

hand from 1st May till 10th December to meet and inspect all arrivals from sea. Conspicuous from afar are the vast hospitals and superintendent's summer quarters.

The eye then takes in the fertile Isle of Orleans, comprising six old and populous parishes. It lies on the placid bosom of the great river, ampitheatre like, with a southern exposure; these picturesque heights, umbrageous groves, quaint hamlets and beautiful new villas renders Orleans one of the most attractive districts on the Lower St. Lawrence. The island was granted in 1662 to Sieur de Caen by the Duke of Montmorency, Viceroy of New France. In 1665 this district

settled at Lorette, near Quebec. The isle was again overrun by the fierce Mohawks on the 18th of June, 1661. They massacred indiscriminately, there and on the Côte de Beaupré opposite the helpless French settlers. A Quebec sportsman, Couillard de L'Epinay, was at that time on the island on a shooting excursion. Jean de Lauzon, son of the governor of the colony, and brother-in-law to Couillard de L'Epinay, also Seneschal of New France, made up a party of seven spirited Quebecers, and sailed down in a boat to warn his brother-in-law of his danger. They landed near Rivière Maheu, where their boat grounded. De Lauzon sent two of his followers to see



A Glimpse of Metis Bay.

was formed into the Earldom of St. Laurent, and was conferred on M. François Berthelot, who assumed the title of Count of St. Laurent. In 1657, part of it was occupied by 600 Christian Huron Indians, who had taken refuge under the walls of Quebec from the tomahawk of the relentless Iroquois. In 1656, the Iroquois had demanded that they should come and dwell in their country, and upon their refusal fell upon the Hurons with a force of 300 warriors, devastated the island and killed 72 of the unfortunate Hurons. Two tribes were compelled soon after to surrender and held as captives in the Iroquois country, whilst one, the tribe of the Cord, left the island and

whether there were anyone in a neighbouring house belonging to René Maheu, pilot. On opening the door they found themselves confronted by eighty Iroquois, who, raising the war-whoop, surrounded the seven Frenchmen, unable to put to sea, as their boat was aground. They summoned the Frenchmen to surrender, promising to spare their lives, but de Lauzon, who knew too well the ferocity and perfidy of the foe, refused, firing away at them, until the savages had to cut off his arms. They then cut off the Seneschal's head. The brave men were all slaughtered, one excepted, who, though grievously wounded, was carried away to be tortured. Before leaving they burnt