

13. During these ten years Frontenac continued Governor of Canada, but though he seemed desirous of doing great things for the colony, his bad temper led him to quarrel with his Council, the Intendant, and Bishop Laval. The Bishop was much opposed to the traders selling brandy to the Indians, while the Governor took the part of the traders. The king decided against Frontenac, and recalled him to France.

CHAPTER IV.

COLONIAL WARS—CONDITION OF CANADA.

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| 1. 2. Indian troubles. | 7. Feeling between the Colonies and Canada. |
| 3. Claims of English and French to New York State. | 8. Treaty of Utrecht. |
| 4. Frontenac. | 9. Condition of Canada—Seigniors. |
| 5. Colonial war—Treaty of Ryswick. | 10. The North-West explored. |
| 6. Indian Council. | |

1. In 1682 **De la Barre** became Governor, just at a time when there was beginning to be fresh trouble about the fur trade, and the Indians. You were told that the Dutch were the first to settle New York, which they called Manhattan. In 1664 the English got possession of it, and called it **New York**. At the same time, they obtained New Jersey also, and, by their energy, had become great rivals of the French in buying furs from the Indians, not only from the Iroquois, but from the Canadian tribes also. This state of things brought on another Indian war, in which the French were so badly beaten, that the king was obliged to send **De Denonville**, in 1685, to take the place of **De la Barre**.

2. The war grew so fierce that the French sent an expedition, two years later, all the way to **Hudson Bay**, and seized the small English trading post there.