

The extremity to which the colony was reduced was not, however, what most disturbed the governor. The Indians, from the time of the English coming, seemed greatly alienated from the French ; and it must be avowed that the latter had given them some ground. There was much mixture among the settlers ; the Huguenots brought over by the Sieur de Caen were not very submissive to lawful authority, and all Champlain's firmness could not check the disorders to be expected from men not over-loyal to the State.

In this sad position, the governor first thought that the best course for him to adopt would be, in case he were not relieved in season, to go and make war on the Iroquois, and live at their expense. The last incursions of these Indians, and some hostilities which they had recently committed, furnished him just ground ; but when he came to think of setting out, no powder could be found. He had, therefore, to remain at Quebec, where there was absolutely nothing to support a hundred people shut up there, and reduced now to hunting for roots in the woods like animals.¹ In this state, next to news of the arrival of ships from France, they could scarcely receive any more agreeable than that of the return of the English.

Accordingly, when at the close of July—that is to say, three months after their provisions had entirely failed—word was brought to Mr. de Champlain that English sails were seen behind Pointe de Levi,² not doubting but that

Quebec again summoned by the English.

at Paris, Bordeaux, Nov. 22, 1629 ; Champlain (ed. 1632), p. 276 ; in English in Shea, *Perils of the Ocean and Wilderness*, p. 9. Creuxius (*Historia Canadensis*, pp. 40-4), gives a sketch also of Noyrot and Malot.

¹ Champlain, *Deposition*, Nov. 9, 1629 (State-paper office, col. series, v., art. 34) ; *Voyages* (ed. 1632), pp. 207, 213 ; Eustace Bouillé's *Deposition* (State-paper office, col. series, v., art. 35) ; l'Abeille, x., No. 11. Champlain sent Bouillé with twenty-nine

men, women, and children to Gaspé : Sagard, *Histoire du Canada*, p. 977. In July he sent a Frenchman to the Abenaquioue, who offered to keep twenty or twenty-five till spring (ib., 979, 980). The population of Quebec at its capture is not given. It did not, however, exceed one hundred.

² Sagard (*Histoire*, pp. 986, 987), says the intelligence was received July 19, 1629 ; Creuxius, *Historia Canadensis*, p. 26.