

*Sack*; to some Indian Tribes it was known under the name of *Sadilege*.

At Tadousac Champlain found ships in 1610, and remarks that they had arrived as early as the 19th May; in 1622 it became a regular trading post, and in 1648 the Tadousac traffic yielded more than 40,000 *livres* in clear profit, and the commercial transactions, in amount, exceeded 250,000 *livres*; the weight of the furs being as much as 24,400 lbs.

The harbour of Tadousac is on the eastern side of the entrance to the Saguenay. It is a semicircular bay, with a sandy beach at its head, and rather more than half a mile wide and a third of a mile deep, and is so well sheltered in every direction that no sea of any consequence rises to prevent even a boat from entering the harbour. This bay or harbour played an important part in our early history as a stopping place for French and Basque vessels engaged in the fisheries, and we learn from Mr. J. M. LeMoine's *Chronicles of the St. Lawrence* that Chauvin had founded a fishing port at Tadousac as early as 1599, but whether the ships or "argosies with portly sail," which first brought to our shores Cartier, de Roberval, Champlain, and Kertk, made use of the bay, or the small picturesque, and we may say unique cove of *L'Anse à l'Eau*, the *Chronicles* do not tell. It is very probable the bay was used as the harbour, because we learn by Mère de l'Incarnation that the Tadousac Fort was burnt with the dwelling quarters and church in 1665. The fort must have been in existence prior to 1628, for in that year the English Admiral, William Kertk, took possession of it, and subsequently it was restored to the French in 1632. In 1636 Father Paul le Jeune, a Jesuit missionary, came to Tadousac to convert the Indians; in 1642 Father Jean Dequen entered upon the mission with great courage, and was received with welcome and demonstrations of joy by the Indians, who erected a cabane, part of which was dedicated to