

and on west by way of Picton and the isthmus to which reference was made above. Another route, but one less used, was from Kingston in almost a direct line to Napanee, then west through the Mohawk settlements, to the settlements in Sidney and Thurlow, around the mouth of the Moira River and then west. One strong objection to the use of this route was the difficulty encountered in crossing the rivers Napanee, Shannon, Moira and Trent, where bridges of a reliable nature were yet to be built and where solid ice could not always be relied upon. Kingston, with its fort, was the military and naval headquarters and general distributing point.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada called out the Canadian Militia in June, 1807, shortly after the incident of the *Leopard* and the *Chesapeake*, when there was much talk in the United States of invading Canada, and when the new Governor-General of the Canadas, Sir James Craig, landed in Quebec on October 18th, 1807, he found the settlers in Upper Canada preparing to meet such an invasion. When the call to duty came the old soldiers around the Bay immediately responded and the retired officers were commissioned to raise regiments and drill them for active service. The war feeling developed very rapidly after Governor Craig landed in Canada. He was a soldier and with Colonel Isaac Brock in command of the garrison at Quebec, they soon had the people of Upper Canada filled with the idea of defending their country. Early in December, 1807, a request was sent to each commanding officer for a careful estimate of the men "ready for actual service on one hour's notice" and the result of the reports from the various sections of the Midland District, with the exception of that from the Quaker settlements around Picton, was most satisfactory. The Quakers, though loyal to Great Britain, would not take up arms. It is unfortunate that all of these reports are not available. They would make interesting study, particularly those portions dealing with the number of Indian volunteers. One is apt to forget that the Mohawks were living in considerable numbers on the edge of the settlements of the Canadian pioneers and that portions of the north shore of the Bay of Quinte were in their possession. They have held part of that shore ever since, and when visiting the Bay at the present time, one of the show places is the Mohawk Reserve just west of