

consequence was the surrender of the garrison, with the honors of war, to the English. The French were permitted to retire without molestation; but the greater part of the inhabitants chose to remain in the province. The capture of Quebec is attributed by Charlevoix to the perfidy of some "*French Calvinists*," among whom the most conspicuous was Jacques Michel; and who, according to Charlevoix, was acting on board the English squadron in the capacity of vice-admiral. Whether this was so or not, it is now too late to determine. Suffice to say, that Canada, in the year 1632, was again ceded to the French crown by the treaty of St. Germain. In 1633, the Company of New France was restored to all its rights; and M. de Champlain, being appointed Governor-General of Canada, sailed from France with a squadron to take possession of it, carrying with him the Jesuit Fathers Brebeuf and Evermond Masse. Precise orders were given by Louis XIII, that no Protestant should settle in Canada, and no other religion than the Catholic should be tolerated. Among the great number of Indian tribes which were found in the country, and which opened to the missionaries a vast field for the exercise of their functions, none seemed to claim their attention more than the Hurons. Champlain had for a long time formed the design of making an establishment in their country. Inhabiting the immense region between the Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, mostly along the northern and eastern borders of the two last, a nation numerous, amounting to 40,000 or 50,000 souls, when first known to the French, whose true name was "Yendats," but to whom the French had given the name of "Hurons," from the French word *hure*, owing to the peculiar manner in which they wore their hair. "*Quelles Hures!*" said the French, when they first saw them; hence the word "Hurons."\* The object of Champlain was to make this country the centre of mission-

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\* Charlevoix, I, 184.