

received the appointment of governor of New France, an office which he filled with great ability, but his fiery and headstrong disposition soon involved him in quarrels with the Jesuits, the fur traders, the civil authorities, and even the Sulpitians. These dissensions became so serious that he was recalled in 1682. His successors, however, lacked his foresight and energy, and "brought the colony to the brink of ruin." The Iroquois tribes, who had been kept in subjection under Frontenac's administration, soon regained their arrogance, and committed numerous hostilities. In 1689, they made a raid on Montreal Island, burning and ravaging the settlements, and threatening the town. All Canada was in danger, and its people stricken with panic. In this critical state of affairs, the king sent Frontenac back to Canada, as the one man who could rescue it from peril. Returning thither in October, 1689, he at once began vigorous military operations against the Iroquois, and against the English colonies as their allies. He secured also the active aid of the Christian Indians at the missions, and of the northern Algonkins; but, even with these allies, years were required to subdue the haughty Iroquois. In 1696, Frontenac, notwithstanding his advanced age, led in person an expedition into the enemy's country, which resulted in the destruction of the leading Onondaga and Oneida villages. This blow crushed the power of the Iroquois, and saved Canada. The aged governor did not long enjoy this hard-earned peace; he died Nov. 28, 1698, to the deep regret of most of the Canadians. Among the ecclesiastics, the Récollets only were on friendly terms with him; but the common people were greatly attached to him, for he always treated them with kindness. "Toward the Indians," Parkman says, "he was an admirable compound of sternness and conciliation;" and they both feared and respected him.—See Parkman's *Frontenac and New France* (Boston, 1877).

12 (p. 237).—It will be remembered that Talon had attempted (vol. 1, p. 243) to establish a shipyard at Quebec, according to the instructions given him by the king. Louis XIV. laid especial stress upon the necessity of encouraging and extending the commerce of Canada; to this end, he desired that its people build their own ships, and for some time gave money toward the maintenance of shipwrights in the colony.—See *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. ix., pp. 35, 38. In 1670, three vessels built in Canada were sent to the French West Indian islands (*MSS. relat. à Nouv. France*, t. i., p. 206).

The same policy was continued by Louis XV., who in 1731 offered a bounty upon ships built in Canada. Even this, however, was not enough to establish a permanent industry; and, under the French régime, little was accomplished in this direction.