

they acquired affection for the French nation, they were found better disposed to become good Christians. There can be no doubt that, had it been possible to keep constantly a number of Indian boys in this house, the progress of Christianity would have been more prompt and durable among these people; but the funds were not sufficient to sustain this good work, and, besides, other and insuperable difficulties arose subsequently, of which I shall speak hereafter. 1635-6.

The good example of those whose position renders it always efficacious when accompanied by wisdom and power, also contributed to form true Christians in this new colony. Mr. de Montmagny, who succeeded Mr. de Champlain in the government of Canada,¹ and Mr. de Lisle, who commanded at Three Rivers, both knights of Malta, openly professed the piety which became their calling, and showed a zeal for order to which their firmness and exactitude insured success.² The divine service was celebrated with all the pomp that the poverty of the settlers permitted; but piety and modesty are the true ornaments of the temple of a God who is jealous only of being adored in spirit and in truth, and these virtues reigned with lustre among the new settlers.

Mr. de
Montmagny
Governor of
New
France.

One of the first cares of the Chevalier de Montmagny, after investigating the condition of his government, was to regulate the seminary for Indian boys in the Jesuit college.³ This had been projected the year before, and it was deemed best to begin with the Hurons, among whom several families had just embraced Christianity. It

Project of a
seminary
for Indian
boys.

¹ The government, till the arrival of Montmagny, was administered by Mark Anthony Bras-de-fer (de) Chateaufort, governor of Three Rivers: Viger, *Liste*; *Relation*, 1636, p. 2; Creuxius, *Historia Canadensis*, p. 184; Ferland, *Cours d'Histoire*, i., p. 279. The Chevalier de Montmagny was appointed March 10,

1637, and reached Quebec June 10-11: Ferland, p. 279; Faillon, *Histoire de la Colonie Française*, p. 289; Creuxius, *Historia Canadensis*, p. 203.

² *Relation de la Nouvelle France*, 1636, p. 44; 1640, p. 41; 1637, p. 3.

³ *Relation de la Nouvelle France*, 1637, p. 55.