

Roberval that with his small company he could not withstand the savages who went about daily to annoy him, and that this was the cause of his return. From Spanish sources we learn that thirty-five of Cartier's people had been killed by the Indians, and doubtless others had died of scurvy. Cartier had brought with him from Canada ten casks of gold, seven of silver, and seven quintals of 'pearls and rubies'; and on the following Sunday this ore was tried in a furnace and found to be good. Cartier furthermore commended the country to be very rich and fruitful.

Roberval commanded Cartier to return with him to Canada, but

'Cartier and his company, moved as it seemeth with ambition, because they would have all the glory of the discovery of those parts themselves, without taking their leaves, stole privily away the next night and departed home for Brittany.'

Roberval spent the greater part of June at St. John's 'composing a quarrel between some French fishermen and certain Portugals,' and taking on board wood and fresh water. He appears to have seized by force from the fishermen any provisions he required.

About the end of June he proceeded through the Strait of Belle Isle, and, making his way up the St. Lawrence, took up his quarters in Cartier's old buildings at Charlesbourg Royal, which Roberval renamed France-Roy, while to the river he gave the name of Francis Prime.

During the winter provisions ran short, scurvy broke out, and some fifty persons died. According to our only chronicler of these events, 'Roberval used very good justice, and punished every man according to his offence. One was hanged for theft, others were put in irons, and divers were whipped, both men and women. By this means they lived in quiet.'

On June 6, 1543, Roberval set off up the river with seventy men in eight boats towards the kingdom of Saguenay, said to be 'rich and wealthy in precious stones.' The fort was left in charge of de Royeze and thirty men.