

wards the settlement of the New World. His successor, Chevalier De Callieres, concluded a Treaty with the Iroquois, and peace reigned until 1703. He had established a Fort at Detroit, so that the French had important trading points at Tadousac, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Cataragui, Niagara, Detroit and Mackinaw. The first De Vandreuil succeeded De Callieres. But I shall not attempt a resume of French Canadian history, an account of the extension of French rule to the Illinois and the West; or a detailed description of the occupation, by missionaries and traders, of the immense territory which is now known as Canada. In 1756, we find Fort Frontenac once more playing an important part. The English had pushed forward until they had secured Oswego. Field Marshal Montcalm saw the necessity of checking these formidable rivals, and proceeded to Fort Frontenac with about three thousand men, who were embarked and launched against the English position. The capitulation of the English Forts followed, and the French made 1,600 prisoners, and secured 120 cannon and mortars, six sloops, two hundred boats, an immense supply of ammunition and provisions, and \$100,000 in English coin. Great were the rejoicings at Frontenac on the return of the conquerors. Encouraged by this success, a party of three hundred French and Indians set forth from Frontenac, on the 28th November, and penetrated the interior of what is now the State of New York. They captured numbers of cattle, killed forty men, took one hundred and fifty prisoners, destroyed a large village, and returned to Frontenac laden with plunder. Even the Iroquois trampled English medals under their feet, and were willing to join the victors. But there was

speedily a reverse side of the shield in view. In 1757, General Mardstreet, leader of the English Colonists, resolved to attack Fort Frontenac, and with three thousand militia, and a few Iroquois, landed within a mile of the stronghold, on the 25th August. The Fort, a quadrangle built of stone, had thirty guns and sixteen mortars. Mardstreet occupied an old entrenchment, and opened with his artillery. The garrison, very weak, but strong enough for Indian warfare, did not number more than 200 souls, and surrendered on the 27th, without the loss of a man of the attacking force. The victors found sixty pieces of cannon, sixteen mortars, and an abundant supply of ammunition and provisions,—all of which were destroyed by the English, who did not wish to occupy the Fort. Several vessels were burnt, and then the position was abandoned, to be re-occupied and strengthened by the French before the end of the year. But it was the beginning of the end. There were attacks upon Niagara, and a schooner was sent from Frontenac to give aid to the beleaguered garrison, but without avail. British pluck and perseverance were making their usual headway. In 1759, Quebec fell, and in the following year, Fort Frontenac passed into the hands of the English, and was occupied by Major Rogers, of the British forces, with two hundred men. Since then the meteor flag has daily floated over the site of the first Christian settlement on Lake Ontario; and the dreaded Iroquois has become a very well behaved settler upon the banks of the grand River, a faithful subject of British Rule, and a free and independent citizen, who votes by ballot, and knows no more of scalp-ing and tomahawks than you and I.

GRANDFATHER.