

“so slow,” and one of these merchants was actually in the habit of *walking from Toronto to Montreal* and back, always *once* and sometimes *twice* in the year.

Therefore, it may be said, in this our day of palace steamers and Pullman cars transporting us from place to place with lightning speed and in luxurious ease, “our lines have fallen to us in pleasant places,” but let us give credit to our ancestors for their energy and judgment. Although not germane to this subject it may be noticed that in this map “Lachine” is laid down south-east of the canal, whereas the site of the present town of Lachine is to the north-west of this canal. A doubt has been raised as to the location of La Salles fort and home whether in the neighborhood of the present Fraser homestead, as Mr. Fraser has always stated, or near the site of the present town as Mr. Girouard supposes. It is reasonable to infer that the “Lachine” of 1744, and not the Lachine of 1889, was the home of the gallant La Salle, and that Fraser’s statement, based on tradition, is apparently confirmed by Bellin’s map which shows the site of Lachine with church, mill and fort to the south of the present canal.

MABEL.

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### REMINISCENCES OF COLONEL CLAUS.

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#### II.

The Indians acting in conjunction with the centre division of the British army in Upper Canada during the summer of 1813 never exceeded 500 in number, and were naturally divided into three classes. About fifty, chiefly Mohawks, from the Grand River, under Norton, were present at the action at Fort George on the 27th May. Upon the defeat of the garrison, they returned to their villages, where most of them remained quiet for several weeks for fear of losing their lands if the invasion proved successful; but Norton