

Much has been told in song and story of him who is Britain's greatest naval hero, so that even the youngest of our readers is familiar with most of the details of the Battle of Trafalgar. It is therefore unnecessary to dwell at any length upon the causes which led up to that important event in British history, or its influence upon the subsequent history of the world. It would nevertheless appear improper that a publication such as ACADIENSIS, mainly historical in its character, should allow the present occasion to pass without some tribute to him, the centennial of whose victory and death the greatest nation that has been, is about to celebrate.

On the 21st of October, 1805, as before stated, the British and French fleets met in sight of Trafalgar, the British fleet consisting of twenty-seven sail of the line and four frigates, in charge of Nelson and Collingwood, while Villeneuve and Admiral Gravina commanded the thirty-three ships of the line and seven frigates which composed the opposing squadron.

The result of that meeting is too well known to require any disquisition in these pages.

Concerning Nelson's death, M. Guizot, the famous French historian, in his History of England, remarks that "the noblest funeral oration of such men is the public consternation caused by their death. The victory of Trafalgar was greeted in England with shouts of joy and with tears."

"England loaded the family of her hero with honor and gifts. She gave to him the most magnificent obsequies, and placed his bust in one of the apartments at Windsor resting on a pedestal made from a portion of one of the masts of the 'Victory.'"

Lord Fitzharris says in his note book: "One day, in November, 1805, I happened to dine with Pitt, and Trafalgar was naturally the engrossing subject of our