

and could not see that there is much less wrong in stripping the dead than in feeding on their flesh like wild beasts, and violating all the laws of humanity by delighting to torment in the most unworthy manner enemies no longer able to defend themselves.

1610.

Champlain asked them for one of their prisoners, and they gave one with a good grace.¹ He also induced the Hurons, who were going back to their own country, to take a Frenchman along, so that he might learn their language; but it was on condition that he should take to France a young Huron, to bring them back tidings of a kingdom of which so many marvels had been told them. He really took one over the same year,² bringing him back the next spring. He conducted him to Montreal, where he chose a place for a settlement which he designed establishing,³ but which he did not begin, being obliged to return to France, where the king's death had completely ruined Mr. de Monts.

1611.

That gentleman, by losing his master, lost all his remaining credit, and was no longer in a condition to undertake any thing. He exhorted Champlain, who had never forsaken him, not to lose courage, and to seek some

The Count de Soissons puts himself at the head of Canadian affairs.

¹ Champlain, *Voyages* (ed. 1613), p. 256; ed. 1632, pp. 156-64.

² This Indian he subsequently called Saignon: Champlain, *Voyages* (ed. 1613), p. 288; Lescarbot, liv. v., c. 5. Champlain, hearing of the death of Henry IV. and troubles in France, sailed from Quebec, Aug. 8, leaving du Parc in command at Quebec, and reached Honfleur, Sept. 27, 1610: *Voyages* (1613), pp. 261-70; Laverdière, p. 229. On Dec. 29 he signed, at Paris, a contract of marriage with Helen Boullé, daughter of Nicholas Boullé, secretary of the king's chamber—his betrothed being then only twelve years old: *Chronique de l'ordre des Ursulines*; Laverdière's Champlain, p. 245. He

sailed again from Honfleur, March 1, 1611 (*Voyag.*, ed. 1613, p. 271); Laverdière's ed., p. 231), and after a voyage of great danger from icebergs, reached Tadoussac, May 13 (ib., 282), and by the 28th was at Saut St. Louis (ib., 285; Laverdière's ed., p. 244; ed. 1632, p. 167).

³ Champlain, *Voyages* (ed. 1613), pp. 285-7. On this occasion he named St. Helen's Island, apparently in honor of his wife; and after meeting several bands of Western Indians, returned to Tadoussac and embarked for France, Aug. 11 (ib., p. 313), and reached Rochelle, Sept. 10, 1611 (ib., p. 314; Laverdière, p. 265; ed. 1632, p. 181).