

Governor in 1746; but on the outward voyage, his fleet was intercepted by Admiral Anson and Rear Admiral Warren. The French were defeated in the engagement which ensued, and the new Governor of Canada was taken prisoner. Upon the capture becoming known in France, the Count de La Galissonnière was commissioned to fill the vacancy so created.

He administered the Government of New France from 1747 to 1749, during the imprisonment in England of Admiral de La Jonquière, and, although ruling for little more than two years, he thoroughly studied the condition of Canada.

He was a distinguished marine officer, active, energetic and enlightened as a civilian, and spent in scientific pursuits such leisure as his public duties allowed him. He gave a strong impulse to the administration, as well as much good counsel; which, had it been followed, might possibly have preserved Canada for some time longer to France. His administration and scientific talents even surpassed his genius for active war.

He died at Nemours, October 26th, 1756. Men of science lost a brother by his decease, for he was a devoted student of natural history. Whatever foreign localities he visited, he endowed with the most useful plants of Old France, and rendered to her, in exchange, whatever was likely to enrich her from the New World and other foreign parts.

La Galissonnière had a great heart, seated in a mean body, for he was both low in stature and deformed in person.

18. JACQUES PIERRE DE TAFFANEL, MARQUIS DE LA JONQUIÈRE.

He reached Canada in 1749, and the Count thereupon resigned his trust and returned to France. La Jonquière was born about 1686, and had served his country with great distinction, having risen to the rank of Admiral in the Navy. His government was marked by considerable firmness, and he carried out generally the policy of La Galissonnière.

He solicited his recall in 1751, in consequence of some charges relative to his monopoly of the peltry traffic, preferred against him by the Jesuits, to which the Ministry gave credence; but, before he could receive it, his bodily powers, affected by mental irritation, and impaired by age and the fatigue of an over active career, gave way, and he died at Quebec, May 17th, 1752, and was buried in the Recollet Church, alongside of Frontenac and Vaudreuil.

He tarnished his reputation by an inordinate love of wealth, and his avarice laid him open at last, after accumulating a large fortune, to the attacks which hastened his death. Although possessed of millions, he denied himself, it may be said, the necessities of life, even in his last moments. He was replaced temporarily by Charles Le Moyne, Baron de Longueuil (son of him formerly mentioned), at the time Governor of Montreal.