

"New France." This company was organized under the especial patronage and management of Cardinal de Richelieu, and held New France with all the privileges of a feudal seigniorship under the king. Louis Hebert, who may with truth be styled the first Canadian farmer, died this year.

**1628.** Champlain received a summons on the 10th July, from Sir David Kirkt, demanding the surrender of Quebec to the English. Champlain having returned a spirited refusal to this demand, Kirkt relinquished his design for the time, and occupied himself in cruising to capture the supplies intended for Canada. M. de Roquemont, who had arrived at Gaspé Basin, with a fleet from France, rashly provoked an action, and lost his whole fleet.

**1629.** Father Philibert Nogrot and Father Charles Lallemand were wrecked on the Acadian coast on their voyage from France to Canada with supplies for Champlain. Louis and Thomas Kirkt, brothers of Sir David, appeared off Point Levi early in July. Champlain and Pontegravé, having neither ammunition nor provisions, were compelled to surrender, and the English took possession of Quebec on the 19th July. Champlain, and all who chose to leave the colony with him, embarked on board the vessel of Thomas Kirkt on 24th July, and sailed for England, and thence passed over to France. The conditions of surrender having been ratified by Sir David Kirkt, who had remained at Tadousac, the golden lilies of France gave place to the red cross of St. George, and Canada became an English Colony.

**1629.** King Louis XIII. granted a commission dated 11th March, to Charles de St. Etienne sieur de la Tour as King's Lieutenant-General in Acadie and dependencies. Charles

LaTour and his father Claude had been created baronets of Nova Scotia in 1629-1630.

**1632.** The circumstances attending the capture of Quebec having been enquired into, it was found that the surrender did not take place until two months after peace had been proclaimed between England and France; the negotiations which had been entered into between the two countries, terminated in the restoration of Canada to the French crown, and a treaty was signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on the 29th March 1632, by which not only Quebec, but Acadia (Nova Scotia) and Isle Royale (Cape Breton) were ceded to France. In pursuance of the stipulations of the above mentioned treaty, Emeric de Caen, armed with authority from the government of France, and furnished with an order under the sign manual of the king of England, superseded Thomas Kirkt in the command at Quebec, and Canada again came under the dominion of France on 13th July 1632.

**1633.** On the 23rd May Champlain landed at Quebec amidst manifestations of great joy. He brought with him merchandise, ammunition, and provisions, and lost no time in resuming his labours for the advancement of the colony.—Lord Falkland was appointed Governor of Newfoundland, the English having maintained possession of this Island.

**1635.** Champlain was attacked by paralysis on 10th October, and after lingering for more than two months, died on Christmas day, 1635. His remains were placed in a vault, over which was built a small chapel, known as "Champlain Chapel." Father Lallemand, who had been his confessor, officiated at his funeral. Thus terminated the earthly career of Samuel de