

name at least till 1690. The outline of the village of Ochelaga, was circular, and encompassed by rows of palisades, only a single entrance was left, and that was guarded by pikes and stakes. Cartier's own description of the village taken in connection with the statements of the Jesuit Missionaries, and the antiquities recently discovered, fix almost beyond doubt the fact that the village was situated between Sherbrooke, St. Catherine, Mansfield and Metcalfe Streets. The learned Principal of McGill College University has written two very interesting papers on these important discoveries, wherein he proves the shape of the village and its position to be precisely similar to the descriptions given by Cartier and the Jesuits. In excavating the above mentioned ground, the following Indian remains and antiquities were discovered:—Skeletons in a sitting posture, fragments of pottery, tobacco pipes, stone chisels, stone hammers, whet-stones, a wampum shell, a barbed bone point of a fish spear, a bone head of an arrow, a bone needle, bone stamps for impressing patterns on pottery. Ashes and charcoal indicated the position of ancient fire places. Bones were found of the Beaver, Bear, Dog, and Wolf, besides bones of fishes and birds.

Last spring a discovery of Indian antiquities was made in another part of the City of Montreal, some men excavating for Mr. Shelton in a yard in Hospital Street, found several pieces of stone fashioned into pipe heads, or in the course of being so made. Some of them have evidently been long used, for although they may have been buried for centuries, the scent of the tobacco clung to them still.

Indian antiquities have been found at Mile End and Lachine near Montreal, and at Nicolet. In the township of Augusta, about eight miles and a half north-west of Prescott, are some ancient Indian works, about 80 rods in length, the greatest width being 20 rods. The westerly part has a half moon embankment, extending some ten rods across a neck of land terminating to the north in a swamp, and to the south-west near the edge of a creek. The eastern and southern portions of this place where there are tumuli, and where from appearances, the inhabitants resided, is from 15 to 18 feet above, and descends abruptly to the swampy grounds. On the north is a large tamarind swamp, the "Nation" river is about a mile to the north-east, and the intervening land is low, while the south-east and south ground rises gently at the distance of 50 or 80 rods. The soil on the table land is rich, and at every step evidences are beheld of its having been once thickly inhabited. On opening the mounds they were found to be composed of earth, charcoal and ashes, and contained human skulls and bones, horns, and skulls of deer, bones of the bear, unio shells, great quantities of earthenware, some of which was of the most elaborate workmanship, pipes, needles, and a part of a walrus tooth.

In Edwardsburg near Spencerville, about half a mile west of the village, on an elevated piece of ground, there is an Indian work similar to the foregoing. This is well chosen for defence, overlooking the surrounding country to a great distance, the embankment is in the shape of a moccasined foot, the heel pointing to the south and the toes north, enclosing about three and a half acres of ground, some parts of the embankment are from two to three feet high. Some pieces of pottery were obtained here, also pieces of clay pipes, one of them richly ornamented, an entire pipe, a piece of a human skull polished, and with several notches in the edge. The "terra cotta" found here is elaborate in its workmanship, and is as hard as the stoneware of the present day. A few rounded pieces of pottery in the shape of a coin, about the size of a quarter of a dollar and less were also found, together with a beautifully polished bone needle, and a piece of ivory in the shape of a knife. Humboldt says that in Canada he had seen lines of defences and entrenchments of extraordinary length, the work of some people belonging to the early ages, and that amidst the extensive plains of Upper Canada, dykes of a considerable length, weapons of brass, and sculptured stones are found, which are the indications that it was formerly inhabited by industrious nations. Indian remains, vestiges of a proud and once powerful race are traceable in various parts of Canada, and are worthy of patient and continued investigation. It is by the careful collection and preservation of facts, similar to those contained in this paper, minute though they may be in detail, that a sufficiency of data can be gathered from which some future historian may do justice to the earlier inhabitants of this country, and trace a history of Primitive Canada.—*Montreal Transcript*.

## 2. HISTORY OF FORT NIAGARA.—1668.

Sieur De LaSalle established quarters at Niagara, situate south of Lake Ontario, west of the Senecas, twenty-five leagues above them, in the angle of land east of the mouth of the river of the same name, which is the outlet of Lake Erie.

1675. The Senecas burned the quarters at Niagara.

1686. Monsieur de Denonville proposes to send Sieur D'Orvilliers with Sieur Villeneuve the draughtsman to Niagara to establish a

post; thereupon Gov. Dongan writes to M. de Denonville, "I am likewise informed that you are intended to build a fort at a place called Ohniagero on the side of the lake within my master's territories," and remonstrates against such erection.

1697. Gov. Dongan recommends the building of a fort at "Oneigra near the great lake in the way where our people goe a beaver hunting."

"1687. July 31. Monsieur de Denonville returning from an expedition against the Seneca Nation, encamped with all his army at the post of Niagara, constructed a fort and placed one hundred of the King's troops to garrison the same under the command of Sieur de Troyes. Father de Lamberville was the first chaplain to this post.

Aug. 2. La Hontan in a letter of this date says: "This fort stands on the south side of the streight of Herrie Lake, upon a hill at the foot of which this lake falls into the lake of Frontenac" (Ontario.)

1688. July 6. Sieur de Troyes with 100 of the soldiers having died, Marquis de Denonville issued orders to abandon the fort.

1689. Sept. 15. Sieur Desbergères, commandant of the fort, having assembled all the officers, made a Procès Verbal of the condition of the fort.

"Firstly: We leave in the centre of the Square a large framed wooden cross eighteen feet in height, on the arms of which are inscribed in large letters, these words:—

REGN· VINC· + IMP· CHRS·

which was erected on last good Friday by all the officers, and solemnly blessed by the Reverend Father Millet.

1725. M. de Longueuil repairs to Onontague, an Iroquois village, and procures consent for the construction of two barks, and the erection of a stone house at Niagara, the estimated expense of which was \$5,592.

1726. Sieur Chaussegross, engineer, writes that he erected this house on the same spot where an ancient fort had been built by order of M. de Denonville, former Governor of New France in 1686.

1726. July 25. Chevalier de Longueuil, was the commandant at Niagara.

1726. Sept. 5. Chevalier De Longueuil writes from Niagara that there are no more English at Choueguen (Oswego), along the Lake, nor on the River, and, if he meet any of them on the lake he'll plunder them; "that the house is very much advanced; that thirty of the workmen have been ill."

1726. Sept. 7. Gov. Burnet convened the Five Nations at Albany, to ascertain whether they had consented to the establishment of Fort Niagara. They replied that the Onondagas had given some sort of consent, but that they had never consented, and never would consent to it.

1728. May 14: Louis XV. writes to the Gov. of New France approving of the farming out of this post for the purpose of curtailing the expenses incurred there.

1729. Sieur de Joncaire, commandant. Father Grespel arrived here 22nd July in a vessel of 80 tons from Frontenac. Grespel remained as chaplain three years.

1730. Sieur de Rigauville, commandant. This year two French soldiers of the garrison were arrested for mutiny, and sent to Montreal for trial, and condemned to be executed. Awaiting the arrival of an executioner, they were committed to jail, from which, by the aid of two Recollect Brothers, they made their escape to Quebec and placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Superior of that order. A conflict of jurisdiction arose, and the mutineers escaped to France.

1744. Sieur de Celoron, commander. The garrison consists of 64 soldiers and six officers. The stockades repaired and doubled.

1746. Lieut. de Contrecoeur, commandant.

1748. Capt. de Raymond, commandant.

1750. Aug. 12. Peter Kaln visited the fort and found M. Beaujeu in command.

1755. July. Partially undermined by the lake. The artillery taken at Fort Duquesne arrived here. Foubonne and Pouchot ordered to put Niagara in the best defence.

1755. Oct. 5. Gulenne Reg. embark at Frontenac for Niagara in 48 armed bateaux.

1756. June 12. Pouchot has finished Niagara. It consists of a horn work with its half moon covert way, lunettes at the places d'armes re-entering from the covert way. The front of this work is 120 toises. It is fortified according to M. de Vauban's method.

1756. The Béarn battalion is in camp at Niagara, making with those already there a corps of 600.

1756. Aug. M. Duplaisis, commandant.

1757. April. Capt. Pouchot, commandant.

1757. Nov. Capt. Vassan relieved Capt. Pouchot. He describes the buildings as consisting of two large barracks, one church, one powder magazine, and a store for merchandise.