

governors of new colonies as a model who could not be ^{1646.} too much studied.¹

His successor² was a worthy man, full of religion and good-will. He had belonged to the Society of Montreal, entirely made up of pious persons, zealous for the conversion of the heathen. He commanded in that island during a voyage which Mr. de Maisonneuve had been obliged to make to France. Thence he had passed to the govern-

¹ The Chevalier de Montmagny left Canada on the Admiral, Sept. 23, 1648. Ferland, who eulogizes the character of this governor, as do the Relations (Relation, 1648, p. 2; Creuxius, *Historia Canadensis*, p. 50; and Mother Juchereau, in her *Histoire de l'Hotel Dieu*, p. 76), adds: "We find nothing very authentic as to him after this. Mr. Aubert de la Chenaye says, nevertheless, that he died at St. Kitt's, in the house of his kinsman, Mr. de Poincey; but this assertion is supported by no proof." *Cours d'Histoire*, i., p. 363. His removal may have come, too, from the opposition between him and the new colony at Montreal. See *Memoire de Mr. de la Chenaye*, in 1695; Faillon, *Histoire de la Colonie Française*, ii., p. 91.

² Louis d'Ailleboust, Seigneur de Coulonges, was a gentleman of Champagne, of a family already distinguished in medicine and the Church. He went to Canada in 1643, from purely religious motives. He led out a number of colonists, and did much for the new town. Business requiring his return, he sailed for France, Oct. 21, 1647 (Journal of the Superior of the Jesuits). Having concluded his affairs, he sailed back, and arrived on the 20th August, 1648: Journal of the Superior; *Relation de la Nouvelle France*, 1648, p. 2. He brought out

a new Royal Regulation, dated March 5, 1648, modifying in some particulars that of March 27, 1647, which may be considered the first Canadian charter: Canadian Col. Doc., II., i., p. 173. By that of 1648 the governor was to be chosen for three years, but might be re-appointed. He was to have a council, comprising the bishop (or, till there was one, the Superior of the Jesuits), the last governor, and two inhabitants chosen by the council and the syndics of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers. If there was no ex-governor in the colony, an inhabitant was chosen in his place. This regulation was long in force, and in 1719 complaint was made that it was not followed strictly. Under these charters the general of the fleet and the syndics had a right to appear in council, with a deliberative voice as to matters relating to their constituents. The council appointed officers and fixed salaries: officers to be elected annually and report annually. Settlers could buy furs of Indians with colonial goods, but were compelled to take furs to public stores: Ferland, *Cours d'Histoire*, i., pp. 356, 363. Madame d'Ailleboust (Barbara de Boulogne), though reluctant at first to come to Canada, took, nevertheless, a prominent part in many of the good works begun at Montreal.