apparently formed by the decay of the wood that formed the defense. On one side is a row of mounds, five in number, probably for the mounting of cannon. The locality is about \ mile from the end of the point on the inside, and but a few yards from the water's edge. The place is partly covered by a thin growth of hickory and oak, and the quiet scenery of the spot is delightful.

In a work entitled, *Memoires sur le Canada*, there is mentioned the occupation of a post at the mouth of Sandy Creek, of which no trace remains.

"Meanwhile M. de Vaudreuil, not content with having destroyed the munitions of the enemy, and disconcerting their projects upon the lake and their upper posts, resolved to capture Chouagien,* to the end that the colony might be tranquilized on this side, and himself left easy on the defensive, until succors might arrive from France. He sent in this direction, a detachment of 800 men, to hold the enemy in check, and watch their movements, under the command of Sieur de Villiers, captain of the Marine, brother of M. de Fumonville. This officer was brave and prudent, capable of executing the most perilous enterprise, and had always shown proof of courage. This officer took post near a river, named Aux Sables, where he built a little fort of upright stakes, on a point where this river falls into lake Ontario. The approach was difficult, and concealed from view by bushes, which surrounded it, so that one could see but a short distance when on foot. He often appeared before the enemy, pillaged their munitions, and compelled them to take the greatest precaution in sending to Chonoguen their provisions and troops."

The most interesting relics of the olden time within the county, are the ruins of Fort Carlton, on Carlton or Buck's Island, called by the French *Isle aux Chevreuils*, about three miles from Cape Vincent and in the middle of the south channel of the St. Lawrence. The island, when first observed by our settlers, was partly cleared; it has an undulating surface, is composed of Trenton limestone, and is very fertile. The surface near its head, where the fort is situated, rises by an easy grade to a spacious plain, fifty feet above the river, which was precipitous in front, and overlooked a small peninsula, but little elevated above the water, and affording on each side of the isthmus safe and ample coves for the anchorage of boats. On a point of this land, the government is about to construct a lighthouse. The area under the hill was completely protected by the works on the heights above, and from its great fertility afforded an abundance of culinary vegetables for the garrison. Traces occur, showing that cannon were planted on conspicuous points, and the trace of a submerged wharf is still seen, as are also wrecks of vessels in the bottom of the river adjacent. In the rear of the works may be seen the cemetery, but time has defaced the inscriptions upon the headstones, except

* Oswego.
† In the month of March or April, 1756.
‡ About six leagues south-west from the place now called Sackett's Harbor.

_Nott in original._