, adhered nobly to their converts, and in many instances perished with them; and when the remnants retired into the Far West and the Far North, they accompanied them, and so gained some acquaintance with more remote regions; but no discovery of importance is recorded. It was not till a temporary peace was made in 1669 that the adventurous spirit of the French settlers had room to display itself, and that they penetrated into the country occupied by the Iroquois.

The second map, in point of time, belongs to this period. It bears date 1670, and records the journey of two missionaries, Dolier and Galliné, who appear to have been the first, or amongst the first, who reached Lake Huron by the route of Lakes Ontario and Erie. I have found no other account of their travels, nor are their names mentioned by Charlevoix, any more than that of M. Perray, who appears to have made a portage from somewhere near Toronto to Lake Simcoe, unless he be the M. Perrot who, about the same time, was employed in negotiating with the western tribes. A letter of the Intendant, Talon, is referred to, which may probably be amongst our MS collection—detained at Quebec upon the somewhat far-fetched excuse, that it may be wanted to elucidate some knotty point connected with the Seignorial Tenure. The missionaries appear to have been very conscientious observers, distinguishing between what they have seen themselves and what they know only by report, and for gentlemen of their sacred calling, they take an unusual interest in all that pertains to the chase. There are two noticeable features about this map. The indefinite extension of Lake Erie westward, to be found in all the maps of this period, where Hennepin, nearly twenty years later, says no one had yet penetrated, for which this sufficient reason may be given, that no such extension exists in nature; and the singular delineation of Lake Huron, where the eastern shores are not very incorrectly given, nor the western shores of Lake Michigan, but there is an entire ignoring of the great peninsula of Michigan. This is the more sur-