

woods, taking with them all they could carry away. Church burnt twenty houses, and killed one hundred and twenty cattle. In a fit of generosity, he left the wheat standing. As it was not ready for harvest, and perhaps having an eye to business elsewhere, he may have left it with the intention of returning for it when the French people had reaped and put it into stacks. It may be that he contemplated returning after the threshing was done. Church was, in the ordinary meaning of the word, a very brave man, and no one can read the record of his exploits without being filled with admiration. After his departure the French returned from the forest, and re-built their houses. I do not know that the chapel was ever re-built, but the place where it stood can easily be recognized, as the foundation was taken away to find material to repair Fort Cumberland, and the trenches left after its removal have never been entirely filled up. Church's raids showed the French that it was necessary to fortify the Chignecto Isthmus, and after their second return they built three forts. They built one at Beau-se-jour, another at Point de Bute, and another at Gaspereau. After the country around Fort Beau-se-jour was carefully surveyed, it was determined to dyke all the marsh between Tantramar and the Missiquash. The dyke was to run from river to river, and all the creeks between the two rivers were to be abideauxed. The place where the abideau was to be built, at the mouth of Aul Auc, was long marked by the commenced foundation now obliterated by the action of the tides. The French having, as they supposed, securely fortified the isthmus, and secured themselves from further raids by water or land, began to improve their farms. "The best laid plans of men and mice oft gang alee." The time had arrived when, with both French and English, it was rule or ruin. The French bid high for the English scalps, and the Eng-