

1673-4. that he had preached against the Count de Frontenac and that he had elicited attestations from the inhabitants of Montreal in favor of Mr. Perrot, their governor, whom Frontenac had put under arrest.<sup>1</sup>

Complaint was also made that Mr. de Frontenac had made up the council-general of men devoted to him, and thus rendered himself the sovereign arbiter of justice, and kept the whole colony under the yoke;<sup>2</sup> that only sergeants were to be seen in the field;<sup>3</sup> and that for the last six or seven months there had been more litigation in New France than had been seen for the last sixty years. In a word, that the country was in extreme confusion, and that if this lasted much longer they might well fear for the colony.<sup>4</sup>

Yet, it must be avowed that all the vigorous blows then

<sup>1</sup> Hennepin, in his *Nouvelle Découverte*, 1697, p. 14, says that this Abbé de Fénélon was the great Archbishop of Cambrai. This error was developed by Greenhow, in a paper read before the New York Historical Society (Proceedings N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1844). The life of the Canadian missionary has been clearly and well drawn by the Abbé Verreau in a series of articles in the *Canadian Journal de l'Éducation*, and by Mr. Faillon in his *Histoire de la Colonie Française*. Pons de Salignac, marquis de la Mothe Fénélon, married, February 20, 1629, Isabelle d'Esparsis de Lussan, daughter of Marshal d'Aubeterre, and had eleven children, among them Francis, the Canadian missionary, who was born in 1641, entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice in October, 1665, and having received minor orders, came to Canada, June 27, 1667. He was ordained priest, June 11, 1668. The same year as we have seen he began a mission at Quinté Bay. He also founded an establishment at

Gentilly for Indian children, to aid which Frontenac in 1673, granted him three small islands. In 1674 he preached the Easter sermon at Montreal, and La Salle reported some passages to Frontenac as painting him as a tyrant. The governor went to work with a high hand, Fénélon claimed all his rights, but was sent back to France and died in 1679. See Faillon, *Histoire de la Colonie Française*, iii., pp. 171, 480. Francis de Salignac Fénélon, archbishop of Cambrai, was son of Pons de Salignac by his second wife, Louise de la Cropte, and was born, August 6, 1651, and was consequently but seventeen when his brother went to Quinté.

<sup>2</sup> *Memoire de Mr. d'Urfé à Colbert*, cited by Faillon, iii., p. 536. The king accordingly, May 10, 1675, appointed seven councillors. See *Edits et Ordonnances*, i., pp. 83-4; ii., pp. 42-3; *Canada Doc.*, ii., 68.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Faillon devotes a chapter to the misconduct of the officers at Montreal.

<sup>4</sup> *Ante*, p. 66.