

he had enemies of his own race in Canada, high in rank and influence, with whom he frequently quarrelled and by whom he was freely criticised and complained of to the King and his Minister. This led to his recall after ten years' service.

His way of dealing with persons may be judged from his citation of Perrot, Governor of Montreal, to appear before him at Quebec to give an account of his conduct in relation to the *Coureurs de bois*. Perrot, persuaded by the Abbe Fenelon, consented to go. Perrot and the priest started together on a mid-winter journey to Quebec, walking on snow-shoes. The result was imprisonment for Perrot, guards placed over him day and night, and one of the *Coureurs de bois*, with whom he had been implicated, hanged before his prison window. Growing out of this came, some time after, the trial of the Abbe Fenelon, at which there was some angry word-fencing between Frontenac and the priest. Fenelon claimed his priest's right to be seated while answering questions, while Frontenac insisted that he should stand as others. The result was imprisonment of the Abbé also—a sort of honourable imprisonment. A man of such stern methods was sure to make enemies, and he was recalled. But, after one, and then another successor, were tried and found inadequate to the duty, Frontenac was re-commissioned as Governor of New France, after an interval of ten years. At this time he was in his seventieth year. He went to a hard task when he returned to Canada, but his energy and audacity were equal to the occasion. He had influential enemies. He had to watch and conquer, if possible, the English colonists of New England and New York; and he had the various tribes of Indians to look after. The Iroquois were the dread and scourge of Canada, and he had to watch them and fight them. With the other Indian tribes he had to maintain friendly relations for the sake of the trade they brought to the colony and the benefit of their alliance in war. How all this was done is finely told in Mr. Park-