

1608. soon perceived that his name injured his associates, and he retired. In fact, as soon as the company no longer had him as its head, it recovered the monopoly ; but these merchants had no other object than filling their strong boxes. They did nothing for the colony in Acadia, which was dying out, and made no settlement elsewhere. However, this same year (1608) Mr. de Champlain, who cared little for the trade, and whose thoughts were those of a patriot, after maturely examining where the settlement on the St. Lawrence, directed by the court, might best be established, at last fixed on Quebec.¹ He arrived there on the 3d of July,² put up some temporary buildings for himself and his company, and began to clear the ground, which proved fertile.

The king wishes Jesuits sent to Acadia.

In the preceding year, the king, on confirming the grant of Port Royal to Mr. de Poutrincourt by Mr. de Monts, notified that gentleman that it was time to labor for the conversion of the Indians, and that it was his wish that Jesuits should be taken over there. His majesty at the same time directed his confessor, Father Cotton, to select missionaries for Acadia ; and that religious informed his superiors of the king's wishes. Many of the order volunteered, but only two were accepted—Father Peter Biard, then a professor of theology at Lyons, and Father Emond Masse, socius of Father Cotton. They were soon ready to embark ; but they were not long in discovering that they were not desired in America.³

¹ For the situation of Quebec, and the etymology, see the Chronological Tables, p. 51.—*Charlev.* Champlain makes no reflections, but gives his journal to Quebec, as though it had been decided on to settle there. Charlevoix is undoubtedly correct as to the etymology, Quebec, Quelebec, Ouabec, Quibec—signifying, in the different Algonquin dialects, “narrowing in.” Compare Garneau, *Histoire du Canada* (3d ed.), i. p. 52 ;

Faillon, *Histoire de la Colonie*, i. p. 80 ; and especially Ferland, *Cours d'Histoire*, i. p. 90, where the error of Hawkins' Picture of Quebec (p. 118) is explained ; and Laverdière, *Voyage de Champlain* (1613), p. 148.

² Champlain, *Voyages* (ed. 1613), p. 175 ; Laverdière's ed., p. 148.

³ Champlain, *Voyages* (1632), p. 99 ; Biard, *Relation de la Nouv. France*, ch. xi., p. 25 (ed. Queb.) Champlain generally, and Biard, with the other

Foundation of Quebec.