

July 6th, arrived at Niagara⁶⁰ and overtook Monsieur de Sabrevois. Wrote to the chevalier de Longueil not to defer the departure of the Detroit Indians if they wished to join the expedition at the Sioto from the 9th to the 12th of August.

Having portaged the falls of Niagara, entered Lake Erie the 14th. After laboring in a strong gale, reached the Chatakoïn portage on the 16th. Sent a party ahead to clear the road. This place would not be advantageous for a fort, as there are no native villages near.

The 17th-22nd, occupied with the portage, coming out on Chatakoïn Lake.⁶¹

The 23d saw spies, who when perceived concealed themselves in the woods.

The 24th left the lake and entered Chatakoïn River,⁶² which

1727 he had received his lieutenancy, and in 1742 was made captain. In 1747 he had relieved Céloron at Crown Point, and was going to relieve Longueil at Detroit, and conduct a party of habitants thither. In the spring of 1750 he returned to Montreal, where he became adjutant. During the French and Indian War he commanded Canadian militia, his ability and skill being highly praised by his superiors. In 1759 he was major of troops at Montreal; upon the cession of New France, retiring to the mother country, where he lived upon a royal pension until his death in 1774.—Ed.

⁶⁰ Although several attempts were made by the French to secure a foothold upon the Niagara frontier, none were permanently successful until Joncaire secured permission (1720) to erect a storehouse, which was known as "Magazin royal." Six years later Fort Niagara was built, under the direction of the engineer Chaussegros de Léry, with materials brought in part from Fort Frontenac by vessels built there for the purpose. This French post was situated on the point of land at the mouth of the river, on the east bank. Portions of the stone work are yet visible. A garrison was maintained here, and the fur-trade carried on for the account of the king. In 1759, the English forces led by Sir William Johnson captured the fort, then under command of the French officer François Pouchot.—Ed.

⁶¹ They entered Chautauqua Creek, which Bonnécamps calls Apple River, ascended it about five miles, and then portaged across six miles to Chautauqua Lake.—Ed.

⁶² Now called Cassadaga Creek, into which flows Chautauqua Lake outlet.—Ed.