

THE ARRIVAL OF CHAMPLAIN.

With the opening of the seventeenth century, there appears upon the scene one of the most remarkable of the more remarkable men who have taken

on the heights of Quebec, and in the valley of the Ohio, resulted in the utter defeat of the French and the destruction of their sovereignty on the American continent, and prepared the way for two important events: the Independence of the United States, and the

in the loss to Britain of her "American colonies." One of the first steps taken by the British to restore their empire was to send troops to the frontier town of Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware River, and to the gateway Canada. From St. John's, Chambliss soon followed, and on the 10th of October, 1776, he landed at the mouth of the Delaware River, but the tide turned, when, flushed with their first successes, the Americans, on the 26th of October, 1776, after a daring attempt resulting only in disaster, were driven back to the Delaware River. On the 4th of July, 1776, the British evacuated the city of Philadelphia, and on the 4th of September, 1776, they evacuated the city of Lancaster, and the war closed on the 11th of October, 1776, with the British occupying the city of Lancaster, and the town of Virginia.

By the terms of the treaty of 1763, the British had ceded to the United States the territory of the Mississippi River, and the British had ceded the territory of the Mississippi River to the United States. On the 13th of January, 1776, the British evacuated the city of Philadelphia, and the war closed on the 11th of October, 1776, with the British occupying the city of Lancaster, and the town of Virginia.

ment, bore themselves so nobly that they were not only respected, but even loved, which ensured, that when it ended the advantage lay clearly upon their side, and that the French, the English, and Chateauguay are today pointed to with the same patriotic pride as the brave soldiers of the Revolution, and Frechman in Austria.

At the close of the war, the domestic attention was concentrated upon the defence of the country, and the Upper and Lower Canada, the people began to assert themselves against the Government, and the two branches of the Legislature were divided into two parties, one claiming as to revenue and other matters.

It also sprang up between the two provinces a feeling of jealousy, which was suggested so far back as 1852, but then withdrawn in consequence of the war, and which has since been revived. In Lower Canada, Louis J. Papineau, and in Upper Canada, John A. Macdonald, were the leaders, and as the champions of popular rights were more attentive to the rights of the people than to the claims of responsible government.

**HIS ONLY SAY.**

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In a rural justice's court the defendant in a case was sentenced to serve thirty days in jail. He had known the judge from boyhood and addressed him as follows:

"Bill, old boy, you're awgine ter send me ter jail, air you?"

"That's what," replied the judge.

"Have you got anything to say ag'in it?"

"Only this here, Bill. God help you when I git out!"—News.

men.