

[The site of this settlement is important ; because the discovery of its ruins in 1797 made it clear that this river is "the true and ancient St. Croix," a fact disputed in settling the international boundary line.] Here the little company of explorers spent the winter, suffering many hardships from cold and scurvy, so that thirty-five out of seventy-nine died, and many of the remainder were greatly weakened. In the spring of 1605, the remnant of the company removed to Port Royal, six miles west of the present town of Annapolis. De Monts had landed here the previous summer, and was greatly charmed with the beauty and safety of the place. Here he founded a colony. Land was cleared, crops put in, and Port Royal flourished until its capture and destruction by the English under Samuel Argall, in 1613. Champlain explored the coast as far south as Capo Cox.

On his third voyage to Canada, in 1608, Champlain founded Quebec. He joined the Hurone and Algonquins and made war on the Iroquois. This made the latter the bitter foes of the French. The terrible Iroquois afterwards became the allies of the English, and for many long years—until the end of the French rule—the colonists, in the cruel slaughter wreaked upon them by these savage and revengeful enemies, reaped the fruit of Champlain's too hasty act. Champlain discovered the lake which bears his name, and explored the country around the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers and Great Lakes. Later (in 1612), he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Canada. He aimed to improve the condition of the colony, and to make Quebec a strong fortress. He was so far successful as to defy the English fleet under Sir David Kirke, when it appeared before the city in 1628. But Quebec was captured in the following year, and Champlain was carried a prisoner to England. The English made little effort to keep their prize ; and the country was restored three years after (1632) to the French. Champlain was again appointed governor in the following year, a post which he held till his death, December 25th, 1635.

Champlain's labours in Canada, which extended over thirty years, were faithful and untiring, and they produced a lasting effect on the history and progress of the country. Six large volumes of his writings, with maps and sketches, bear witness to his industry. His courage and energy put new life into the colonists, and made