events that give interest to the former, and was not in the channel commonly taken by regular vessels, and therefore seldom visited by the latter. The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt* mentions it as follows: "During the American war, the British troops were constantly in motion, and in later times they were quartered in an island which the French called Isle au Chevreuils, and which the English have named Carlton, after Lord Dorchester." The island had been known to the French by this name from an early period, and it is mentioned as one of the stopping places of Count Frontenac in his expedition against the Onondagas, as follows: "On the 26th [July, 1696], they took their departure, and encamped at Deer Island (Isle aux Chevreuils); the scouts marching continually ahead of the army. Sieur de Luth, captain, was left in the fort [Frontenac], as commandant, with a garrison of forty men, and masons and carpenters necessary for the buildings which he was recommended to hasten. There remained only twenty-six sick in the fort, most of whom were wounded in the legs ascending the rapids. On the 27th they got to within three leagues of Riviere de la Famine [Black River], and on the 28th to the mouth of that of Onnontagne.

This station was used by the English during and after the revolution, and garrisoned by invalid troops. It was an important post, as it commanded the navigation of the south channel of the St. Lawrence, while Kingston controlled the other. Although the French had ceased to command in Canada, yet their memory was cherished with affection by the savages, who continued to receive presents and be influenced by the French in Louisiana and their western posts. Policy, therefore, dictated that this place should be kept up against any time of danger that might arise. Having carefully examined every author within reach, both English and French, we have been unable to ascertain the precise time of erection of this fort. It certainly did not exist before 1758, as it does not occur in any of the lists of stations previous to that period, but a manuscript is preserved among the Paris Documents in the archives of the state at Albany, that throws some light upon the subject if it does not solve the mystery entirely. From this, it appears, that in November, 1758, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, governor of Canada, had drawn up a paper on the defenses of that country, which was then at war with the English, that was submitted to the Marquis de Montcalm for his revision, and met with his entire approval. He proposed to send 1500 men to defend the approaches of Canada on the side of Lake Ontario, by the erection of a post to be selected

‡ Vol. XV, p. 170.