

Frontenac empty at the Revolution, and William and Mary's War.

The French reinfate themselves at Frontenac, 1689.

The Foundation of an Assertion of the Author in his Analysis.

The Fort *Frontenac* was thus abandoned by the *French* and the *Indians*; when the happy Revolution took place in *England*, in the Winter 1688, and remained so when *Queen King* and *William Mary* declared War against *France* the 17th of *May* 1689.

The Winter following, on the Removal of *M. de Nonville* from the Government of *Canada*, and the reinstating the Count *Frontenac* there; some young Gentlemen, and *Indian* Traders, went to *Cataragui* and established themselves in the Fort, repairing some little Damages the *Indians* had done†. From that Time, the *French* have continued in Possession of it to this Day. Upon account of this Re-entry by the *French*, I said in my Analysis, p. 14, that they attained the Possession of it during their War with the *Confederates*. As for the Possession they first had, by Consent of the *Confederates*, for a Trading-House, I have here shewn how they had lost it.

The French continued in Possession of Frontenac. Peace of Ryfwick, 1697. The 4th Article confirms the Dominions the Parties then held, to the Parties that held them.

For which Reason the Author concluded that Frontenac, &c. belonged to the French, who then held it.

The *French* thus reinstated at Fort *Frontenac*, during their Wars with the *English* and the *Confederates*, continued so, when the Treaty of *Ryfwick* was concluded between the King of *Great Britain* and the most *Christian* King, the 20th of *September* 1697. The 4th Article runs thus. "And since the most *Christian* King was never more desirous of any thing, than that the Peace be firm and inviolable, the said King promises and agrees for himself and his Successors, That he will on no Account whatsoever, disturb the said King of *Great Britain*, in the free Possession of the Kingdoms, Countries, Lands, or Dominions which he now enjoys; and therefore engages his Honour, upon the Faith and Word of a King, that he will not give or afford any Assistance, directly or indirectly, to any Enemy or Enemies of the said King of *Great Britain*: And that he will in no Manner whatsoever favour the Conspiracies or Plots which any Rebels, or ill-disposed Persons, may in any Place excite or contrive against the said King: And for that End promises and engages, That he will not assist with Arms, Ships, Ammunition, Provisions, or Money, or in any other Way, by Sea or Land, any Person or Persons, who shall hereafter, under any Pretence whatsoever, disturb or molest the said King of *Great Britain*, in the free and full Possession of his Kingdoms, Countries, Lands and Dominions. The King of *Great Britain* likewise promises and engages for himself and Successors, Kings of *Great Britain*, That he will inviolably do and perform the same towards the said most *Christian* King, his Kingdoms, Countries, Lands and Dominions". It was upon this Faith and Honour of King *William's* Promise of not disturbing the French King, in the free Possessions of the Kingdoms, Countries, Lands or Dominions he then enjoyed, that I said in my Analysis, The French had an undoubted Title to their Acquisition of the North-west Side of *St. Laurence River*, from *Frontenac* to

† Colden's History, p. 97, and 181. * From the London Copy published by Authority, 1697. Montreal.