

1629. taking the ship ; and then there would have been nothing to prevent the French from returning to Quebec, where Louis Kertk was not in a position to offer any resistance. Emery de Caen acted like a brave man, but he was not seconded by his crew, composed, apparently, of his co-religionists, who then fought reluctantly against the English, on account of the siege of la Rochelle.

A French  
Calvinist  
the origina-  
tor of the  
English en-  
terprise.

It was even ascertained later that, besides the four traitors already mentioned, and who were of the same sect, one named James Michel, a furious Calvinist, had presented memoirs to the English admiral to induce him to undertake this expedition, and the traitor was actually on the squadron with the title of rear-admiral.<sup>1</sup> Those who accuse William de Caen of having also betrayed his country on this occasion, have probably formed this judgment only because they believed Michel to have acted by his orders. This squadron, moreover, was not near as strong as was given out. It was composed only of five vessels, of three or four hundred tons, well enough supplied with provisions and munitions, but with a small force of men. If Emery de Caen had arrived a week sooner, he would have revictualled Quebec, and Mr. de Champlain could not have been reduced there. David Kertk was also fortunate in this, that peace having been declared between the two crowns soon after his departure from England, the commander de Razilli, who was equipping to go to the relief of New France,<sup>2</sup> received counter orders, and was dispatched to Morocco. The court of France doubtless supposed that Kertk also received orders not to proceed ; but he had already sailed, a fact not known at Paris.

Meanwhile that admiral would not return to England without visiting his conquest. He accordingly ascended to Quebec, and on his return to Tadoussac he told Champlain that he considered the position of the town admirable ;

<sup>1</sup> Champlain, *Voyages*, p. 230 ; <sup>2</sup> Champlain, *Voyages*, part ii., pp. Creuxius, *Historia Canadensis*, p. 33. 230, 231.