POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1903. OLD-TIME PICTURES OF ST. JOHN, NO. 3.

PASSING OF THE FRENCH HALF-BREEDS OF THE RIEL REBELLION.

A Strong Passionate Race Who Have Disappeared - The Land Over Which That "Little War" Was Waged-New Light on Some of Its Phases.

Duck Lake, N. W. T., Nov. 17-Ger-they were too proud to surrender prompt-ly, and Riel had a fanatical confidence that somehow the Deity would deliver him mans, Hungarians, Poles, Galicians, Meno-Doukhobors, Scandinavians, Scotch, Irish, English, Americans, Canadians, even Hebrews, all in great coats of fur skin, crowding the Occidental

and evening, jammed in the urs, sitting row after stairs, liquoring up at inter ow voiced, orderly, and trail-that was Rosthern y morning of last week to Tuesday ing of this. Many were detained be-the ferries had ceased to afford pas-across the two neighboring branches e Saskatchewan. It closed in some Saturday, but the ice bridge not carry teams on Sunday, not e passage on foot thought safe and an ox team were reported trying the Fish Creek passage a in crying the Fish Creek passage south branch on Monday. Not-nding other items of similar news, company of a German baron and arian count, it seemed advisable to the account item with the bar cosmopolitan village last ling to go to the Prince terminus, forty-nine miles farther by rail, wait there for the river to and look up Gabriel Dumont on the He was aueged to be at ch, a iew miles from

ilway journeys on the Prince ch at this time of year. ___e ific railroad locomotives more coal, a western variety, good stuff when properly it which is now not sufficientm dust. This cakes and chokes

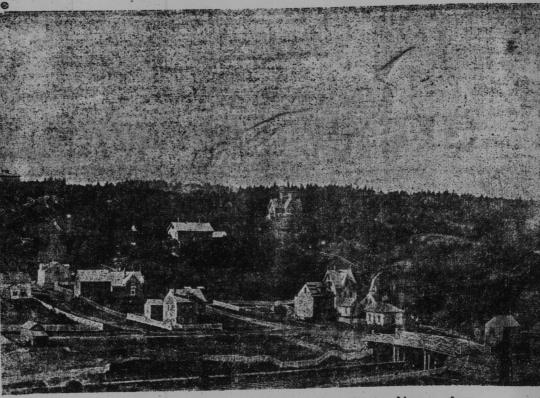
"It was all foolishness," say the half-breeds now, but their tones indicate that their ories of the time are sore.

M

The 1885 rebel nplication of negligences and misunder ndings. In 1870 Louis Riel had headed cible resistance to a transfer of the old Rupert's Land territory by the Hud-son Bay Company to Canada. He and his Metis then contended that they possessed, as the Indians also did, so in the soil over which they had long roamed. Throughout that vast territor roamed. Throughout that vast territory the Hudson Bay Company had been en-abled to operate by means of laws which recognized in the half-breeds a certain rude form of representative institutions. Riel formed a provisional government, but hoisted the British flag. Disturbances en-sued. Many of the English, Scotch and Canadian settlers in the region roundabout Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) refused to ac-Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) refused to a cept the provisional govern these Riel captured, and one of them an Orangeman named Scott, he put to execution for attempting to cape and reviling himself. The circ stances of the execution, or "murder," were shocking, but the Ottawa govern-ment of Sir John Macdonald wisely anness tiad all concerned in the rebellion. except

tied all concerned in the rebe Riel and one or two others, after having her and one or two others, after naving been aided by government money to es-cape, were banished for some years. The claims of the Metis to a share in the aborginal title were also admitted, by granting a stated area of land, or scrip to cover such area, to every half-breed in

From this judicious settlement arose a logical claim of the Metis of the Saskatch-ewan, who had not participated in the Manit ba settlement to the river-front lots sedimentary deposits. It seemed at 9 o'clock this morning so cold that the river must afford crossing at this place, which is nearer than any other on the line to Botoche and Gabriel's farm.



section of the City Forty Years Ago. "The Valley"

Forty years ago Winter, Wright and re today you can count homes

and more with the Indians, and become the frontier gypsice of Canada's even northward advance. This is a consequence partly of that alienation from the Cathoic priesthood, to whom they were in ante ilion days most obedient children. By reason of accepting Riel's pretensions t Moreover the tanked the province of Manitoba.

that time they have been inclined to re gard the clergy, who alone could have di-rected them well, as having gone against them when they stood in the gap. While the Metis were devout they were not unprogressive. By them and their

Winter street had evidently a discerned, and just as you see it now, with its cupola and chimneys and girdings of its cupola and chin shrubbery and trees. Boys snared rabbits up where Prospect The house at the foot of Wright street and Spruce streets are today, and people with sharp angles and ornate sumb as a building occupied by ling occupied by Ald. Ro inson, that stands on the day.

HANGES BOUND TO COME IN BRITAIN'S FISCAL POLICY

Events Shaping, Declares Hon. George E. Foster-Chamberlain's Schem Popular With the People-The Educational Campaign of Ex-Colonial Secretary nill Let Masses

HOW THE ENGLISH GAINED CONTROL OF THE ST. JOHN RIVER FROM THE FRENCH.

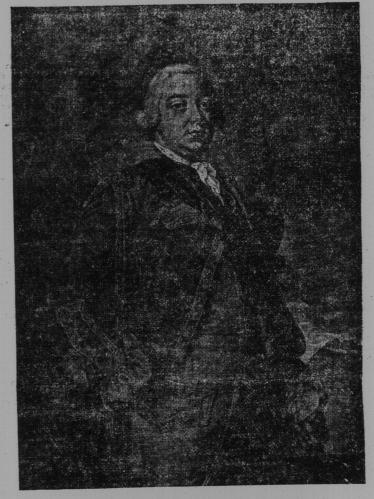
A Memorable Day in New Brunswick's History-Monckton's Expedition to Drive the Acadians from Their Settlements-Sylvanus Cobb and General Wolfe.

W. O. RAYMOND. LL. D. CHAPTER XIII.

The territory north of the Bay of Fundy, which now forms the Province of New nswick, was for nearly half a century a bone of contention between the French d their English rivals. It might indeed be said that from the Treaty of Utrecht n 1713 to the Treaty of Paris in 1763 the controversy continued to disturb the Sometimes the points at issue were warmly debated at the incil board, where the representatives of either nation vainly tried to settle the mits of Acadia, and sometimes they were yet more fiercely disputed amidst the ash of arms and bloody seenes of the battle field.

Driving Acadians from St. John River.

But as years passed on, and the growing power of the English colonies began shadow that of "La Nouvelle France," it seemed that the Anglo-Saxon e end prevail. The policy of the governors of Nova Scotia and New England became more and more aggressive. In vain did the valiant Montcalm, as late as the year 1758, represent to his country that in fixing the limits of New France it was essential to retain possession of what the English claim Acadia as far as the Isthmus of Chignecto, and to retake Beausejour; also sion of the River St. John or, at least, leave the territory there undivided and in the possess ion of its native inhabitants: promise as this would now satisfy the English



by the hundreds. Wright street was sistance of side walks and electric cars. County lane, Celebration street was yet to The Robert Reid house can be plainly

this place, which is nearer than any other on the line to Botoche and Gabriel's farm. Eleven miles northward by buggy was the journey. A steady northwest wind scat-tered chimneys of frame houses flat down and away. The breath of the night horse coated with white the whole nearer side of his mate. Into the buggy over the wolf robe poined a continual stream of bry enow mingled with the dust of the trait. The anow, which began falling on Satur day, the 15th, at Rosthern, and at Duck lake and Prince Albert a week, earlier, 's now about three inches deep. It will lie it's its present dryness and accumulated to a depth of from twelve to eighteen inches tarts say. Meantime aleights will cut down to the trail. Never is really goo. sleight ing here until spring sunshine thaws and packs the snow. Then begins on the principal at night. The bright days then principal at night. The bright days the part of snow and dust the exhibit days inter glare with reflected light which puts tray elers to the wearing of smoke colored or blue goggles. Notwithstanding the day a well settled, prosperous region of good houses, big barns, huge stacks of stray and hay, usuld the eposessions of Men inonites. Approaching Duck Lake, a vir halt mounted 'police and half civilians, giare with reflected light which puts trav-clers to the wearing of smoke colored or blue goggles. Notwithstanding the dry in-pour of snow and dust the exnilirating air made the drive pleasant. It lay through a well settled, prosperous region of good houses, big barns, huge stacks of straw and hay, usually the possessions of Men-nonites. Approaching Duck Lake, a vil-lage of some 600 people, mostly Ontarians, Quebecers and Metes, a few brick houses were seen. All the 200 miles from Regina evidences of agricultural prosperity multievidences of agricultural prosperity multi-ply as the traveler goes north. The problem at Duck Lake was to get

The problem at Duck Lake was to get trustworthy news of Gabriel Dumont. He was not in the village itself, to which he has resorted frequently since his return from touring the world with Buffalo Bill's Wild West. Some of those who knew him best believed him to be at Batoche, others at his home five miles beyond the crossing there, others at a neighboring domicile which he often prefers to his own. All agreed he could not surely be brought to Duck Lake. Hence a trip to Batoche was necessary. There my driver refused to necessary. There my driver refused to trust either himself or his team to the ice. trust either himself or his team to the ice. He would await my return. A lightly marked footpath, that might have been made by children, led over the 3... yards of roughly massed cake ice. Fortunately the bridge of cakes bore without one ad-monishing creak. Indeed, a ton-laden wagon crossed there later in the afternoon. Beyond the steep slope of ascent on the southeast side stood Grant's store, crowd-ed with blanket Indians and furciad halfhreeds and Galicians. The owner and the hatives all agreed that Gabriel had gone away hunting two weeks earlier. He away hunting two weeks earlier. He might be fifty or 100 miles distant. No one

sway hunting two weeks earlier. He might be fifty or 100 miles distant. No-one is hope of holding high pow-wow with the Metes here had to be abandoned. In a disused log building, long ago the stere of one Fisher, a half-breed, his son showed me many bullet marks and two er three heles made by scraps of shell fired by General Middleton's field pieces be-tween May 9 and 11, 1885. "I was a boy then," said Fisher, in broken English. "We kept the store open nearly all the time there was fighting. People would run in and out to buy. When the firing was worst we went down into the cellar." On the low hills, from half a mile to a mile distant, the Canadian volunteers had their rifle pits and a small, low redoubt or fortification, all still to be seen. Much intervening scrab poplar, now from ten to thirty feet high, afforded cover for sharpshooters on both sides. There is attle or no appearance of strong defensibility it the mainter is the male t. in fact, it or no appearance of strong defensibility in the position of the hamlet. In fact, it was taken in half an hour or so when the volunteers, becoming weary of the unatory tactics of General Middleton, who wished volunteers, becoming wenry of the unatory tactics of General Middleton, who wished to spare life as much as possible, rushed the place while their commander was at tinner. Dumont escaped to the north-ward and slowly fied to the States. Riel was taken by Robert Armstrong, now an areing man of Rosthern. He save the mareing man of Rosthern. He save the the place would whole has seen some-ing of war could go about Batoche and 't either that the Metes would not 'Sabriel, or that he possessed little ability. No doubt the old buffat, 's brave and eager to fight, 's brave and eager to fight, 's brave and eager to fight, 's brave and other present half 's either that he possessed little 's and other present half. 's blieved, their pools did 's either that he gongeness of the main to a septime 's shed blood. They felt 'dered inte a bad samp,'

not unprogressive. By them and their rude forms of law and government North-west civilization was formerly consider-aby advanced. They were eminently fit-ted to act as intermediaries between the whites and the Indians. Better manage-ment by the old government of Canada might have saved them to become a use-ful, laborious race. The Scotch and Irish half breeds, akin to the dominant people in blood and language, gradually advance and merge with the whites by intermar-riage. Many of them are good farmers and , shrewd business men. Hope is in them. But the French Metis, formerly probably as good as their English-speakndividual of them. It was difficult and shrew business that the french Metis, formerly probably as good as their English-speak-ing congen rs, are apparently dishearten-ed, wouk of w ll, amenable to all the temp-tations. Unlies some well-directed specia effort be soon made to put their feet in the path of progress they must soon be treaching the special start of the soon be come irrectainable, and figure in history only as one more of the fine races over which the British roller has gone with which the Britsh roller has gone with annihilating effects. To confine them on reserves does not seem to be the best place. Father Lacombe has tried it in this region, not wholly without success. But his flock grumbled at being somewhat deprived of their lib-erty and dislike being ranked apparently with Indiana.

From Fort Carlton, some twenty-five miles distant, a force of ninety-five men, about half mounted 'police and half civilians, moved against them. Three miles from Duck Lake the mixed force of law, com-manded by Major Crozier, was met by the men of Riel and Dumont. During a parwith Indians. To work on their peculiar pride of race how that may be effectively done is what none of their devoted friends seem able to contrive. Canada certainly owes them a good deal for their services of old in holding the plains against the savage tribes. It might not be beyond the ingenuity of her singularly efficient interior department

officials if they were given a free hand to solve the problem of feelaiming the Metis. -E. W. Thomson in Boston Transcript. WILL MEAN BUSINESS RUSH.

Cuban Merchants Anxious as to Congress' ActionNext Wecnesday. Havana, Dec. 12 .- The merchants of Ha-

manded by Major Crozier, was met by the men of Riel and Dumont. During a par-ley the interpreter for the police shot one of the Metie, who had, according to old-timers at Rosthern that were present, "made a grab" at the interpreter's gun. Shooting began on both sides. Crozier lost eleven men killed, in a few minutes. The better-posted Metis lost four. An er-policeman who was present tells me that some of his comrades became "ratiled," and, in trying to charge the seven-pounder they brought along, rammed the shell in without powder. Retreating hastily to Fort Carlton they left their dead on the field. On the same evening "Bill Drain" now--like Robert Armstrong and "old John Naps, of Greece"--ready to collogue with all comers on important events, was sent for the bodies of the white men, he being then a teamster. The ex-policeman says that Riel had not more than 150 men with him, and that few of these were efficiently armed. It is his opinion, and apparently that of many others, that the "rebellion" would have ended then and there by the dis-persion or capture of the Metis had Cro-zier's men not fallen into one of those panice to which even seasoned troops are liable when five y suddenly loce a consider. of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba next Wednesday United States and Cuba next Wednesday will result immediately in an extraordinary demand for American goods. Merchants have been withholding orders for such goods for a year on account of the uncer-tainties regarding tariff rates and since the special session of congress opened in Washington, buyers have almost entirely ceased from making purchases. All concerned hope that relief from the strained situation will be afforded by the action of congress Wednesday. panics to which even seasoned troops are liable when they suddenly lose a consider

action of congress Wednesday.

liable when they suddenly lose a consider-able proportion of their number. As things turned out, many of the Indian tribes, in sympathy with the Metis, began moving, plundering, taking white prisoners and killing priests and officials. Consequently Canada had a costly "little war" to wage. The alacrity and efficiency of her volun-teens was evinced in an amazing degree. Between the beginning of April and the end of May some 3,000 of them had oper-ated at a distance of from 1.000 to 2.500 ated at a distance of from 1,000 to 2,500 miles from their regimental headquarters, made great marches in bad, cold, wet weather, and brought the whole, cad busiweather, and brought the whole, and busi-ness to an end. How unnecessary it al was may be known from the fact that Si John Macdonald's government promised the Metis practically everything they had asked for, soon after they took the field. Pial brought to this of the prime Riel, brought to trial at Regina, was defended on the ground of insanity, bu was found guilty and hanged. The French wes'found guilty and hanged. The French-Canadians generally petitioned for mercy to him. Their agitation roused a strong contra agitation, led by the Orangemen of Ontario, who could not forgive the exe-cution of Scott. The question of mercy became a political one; the opposition playing a discreditable waiting game, ready

Know the Vast Possibilities of Colonial

Possessions.

The Montreal Star publishes the fol- | berlain had a satisfactory measure of colonial support extended to him lowing account of an interview with Hon. upport from the Colonies George E. Foster on his arrival in New

"Yes," he replied, "Mr. Chamberlain York last Friday: 0. res, he replied, Mr. Chamberham has the colonies behind him, in his pre-sent effort. His eight years as colonial sec-retary gave him the intimate knowledge of their needs, their capabilities and their In reply to the question; "What in In reply to the question; "What in your opinion are the most important re-sults that will follow from the Chamber-lain campaign?" Mr. Foster replied: "One great result will be the thorough awakening of the British people to the importance and possibilities of the over-sea dominions of the empire. Though the knowledge of their existence has been long processed in a dim sort of a way by the of their needs, their capabilities and their feelings. They have met the situation with promptness and definiteness. Canada, by satute, gives now a preference of one third the duties on imports from the mother country; South Africa of 25 per-cent; New Zealand, of from 20 to 50 per cent, and Australia has pledged herself to

possessed in a dim sort of a way by the majority of the British people, it is only cent, and Australia has pledged herself to follow in the same line. This has been given without conditions, and more will be done if necessary, to seal the compact. So, at least, have the colonial premiers, in conference, promised, and I have no doubt their people will support them." To a question respecting the chances of Mr. Chamberlain's ultimate success, Mr. Foster replied.

majority of the British people, it is only fair to say that with the exception of a very small number of the travelled, the commercial, and the official classes, no adequate conception of their resources, their capabilities, or their possibilities has been grasped by the mass of the intelli-gent people of the British Isles. "The discussion now going on brings all these points into relief, and impresses the insular Briton with the vastness of the colonial possessions, and throws into pers-

Foster replied: "As to Mr. Chamberlain's chances ultimate success, I can only give an opinion. I believe them to be good. It may blonial possessions, and throws into pers-ective their relative importance-great take some time; it may be speedily ac complished. Today, the balance in suppor ective ow, but greater far in coming yearswhen their rich resources are developed and their wide territories more thickly and their wide territories more thickly populated. The conception of empire is thus enlarged, and the absolute necessity of these possessions to Britain's future greatness and permanence becomes a conviction.

The Seat of Empire.

"Great Britain's area today is a mere dot on the map, compared with the area of her colonial possessions. Her population is now relatively large; a half century from this—and though the centre of emfrom this—and though the centre of em-pire may remain the same—the body of it will be outside the islands in both re-

sources and population. "A second result will be a pretty com plete and thorough commercial stock-tak-ing, in which the old economic theories and the new conditions, within and with-out Great Britain, will be thoroughly overhauled. The challenge has never be fore been successfully given; now the peo-ple are laying aside all else comparatively. and devoting their energies to a searching examination of the fiscal problem, unde terred by the old shiboleths and the mis

called free trade theories in practice. De pend upon it, the whole matter will be threshed out to the last grain in the sheaf and so far as I can see, the old system is

A Suppressed Tennyson Poem.

In Harper's for December, J. C. Thomson has collected a large number of Tennyson's Suppressed Poems, some of surprising beauty. Of the one quoted below and referring di-rectly to America, Mr. Thomson rightly asks, "What reason can Tennyson have had for suppressing such stanzas as these:-bomed. Something new will succeed it. "But, it may be asked, will the some thing new be the negation of free trade, and the substitution of Mr. Chamberlain's and the substitution of Mr. Chamoerain's proposition for moderate protection and imperial preference? The tendency is in that direction undoubtedly. How far it may carry and to what degree, puts one

"Gigantic daughter of the West, We drink to thee across the flood, We know thee most, we love thee best, For art thou not of British blood?

"Should war's mad blast again be blown, Permit not thou the tyrant powers To fight thy Mother here alone, But let thy broadsides roar with ours. what Will Happer.

"O rise, our strong Atlantic sons, When war against our freedom springs! O speak to Europe through your guns, They can be understood by Kings."

Weymouth Schooner at Barbadas Leaking

Alumnae bazaar on Saturday night were Sill, making with the \$650 previously re-lized, \$761. Dr. Borden expects after ex-benses have been paid to net \$650. "So our little love drama is ended," he said bitterly. "So our little love drama is ended," he said bitterly.

complished. Today, the balance in support given by the London and Provincial papers, is largely in his favor. This in itself is a remarkable thing, considering that his campaign is not more than three months old. His appearances before the public resolve themselves into vast demon-strations, which no building is large en-ough to contain; he has undoubtedly the sympathy and support of the majority of the Unionist party, and even Mr. Balfour's position of obtaining power to negotiate and, if necessary, to retaliate, is an en-dorsment of the proposals, though falling Who Moneston Was dorsment of the proposals, though fallin short in the extent of their application Logically, it leads to the same goal. Ever where the subject is discussed vigorousl other great questions are over-shado by it, and as Lord Resebery lately

marked, 'It seems impossible, or nearly so, to interest the public in any other question." Mr. Foster was asked to outline in

Bir. Foster was asked to outline in general way something of the temper o the British audience: something of hi personal experience in coming in contact with great masses of people in the British

Islands. "As to the British audiences," replied Mr. Foster, "I found them intelligent, quick to see points, responsive to argu-ment and appeal, and disposed to take a broad and serious view of their responsi bility in being asked to decide, as senior lominant partner, what the over-seas par ners-juniors though they are-have choo ully agreed to, and now leave 'up

The Heckler's Characteristics.

"The heckler is a British institution, into the perilous field of conjecture, if not far as audiences go, and I fear is not alof prophecy. If it does carry, it will have far-reaching results.

far as audiences go, and I tear is not ar-ways moved by an overmastering desire for information. He flashes a question at you from almost every point of view, is delighted when he catches you, and yet, "It will give an immense impetus to British-like, is good-natured when bowled over, and enjoys the laugh turned against

the development and growth of the col-onies. They will have favored entrance into the greatest market of the world. Immigration will be stimulated towards "I had no more sympathetic meet than those in which workingmen predo nated, and if it be true, as I think it the preferred countries, and production and trade will grow apace. The mother and trade will grow apace. The mother country will have preferred entrance into all the colonial markets, which will tend to divert to her the trade now in part en-joyed by foreign countries. The home mar-kets of the empire will be largely kept for the members of the family. The commun-ity of interest and consequent co-operation of Britain and the colonies will be greatly enhanced. Consolidation and unity will re-cut In the scope of their great areas that the ultimate decision rests with th British workman, I, for one, am willin es that steady emplo to trust him. He se ment offsets the higher loaf, if indeed there will be any higher loaf, and he has Imagination and rises to the imperial con-

ception. "His sense of fair play revolts aga the injustice of the Russians, the Prus-sians, the Frenchman, and the man from the United States, playing at free-trade in sult. In the scope of their great areas the Briton's home market, and barring out any return play by an incidence of customs tax running from forty to three hun-dred per cent. Fair play and no favors he elcomes, and when he sees this denied, he grows sombative." (Continued on page 6, third column.)

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT MON KION. (From a portrait taken when Governor of New York and Commander-in-Chief in

Louisbourg surrendered to General Amherst on the 26th July, 1758, and a few weeks later Colonel Monckton was sent with a body of troops, flushed with their ccess, to drive the hapless Acadians from their settlements on the River St. John. The particulars connected with this expedition are found in an unpublished ent, of which the original is in the Public Record Office in London, entitled "Report of the Proceedings of the Troops on the Expedition up St. John's River in the Bay of Fundy under the command of Colonel Monckton."

As Monckton was the principal agent in an event of such historic importance to us as the permanent occupation of the St. John river, a few words may very properly be devoted to him.

Robert Monckton was the second son of John, first Viscount Galway, by his vife Lady Elizabeth Manners, youngest daughter of the Duke of Rutland. He began his military career in Flanders in 1742, where he fought in several battles. ater he came out to America, and in 1752 we find him in charge of the garrison of Fort Lawrence, keeping watch over the French stronghold of Beausejour, across the Misseguash. A little later he was commandant of the garrison of Annapolis Royal. He commanded the English forces at the reduction of Beausejour, in June, 1755. The year following he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. He anded the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, or "Royal Americans," at the iege of Louisbourg, and in 1759 served as second in command to Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, on which occasion he was conspicuous for his bravery and was reverely wounded. A year or two later he was Governor of New York. In the ourse of time he attained the rank of lieutenant-general in the army, and at his leath, in 1782, was a member for Portsmouth in the British Parliament.

Among those who, in a subordinate capacity, rendered essential service he expedition to the River St. John none was more conspicuous than our old riend, Captain Cobb, of the Province sloop "York;" a few words may fittingly e devoted to him.

vivanus Cobb

Sylvanus Cobb was born in Plymouth, New England, in 1709. Shortly before capture of Louisbourg by Sir Wm. Pepperrell, in 1745, he raised a company his native town for Colonel Gorham's regiment and served with credit during he operations of the seige. He was subsequently in command of a small armed ressel employed by Government to cruise in the Bay of Fundy. After Halifax was founded, in 1749, he was employed by Governor Cornwallis and his successors for nearly ten years as master of the Provincial armed sloop "York." When at Louisbourg in 1758 he was selected by Monckton to conduct Wolfe to reconnoitre the fortress previous to an assault. As they sailed up the harbor no one was allowed to stand on deck but Wolfe at the fore-sheet and Cobb at the helm. The shot flew thickly around them, and Wolfe at length signified that they had approached as near to the fortifications as was necessary, but Cobb made yet anher tack, eliciting Wolfe's admiration and the remark, "Well, Cobb! I shall never again doubt but you will carry me near enough." Capt. Cobb lived for some years at Liverpool, N. S. He died of fever in 1762 while serving in an expedition against Havana, and is said to have expressed his regret that he had ot met a soldier's death at the cannon's mouth. His descendants in Queens ounty, N. S., are numerous.

The troops that accompanied Colonel Monckton to the River St. John includd several New England companies of Rangers under captains McCurdy. Brewer, Goreham and Stark, a detachment of artillery, the 2nd battalion of the Royal American Regiment** and the 35th regiment of light infantry. The troops emparked on board the transport ships "Isabella," "Wade," "Alexander the Second." 'Viscount Falmouth," "Lord Bleakeney," the sloops "York" and "Ulysses" and other vessels, under convoy of the "Squirrel" man of war. Vessels and troops had lately returned from the siege of Louisbourg.

The fleet sailed from Halifax on Monday the 11th September and on the 18th anchored off Partridge Island sending in Cobb and Rogers*** with their sloops (Continued on page 6.)

"For a copy of this valuable paper I am indebted to Dr. W. F. Ganong. The of Mexekten is preserved in that of the secon ad largest town of the prevince.

