

1609. The Montagnez were lower down towards Tadoussac ; and it was the more easy for the French to form an alliance with these two nations, as, far from being a burden, the French aided them in their necessities, which were at times extreme, especially when hunting failed them, as happened quite frequently.

Mr. de
Champlain
goes to war
against the
Indians.

But the greatest advantage which these savages expected from the French, was to be aided by them against the Iroquois. In the year 1609, Champlain, who had wintered at Quebec,¹ having been joined there in the spring by Pontgravé² when a party composed of Hurons, Algonquins³ and Montagnez, was preparing to march against

¹ Champlain, *Voyages* (ed. 1613), pp. 177-204.

² He left Quebec, June (*i. e.*, May) 7, to meet Dupont-Gravé at Tadoussac (*ib.*, p. 205) ; and then having concerted with him an expedition to the Iroquois country, returned to Quebec, whence he set out, June (May) 18, and went up to a river which he calls St. Mary's, and which Mr. Ferland thinks the St. Anne de la Perade (*ib.*, p. 208 ; Ferland, *i.*, p. 150). Here he met a party of Hurons and one of Algonquins, with whom he returned to Quebec.

³ The Algonquins and Montagnais were tribes of the same stock. The former tribe has indeed given its name to the whole family of kindred tribes occupying a great part of North America. As to the positive locality of the Algonquins and Montagnais there are most remarkable differences of opinion. Charlevoix here places the Algonquins near Quebec, and the Montagnais lower down, near Tadoussac. De la Potherie (*Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, *i.*, p. 294) puts the Montagnais on the Saguenay, and Algonquins, to the number of fifteen hundred, between Quebec and Sillery—a statement utterly improbable—with others at Three Rivers, Saguenay, and inland (p. 296) ; although he admits the Ottawa to have been their original country (p. 288). More recent historians agree as little. Mr. Garneau (*Histoire du Canada*, *i.*, p. 86) places the Algonquins on the St. Lawrence, from a little below Quebec to the St. Maurice, with one tribe at Montreal ; the Ottawas, on the river of that name ; and the Montagnais, on the Saguenay and Lake St. John. The Abbé Ferland (*Cours d'Histoire*, p. 91) puts the Algonquins around Quebec and up the St. Lawrence to St. Peter's Lake ; and the Montagnais, on the Saguenay and two or three other rivers. According to de Laet, the Indians from the Saguenay to the gulf of the St. Lawrence were the Canadians (*lib. ii.*, *ch. 8*). Lescarbot (*Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, p. 237) says the people of Gaspé and Chaleur Bay called themselves Canadacoa. Sagard, in his *Histoire du Canada* (p. 152), and Champlain (*Voyages*, 1632, p. 131) place the Canadians there. The present Naskapees most probably represent these Canadians. The Montagnais, according to Sagard (*His-*