

# Founding of Quebec—Champlain's First Year

thirty years in jail," he said. "I was twenty years for shooting a man in New Brunswick. It was a false charge. I didn't know it. When I came out, I told them on me—they never gave me an honest living. Give me a job, sir, and I'll promise to stay here forever."

But out the weakness of the law, he was sentenced him to a year in jail. He turned with a heavy heart down the stairs, and he said, "I'll be back, and so far as I know, I'll be back again. Possibly he'll be sent elsewhere."

His companion was an old man, a young woman, of the same age, with flashing black eyes, and a white face. She confessed to Serpenteau, in simple candor, that she was a prostitute, "but," she added, "he didn't know me." She disappeared in a few days. Two years later we saw her again, the proprietress of a small hotel, in partnership with a man who was a

Now is not the time for entering into the question of how this can be done. The government stands committed to that policy which we may call prudence and moderation. The government has already said, with all the authority and weight which attaches to the utterances of a trusted servant of the state, that the policy of the government in regard to frontier policy are particularly strong. A reversal of this policy is not possible. The government has sent time, or at least that they were so when he spoke on February 26 last. It would therefore be neither wise nor prudent to pursue a policy of reversal at the present stage or to do more than ask the public to draw their own conclusions from events.

The presence of the Amer at Jalalabad last month probably did something to quiet the frontier for the time being, but on March 28 he left for Kabul, and thereafter the situation along the border between Afghanistan and India, where it was believed that the lesson taught by the Zaskas, and the season of the year, made any further delay dangerous. The number of tribesmen and Mohmand gathering had swollen to 10,000 fighting men, and it was joined by a number of Afghans. At the same time the British troops were increased to 600 men, and Abazai were increased to 150 men each, and there were subsequently reinforced until Sir James Macgregor had about 1,000 men at his disposal. On Fort Mienbi to Abazai with 2,700 men. On April 22 it became known that contingents from Bajaur and Peshawar were coming to the aid of the tribesmen. Major Mughal Khan was shipped and over 1,000 tribesmen were counted on the hills west of Garhi Sadak. The British troops were ordered to move forward on the same night. On April 23 it was known that "several thousand" Afghans had crossed the Kابل river and were moving toward the frontier. The situation seems to have occurred along the frontier villages.

"The apparatus in question is intended to provide a method for the distribution of a moving image so as to admit, through the employment of selenium of any other photo-electric body, of the transmission of the said image to any distance by telegraphic or telephone wires. The method is based on the principle of the cinematograph, which exists solely in virtue of the well-known law of the persistence of luminous impressions on the retina.

"The apparatus presented by M. Armengaud to the Societe de Physique is only the first part of the complete system which he has conceived in order to try to solve the problem of long-distance vision."

At ten o'clock, on the night of July 20, 1968,

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This ended the history of Champlain's first year at Quebec—*Montreal Witness*.

# The Discipline of the Navy

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The presence of the Amer at Jalalabad last month probably did something to quiet the frontier for the time being, but on March 28 he left for Kabul, and then on April 1 he was back in Herat, the capital of western India, where it was believed that the lesson taught by the Zaskas, and the season of the year, made any further Afghan uprisings unlikely. The tribes of the Mohmand gathering had swollen to 10,000 fighting men, and it was joined by a number of Afghans. At the same time, the tribes of the Sulaiman and Sulaiman, and Abazai were increased to 150 men each, and these were subsequently reinforced until Sir James Macgregor had a force of 1,000 men. On April 22 he became known that contingents from Bajaur and Peshawar were on their way to Herat, and that the British Major Mughal Khan was shipped and over 1,000 tribesmen were counted on the hills west of Garhi Sadak. The British force was reinforced by 1,000 men on the same night. On April 23 it was known that "several thousand" Afghans had crossed the Kabul river, and that the British force was on the move. It seems to have occurred along the frontier, villages

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