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WARRING, THOUGH IT WAS A TIME OF PEACE.

Rev. Dr. Raymond's Interesting Sketches of Early History in New Brunswick—Conditions Which Developed After the Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle—A Quaint Document—A Warrior Priest.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.
CHAPTER XII.

FROM THE TREATY OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO THE ACADIAN EXPULSION.

The period now under consideration is really a very extraordinary one. On the one hand it was a time of peace. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1763 England gave back Cape Breton (or Isle Royale) to France and France restored Madras to England, but there remained no clear understanding as to the boundaries between the possessions of the rival powers in America.

So far as the French and English colonies were concerned the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle scarcely deserved the name of a truce. It was merely a breathing time in which preparations were being made for the final struggle. The treaty was so indefinite that a vast amount of territory was claimed by both parties. The English were actually the more aggressive for the population of the English colonies was 1,200,000 while Canada had but 50,000 people.

Count de la Galissoniere, the governor-general of Canada, though diminutive in stature and slightly deformed, was resolute and energetic; moreover he was a statesman, and had his policy been followed it might have been better for France. He advised the government to send out ten thousand peasants from the rural districts and settle them along the frontiers of the disputed territory, but the French courts thought it inadvisable to deplete France in order to people the wide expanse of Canada. Finally, in this respect, the Count determined rigorously to assert the sovereignty of France over the Indian territory in dispute. Accordingly he claimed for his royal master the country north of the Bay of Fundy and west to the Kennebec, and his officers established fortified posts on the River St. John and at the mouth of Chignecto. He at the same time stirred up the Indians to hostilities in order to render the position of the English in Nova Scotia and New England as uncomfortable as possible, and further to strengthen his hands he endeavored to get the Acadians in the peninsula of Nova Scotia to remove to the St. John river and other parts of "the debatable territory." His policy led to a counter policy on the part of Shirley and Lawrence (governors respectively of Massachusetts and Nova Scotia)—namely, that the Acadians should not be allowed to go where they pleased and to do as they pleased but must remain on their lands and take the oath of allegiance to the English sovereigns or be removed to situations where they could do no harm to the interests of the British colonies in the then colonial condition of affairs.

A Startling Move.

Obviously there was peace from the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle until war was declared between the rival powers in 1756. But in the meantime there was a collision between them on the Ohio river, and the French built Fort Duquesne on the site now occupied by Pittsburg. The governors of the English colonies held a conference and decided on rather a startling programme for a time of peace. Gen. Braddock was to march on Fort Duquesne and drive the French from the Ohio valley; Shirley, of Massachusetts, was to lead an expedition against Niagara; William Johnson was to take Crown Point and secure control of Lake Champlain; while in Acadia, Count Braddock was to attack the French position at Fort Beauséjour. In other instances the English were still aggressive but they justified their action on the ground that they were to be attacked from the British territory. This the French indignantly repudiated. Braddock's attempt resulted in a most disastrous failure. Shirley's expedition was abandoned, William Johnson won a brilliant victory at Lake George and Colonel Monckton captured Beauséjour. The general situation in America but illustrates the course of events on the River St. John and in other parts of Acadia.

As the period under consideration is one of which comparatively little has been written, it may be well to make use of the information contained in the voluminous correspondence of the French ministry and their subordinates in America.

Early in the summer of 1769 the Count de la Galissoniere sent the Sieur de Beauséjour to the lower part of the River St. John with a small detachment to secure the French inhabitants against the threats of Capt. Gorham, who had been sent by the Governor of Nova Scotia to make the inhabitants remove, the oath of allegiance to the King of England, having no reasons to offer for their never to leave them. The Count expresses his views on the situation with terseness and vigor: "The River St. John is not the only place the English wish to invade. They claim the entire coast, from that river to Beauséjour, and from Camo to Gaspe, in order to render themselves sovereigns of all the territory of the Abenakis, Catholic and subjects of the king, which has never acknowledged nor wishes to acknowledge their domination and which is the most faithful to us in Canada. If we abandon to England this land, which comprises more than 180 leagues of coast, that is to say almost as much as from Bayonne to Danzig, we thus renounce all communication by land from Canada with Acadia and Isle Royale, together with the means of securing the one and retaking the other." The Count further argues that to renounce the territory in dispute will deprive the Abenakis of all hope of a place of refuge on French soil and reduce them to the condition of slaves of the English, having no means to escape for them; and he adds: "I shall be delighted to see some of the Indian chiefs in order to reform them of the peace and of the harmony that prevails between the two crowns, also to confer with them."

A Quaint Document.

The letter of Captain Rous to Boishelbert, upon the arrival of the former at St. John harbor, is rather quaint reading. The original is in French.

From the River St. John, 3 July, 1766. Sir—I am directed by the King, my master, to look into and examine the various ports, harbors and rivers of His Majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and am now here for that purpose. Being informed that you are upon this river with a detachment of soldiers of the King of England, I should be pleased to know by what authority and with what intention you are engaged in a similar procedure. I would afford you much pleasure if I could have the honor of a personal interview in order to converse you of the rights of the King, my master. I shall be delighted to see some of the Indian chiefs in order to reform them of the peace and of the harmony that prevails between the two crowns, also to confer with them. Until I shall have the honor, as I hope, of seeing you, I am very truly, etc.

In the subsequent interview with the savages, Father Germain and Captain Edward How acted as interpreters, and the missionary wrote an account of the interview to the governor of Quebec, in which he mentions the fact that Cornwallis, the governor of Nova Scotia, claimed jurisdiction over the St. John river region and beyond it to Passumpsquid, denoting a part of Acadia according to its ancient limits. Boishelbert, in his letter to the Count de la Galissoniere, says that one of the best reasons the English had for laying claim to the territory north of the Bay of Fundy was that the commission of Subercus, the last French governor who resided at Annapolis Royal, fixed his jurisdiction as far west as the River Kennebec. In the spirit of a true soldier, Boishelbert wishes that war might speedily recommence, and that France might be more fortunate as to the conquest of Acadia than in the last war. Meanwhile he had arranged with Capt. Rous to remain undisturbed on the River St. John until the next spring, on the understanding that he was to erect no fortification.

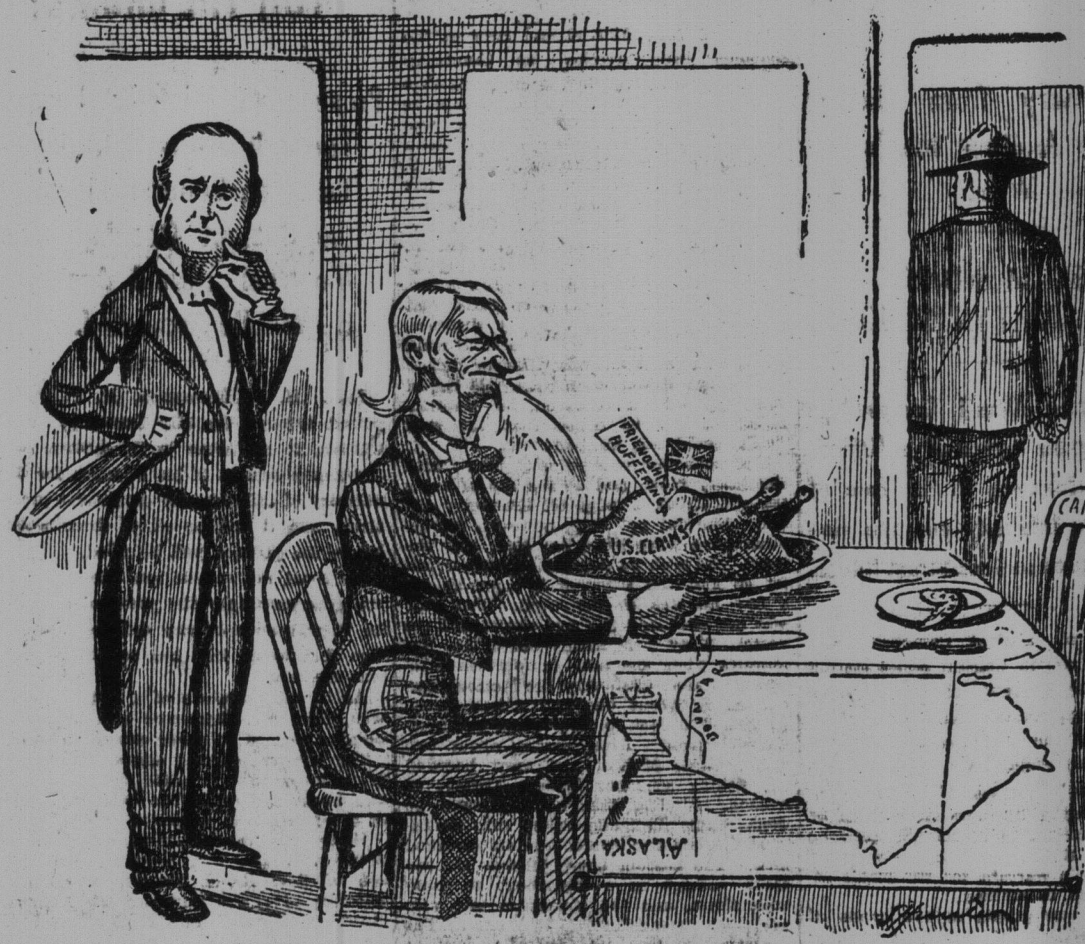
A Warrior Priest.

Father Germain evidently was a warrior priest and had used his powers of observation to some purpose; he strongly recommended the erection of a fort for the defence of the river at the narrow "detroit" about a league and a half above where the river crosses the sea. The English, he says, could not see it with 600 men if there were but 60 or 80 men to oppose them.

The Mission de la Trinité, who succeeded as governor general this year, at once displayed anxiety in regard to the St. John river region—"Being the key of this country," he says, "it is essential to retain it." He confides his policy to the minister at Versailles in his letter of October 9, 1760. "It is desirable," he writes, "that the savages should unite in opposing the English even at Chignecto (Halifax)."

The savages must act alone without cooperation of soldier or inhabitant and without it appearing that I have knowledge of it. It is very necessary also, as I wrote the Sieur de Boishelbert, to observe much caution in his proceedings and to act very secretly in order that the English may not be able to perceive we are supplying the needs of the said savages. It will be the missionaries who will attend

HOW CANADA IS ALWAYS SERVED.



Walter Alverstone—(of the Fat-head Diplomacy Cafe)—"Owing you'll pardon, sir, the mutilation of your Herder, sir. He took the liberty of cutting huff a wing for that Colonial Feller that's just gone hout."

to all the negotiations and who will direct the proceedings of the said savages. They are in very good hands, the Rev. Father Germain and the Abbe Le Loure being well aware how to act to the best advantage and to draw on all the assistance they can give our side. They will manage the intrigue through a way that it will not be known. They will concert in every instance with the Sieurs de la Corne and de Boishebert. If all turns out as I hope it will follow, first that we will hold our lands and the English will not be able to establish any settlements before the boundaries have been determined by the two crowns, and second that we shall be able to assist and gradually to withdraw from the hands of the English the French of Acadia.

It is not necessary for us to criticize too harshly the policy of the French governor and his subordinates, but we need not be surprised that in the end it provoked resentment on the part of the governors of Nova Scotia and Massachusetts and was one of the causes of the Acadian expulsion. That it was in a measure successful is proved by the reply of Lawrence a few years later to the suggestion of the Lords of Trade, who had been urging upon him the importance of making settlements: "What can I do to encourage people to settle on frontier lands, where they run the risk of having their throats cut by the French soldiers, who chastise their escape from their knowledge of every creek and corner?"

Boishelbert, prevented from immediately establishing a fortified post, seems to have moved freely up and down the river. At one time he writes from "Chignecto at the mouth of the river, at another from "Mouche," the Indian village of Aulacque at another he is at "Medocot," the upper Indian village. He organized the few Acadians on the river into a militia corps, the number of which were commissioned by Count de la Galissoniere. Meanwhile the Abbe Le Loure was employing his energies to get the St. John river and other places north of the isthmus. To such a proceeding Cornwallis objected and Le Loure then wrote to the French authorities an earnest letter in behalf of the Acadians, in which he says, "Justice pleads for them and France is the resource of the unfortunate, I hope, Monsieur, that you will try to take under your protection this forsaken people and that you will obtain through his Majesty's bounty to depart from Acadia, and thus means to write upon French soil and to transport their effects to the River St. John or some other territory that the authorities of Canada may take possession of."

RHEUMATISM CURED. MAINE MAN SUSPECTED OF WIFE MURDER.

A RIGHT WAY AND A WRONG WAY TO TREAT THE TROUBLE.

Liniments and Outward Applications Cannot Cure—The Disease Must Be Treated Through the Blood.

Rheumatism is one of the most common ailments with which humanity is afflicted, and there are few troubles which cause more acute suffering. There is a prevalent notion, also, that if a person once contracts rheumatism it is bound to return and that the best way to avoid it is to keep the system in a state of blood poisoning. This is a mistake; rheumatism can be thoroughly driven out of the system, but it must be treated through the blood, as it is a blood disease. Rubbing the affected joints and limbs with liniments and lotions will never cure rheumatism, though perhaps it may give temporary relief. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured more cases of rheumatism than perhaps any other disease except anemia. These pills drive the rheumatism poison out of the system by their action on the blood, and the trouble rarely returns if the treatment is persisted in until the blood is a thoroughly healthy condition. As an illustration of how even the most aggravated forms of this trouble could be cured, the following is the case of one J. J. Richards, of Pawtucket, N. H., who has cured himself, and is now well. "About three years ago I suffered from a most severe attack of rheumatism. It would neither let down nor get up with any degree of ease, and I am quite sure only once in my life have been so miserably afflicted as I was then. I consulted an excellent doctor but got no benefit. Then I tried another and still another, but with no better result. By this time I had had so reduced a flesh that my friends hardly knew me; could not move hand or foot, and had to be turned in bed in sheets. The pain I endured was something awful. Then I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking a few boxes there was an appreciable change for the better; the pains began to leave me, and my flesh began to thicken. I kept on taking the pills until I had used a dozen boxes, by which time every trace of the trouble had disappeared. I firmly believe that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would have been a chronic sufferer for life."

These pills not only cure rheumatism, but all other blood and nerve diseases, such as anemia, indigestion, kidney troubles, neuritis, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, etc. The genuine pills always bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicines dealers at 25 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, or sent by mail, post paid, by writing to Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Guilford, Me., Oct. 26.—Chas. H. Wyman, aged sixty years, was taken into custody tonight and placed in the county jail at Dover, pending the coroner's inquest on the possible murder of his wife, Maria, aged fifty-eight years, whose dead body was found yesterday at their home in the vicinity of Kingsbury, twelve miles from here. He will be arraigned at Dover in the morning, and the hearing will be continued until Saturday. After an uncompleted session of the coroner's jury, expanded this afternoon, during which it was said Mr. Wyman had threatened to kill himself, it was decided to detain him.

Kent County Man Dead from His Injuries.

Rexton, N. B., Oct. 26.—James Thurot, of East Branch, who fell out of his wagon while returning home from this place Saturday, 17th inst., died Sunday morning as a result of his injuries. Mr. Thurot was about sixty years old, and leaves a wife and family. Deceased was well known all over Kent county.

Sailor Drowned Off Nantucket Shoals.

New London, Conn., Oct. 26.—The schooner Addie Fuller, from Portland for New York, with lumber, is anchored outside this harbor flying a flag at half mast for the loss of a sailor off Nantucket Shoals Sunday morning.

It is said to have been proved that the farms in the neighborhood of Frederic are rich in coal, copper, gold and diamonds.

Before 1841 93 per cent of English marriages were celebrated in churches, the percentage has fallen below 70 per cent.

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LOU DILLON, UNDOUBTED TURF QUEEN, TROT'S MILE BELOW TWO MINUTES.

Puicky Mare Did the Distance Under Adverse Circumstances in 1:58 1/2—"She's Faster Than Any Pacer on Earth," Says Her Driver—Two Other World's Records Go on the Memphis Track.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Lou Dillon, owned by C. K. G. Billings, of Chicago, and driven by Millard Sanders, this afternoon proved her right to the title of queen of the turf by trotting a mile under adverse conditions in the remarkable time of 1:58 1/2. The daughter of Sidney Dillon was paced by a runner driven by Scott McCoy and another runner followed closely to urge the mare to a supreme effort. The track was perfect. A strong wind from the north swept down the back stretch, however, and Judge Newton announced to the spectators that too much should not be expected of the game little trotter. Lou Dillon appeared on the track at 5:10 p. m. and after a preliminary center Sanders announced that he was ready for the start. The two riders were lined in position and it was noticed that a strip of board about one yard wide was fastened to the pace maker's sulky, directly under the seat. This, it was announced, was used to keep the dust out of the mare's face.

Off at the First Start.

At the first start, Sanders nodded for the word and the flag dropped. After going an eighth or a mile Sanders yelled to McCoy to drive faster and it looked as if the mare would catch the runner. Taking the first turn, the remarkable work of Lou Dillon could be better seen by the thousands present, and like a piece of perfect machinery, she reached the quarter pole in 35 seconds.

The turn for the back stretch was now reached and many expected to see the champion falter, because of the wind. To the surprise of everyone, Lou Dillon seemed to travel faster and when the half mile was reached the time slate clicked out 50 1/4. A great cheer arose and many horsemen predicted that a new record was being made. On the far turn, McCoy was forced to whip the runner to keep clear of the trotting marvel which was pushing him closely. The three-quarter mile was paced in 1:28 1/2 and the mare had turned for home. The wind now was an advantage rather than a detriment and with a superb burst of speed Lou Dillon, urged on by the shouts of the drivers and by the runners, dashed under the wire in 1:58 1/2.

When the time was flashed to the spectators, hats were flung high into the air and cheer followed cheer. Sanders was lifted from his sulky by an admiring throng while Mr. Billings was showered with congratulations. The watches of the three times agreed to a fraction and many horsemen standing in the infield caught the time as officially announced, to a fraction. The timers were Bud Doble, Fred Hartwell of Chicago, and John Dickerson of New York. After the mare had been blanketed and sent to her barn, her driver said: "I am not a bit surprised at the result of Lou Dillon's effort. I expected to break the world's record despite the adverse conditions. I desire to say that it is my candid opinion that Lou Dillon can trot as fast as any horse in the world can pace and next year I will demonstrate this statement. With perfect conditions today I would be afraid to say how fast the mare would have trotted the mile."

Two other world's records were broken this afternoon. Darci, a bay mare by Alexander, driven by A. McDonald, paced a mile in 2:01. The former pacing record for a mare was held by Fanny Dillard in 2:03 3/4. Equally and the Monk, from Mr. Billings' stable, were sent a mile against the 2:12 trotting to pole record. The horses were driven by Mr. Billings and passed under the wire in 2:01. Four other interesting races were decided.

A Half in 57 1/2 Seconds.

At the races held at Narragansett Park this afternoon Prince Albert, the bay gelding owned by James Hanley of this city and the second fastest harness horse in the world, clipped a quarter of a second from the world's record for a mile. He went the half in 57 1/2 seconds. His time for the quarter was 29 1/2 seconds.

The weather was unfavorable for fast time, a stiff cold wind blowing from the northwest. Prince Albert was sent away from the back stretch of the mile track. Two runners, one in a sulky and the other with jockey, acted as pacemakers. Demarest copied the gelding several times before the word was given. The runners were kept abreast of Albert and time after time were called on for more speed. Prince Albert was travelling with a magnificent stride and until within a half dozen lengths of the wire, he gave promise of cutting more than a second from the record. He made a slip at this point and although he caught quickly, valuable time was lost. The spectators loudly applauded him and driver.

Mart Demarest, the driver of Prince Albert, telegraphed to E. M. Smithers at Memphis, after the race, that he would match Prince Albert against Dan Patch. Mr. Demarest stipulates that the match race shall take place at Memphis, Nov. 10, for a purse of \$20,000, with the best two out of three mile heats.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA NOT LIKELY TO CLASH.

The Mikado's Minister to Pekin Says That Negotiations Are Proceeding Satisfactorily.

Peking, Oct. 23.—The Japanese legation here and the French foreign office do not believe that a clash between Russia and Japan is imminent. They say the negotiations continue and they predict a peaceful termination of the conference at Tokio.

Doctor Motono, the Japanese minister here, made a formal statement during the day, denying the report from Honolulu of a declaration of war. He said not only had there been no declaration of war, but there was no serious menace of war, and that the Japanese rumors current to the contrary. The minister added:

"The information which I have received shows the negotiations are proceeding at Tokio in a normal and satisfactory manner, but also maintains most conciliatory terms. Japan has the same disposition. We therefore expect that a solution will not long be effected, and that it will be equally satisfactory to both.

It is not true that Japan has mobilized parts of her army, and it is also untrue that the Japanese forces have entered Korea."

Steamer Scuttled to Put Out Fire.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Word was received to-day of a fire on the steamer Advance, bound from Montreal for Port William, which was towed into Saint Ste. Marie (Mich.), and eventually scuttled. Vessel and cargo are said to be protected in part by insurance.

Rome has a water supply of 200,000,000 gallons a day; London only 180,000,000, and Paris 90,000,000.

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