

and other spiritual succor, as the salvation of their souls should be dearer to them than all the property they could possess.¹ 1629.

All things being thus arranged, and Thomas Kertk having joined his brother, Champlain started with him, on the 24th, for Tadoussac,² where David, the admiral, had proceeded shortly before. On this voyage, victors and vanquished had well-nigh changed fortunes. Emery de Caen, who was going to Quebec, ignorant of all that had occurred, met the ship of Thomas Kertk, in which Champlain was, and which had got separated from the two pataches with which it set out. He attacked it, and was on the point of carrying it, when calling out "Quarter," to induce the English to surrender, Thomas Kertk took this word in an opposite sense, and cried out, on his side, "Good quarter." At these words the ardor of the French relaxed. De Caen perceiving it, wished to rally them, and prepared for a last effort; but Mr. de Champlain appeared and advised him to profit by his advantage to secure good terms before the pataches came up, which had crowded sail, and were now quite near.

Emery de Caen is taken by the English.

Certainly, had all the French done their duty, the English ship would have been taken before assistance arrived. The commander's fear drove him to a dastardly step; for he threatened to kill Mr. de Champlain if he did not stop the action. This Champlain did not do, however, till time had been given for the pataches to come up.³ It was, in fact, a stratagem to enable de Caen to anticipate their arrival, for he would have made short work of the pataches after

¹ Champlain, p. 225. Champlain advised the Hebert and Couillard families to remain till after harvest. They were the only families of settlers: Relation (1622), p. 8; Pieces, etc., relatifs à la tenure seigneuriale, 373. Any others that remained were simple employees, unless Abraham Martin's family was there. Louis Hebert was an apothecary from

Paris, and had been a colonist at Port Royal, thus doubly identified with French colonization.

² Champlain, p. 226.

³ Champlain, Voyages, pp. 228, 229; Creuxius, Historia Canadensis, pp. 30, 31. Sagard says that the Huguenots threw down their arms (Histoire, p. 999); but de Caen seems above suspicion.