POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., JUNE 17 1908.

THE TELEGRAPH'S PULPIT

the Text, "I Bear in My Body the Marks of the Lord Jesus,"

Gal. 6:17—"I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus."

Some manufacturers distinguished their wares by trade marks; others stamp their names upon their goods. By the flags flying over them, territory and shipping are indicated as belonging to this nation or that. Families have the devices of heraldry which mark lineage. By ear crops and slits our farmers mark their herds and flocks; the western ranchmen and slits our farmers mark their herds and flocks; the western ranchmen brand them. This custom of indicating ownership by marks, has not been confined in its application to the wares of the manufacturer, or the flocks and herds of shepherd and ranchman. It has been more or less generally the practice of slave owners to brand or otherwise mark on ear or arm or forehead, their slaves. On the slaves of Caesar's household, Paul observed the marks indicating the emperor's ownership. The sight set him thinking of himself in his relation to Jesus. He saw marks upon his own body, received in the service of his Lord. He reckons them as indicating of ownership. He is not his own he is the Lord's—these marks indicative of ownership. He is not his own, he is the Lord's—these marks declare him such. So in vindication of himself against those who slandered him he says: "Henceforth let no man trouble me, for I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus."

All men bear marks of one sort or another, and prominent among these are birth marks. It is an accepted fact of physiology that offspring inherit the physical and mental traits of parents. With some family names we associate large stature, with others, fine features; because size names we associate large stature, with others, fine features; because size and beauty have been distinguishing characteristics of the physique of these families in the past. A physical peculiarity of the French Bourbons was the acquiline nose—of the English Guelphs, short, stocky frame. Paganini, the great pianist, is said to have been born with singularly large muscles of the wrist and special genius for music. Why? Physiologists would say it was because his foreparents, for generations, had been great pianists and musicians. Some are born with physical abilities or disabilities, as tendencies to strength or weakness, disease or health; others, with medianosition to avid may be madely apply the said the with predisposition to evil ways or moral goodness or intellectual strength or genius for business. And it is all to be accounted for by the law of heredity.

Offspring are the receptacle of the physical, moral and intellectual traits of the parent. These are their birth marks. President Dwight, speaking of heredity, once said: "Let him who would be great select right parents." The remark was meant to impress upon the parents of his generation, their responsibilities for the future generations still unborn. Once it was thought that the Lord's word concerning His "visiting the sins of the fathers upon their children unto the third and fourth generation," was an arbitrary caprice in the divine government; but in the light of the present we see it is simply a statement of scientific fact in terms of religion. The life and character of sire and mother reappear through the law of heredity, in their offspring, and these birth marks too often are of such character that they curse and handicap in life's

struggles. It ad live at a Personal habits of body and mind leave their marks upon men also. His business cares mark the merchant with knitted brow-her family cares, the mother's with furrows deep. The student's habits mark him with lines of intelligence; the drankard's and the libertine's with lines of beastliness and sife. It is said that when Leonardi di Vinci was painting his great picture of the last supper, he choose a young chorister in the cathedral at Milan a young man of most noble and devout countenance to pose as model in painting the face of Jesus. Some years afterward, the picture was completed in all its characters save one, Judas. Searching for a model from which to paint the face of Judas, he one day Searching for a model from which to paint the face of Judas, he one day met in the streets of Milan, a poor, villamous looking young man, who seemed to present the very features he wished. He secured him as model for Judas, and learned afterwards that this late model was the first one. In Rome, where the young chorister had gone to study music, he fell into awful vices of incontinuence and intemperance, which wrought his ruin in a few years and left their marks upon him. Some time since, I read of a burglar entering a house, and accidentally discharging a magnesium light attached to a kodak. Frightened, he fied, but he left his picture on the film in the kodak, and was soon in the iron grasp of the law. So all unknown to us and silently do habits of mind and body law. So all unknown to us and silently do habits of mind and body

stamp their mark upon men.

Nor alone habits of mind, but surroundings operate to this end also Spartan courage was doubtless the result in part of the constant exposure of their city to enemies. The indomitable will of the Scotch, might never have become a distinguishing trait of that people, had it not been for their earlier struggles for a livelihood in the hard, rugged, inhospitable Highlands. The narrowness of their bounds contributed in no small measure to make the English people the great colonizers of the race. The fact of the Jews being a nation without a country, and constantly under necessity of watching against imposition, has likely had much to do in making them shrewd, sharp men at a bargain, which they are. The indolerce and lack of enterprise among the peoples of the tropics is accounted for largely by the lavishness of nature in tropical lands in supplying food without asking the cultivation of the soil. And, while the children of the stums of our cities have been cursed by the lust and disease and evil tendency transmitted through vicious parentage, yet their criminality and viciousness and disease are induced most assuredly, by the unhealthy and vicious surroundings in which they are reared—the responsibility for the existence of which rests upon the better classes of our

citizens, who should insist on the best possible environments in which children shall be reared into citizenship, whatever the cost may be.

While all men bear marks of one sort and another, only some men bear the marks of the Lord Jesus. These which Paul refers to were borne upon his body. They doubtless were scars of wounds received from his persecutors. In reciting to the church at Corinth some of the things he had suffered as a servant of Jesus Christ, he says: "Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes, save one; thrice was I beaten with rods; once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck; in journeying often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils of mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils among false brethren; in weariness and painfulness, in watching, often, in hunger and thirst, in fasting often, in cold and nakedness, and besides those things which are without, that which cometh upon me daily-the care of all the churches." All this had left the mark on Paul. The exposure incident to his travels, the privations he endured, and the care of all the churches, which pressed upon him, plowed many a furrow on his brow. The stones, the rods, the lashes of Gentile and Jewish mobs had so wounded and lacerated the flesh of body, arms, face that the scars remained as fixtures in the tissue. These scars, which he had received in his devotion to his Lord, were the signs of the sincerity of his belief in Jesus and His doctrine. They were the marks by which men ought, without further evidence, to recognize him as the servant of Jesus, even as other brands marked Caesar's household.

And, brothers, do you not know that all whom Jesus claims as his have marks to distinguish them. They may lack many of the marks Paul Thad, for the day of bitter persecution and bodily torture is past in most lands. But such marks of the apostle as were due to his communion and fellowship with Jesus, all our Lord's own have, more or less distinctly wrought in bedy and in soul. Have you ever noticed that the pictures which artists paint of Jesus, all show the halo of light and glory radiating from his face? It is not simply the artist's fancy. His face, no doubt, did shine with intelligence and gave expression to the love, sympathy and purity that dwelt within. When Moses came down from the mount Fort Lawrence Wharf.

Amherst, June 12.—(Special) H. J. Logan, M. P., and Jas. White, of the firm of Lyons & White, contractors, Ottawa, arrived in Amherst by the maritime express today. Mr. Logan is looking after the public works in connection with the public works in connection with the country.

Mr. White, whose firm has the contract face and movement of the wharf at Fort Lawrence, is here making arangements for the commencement of the work, which will be started at an early date and proceed as fast as possible.

She says: "I wish to add my testimony to the may others who have spoken so highly as 5 the unfailing virtues of Burdock Blog A Bitters. I was all run down, had no appetite, lost all ambition, could not sleep much and had terrible headache and backache, and my food did not digest properly. I saw B.B. advertised, so concluded to give it a trial, thinking if it did no good it could do no harm. But after using one bottle I began to feel better, and by the time I had used three bottles I was feeling like a new person. I am so glad there is such a remedy provinged for suffering humanity, and cannot praise it enough for I think there is no praise it enough for I think there is no where, for forty days, he had been in communion with God, his face shone. And, will you believe it, no one can live in touch with Christ and heaven and his countenance not tell the story. Who has not observed the marks of Jesus and heaven upon saintly souls—an indefinable, indiscribable screnity in the very cast of the countenance—a nobleness of character and purity of thought, of which every feature of face and movement of

body spoke.

But the marks which indicate in the souls of the individual. Let 1 poorly clad, was hurrying home throuman sitting in an aller with no overce

the story: A shop girl, sh and storm. A blind

girl pressed along in the hurrying crowd, but soon turned back and quietly dropped a dime in the blind man's hand; then hurried on. Soon, however, her steps grew slower. Directly she turned again, and walking Rev. B. N. Nobles Draws Practical Lesson for Our Readers from

the Text "I Rear in My Rody the Marks of generous emotions are his mark. Whoso is unselfish and brotherly, whose manner of life is in accord with the second law of the kingdom, enunciated by Jesus: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;" whose thinks pure thoughts, loves pure ways, speaks pure words, whoso delights in things lovely and of food report—these bear the marks of the Lord Jesus. In a word, whoso abideth in Christ as vine in branch, in His life and spirit dwell, and the fruitage also—Love, joy, peace, patience, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, moderation—these fruits of the spirit are the marks of the Lord Jesus in the individual soul and life.

And now, before we part company for this time, may I ask you, brothers, without being accounted impertinent: What are the marks your habits of thought and life are leaving upon you? What are the marks your associates and surroundings are leaving upon you? What marks of Jesus do you bear? Does thy face tell the story of holy communion with Jesus and the heavenly, or does it speak of unholy thoughts and deeds? And what of thine inner self? Is thine heart pure? Art you Christlike in thine aspirations and dispositions? Is the life thou livest alone with thyself right? Doth thy soul prosper? Hath thou hope? Is Christ, that is to say, his character, being formed within thee, the hope of glory when thine earthly life is ended? Then verily thou bearest the marks of the Lord Jesus.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN CANADA'S VOLUME OF BUSINESS OVER LAST YEAR,

eturns for the eleven months of the current fiscal year ending May 31 last, show dominion of \$38,371,402.

The total wrade for that time has now

about \$22,000,000, and in the exports of about \$16,000,600. The figures for the eleven months are as follows:—

Both the month of May the imports amounted to \$22,496,315, against \$18,255,664, and the exports of Canadian produce \$17,517,708, as against \$14,735,874 in the corresponding month 1902.

The exports of foreign goods for the eleven months amounted to \$9,421,872, as against \$11,617,894 last year.

In May alone the exports of foreign produce were \$615,736, as against \$411,974 for May 1092

GOT A BAD STRAIN.

Hospital at Bangor.

The Kansas papers tell a story of an incident in President Hayes's visit to that state in 1879. President Roosevelt's visit is the occasion for telling it, and, had it happened to the present occupant of the White House, it would have amused him beyond anything else in his entire trip. Mr. Hayes was engaged in a speechmaking and handshaking tour. At Hutchinson a large crowd had gathered to greet him. In Hutchinson at the time was one "Bill" Graham, a cattleman much given to the use of intoxicating liquor. "Bill" joined the crowd without knowing what it was all about. He fell in line and gradually approached the president, who was standing on the lower step of his car and shaking hands with all who came. As "Bill" came near the president reached over, grasped him by the hand, shook it vigorously, and said: "My friend, I am delighted to see you."
"Thash all right, pard," said Bill, "but b'gosh yer got the advantage of me!"

Could Not Sleep At Night.

Was All Run Down.

Had No Appetite.

FOOD WOULD NOT DIGEST.

Mrs. I.W. Warner, Riverdale, N.S., is good there is such a ranedy as

Birdick

IT CERED H

ND WILL CHEB YOU.

ed Bitters.

BIG COAL DEAL CLOSED IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Peter Britt of St. John in Marine

The Cumberland Coals and Railway

Bangor, June 12—The police were called to the ferry slip at 11 o'clock Friday foremon to set a man who had been brought up from tast transactions in coal areas which that taken place in this province for some berland Coal & Railway Company, through its manager, J. T. Cowans, purchased fibrity-one square miles, being the areas in the immediate neighborhood of Springhill. By the purchase of these areas the Cumberland Coal & R. R. Company have now a solid block of areas covering 184 square miles miles more than the Dominion Coal Company own; and in addition to this they own ten square miles of the best coal land in Cape Breton county.

In 1883 the Cumberland Coal & R. R. Company bought out the Springhill Mining Company. At that time their property consisted of only seven square miles. The man was suffering from a strain of some kind which had affected the stomach badly.

Bill GRAHAM AND PRESIDENT HAYES.

The Kansas papers tell a story of an incident in President Hayes's visit to that the cars were on or off the rails.

J. R. Cowans, during many of the years

off the rails.

on or off the rails.

J. R. Cowana, during many of the years since the purchase of the property, has carried on a very extensive development work, rather than to secure the largest outwork, rather than to secure the largest output, so that today the company has enough coal to equal its present output for twenty years; or, in other words, 12,000,000 tons, so that if the company only cleared fifty cents on each ton produced, they would in the twenty years have cleared \$6,000,000; but the general impression is that they net a greater gain than this on

ach ton. Considerable of the coal raised by this company is shipped to Parrsboro, twenty-seven miles from the mines, and is carried from there to St. John, Portland and Bay of Fundy ports by means of seven barges and a powerful ocean tug, owned by the

A very large sum of money has been expended in improvements, consisting of eighty-pound rails, the most up-to-date realing stock, two new hoisting engines, a water system by which the water is brought a distance of two miles, a telephone line, an up-to-date electric plant,

has in twenty-five years sprung up from a hamlet to an important town of about 6,000 people. The company employ about 1,500 men and boys. This is a close corporation, owned by a few individuals.

KILLED BY A DERRICK.

Andrew Henry, of Marysville, Lost His Life at Boundry Creek Yesterday.

Salisbury, June 12—(Special)—Andrew Henry, of Marysville, while at work on the highway bridge at Boundary Creek this morning, was struck with the derrick and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and our grown up sons, who reside in Marys-

Fort Lawrence Wharf.

ASSEMBLY HAS

Small Debt at End of Year, But

Large One Was Wiped Out. udge Forbes in Debate --- Desire That

Queens University Be in Closer Touch With the Church Than Formerly --- The Record of the Colleges for the Year.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12.-The third vancouver, B. C., June 12.—Ine united day in the General Assembly was entered upon after routine with a reception of the delegates from the Presbyterian church in the United States, whose general assembly closed within the last few days at Los Angeles. Dr. Scott, of Detroit, addressed the assembly

Then came a consideration of college in terests. The draft of a bill, which the au thorities of Queens University have ready for submission to the Parliament of Cana-da, was laid before the assembly, which will allow Queens to pass from Presbyter-

an connections.

A motion, introduced by John Charlton, M. P., seconded by Dr. Armstrong, of Ottawa, bearing upon the large subject of concentration of college interests, opened the way for a discussion which showed further that the General Assembly is desirous that Queens should be closer to the dhurch than formerly, rather than removed farther from it. From delegates from east and west came the wish that nothing would be done towards the proposed severance. After a lengthy discussion all documents bearing upon Queens were referred to a committee. Wallis Murray, of Halifax, was mamed

Knox and Manitoba colleges were then reated in turn, as their representatives letailed their workings for the year. In he case of Queens the resolution coverin the case of Queens the resolution covering the report made special reference to the appointment of Dr. Gordon to the principalship and confirmed his position as primarious professor of divinity.

Vancouver, B. C., June 10—The feature

of the morning sitting of the General As-sembly was the welcome by Mayor Nee-

ancial report of the western section, embracing all Canada except the maritime provinces. He said that not a dollar had been lost to the church by the Ames fail-

The board of trustees report that the The board of trustees report that they have now obtained all the necessary legis lation meantime required from the several provincial legislatures, so that there is no longer any practical difficulty in the transfer of property, and in executing dischanges, etc., in connection with the schemes of the church.

John Charlton, M. P., moved the aloption of the report. He lauded the ability and skill of Dr. Warden. He agreed as to the need of expansion, and spoke eloquently upon the new national spirit being developed. Judge Forbes, St. John, seconded the motion. Replying to Dr. Scrimger, Montreal, Mr. Warden said on account of the strain to which he was only count of the strain to which he was sub-jected, he had decided to discontinue cer-tain loans. Hearing this, Mr. Irwin, To-ronto, wanted consideration of the report postponed, but the assembly passed it.

The Halifax College. The afternoon session was occupied with

The atternoon session was occupied with reports of colleges.

The report of the board of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, showed receipts for the year were \$12,740; the expenditure \$13,223.91, which leaves a debt of \$438.37. Set against this, however, is the fact that the debt on the new college building, \$3,174.89, has been wiped out. Principal Pollock is congratulated on the attainment of his jubilee. Twenty three students were in attendance at the colstudents were in attendance at the co lege last year.

Montreal Presbyterian College had 50

students enrolled last year, one of whom died during the session. The death of Rev. Dr. MacVicar was severely felt and so far the board of management has been unable to find a suitable successor. The financial statement shows that the expenditure was fully met by the revenue The college endowment fund has no eached \$255,302.91.

Queen's University reports the appointment of Rev. Dr. Gordon as principal, in succession to the late Principal Grant The number of students last session in arts, theology, medicine and science was 853, an increase of 48 over the previous year. A slight deficit is shown in the financial statement of the year, and more

endowment is necessary. The revenue was \$62,535.18. Knox College, Toronto, reports an at-tendance of 77 students during the past session, the largest in the history of the

The hazard to which the library is con tinually exposed in its present position, of destruction by fire, continues to give much anxiety to the board. The necessity for money for the erection of the proposed Caven Library, is very urgent. The board hopes that before its next report, it will be able to state that the building has been

Mouching reference is made to the death for Prof. A. H. Douglas, and the appointment of Rev. Dr. Robertson as his successor is announced. The net receipts were \$21,304.95, and there is a balance on hand of \$328.08. The endowment fund stands now a

\$326.056.34. There was a strong debate in conn tion with the Montreal establishmen Prof. Campbell objected to power being given to the assembly to appoint princip and professors. It was tantamount to s noring the present professors.

Prof. Scrimger did not share Mr. Campbell's fears. He would be willing to step aside to facilitate appointments.

Several commissioners suggested that the matter not be hastened, so the report was a

Vancouver, June 15.—Saturday was a great success.

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Sunday was spent quietly. The pulpits of Victoria, Vancouver, New Wasterington. firm ministers' fund. J. K. Macdonald presented the report of the western sec-tion, and Anderson Rogers, of New Glas-

BATTLE OF WARSHIPS IN THE BAY OF FUNDY IN THE DAYS OF LONG AGO.

Combat of English and French Dealt With in Rev. W. O Raymond's Historical Sketches of Early Days in New Brunswick-Pestilence Attacked and Killed Many Indians-Charges Against Villebon and His Brother-John Alden, Son of Longfellow's Priscella, Traded With the Indians.

> W. O. RAYMOND, LL.D. CHAPTER V. KING WHALAM'S WAR. (Continued.)

In spite of Villebon's energy and ability and of his zeal in the service of his country very serious complaints were made against him by some of the French people living on the St. John river. They asserted that his threats and illusage had caused several of the settlers to abandon their habitations and remove to Quebec with their families; that he tried to monopolize the fur trade, sending his brothers. with their families; that he tried to monopolize the fur trade, sending his brothers Portneuf and des Isles into the woods to engage in unlawful traffic with the Indians; that the former was guilty of gross immorality and the latter traded the peltry obtained from the savages with one John Alden, an Englishman, by whom it was carried to Boston. This John Alden was, by the way, the eldest son of the famous John Alden of the "Mayflower," the Plymonth magistrate, by his wife Priscilla, the Puritan maiden immortalized by Longfellow. He made many trading voyages to the Bay of Fundy and on several occasions narrowly escaped capture by the

That there was some ground for the charges preferred against Villebon seems likely from the fact that most of the missionaries censured him and confirmed the reports of the inhabitants concerning the misconduct of his brothers. The chaplain at Fort Nachouac, however, spoke favorably of Villebon, although he was silent with regard to Portneuf. In his letters to the authorities in France, Villebon vigorously replies to his accusers and brings counter charges; he is seemingly very indignant with the d'Amour brothers of whom we shall hear more in another chapter.

replies to his accusers and brings counter charges; he is seemingly very indignant with the d'Amour brothers of whom we shall hear more in another chapter.

In consequence of the charges preferred against him Portneuf was superseded by Villieu, an officer of reputation whom Count Frontenac sent to Acadia in October, 1693, to lead the savages against the English. This new lieutenant spent the winter at the Nashwaak fort and as soon as the ice was out of the river went in a gance to Medoctec, where he assembled the chiefs who promised to assist him, He, then proceeded to Penobscot resolved to put an end, if possible, to the parleys that the savages had been holding with the English and to incite them to renew, the war. After a week's negotiation, in which he was aided by the powerful influence of the missionaries Bigot and Thury, he returned to Fort Nachouac with a delegation of the Indians to receive the presents which the King of France had sent to them, and at the same time to secure the assistance of some of Governor Villebon's soldiers. The governor, however, piqued by the dismissal of Portneuf, contented himself with entertaining the delegates. He declined to furnish provisions or supplies, and kept his soldiers from joining the expedition. Father Simon, the Recollet his sionary on the St. John, also displayed little sympathy with Villieu and kept many of the Indians from joining him. However, with the help of the Penobscot and Kennebec tribes a band of 250 warriors was at last collected and Villieu placed himself at their head arrayed in the war paint and feathers of an Indian chief. It was decided to strike a blow at the settlement of Oyster River, twelve miles from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The English settlers, having been informed that peace had been made with the Indians and that they could now work with safety on had been made with the Indians and that they could now work with safety on their farms, were totally unprepared for an attack. Among their unprotected houses the carnage was horrible. One hundred persons, chiefly women and children, half naked from their beds, were tomahawked, shot, or killed by slower and more cruel methods, twenty seven were kept as prisoners.

Congratulations of Frontenac.

Congratulations of Frontenac.

After engaging in some minor depredations Villieu proceeded to Montreal accompanied by several of the chiefs where they presented a string of English scalps to Count Frontenac as a token of their success and received his hearty congratulations. Villieu thus summed up the results of the campaign: "Two small forts and fifty or sixty houses captured and burnt, and one hundred and thirty English killed or made prisoners." He had done his work all too well and had sown such seeds of distrust between the English and the Indians as to render it almost impossible to re-establish peace between them. The enmity lasted for generations and almost every year witnessed some act of hostility even though the crowns of France and England were themselves at peace.

In the midst of their triumphs an appelling pestilence swept away great numbers of the Indians. On the River St. John more than one hundred and twenty pensons died, including some of the most noted warriors and their chief. The pestilence scattered the savages in all directions and for a time their town of Medoctec was abandoned. A party of warriors who went with Montigny, an officer of Vallebon's garrison, to assist their brethren ito the westward was sent back to Medoctec on account of the contagion that had broken out among them. The nature of the disease it is impossible at this distance of time to determine. It could scarcely have been smallpox, according to the description of John Gyles, who saye: "A person seeming in perfect health would bleed at the mouth and nose, turn blue in spots and die in two or three hours." The first outbreak of the pestilence was in the autumn of 1604. A year later Mon. Tibierge, agent of the company of Acadia, writes that "the plague (la maladie) had broken out affecsh: there had died on the river more than 120 persons of every age and sex."

The pestilence, however, did not put a stop to the Indian warfare. In June, 1805. Villebon assembled at his fort a general representation of the cibes of Aca-

the river more than 120 persons of every age and sex."

The pestilence, however, did not put a stop to the Indian wariar. In June, 1695, Villebon assembled at his fort a general representation of the pripes of Acadia, including fourteen chiefs and their attendants; the conference lasted three days and the proceedings are reported at length in his journal. After the customary feasiting and distribution of presents a standard of prices for the purchase and sale of goods was agreed upon more favorable to the natives than hencefore. The chiefs departed firmly resolved to continue the war against the English. Their opportunity did not come until the following summer when a combined effort on the part of the French and Indians resulted in the destruction of Fort Walliam Henry at Penraquid. This fortification had just been rebuilt by the colony of Massachusetts at a cost of £20,000 and was the strongest work the English colonists sachusetts at a cost of £20,000 and was the strongest work the English colonists had up to that time creeted in America. The walls had a compass in all of 747 feet and were of solid masonry, varying from 10 to 22 feet in height. Eight feet from the ground, where the walls had a thickness of six feet, there was a tier of 28 pont holes. At one corner was a round tower 29 feet high. The fort was well manned and provisioned and was thought to be impregnable.

The leader of the enterprise, which resulted in the destruction of Fort William.

The leader of the enterprise, which resulted in the destruction of Fort William Henry, was Villebon's brother d'Iberville, whose romantic career has earned for him the description of "the Cid of New France." D'Iberville's Indian auxiliaries included Miomaus from Cape Breton, a large band of Maliseets and many of their kinkled of Passamaquoddy, Penobscot and Kennebec. Two warships lately arrived from France, accompanied the expedition.

Battle of the Warships.

Vallebon left his fort on the 18th June to go to "Menagoesche" to await the coming of the French ships. On his arrival there he discovered the British ships Sorlings of 34 guns and Newport of 24 guns cruising near the harbor and sent information to d'Iberville in order that he might guard against surprise. Soen after entering the Bay of Fundy the French vessels sighted their antagonists and an engagement ensued in the course of which d'Iberville in the Enview dismasted the smaller English vessel, the Newport, and obliged her to surrender. Favored by might and fog the Sorlings managed to escape after a combat with the Protond lasting three hours. The next day, July 15, 1696, the vessels put into St. John harbor, where they were welcomed by Villebon and Father Simon and a band of Indians. Before proceeding to the attack of Pemaguid an attempt was made to capture John Alden at Port Royal but with his usual good hick he sailed thence just before the arrival of the French. Villebon with Father Simon's assistance contrived to collect 150 Indians—Maliseets and Micmacs—to join the expedition under his brother, which was further reinforced by a smeil vessel owned and commanded by the Sieur de Chauffours, an inhabitant of the St. John river.

The start of the expedition was not a very auspicious one, for on leaving the

by the Sieur de Chauffours, an inhabitant of the St. Johnariyer.

The start of the expedition was not a very auspicious one, for on leaving the harbor of St. John (or "havre de Menuagoesche," as Villebon calls it) at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2nd of August, d'Iberville ran the Envieux upon a reef; however, the damage was not serious as the ship floated when the tide rose. At Penobscot Baron St. Castin joined the expedition with 130 Indians. The French priests Simon and Thury, as the event proved, were no mere figure heads; they actively assisted in the operations of the siege and at the same time restained the passions of the savages. Batteries were erected within half cannon shot of the fort and it was summoned to surrender. Captain Chubb, the commander, proved to be a weak man for so responsible a position. He at first replied that though the sea were covered with French ships and the land with Indians he would not surrender unless compelled to do so, but the very next day ignominously pulled down his flag. were covered with French ships and the land with Indians he would not surrender unless compelled to do so, but the very next day ignominously pulled down his flag. D'Iberville sent the garrison to Boston in the vessel belonging to the Sieur de Chauffours which he had brought from the St. John river. The people of New England were greatly vexed at the destruction of Pemaquid and enraged at the cowardly conduct of its commander. Father Simon got back to Fort Nachouac on the 29th August bringing the news of d'Iberville's success.

Canada. Dr. Somerville, of Owen Sound, Queens if the church connection is mainacted as the mouthpiece of those present-ing the overbures and moved that the fund be divided into two parts. An

presented the report of the western section, and Anderson Rogers, of New Glasgow, that of the eastern section. There were a number of overtures from various quarters which, if acted upon, the Assembly believed would militate against the fund, which is one of the most important.

The committee to which had been entrusted important matters bearing upon the future relationship of Queen's University to the Presbyteman church in Canada reported this forenoon. The result of the examination was presented in a paraffin they will make excellent fire lighters, either for reviving a dying fire, or with a few sticks for kindling one in the first place.

The civic reception at the City Hall immediately after the morning sederunt