

of peace, and proposing an exchange of prisoners. Owing to a misunderstanding which arose, this mission led to a controversy which Count Frontenac did not live to see the end of. Count Frontenac died, after a few days illness, at Quebec, on 28th November; his remains were interred in the Church of the Recollets, at Quebec. On the death of Count Frontenac, he was succeeded by M. Louis Hector de Callière, who was at that time commandant at Montreal.\*

**1700.** M. de Fontenn sent by the King of France to report on the state of affairs in Acadia. He advised the king to abandon the forts on the river St. John, (at Nachouac and St. John) and to make Port Royal the headquarters of the government.—Captain John Alden, in a memorial addressed to his excellency the Earl of Bellamont, then governor of New York, claims the St. Croix River and Passamaquoddy Bay to be the boundary between the French

and English possessions.—M. de Villebon,\* governor of Acadia, died on 5th July. He was succeeded by M. de Bouillon.—The Governor, de Callière, sent a deputation composed of MM. Bruyas (a priest), de Maricourt, and Joncaire to the Cantons to confer with the Iroquois, and a kind of preliminary treaty was entered into at Montreal on 18th September.—Marguerite de Bourgeois, who founded the Convent de la Congregation (Black Nunnery) at Montreal, died at Montreal on 12th January, in the 80th year of her age.

**1701.** Towards the end of July, some fifteen hundred Indians assembled at Montreal, including Abenakis, Hurons, Algonquins, Montagnais, and converted Iroquois, and a grand conference took place, which ended in the conclusion of a general peace on 4th August, 1701. Amongst those who came to attend this gathering, were Nicholas Perrot, and the famous chief Kondiaronk (Le Rat), who has been

\* [The following paragraph and notes were inadvertently omitted under their proper dates. It has been thought well to give them place here before proceeding to the next century.]

**1635.** Christmas Day, 1635, was a dark day in the annals of New France. In a chamber of the fort at Quebec, breathless and cold, lay the hardy frame which war, the wilderness, and the sea had buffeted so long in vain. After two months and a half of illness, Champlain, at the age of sixty-eight, was dead. His last cares were for his colony, and the succour of its suffering families. Jesuits, officers, soldiers, traders, and the few settlers of Quebec, followed his remains to the Church; Le Jeune pronounced his eulogy, and the feeble community built a tomb in his honour.—*Francis Parkman.*

**1660.** This year should be ever memorable in the history of Canada for the noble act of self-devotion of Adam d'Aulac, Sieur des Ormeaux, and his sixteen brave companions, who met the Iroquois whilst descending the Ottawa on their way to attack the settlements at Montreal. D'Aulac had taken possession of a small palisade fort, and he and his companions, aided by a party of Hurons under Annahotaha (most of whom, however, deserted during the fight and joined the Iroquois) defended

the post with such persistent vigor, that when d'Aulac and his companions had all been slain (save five Hurons who escaped to Montreal), the Iroquois, dismayed at their losses, returned home, sullen and dejected.

*Note to 1666.*—Many of the settlements on the St. Lawrence were named after the officers of the Carignan regiment—for instance, Berthier, Sorel, Chambly, Saint Ours, Contrecoeur, Varennes, Vercheres. The greater part of this regiment remained in Canada. Seignories were granted to the officers, and they, in turn, gave lands to their men; and thus a chain of military settlements was formed between Quebec and Montreal.

\* M. de Villebon is said, by some writers, to have been one of the eleven sons of Charles le Moine, first baron de Longueuil. This, however, can hardly be the case, as Mr. J. M. LeMoine, in "Maple Leaves," says the sons were de Longueuil (the younger), d'Iberville, de Maricourt, de Serigny, de Bienville, de Chateaugay, d'Assigny, Jean Baptiste (de Bienville), and Antoine de St. Helene, all, but one who died young, men of great mark who contributed largely to the advancement of their country.