

this common enemy, allowed himself to be persuaded to 1609. accompany them. He did not doubt, that with three nations on his side, still quite numerous, and interested to remain inseparably united to the French, he would find it easy to subdue successively all those which might undertake to oppose his designs, and to all appearance his project was certain of success ; but he did not foresee that the Iroquois, who alone for some time held their own against all the Indians for a hundred leagues around them, would soon be backed by neighbors, jealous of France, and soon to become more powerful than ourselves in that part of America.¹

It was, in fact, in this same year that Henry Hudson, Settlement of the Dutch in New Netherland. an Englishman, but then in the service of the Dutch East India Company, sailing with orders to make a new attempt to find a passage to China north of America, after seeking

toire du Canada, p. 27), were so called by the French from the fact that they made their winter hunt in the mountains. He places them around Quebec (ib., p. 169), and alludes to them repeatedly as the nearest: Champlain also (Voyages, ed. 1632, p. 181; ed. 1613, Laverdière, p. 169). Father Massé labored at Quebec, and Champlain gives Montagnais prayers by him (Voyages, 1632, *Doctrine*, etc., p. 16). The earliest Jesuit Relations give the same district to the Montagnais (Relation, 1632, p. 11; 1633, pp. 3, 8, 16, etc.; 1634, pp. 12, 49). The Relation of 1635 even speaks of them as being as far up as Three Rivers (p. 21). None of these early writers speak of Algonquins near Quebec or Three Rivers, except as camping for a time. The Algommequins (Champlain, Voyages, edition 1613, pp. 169, 295)—Algommequins (Sagard, Grand Voyage, p. 76; Histoire du Canada, p. 201; Brebeuf, Relation des Hurons, 1635)—were clearly on the Ottawa

River, which Champlain calls the Great River of the Algonquins. Under the general name Algonquins were comprised the Iroquet, Petite Nation, and Algonquins de l'Isle; the next tribe beyond being the Nipissings (Epicerinyen: Sagard, Histoire, p. 193; Grand Voyage, p. 74; Champlain, Voyage (1613), p. 311). For the origin of the war against the Iroquois, see Perrot, *Mœurs et Coutumes de Sauvages*, p. 9. In Champlain's expedition, as we shall see, the Hurons and Algonquins came down, and the Montagnais went up, to the Sorel. The Montagnais still subsist, but have fallen down the St. Lawrence to the Saguenay. The Algonquins and Nipissings are now represented by the little community at the Lake of the Two Mountains.

¹ Mr. Faillon, in his *Histoire de la Colonie Française* (i., pp. 136–40), severely criticises Champlain's engaging in this war, but there is much to excuse him.