

1609. the orders of Pierre Chavin, a worthy man. Champlain was well received by the king, of whom he had an audience at Fontainebleau, to render an account of the condition in which he had left New France. It was at this time that that name was given to Canada.¹ Mr. de Monts was making his last efforts, especially with Madame de Guercheville, to recover his privilege. He did not succeed, as I have stated : but his associates, of whom Messieurs le Gendre and Collier were the leading men, did not abandon him ; and as the settlement of Quebec had been made in the name of their company, which always recognized him as their chief, he equipped two ships, giving command to Messieurs de Champlain and de Pontgravé.²

The name of New France given to Canada.

Champlain's second expedition against the Iroquois.

They embarked at Honfleur on the 7th of March, 1610, but had scarcely gone to sea, when Champlain fell sick and had to be taken ashore. Soon after, his vessel having been forced to put back, he was able to resume command. He weighed anchor³ April 8, and on the 26th reached Tadoussac. He left it on the 28th, after assuring the Montagnez that he was come to fulfil his promise of the year before, to accompany them again in war against the Iroquois. In fact, they had waited his return to take the field ; and he had scarcely reached Quebec when they

¹ Champlain, *Voyages* (ed. 1613), p. 238 ; but there is not a word about New France in Champlain here, and he gives (p. 163) a commission of 1608 in which the name occurs twice. Charlevoix is clearly in error. The first use of the name known is on the copper globe of Euphrosynus Ulpius, belonging to Buckingham Smith, esq., dated 1542, in which the country is called *Verrazana sive Nova Gallia*. See *Historical Magazine*, vi., p. 203 ; ix., p. 169. It appears next in Cartier's *Brief Recit* (1545), p. 46, verso : "Hochelaga & Canada, aultrement appellée par nous la nouvelle France ;" and from

Mr. d'Avezac's not noting any variance, the words must appear in all the manuscripts of the second voyage. Biard (*Relation de la Nouvelle France*, Queb. ed., p. 2) ascribes the name to Verrazani. Mr. Failon (*Histoire de la Colonie Française*, p. 511) discusses the question, but not with his usual felicity.

² Champlain, *Voyages* (ed. 1613), pp. 239, 240. Mme. de Guercheville is not mentioned.

³ Charlevoix's date is correct. Champlain says April 18, but the context shows the error. See *La-verdière's Champlain, Voyages* (ed. 1613), p. 206.