

In person he is said to have had a comely visage, a noble and soldierly bearing, and a vigorous constitution which enabled him to endure the wear and tear of body and mind he underwent in the accomplishment of the work which was chiefly effected through his native strength of character.

The immediate successor of Champlain in office, was M. de Châteaufort, of whom little is known more than the name, as he was soon replaced by M. de Montmagny. This nobleman purposed to carry out the views of Champlain, but he took the reins of government at a very critical time, as the Indians of Canada were then engaged in a bloody and destructive war. His situation was humiliating and disquieting, as with small garrison and scanty stores, he could only witness contending struggles.

In 1642, a foundation was laid for the settlement of Montreal, by M. de Maisonneuve in his capacity as agent for a company of rich and influential persons. The Iroquois had now obtained fire-arms and ammunition and learned their use from the Dutch at Manhattan (New York), and were becoming more insolent and encroaching than ever, as the French were obliged to confine themselves to defensive action.

The next governor was M. d'Aillebout, who however, was constrained by circumstances to remain, to a great extent, a passive spectator of the tragic events going on around him.

In 1651, M. de Lauzon arrived to fill the office of