

The treaty of Utrecht, concluded 30th March 1713, once more brought peace, so much needed for the happiness and prosperity of the colony.

In 1734 M. de Beauharnois believing that hostilities could not be long averted, wrote a despatch, suggesting means to be taken for defence of the colony against invasion, and in 1740 when war was imminent, the Governor made "Forts Chambly, Frederic, and Niagara as secure as possible." We hear little of Chambly and its fort from this time until 1758-59, when "The Fort of Chambly, which defended the pass by the River Richelieu to the St. Lawrence, was strengthened and garrisoned by a body of regular troops and militia," and although Chambly bore no share in the actual fighting during the contest of 1759-60, we read that the French commandant retired before the advance of the British troops, under Colonel Haviland, and further, that after the fall of Quebec, in the early spring of 1760, M. de Vaudreuil, seconded a bold attempt of the Chevalier de Levis, to wipe out the last year's disasters by the re-conquest of Quebec. The necessary stores and ammunition were embarked at Sorel, which had been drawn from the depots of St. John's, and Chambly.

The Fort, from its position offered great advantages as a military station, and since the conquest of Canada by the English, until the final withdrawal of the troops a few years back, Chambly was retained as one of the regular garrisons of the country.

After a long period of inaction, the old Fort sprang into notice once more during the Rebellion of 1837, but in later days it has passed into an unmerited decay,

" And yet, as I gaze
Upon that grey and mouldering wall,
The glories of thy palmy days
Its very stones recall!—