

1541.

allege that Cartier was very reluctant to undertake this new voyage, but was tempted by the advantageous offers made him. The voyage was successful. De Roberval built a fort, some say on the river St. Lawrence,<sup>1</sup> others on Cape Breton Island,<sup>2</sup> leaving Cartier as commandant, with a numerous garrison, sufficient provisions, and one of his vessels, after which he returned to France to seek greater re-enforcements.

1542.

His second  
voyage.

His post was apparently ill-chosen, and, perhaps, the settlers left were not selected with sufficient judgment; we know certainly that the cold and discomforts of the coun-

not having his cannon and ammunition, went to Rouen to get them, and directed Cartier to sail (Hakluyt, iii. 233). Cartier accordingly weighed anchor, May 23, 1541. Hakluyt (ib.) says 1540, but it was 1541, as the Spanish spy's report and receipts, signed at St. Malo by Cartier, May 7, 1541, show (Ferland, *Cours d'Histoire*, i. 40). Owing to a dispersion by a storm, they reached Ste. Croix only on August 23d.

<sup>1</sup> He did not reoccupy his old fort, but built a new one, Charlesbourg Royal, at Cap Rouge River, four leagues higher up; and having fortified it, and laid up three vessels securely, sent the other two back to France (Hakluyt, iii. 234). Leaving the Viscount de Beaupré in command of the fort, Cartier again ascended to Hochelaga (ib., 235). On his return, he found the Indians hostile. Two of the settlers had been killed (Thevet, *Le Grand Insulaire et Pilotage*, cited by Ferland), and the French commander at last yielded to the clamors of his people, and set sail for France in the spring of 1542. Roberval had sailed from France, April 16 of that year, with three large ships, and two hundred of both sexes. On the 8th of June, while in the harbor of

St. John, Newfoundland, Cartier arrived (Hakluyt, iii. 240). "Hee enformed the Generall that he could not, with his small company, withstand the savages, which went about daily to annoy him, and that this was the cause of his return into France" (ib.). Roberval ordered him to return, but avers that he stole away at night. In July, Roberval anchored before Charlesbourg Royal, now styled France Roi, as the river was France Prime. After rebuilding the fort, Roberval, on the 14th of September, sent back two ships (ib., 241). After a severe winter, with scurvy, suffering, and disorders, he set out for Saguenay, and sent Jean Alphonse, of Xaintonge, to explore the northern coasts (ib., 242). But the colony, made up of wretched material, would have perished, but for the aid of the Indians. Cartier was sent out in the autumn of 1543, and in the following spring took back to France the sad remnants of the expedition. Documents sur Jacques Cartier (Quebec, 1862), p. 126; Ferland, *Cours d'Histoire*, i. 45.

<sup>2</sup> Lescarbot (ed. 1609, p. 433; 1611, p. 416) says Cape Breton; Champlain says Isle Orleans (ed. 1632, p. 294). See Le Clercq, i. 12.