

winter of 1669-70 on the north shore of Lake Erie,—alone, since La Salle, on account of illness, returned to Montreal in the preceding October,—where they took possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV.; and made earnest but unavailing efforts to reach the Mississippi. But they met with disasters, which obliged them to give up the attempt. They proceeded to Sault Ste. Marie, and returned to the St. Lawrence in the spring of 1670. Galinée then made a map of the region which they had explored,—Lake Ontario, Niagara, the north shore of Lake Erie, Detroit, and the east and north shores of Lake Huron,—the first chart thereof which is known to exist. In the autumn of 1671, Queylus returned to France; his office of superior then fell to Dollier, who held it during many years. He died Sept. 25, 1701, leaving a MS. *Histoire du Montreal*, covering the years 1640-72; this was first published in 1871, by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, in their third series of *Historical Documents*.

Jean Baptiste du Bois d'Esgriselles was the chaplain of the regiment of Carignan; he was still in Canada in 1671.

12 (p. 167).—After the Restoration (1659), various jealousies and differences, mainly commercial, arose between England and Holland. One of the first measures adopted by Parliament after that event, was a navigation act (1660), restricting to English bottoms the trade with English colonies throughout the world. Complaints had long been made, that much of the trade with Virginia, Maryland, and New England was diverted from the mother-country by the Dutch of New Netherland; and, on the west coast of Africa, the commerce of the Dutch West India Company was thought to menace that of English trading companies. Besides all these elements of discord, there was in New England a strong and increasing dislike of the Dutch, caused partly by commercial rivalry, partly by the desire to secure the lands held by them,—Long Island, and the valley of the Hudson,—in order to accommodate the extension westward of the English colonies, especially of Connecticut. Various aggressions against the Dutch were committed by the English, although the two nations were nominally at peace; finally, Charles II. granted to his brother James, duke of York and Albany, all the lands between the Connecticut River and Delaware Bay (March, 1664). James promptly sent an armed expedition, under Colonel Richard Nicolls, to reduce the Dutch colonies to obedience; and New Amsterdam was surrendered to him on Sept. 8 following. Nicolls became governor of the city, which, with the entire province, in compliment to his patron, he named New York. The Dutch frontier settlements were soon seized; and Fort Orange was renamed Fort Albany, after James's second title.