

pice at Paris. They finally met and resolved to obey the common inspiration. The next who joined was Peter Chevrier, Baron of Fancamp, who, in 1640, sent out provisions and tools to Quebec to serve for the coming settlers. The celebrated Baron de Renty and two others were subsequently associated. John de Lauson, the proprietor of the Island of Montreal, induced by Father Charles Lalemant, ceded it to these gentlemen, August 17, 1640. To remove all doubts, the associates also obtained a grant from the New France Company on the 17th December, 1640; ratified and approved by the King, February 13, 1644: *Edits et Ordonnances Royaux*, Quebec, pp. 20, 24. The associates engaged to send out forty settlers, to be employed in clearing and cultivating; to increase the number annually; to supply them with two sloops, cattle, farm-hands; after five years, to erect a seminary, maintain ecclesiastics as missionaries and teachers, also nuns as teachers and hospitallers. On its side, the New France Company agreed to transport thirty settlers: *Archives du Seminaire de St. Sulpice*, quoted by Faillon, i., p. 401. A leader of the new colony was found in Paul de Chomedey, *Sieur de Maisonneuve*, a gentleman of Champagne, who had applied to Father Lalemant to aid him in getting service in Canada.

The six associates then contributed twenty-five thousand crowns to begin the settlement; and Mr. de Maisonneuve embarked with his colonists, on three vessels, from Rochelle and Dieppe, in the summer of 1641, and arrived himself at Quebec on the 20th of August. Mlle. Mance had reached there previously, as had those who came in the third vessel.

The Chevalier de Montmagny, in consequence of the hostility of the Iroquois, endeavored to persuade Mr. de Maisonneuve to winter at Quebec, but he went on resolutely. After being installed governor, as stated by Charlevoix, he wintered his colonists at Quebec, where he had a storehouse and dwelling, and at Sainte Foy and St. Michel, where Mr. Peter de Puiseaux, *Sieur de Montrenault*, offered him a hospitable welcome. Here, during the winter, boats were built and timber prepared for houses; and on the 8th of May they embarked, and, as stated in the text, arrived nine days after, and having heard Mass, began an intrenchment around their tents. This fort and all in it were nearly swept away by an inundation, but the next spring the necessary buildings were all erected. In 1643 d'Ailleboust brought over more settlers, reaching Quebec on the 15th of August, the day alluded to by Charlevoix.¹

¹ Le Clercq, *Etablissement de la Foi*, ii. 45-60, is devoted to Montreal.