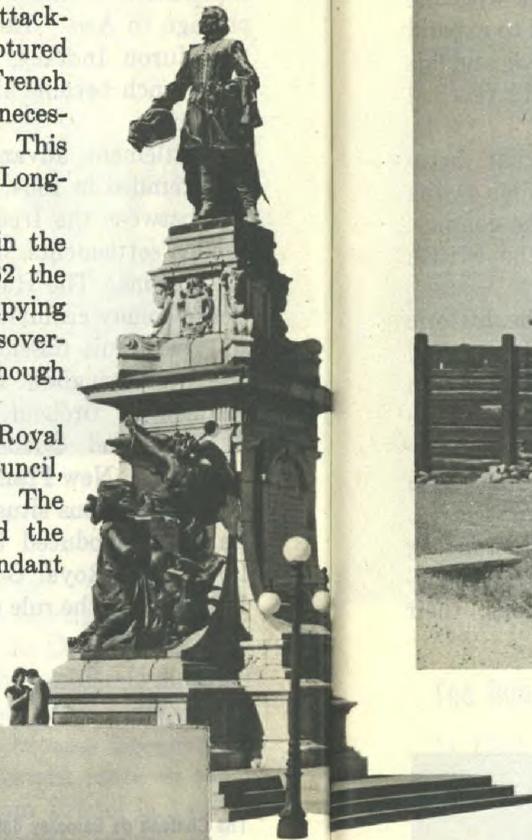military aid from France, coupled with skilful diplomacy, brought peace with the Iroquois and won back the Acadian (Nova Scotian) settlements, which had fallen into the hands of the English attacking from the south. But in 1710 Port Royal was again captured by the English, and, when nearly six decades of Anglo-French fighting was nearing a climax, in 1755 the English found it necessary to expel the French Acadians from their settlements. This forced emigration was immortalized by the American poet Longfellow in his poem *Evangeline*.
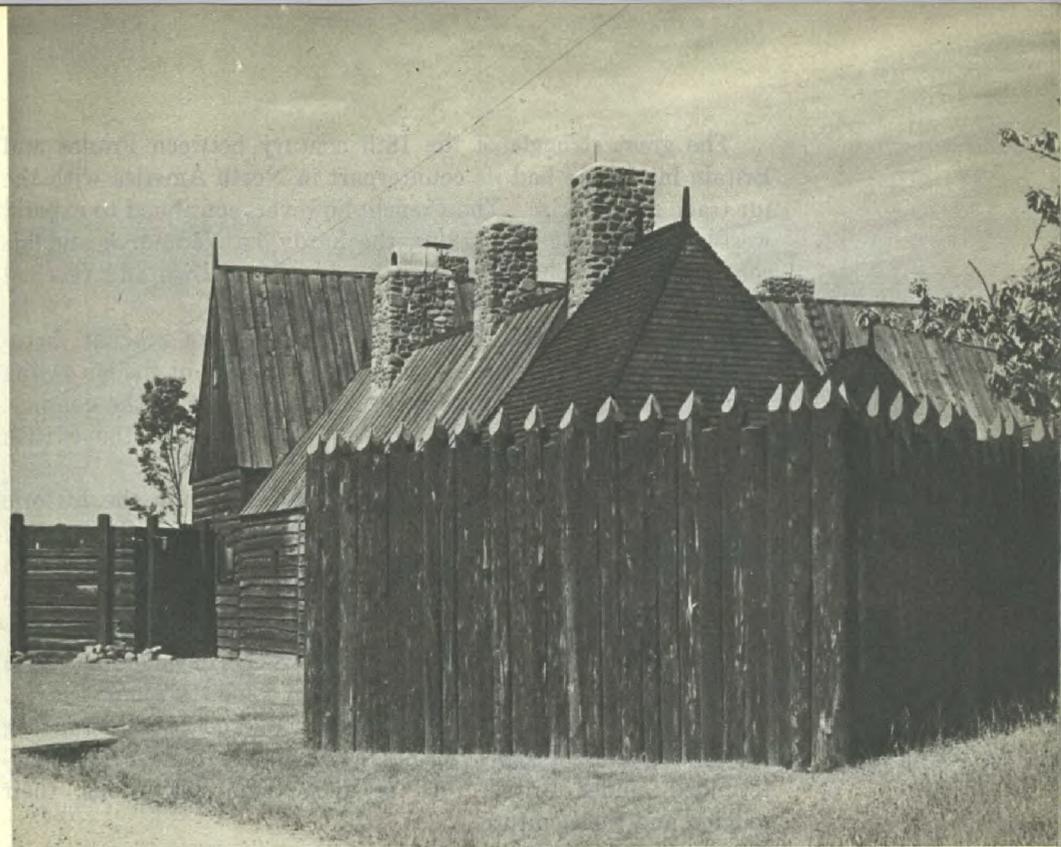
Newfoundland, valued as a fishing station since early in the seventeenth century, did not escape the conflict. In 1662 the French built a fort at Placentia with the intention of occupying the whole island, but by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the sovereignty of Newfoundland was secured finally to England, although certain fishery rights were reserved to French subjects.

The French régime in Canada lasted until 1760. Under Royal Government the colony was governed by a Sovereign Council, appointed by the King and guided by his instructions. The principal officers were the Governor, the Intendant, and the Bishop. The Governor was responsible for defence, the Intendant

Champlain's habitation at Port Royal, Nova Scotia (restored).

Quebec City, showing the Citadel and Plains of Abraham.

Monument at Quebec City to Samuel de Champlain, founder of New France.

for trade and administration, and the Bishop for spiritual welfare.

Despite conflicts of authority in the Sovereign Council, the system was successful. Settlement was speeded, land put under cultivation, and industries developed. The normal institutions of France began to be established in the colony. Under the administration of Jean Talon, the first Intendant, a vigorous policy of state-supported immigration more than doubled the population of the colony.

Royal Government, in addition to providing security for the growing farming community, permitted a rapid expansion of the fur trade, which was strenuously pushed into unexplored territory. By 1670 the French had reached James Bay in the north and Sault Ste. Marie in the west, at the entrance of Lake Superior. In the south, the Mississippi had been reached, and under La Salle its exploration was pushed to the Gulf of Mexico.

Meanwhile, the British had founded the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670 and were competing with the French fur trade from the North, and from New York and the colonies to the south.