

the bar in New Brunswick in 1852, and commenced practice in St. John. He was appointed Queen's counsel in 1873. Dr. Weldon is president of the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company, a director of the New Brunswick Railroad Company, a director of the Fredericton Railway Company, and also of the Carleton Branch Railroad Company; a vice-president of the Eastern Marine Insurance Company, director of William Parks & Son (limited) cotton factory; was for several years president of the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick, and is a bencher. He is president of the St. John Law Society; and has been warden of Trinity Church, St. John, since 1875, and has been a delegate to the Diocesan Synod, and also to the Provincial Synod of Canada. He is a member of Carleton Royal Arch Chapter of St. John. In 1873, at a citizens' meeting, he was nominated a candidate for mayor, but was defeated. In 1865 and 1866 he took an active part in opposition to the scheme of confederation; and in 1878 was nominated, with Honourable Isaac Burpee, as the candidate of the Liberal party for the Dominion Parliament for the city and county of St. John, and was elected. In 1882 he was again elected for the same constituency. The first important case in which Mr. Weldon engaged was, in 1856, *Lawton vs. Tarratt*, where he was associated with the late S. R. Thomson, against the late Hon. R. L. Hazen, the present Justice Gray, of British Columbia, and other leading counsel of the day. In 1864 he was associated with Justice Gray as counsel for the Southern Confederacy on the *Chesapeake* case, where the parties who captured this vessel were arrested and ordered to be extradited by the police magistrate of St. John, on a charge of piracy; but upon an application by Mr. Weldon to the present Chief Justice of Canada, then on the New Brunswick bench, after an able argument the prisoners were discharged, and subsequently Messrs. Gray & Weldon successfully defended other parties tried on a charge of piracy, in the Court of Admiralty, before Carter, C.J., and Parker and Ritchie, JJ. Since that time Dr. Weldon has been engaged in many of the most important cases in New Brunswick, and also before the Supreme Court of Canada on appeals from that court. Dr. Weldon's legal attainments are admitted to be very wide and very profound, and as an authority on maritime law he has no peer in Canada. He does not very often address the House of Commons, but whenever he rises he at once gets the atten-

tion of members. He is a nervous, somewhat impetuous speaker, and this, added to the clearness and purity of his language, and the straightforwardness of his ideas, make him very effective in debate. He has been always a very consistent and very prominent Liberal. In religion he is a steadfast member of the Church of England. He married on March 21st, 1860, Annie, only daughter of John Tucker, Esq., who died in August, 1885.

Champlain, Samuel de, came of a noble family of Brouage, in the province of Saintonge, France. In the year 1600, he commanded a vessel on a voyage to the East Indies, acquiring a high reputation for his skill as a naval officer. On his return to France, the prospect was mooted of prosecuting the discovery which had been made in Canada, by Cartier, and De Chatte, the governor of the colony, secured the services of Champlain. The intrepid navigator set sail on the 16th of March, 1603, accompanied by Pontgravé, who had already made several voyages to Tadousac, a trading post at that point, where the cold sullen waters of the Saguenay are sluiced into the St. Lawrence. After tarrying for a short period here, the explorers took a light batteau, ascending the St. Lawrence, as far as the falls of St. Louis, the cataract which had formed the terminus of Cartier's explorations. The falls of St. Louis were in the neighbourhood of the Indian settlement, Hochelaga, and at this place Champlain tarried for a time to obtain information from the Indians; and he made some careful explorations along the St. Lawrence. Sailing for France in August, when he reached that country he found that De Chatte was dead and Sieur de Monts appointed in his place, who engaged him as his pilot in another voyage to the new world. On March 7th, 1604, Champlain set out on his second voyage, arriving at Acadie, or what was known later as Acadia, on May 6th. After much cruising, in search for a desirable situation for a settlement, a small island, about twenty leagues to the westward of St. John river was chosen. This was St. Croix island, and thereon the discoverers established themselves. In 1607, Champlain was sent on another voyage to Tadousac, and on the 3rd of July of the following year, he laid the foundation of Quebec. He erected staunch barracks, cleared the forest from the ground, and sowed many acres of rye and wheat. He had none of the commercial instinct in him, else he might soon have made himself rich by traffic with the Indians; he was only concerned in laying

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