

1629. which decided Louis XIII. not to abandon Canada. These were motives of honor and religion; and no one gave them greater force than Champlain, who had much piety, and was a patriotic Frenchman. Negotiations were accordingly begun to recover Quebec from the hands of the English;¹ and to give life to the negotiations, six vessels were fitted out, to be under the orders of the Commander de Razilly. This had its effect. The court of England, at the instance of Lord Montague, restored, with a good grace, what France was preparing to take by force. The treaty was signed at St. Germain-en-Laye, March 29, 1632,² including also Acadia and the island of Cape Breton (now called Ile Royale).

Canada re-
stored to
France.

The condi-
tion of New
France.

Our settlement on that island was not much of an affair: yet this post, the fort of Quebec, surrounded by a few wretched houses and some sheds; two or three cabins on the island of Montreal; as many perhaps at Tadoussac, and at some other points on the River St. Lawrence, to accommodate fishers and traders; a settlement begun at Three Rivers, and the ruins of Port Royal; this was all that constituted New France—the sole fruit of the discoveries of Verrazani, Jacques Cartier, Mr. de Roberval, Champlain, of the great expenses of the Marquis de la Roche and Mr. de Monts, and of the industry of many Frenchmen, who might have built up a great colony had they been well directed.

¹ Champlain endeavored to obtain a restoration through the French ambassador at London, but after remaining six weeks, found it would be a tedious matter. He accordingly returned to France and laid the matter before the court. Richelieu, in Nov., 1629, ordered Mr. de Chateaufort to press the demand. The English government replied that it could not then restore it. France, in return, refused to restore some English ships; and Richelieu wrote, in December: "If they consent to the

restitution of Quebec, pure and simple, take it; if not, it is better to let the matter drag on." In April, 1630, Chateaufort was assured that all should be restored: Faillon, *Histoire de la Colonie Française*, i., p. 257, n., and authorities cited.

² The treaty is given in *Memoires des Commissaires*, ii., p. 5. It purports to give back and restore New France, Acadia, and Canada. Port Royal, the fort of Quebec, and Cape Breton are mentioned as fortified places: *Ib.*, p. 6.