

*at least for awhile, to stick to it, and not to persevere stubbornly in trying to raise wheat.*"<sup>1</sup>

Governor Duquesne, in a despatch to France, dated October 13, 1754, writes: "Chevalier de Repentigny, who commands at Sault Ste. Marie, is busily engaged with the settlement of his post, which is essential to stop the Indians who come down from Lake Superior to go to Chego-neu [Oswego, N. Y.]" In the campaign of 1755, he served under Captain St. Pierre, in command of 600 Canadians, and was in the battle at the head of Lake George. In 1756, he formed a partnership with De Langy [Langlade], and another to continue the fur trade at Sault Ste. Marie, he to furnish the goods and receive a third of the profits. He brought from Mackinaw this year 700 Indians to aid the French. In 1758 he appears to have been again at Mackinaw.<sup>2</sup> The next year he was with Montcalm at Quebec.

He was assigned to guarding the pass at the Falls of Montmorency. One night four Ojibways sought the English camp at Ange Gardienr and killed two men. On the 26th of July, 1759, at dawn, Wolfe sent troops to dislodge him, and he retreated with the loss of twelve killed and wounded. In the spring of 1760, he was in the battle at Sillery three miles above Quebec and distinguished himself. The Governor of Canada wrote: "Repentigny was at the head of the centre, and with his brigade resisted the enemy's centre." "The only brigade before whom the enemy did not gain an inch of ground." In 1762 he was with troops in New Foundland, and taken prisoner. In 1764 he visited France, and from 1769 to 1778 was commandant at Isle of Rhé. From 1778 to 1782 was with the "Regiment d'Amérique" at Guadeloupe. In 1783

<sup>1</sup> Millions of bushels of wheat from the region west and north of Lake Superior pass every year in steamers and other vessels through the ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie.

<sup>2</sup> On July 13th he was present at the baptism of a child.