

colonists,—“all rogues, for the most part, who had played a thousand tricks on the other voyage; and they all were given high salaries.” At this time, work is begun on the new clergy-house and church at Quebec, and on a brewery and oven at Sillery.

Mother Marie de St. Ignace, the first superior of the Quebec hospital, dies November 5. On the 12th, Marguerite, widow of the explorer Jean Nicolet, is married to Nicolas Macard. On the 21st, Madame de la Peltrie, her maid, Charlotte Barré, and one Catherine, begin their novitiate with the Ursulines. The same day, comes news of “the greatest disaster which had yet occurred in Canada,”—the wreck of the brigantine which went from Quebec to Three Rivers, and carried most of the necessary supplies for the settlers at the latter post. These were lost, with nine men,—a loss shared by the Jesuits to some extent, in goods and in the death of a *donné*, Gaspar Gouïaut, of Poitiers. Later advices show that much of the cargo was saved. November 29, Vimont says mass at the hospital,—in acquittal of the obligation laid upon the Hospital nuns, by the terms of their land grants,—for the members of the Hundred Associates. The Jesuits owe a like ceremony, “for the deceased associates of the Company;” and Lalemant adds: “I certainly intend to say it, but not to invite Monsieur the governor to it, in order not to prejudice our former rights from Monsieur de Vantadour” (the first Canadian viceroy).

In December, a soldier, named De Champigny, abjures heresy, and becomes a Catholic; as this man understands music, and can sing the treble part, the Jesuits are now able to have in the church a choir of four voices. On the last day of the year, a dramatic