

garrison. In 1794 he removed to Kingston, where his sons, the Rev. Wm. and Hon. John Macaulay, were born. He brought with him on a raft his log dwelling house, and placed it where it now stands (Dunlop's grocery) on the corner of Ontario and Princess streets.

A map of the Province of New York in 1779 places the island correctly. It is there called *Isle a la Biche*. The St. Lawrence is named the river *Cadarakoui*. Wolfe Island is styled "*Le Grande Isle*," and Howe Island is recorded as "*Isle Cauchois*."

Among the N. Y. State land grants in 1791 was one to Alex. Macomb, recorded in the printed "*Documentary History of New York*." He was granted 3,000,000 acres in the north of the State, then quite wild, but Carleton or Buck's Island was excepted as being an Indian reserve, to remain in charge of the State but to revert to Macomb's heirs if the State ever sold it. The State did sell to Colonel Hance some years ago, and if there are heirs, now is their opportunity to put in that favourite paper, a government claim, for indemnity.

Rev. John Taylor, in his copious notes of a mission through the Mohawk and Black River country in 1802, speaks of the many old forts encountered at Redfield, Sandy Creek, Carleton Island, and other places, evidently of ancient date from the character of the remains of fire-places, walls and entrenchments. The fortifications generally had five gateways and five sides. The trees in the trenches and around were even then of large dimensions. Pipes of a European mould had often been found there. These forts, the writer muses, must have been made by civilized people, as iron implements had been dug up in the ruins, a class of work unknown to the natives. Further, the natives never built forts so regular as these, and some of them from their rock cutting were stupendous for untaught savages to effect