

and the governor-general profited by the information he received to convince the court of the necessity of maintaining his fort at Cataracouy. He did not anticipate that the court would also conclude, as it did, that it was no less important to maintain the establishment of the Iroquois Christians at Sault St. Louis. 1673-4.

Mr. du Chesneau had not less to put up with from the general's arrogance than the ecclesiastics and missionaries. Their disagreement began in regard to the Superior Council, of which Count de Frontenac wished to usurp all the authority, even so far as to assume the title and functions of President. To put an end to this dispute, which enkindled the flames of discord in all parts of the colony, as each officer had his partisans, the king, on the 5th of June, 1675, issued an ordinance regulating every thing so as to give reason to hope that all vain pretensions would cease on both sides. His majesty therein confirmed what had been already decided, namely, that the governor-general should have the first place in the council, the bishop the second, and the intendant the third; but that the last should ask the opinions of the members, take the votes, and pronounce the decisions.

1675.  
Pretension  
of Mr. de  
Frontenac  
to the func-  
tions of  
President  
of the  
Superior  
Council.

Count de Frontenac did not, however, yield, and under various pretexts subjected to very ill treatment all who in this, or in any thing else, opposed his will. He even ventured of his own authority to exile the attorney-general and two councillors; he came to an open rupture with the intendant,<sup>1</sup> and did not hesitate to say that he was very sorry that he had not put him in prison immediately on the departure of the vessels; as he would have had the pleasure of keeping him two whole years in confinement, that time being required to obtain an order from court for his discharge. Conduct so unjustifiable could not long be concealed from the king; but apparently they

<sup>1</sup> As to the rupture between Frontenac and the Intendant du Chesneau, see Canada Documents, II., ii., pp. 243-290.