

tion of the people did not receive that attention it does at the present time. There was no system of schools, and only the larger towns enjoyed this advantage.

10. Vaudreuil died in 1725, after governing the province for twenty-one years. He was succeeded the following year by the **Baron de Beauharnois**. In 1731, a party of Montreal merchants explored the regions now called Manitoba and Keewatin. They built several trading forts, one of which, near Winnipeg, was called **Fort Maurepas**. The same party explored the Missouri in 1738, and reached the Rocky Mountains in 1743.

CHAPTER V.

COLONIAL WARS—CONQUEST OF CANADA.

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Boundary lines. | 6. Montcalm and Wolfe—Louis- |
| 2. English plans. | bourg and Quebec. |
| 3. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle— | 7. Quebec surrendered. |
| Halifax founded. | 8. Surrender of Canada. |
| 4. The last French Governor. | 9. Treaty of Paris. |
| 5. Braddock's Defeat—Acadians. | 10. Terms of Surrender. |
| | 11. Pontiac. |

1. Trouble was again brewing in Europe, and its influence spread to America, where the colonies of France and England renewed the strife of the former two contests. The direct cause of the war on this continent was the jealousy of the two nations about their **boundaries**. The English now owned Acadia, which they called **Nova Scotia**, while the French still possessed the country north of the Bay of Fundy, and the dispute was, who should have the isthmus connecting the two. In the **valley of the Ohio River** there was a similar difficulty, the French claiming all the country between the Mississippi and the Alleghany Mountains, over which the English were ex-