

gave away under the fatigue and hardships he encountered during his expedition among the Indians, and he demanded his recall, much to the disappointment and regret of the colonists. His successor was

COUNT DE FRONTENAC.

one of the most remarkable men of those times. Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac was born in France in 1620 and early entered the military service of his country, in which he became greatly distinguished. He was appointed Governor of Canada, by the Court of France on the 7th April, 1672.

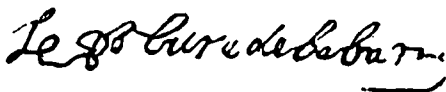
A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Frontenac".

AUTOGRAPH OF DE FRONTENAC.

During the first year of his administration he erected fortifications at Cataraqui, (now Kingston), and it was under his direction that Louis Joliette, Father Marquette, and four Frenchmen undertook the journey which resulted in the first discovery by Europeans, of the great River Mississippi. During Frontenac's term of office, the dissensions which had arisen during de Mesy's Governorship, were renewed, and attained a pitch which seemed to render concord among the chief authorities of the colony impossible. To put an end to this state of things, the Court of France recalled Frontenac in 1682, and appointed as his successor

MARQUIS DE LA BARRE,

a marine officer, who had distinguished himself in action against the English in the West Indies. At the time when de la Barre entered upon his office, the Iroquois emboldened

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Le Marquis de la Barre".

AUTOGRAPH OF DE LA BARRE.

by the withdrawal of Frontenac, whom they had respected