

educate young girls; some even were pledged to this work by vows. Christian families, desiring to seek peace in the solitudes of the new world, asked for information as to the advantages that Canada could offer them. This interest was aroused by the relations that the Jesuits sent in 1632 and 1633. These being published, and disseminated in Paris and the provinces, had drawn public attention to the colony. From Dieppe, from Rouen, from Honfleur, and from Cherbourg, went forth many young men to seek their fortunes on the shores of the St. Lawrence; many heads of families followed them; and soon the movement spread to Perche, to Beauce, and to the Isle of France. To render emigration easier, associations were formed. One of the most successful was established at Mortagne, in 1634, under the direction of *Sieur Robert Giffard*."

9 (p. 213).—For sketch of Buteux, see vol. vi., *note* 5.

10 (p. 213).—This paragraph occurs, in the text we follow, on page 327, after the paragraph ending, "*apres avoir cruellement massacré les autres.*" But in the second (Paris) issue, and in those of Quebec and Avignon, it is found as here given. The latter arrangement is undoubtedly correct, for St. John Baptist's day occurred on June 24, not on July 24.

11 (p. 213).—For sketch of Brébeuf, see vol. iv., *note* 30; of Daniel and Davost, vol. v., *notes* 31, 32; of the foundation of Three Rivers settlement, vol. iv., *note* 24.

12 (p. 215).—For sketch of Louis Amantacha, see vol. v., *note* 20.

13 (p. 229).—Concerning this Sainte Croix Island, see vol. ii., *note* 66.

14 (p. 233).—The Frenchman murdered by the Hurons was Étienne Brulé (see vol. v., *note* 37). Concerning Nicolas Viel, see vol. iv., *note* 25.

15 (p. 235).—This Table of Chapters is not in the first issue; we copy it from the second issue (see Bibliographical Data, vol. vi., doc. xxiii).

16 (p. 239).—This "poison" was the Huguenot or "reformed" faith. The third Huguenot war had ended with the surrender of La Rochelle, Oct. 29, 1628. The edict of Nismes (July, 1629) was one of amnesty and pacification; and under Richelieu's administration, until his death (Dec. 4, 1642), the Huguenots were fairly sheltered and prosperous. Richelieu had said to the Protestant ministers of Montauban, upon the capitulation of that city: "I shall make no discrimination between the King's subjects, save as to their loyalty. This loyalty being henceforth common to the adherents of both religions, I shall help both equally, and with the same affection." Baird says that the cardinal was honest in this declaration, and that his treatment of the Protestants was, on the whole, tolera-