

1658. This vigorous conduct had all the success anticipated, and brought the colony some repose. The missionaries profited by it to begin their apostolical excursions in the north, and discovered several routes to Hudson's Bay.¹

Arrival of
the first
Bishop of
New France

Such was the situation of New France, when, on the 6th of June, 1659, Francis de Laval (previously known under the name of the Abbé de Montigny), titular bishop of *Petræa*, and provided by the Sovereign Pontiff with a brief as Vicar-Apostolic, landed at Quebec.² For some years

De la Potherie, dated 15th Aug., 1658, given in O'Callaghan's *New Netherland*, ii., p. 366. D'Argenson sent two back to the Mohawk to propose peace: M. Marie de l'Incarnation, *Lettre* Oct. 4, 1658.

¹ *Relation de la N. F.*, 1658, p. 18. These discoveries were made by Father Gabriel Druillettes, who had obtained information through the North of the tribes in Wisconsin.

² *Lettres Envoyées de la Nouvelle France*, p. 1. The date is June 16: *Ib.*; De Quen, *Journal*, June 16, 1659; La Tour, *Vie de M. de Laval*, p. 22; *Esquisse de la Vie Mgr. de Laval*, Quebec, 1845, p. 20; *Vie de la M. Marie de l'Incarnation*, p. 367. François Xavier de Laval Montmorency, the first bishop north of Mexico since the extinction of the see of Garda, was born at Laval, in Maine, April 30, 1623, son of Hugh de Laval, *Sieur de Montigny*, and was ordained in 1646. He was already archdeacon of Evreux, but renounced that dignity, and led a life of piety and recollection. In 1651 he was nominated as bishop for Cochin-China, but he was never consecrated. We have seen already (*ante*, ii., p. 183), that the Society of Montreal early endeavored to have a bishop at that place, and that Mr. Le Gauffre, successor and biographer of the celebrated Father Bernard, "the poor priest," was actually nomi-

nated by the king. They resumed the matter in 1656, and had Gabriel de Thubière de Levy Queylus, Abbé de Loc Dieu, nominated to the king by the General Assembly of the French bishops. The Jesuits, who were the only priests in Canada, proposed the Abbé de Montigny; and the king, early in 1657, requested the Pope to erect Quebec into a see, and appoint the Abbé de Montigny bishop. Intrigues delayed the action of the Pope on this request, and the Abbé de Queylus obtained letters from the Archbishop of Rouen, dated April 22, 1657, making him Vicar-General, in the place of the Superior of the Jesuits at Quebec, who had hitherto held that office. His sudden arrival produced great surprise and trouble, since the Abbé de Montigny was expected as bishop; but de Queylus took possession of the parish church at Quebec, and placed some of his associates there, and others at Montreal; and the Jesuits, founders of the churches, were confined in their ministry to their house, which they were cited to surrender. It was apparently a part of a preconcerted plan to place the Abbé de Queylus at the head of the clergy in Canada, to justify his promotion; and the moment was favorable, as M. D'Aillebout, one of the Montreal Society, was Governor. Meanwhile the Arch-