

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903.

THE TELEGRAPH'S PULPIT.

God's Call to Moses and His Manifestations to Us of Today— Sermon by Rev. B. N. Nobles.

Exodus iii:—“God called unto him from the midst of the bush and said, Moses, Moses. And he answered: Here am I.”

The call of Moses is an event with which all of you are more or less familiar; still I hope the direction of your attention to this morning may not be profitless. It occurred in the land of Median whither Moses had fled from the wrath of the Egyptians some forty years previous. At the time he was attending his father-in-law's flock away off in the loneliness of the desert by the foot of Mount Horeb. So it came to pass one day as he walked abroad he beheld a burning bush, which though it burned was not consumed. Curious to know the explanation of so strange a phenomenon he approached the bush, when lo, a voice from out it spoke saying: “Moses, Moses, draw not nigh hither.” I am the God of thy father, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob. I have surely seen the affliction of my people which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry. Come now, therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh that thou mayest bring forth my people out of Egypt. And Moses said: Who am I that I should go? And the Lord said: Certainly I will be with thee. And Moses answered: They will not believe me nor heed me, for I am slow of speech and of a slow tongue. And the Lord said unto him: I will be with thy mouth and teach thee what thou shalt say. And Moses went and returned unto Egypt.

We should be reminded by this incident that God has never ceased to hold communications with men. The other day I got a letter from a young man who once attended my school. He professed to be in the hospital at —, and begged me to send him a few dollars to get him out of the city upon his recovery. Upon communication with his family whom I thought must be in ignorance of his condition I found that they had cast him off because of his bad habits, ceased correspondence with him and lost sight of him altogether. Not so hath God done. Though man has been and is so sinful, corrupt and wayward yet hath God ever kept within speaking distance and whenever conditions permitted He hath communed with him. Sometimes in one form and sometimes in another hath He appeared and held converse. Robed in nature He appears and silently utters Himself to whomever. In form of man He speaks with Abraham and from burning bush He speaks to Moses. By pillar of cloud and fire He revealed His presence to Israel in their wilderness journey and through dreams and visions did He make known His word to the prophets. In Jesus He appeared as God manifest in flesh; from blinding light He spoke to Saul of Tarsus; and by His providential dealings, the written word and the Holy Spirit doth He communicate with men in these days.

Nor are His communications less real today than in olden time. God speaks to us through His word as truly as He spoke to Jacob from the upper end of the ladder of vision at Bethel. God speaks today from the light of His providential appointments and provisions to individuals, communities and nations as truly as He spoke from the dazzling light to Saul of Tarsus. Nor was God's voice to Moses from the burning bush more real than His voice in the soul of men today. No, God has never ceased from communication with man.

We may learn from this incident that God's communication may be vouchsafed by men when in the discharge of humble duties. As the bonaville of Jehova, Moses had committed unto him the care of the flocks and it was while discharging these duties of his humble life that God appeared unto him in the burning bush and talked with him. Nor was his case exceptional. Abraham was near his herds and flocks in Padanaram when Jehovah communicated unto him the great possibilities which were to be realized in him and his seed. Gideon the farmer was threshing his grain by the winnowing of Joash when God appeared and talked with him, and Amos, the prophet was on duty among the herdsmen of Tekoa when the word of the Lord came unto him.

It is a mistaken idea that spiritual manifestations can only be expected on Sunday, or when we are in the Lord's sanctuary engaged in so-called religious exercises. Communion with God is conditioned upon no such externals. Have you not read of the contention between the Jews and the Samaritans, how the one claimed that Jerusalem was the place where Jehovah ought to be worshipped and the other claimed Samaria? And do you not recall it, how Jesus said: “The hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain of Samaria nor yet at Jerusalem worship the Father.” The hour cometh and now is when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship Him. The error of Jew and Samaritan has not yet been eradicated from the minds of men for time and place are esteemed to some as constituting the essential element of worship. And indeed time and place are not to be disregarded. Where they are, most disastrous consequences follow. We cannot speak too emphatically for Sabbath observance and public worship. “The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob.” So spake the Psalmist when insisting on the public worship of God in the Sanctuary. Another enjoins men not to “forsake the assembling of themselves together as the manner of some is,” referring to assembly for worship.

Public worship has its place in the religious life of men and cannot be dispensed with save at tremendous cost. But what I wish to emphasize in connection with this incident is that God can be worshipped under other relations than upon stated occasions and in appointed places—that communion with Him may co-exist with the discharge of humble every-day duties. It should not surprise us when we hear persons speak of their communion with God on the street or at their work or in the discharge of home duties. This is as it should be. All duty is religious duty in our Lord's estimation, and all living is sacred. And when men come to judge according to God's standards no duty connected with life in any sphere will be considered a barrier to communion with Him or communion from Him.

Again we should learn from this incident that one may be called of God to duty for the discharge of which he is unprepared. Moses was well educated and possessed fine executive ability, but he lacked other qualifications positively needful for rousing hope and enthusiasm in his oppressed countrymen. He was “slow of speech”—possibly he had an impediment in his speech. He stuttered. Then he was not possessed of power to work miracles by which to confound Pharaoh and compel him to consent to the emigration of the Hebrews. Assuredly Moses was called upon to do what he was not prepared to do. So do not be surprised if the same thing should occur in the case of men today. Some of you the Lord may have called unto repentance and the Christian life, but you feel altogether unequal to the task. The power which sin has over you is such that you have feared you would not be able to overcome. Hitherto you have suffered so many defeats and failed so frequently in your resolves that you say, “I cannot obey this call; my strength is insufficient to cope with temptation. I am not equal to the demands of the Christian life.” Well, this is not to be wondered at. You are only as Moses was when he was called to another manner of life. He, too, was unprepared. You are not alone in your need.

The Lord may have come to some of you in humble sphere of life and spoken to you of special work to which he would have you give your powers—preaching the gospel, perhaps, in the homeland or in foreign parts; instituting reforms in business, industrial, political or social life, or discharging some simpler duties in your present vocation—I say, it may be you have been called unto such work, but like Moses you have said: “Who am I that I should go and do this?” You have tried to excuse yourself: “I am lacking in talent, lacking in education, lacking in social conditions, lacking in the spirit of self-sacrifice, lacking in strength of character—absolutely unprepared, so I must be excused.” My brother, be encouraged and instructed through this incident. Remember Moses was not qualified for the discharge of the duties to which God called him, yet was he called all the same, for God's purpose was to equip him and make him equal to his task. So may it be with you. Think not that the voice which speaks is not the voice of God because you feel unequal to the duties presented. Have you forgotten the word of

St. Paul: “I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me.” And so I come to another truth suggested by this story.

We are reminded by this incident that God's demands upon men are attended either directly or indirectly with promise of all needful help. When God called Abraham from Haran to become the proprietor of a nation he promised, saying: “I will make of thee a great nation and I will bless thee and make thee great and thou shalt be a blessing.” And here when He called Moses to deliver his people from Egyptian bondage and lead them to Canaan he promised him Aaron, his brother, as speaker, and further, he promised to be with him and afford him power to work signs and wonders that the Egyptians might be confounded. When the Lord said to Gideon: “Go in thy might and thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midianites,” and Gideon demurred because of his lack of preparation for the task, the Lord encouraged him and aided by giving him instruction as to mode of procedure in order to insure victory. God always either directly or indirectly gives promise of help needful for the discharge of all duties to which he summons men. You who have been called unto the Christian life and are hesitating because you feel unequal to its demands, know you not that He will bestow his nature within—that his life and spirit will be sufficient—in a word, that He “will supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.” If you surrender yourself wholly unto him that He may do for you and do with you and do in you; there need be no fear of failure.

Nor need any one fear whatever be the task to which God calls for with the obedient and trustful. He will certainly be and surely that is sufficient guarantee of triumph. The preacher, the missionary, the teacher, the statesman, the reformer, the mechanic, the laborer, the professional man, the business man, who acts under orders from the Lord will not fail but prosper as God measures prosperity. So, my brothers, be encouraged by this incident to obey the voice of God, whenever it comes to you, for as He was with Moses so will He be with you for the discharge of every duty. The performance of every task to which He bids you apply yourselves. Then when the time of your departure shall have come and you shall be called to the higher service in the fellowship of Jesus whom you have wrought with here, you shall be found ready, for your work shall have been finished by you and His work shall have been finished in you.

“SOOT” WORKS HORSES AND MEN ON HALF RATIONS.

Not a Soul Will Trust the Company for Anything, and the Outlook is Gloomy.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sept. 24.—Assistant Manager Coyne, of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, stated yesterday that he did not know anything more than an outsider as to when the pay sheets would be settled.

The impression is gaining ground that arrangements will be made soon whereby the outstanding time will be cashed. Manager Lyon, of the Imperial Bank, and yesterday afternoon he was anxious that the bank would be in a position to pay any cheques held at said discount within a day or two.

Assistant Manager Coyne yesterday made the statement that after keeping the horses of the company on low feed for a few days and the stock being at last ready, estimated that the men compelled in order to keep his animals alive to trade a cart for six tons of hay. “Not a soul that I have seen has been down country,” said Mr. Coyne, “will trust the Consolidated or anybody who had any connection with the company for a pipe full of tobacco. Men in the woods and mines are full rations and have only enough at that for three days; consequently it is necessary to bring them out, and I expect the men at Michipicoten to be down country. The men from the woods will also be brought in.”

H. H. Knight, president of the Sault Board of Trade, proposes to call an indignation meeting of citizens to protest against the tactics employed by the men who are engaged in the Consolidated Lake Superior Company's re-organization deal. He thinks that everything is being deliberately painted as black as possible for a purpose, thus injuring the credit of the town.

The Ontario government may be asked to demand a true statement of the situation from the parties who at present control the Lake Superior Company's valuable public franchise. The minority stockholders of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company have had a representative in the Soo yesterday and today looking over the plant. He is J. M. Shingera, a prominent real estate man of Chicago.

After the afternoon session Judge John M. Dickinson asked what Great Britain considered the line to which King's line was parallel. The attorney-general observed that King's line crossed the larger lake, but even if it went around the smaller lake it would be found round at a short distance from the head of Lynn Canal. Sir Robert insisted that the underlying fallacy of the United States' case was that it presupposed the necessity for taking a dominant range, while what is required is the mountains nearest the sea.

Mr. E. H. Root asked the attorney-general what he understood by the phrase in the treaty “summit of mountains.” The attorney-general replied that it did not in his view call for a series of continuous summits.

Mr. Root—“Then you interpret the word ‘summit’ as ‘the highest point’?”

“Yes,” replied Sir Robert.

The attorney-general continued that while King's line was on the whole practicable and the one most conformable to the treaty, he did not affirm that in places it might not be necessary to have recourse to the alternative provision of the treaty.

Fashions in Horses.

As in nearly everything else, fashions in horses are frequently changing, and it is interesting to note how they have varied. Years ago nothing was considered more stylish, in tandem for instance, than a smart dark-gray leader and a good, upstanding chestnut in the shafts. These came the period of the “black” and “white” teams, with well until the present day, with varying limitations. At one time well-groomed, satiny-coated chestnuts and browns were required to have Dame Fashion's smile, and there is also considerable request for the good, hard, serviceable blue roan, nowadays somewhat scarce. In this as in other matters, however, the fashion is fickle, and a prominent feature decides for a certain color, and drives the others away. Himrod's Asthma Cure is a good example of this. A demand is created and the fashion set. Just as in clothes, so in selection for the horse. What was yesterday's “correct thing” may be tomorrow's “fashion” and the reverse. The highest recommendation of a remedy will not avail unless it is a good one. London Daily Telegraph.

“Your salary isn't enough to support my daughter,” etc.

“I'm glad you've come to that conclusion so early, sir.”—Depot Free Press.

If we did as much good as we want other people to do, the millennium would be next door.

A Cure For
Hay Fever and
ASTHMA

A prominent New York lawyer in an unsolicited testimonial says: “Himrod's Asthma Cure cured me when all other remedies failed. Physicians' prescriptions did not give relief. For years I have been a sufferer of Hay Fever, Cold and all of the annoying symptoms, such as constant sneezing and itching eyes. Himrod's Asthma Cure has totally eradicated all my troubles. Himrod's Cure is the best. No wonder I press my appreciation of its merits.”

Write to Oliver Wendell Holmes at 100, One Hundred Days in Boston, Mass., for a free trial of Himrod's Asthma Cure.

Send for a generous free sample today and try it. It will not disappoint you.

HIMROD WPA CO.,
14-16 West 27th St., New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

MONTREAL MAKES RECORD IN CATTLE SHIPMENT.

More Than 110,000 Have Left That Port Up to Date, But the Rush is Likely Over.

Montreal, Sept. 24.—For the first time in the history of the port of Montreal, cattle shipments before the close of the season of navigation passed the 100,000 mark. The official report of the government inspector, as compiled this morning, showed that the shipments to date had totalled 110,856 cattle and 32,502 sheep. The remarkable showing is better shown when compared to the shipments made up to the same date last year, which totalled 62,222 cattle and 29,904 sheep.

Last year the total shipments were 77,181 cattle, in 1901, 73,791 and in 1902, 120,180.

Owing to the closing of the ports of Portland and Boston on account of disease, 40,456 cattle have come to this port from the United States, but now that the British embargo has been lifted it is very likely Portland and Boston will get the bulk of the trade.

CANADIAN CASE HAS BEEN CLOSED.

(Continued from page 1.)

surveys were probably those contemplated by the treaty. Dealing with Mr. Dall's contention that the negotiators were misled by Vancouver into supposing the existence of a symmetrical line, the attorney-general compared two of Vancouver's charts of the same region, and showed that the discrepancy, arguing therefrom that the negotiators could not have contemplated or expected anything like the uniformity in the mountain line. Having thus shown the existence of mountains generally, the attorney-general proceeded to determine which particular mountain was to be taken, and for this purpose exhibited a series of contour maps by the British commission under the convention of 1862, on which appeared the line to which King's line from peak to peak claimed by Great Britain. Sir Robert explained this line in detail, and illustrated his remarks by photographs of the various localities.

At the afternoon session Judge John M. Dickinson asked what Great Britain considered the line to which King's line was parallel. The attorney-general observed that King's line crossed the larger lake, but even if it went around the smaller lake it would be found round at a short distance from the head of Lynn Canal. Sir Robert insisted that the underlying fallacy of the United States' case was that it presupposed the necessity for taking a dominant range, while what is required is the mountains nearest the sea.

Mr. E. H. Root asked the attorney-general what he understood by the phrase in the treaty “summit of mountains.” The attorney-general replied that it did not in his view call for a series of continuous summits.

Mr. Root—“Then you interpret the word ‘summit’ as ‘the highest point’?”

“Yes,” replied Sir Robert.

The attorney-general continued that while King's line was on the whole practicable and the one most conformable to the treaty, he did not affirm that in places it might not be necessary to have recourse to the alternative provision of the treaty.

Fashions in Horses.

As in nearly everything else, fashions in horses are frequently changing, and it is interesting to note how they have varied. Years ago nothing was considered more stylish, in tandem for instance, than a smart dark-gray leader and a good, upstanding chestnut in the shafts. These came the period of the “black” and “white” teams, with well until the present day, with varying limitations. At one time well-groomed, satiny-coated chestnuts and browns were required to have Dame Fashion's smile, and there is also considerable request for the good, hard, serviceable blue roan, nowadays somewhat scarce. In this as in other matters, however, the fashion is fickle, and a prominent feature decides for a certain color, and drives the others away. Himrod's Asthma Cure is a good example of this. A demand is created and the fashion set. Just as in clothes, so in selection for the horse. What was yesterday's “correct thing” may be tomorrow's “fashion” and the reverse. The highest recommendation of a remedy will not avail unless it is a good one. London Daily Telegraph.

“Your salary isn't enough to support my daughter,” etc.

“I'm glad you've come to that conclusion so early, sir.”—Depot Free Press.

If we did as much good as we want other people to do, the millennium would be next door.

A Cure For
Hay Fever and
ASTHMA

A prominent New York lawyer in an unsolicited testimonial says: “Himrod's Asthma Cure cured me when all other remedies failed. Physicians' prescriptions did not give relief. For years I have been a sufferer of Hay Fever, Cold and all of the annoying symptoms, such as constant sneezing and itching eyes. Himrod's Asthma Cure has totally eradicated all my troubles. Himrod's Cure is the best. No wonder I press my appreciation of its merits.”

Write to Oliver Wendell Holmes at 100, One Hundred Days in Boston, Mass., for a free trial of Himrod's Asthma Cure.

Send for a generous free sample today and try it. It will not disappoint you.

HIMROD WPA CO.,
14-16 West 27th St., New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NOMINATION DAY.

Both Parties Have Full Tickets in the Field.

Several Former New Brunswickers Are Candidates, and Polling Day Will Be October 3.—The Contest to Be on Party Lines.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 23.—Nomination day in British Columbia has passed over, and 100 candidates came forward for the 42 seats in the 34 constituencies. The election will be held on October 3, and it is the determination of the McBride government to elect to meet the House in the middle of November, without waiting for the usual legislative month of February to come around.

The need of fiscal reform is the chief mover in this action.

List of Candidates.

Following is the list of those nominated:

Atlin—Dr. Young, Cons.; James Stable, Lib.; James Kirkland, Lib.

Alberni—Major Hickey, Cons.; W. W. B. Melman, Lib.

Cranbrook—Thomas Caven, Cons.; De J. H. King, Lib.

Carleton Place—George A. Rogers and W. Adams, Cons.; J. Murphy and Archie Knight, Libs.

Chilliwack—J. L. Atkinson, Cons.; C. W. Munroe, Lib.

Columbia—J. S. Harvey, Cons.; W. C. Wells, Lib.

Comox—Robert Grant, Cons.; F. Moß, Lib.

Delta—W. H. Ladner, Cons.; John Oliver, Lib.

Dewdney—Premier Richard McBride, Cons.; W. H. Forrester, Lib.

Esquimalt—C. E. Pooley, Cons.; John Jardine, Lib.

Pernie—W. R. Ross, Cons.; E. C. Smith, Lib.; J. McPherson, Socialist.

Port Moody—George A. Fraser, Cons.; J. Riordan, Socialist.

Greenwood—Dr. Spankie, Cons.; J. R. Brown, Lib.

The Islands—W. J. Ballou, Cons.; T. W. Paterson, Lib.

Kamloops—F. J. Fulton, Cons.; F. J. Deane, Lib.

Kaslo—Hon. R. F. Green, Cons.; J. L. Retallack, Lib.; S. S. Shannon, Socialist.

Lillooet—A. McDonald, Cons.; Dr. Sanson, Lib.

Nanaimo—J. Quennell, Cons.; H. Sheppard, Lib.; J. H. Hawthornsworth, Socialist.

Nelson—John Houston, Cons.; S. S. Taylor, Lib.

New Westminster—L. W. Murray, Lib.; Parker Williams, Socialist.

New Westminster—T. Gifford, Cons.; W. H. Keary, Lib.

Okanagan—Price Ellison, Cons.; J. W. Stirling, Lib.

Revelstoke—Thomas Taylor, Cons.; J. W. Keise, Independent, Lib.; W. B. Bennett, Socialist.

Richmond—F. Carter Cotton, Cons.; J. G. Brown, Lib.

Rosland—A. E. Goodere, Cons.; J. A. McDonald, Lib.

Saanich—D. M. Eberis, Cons.; J. Stuart Yates, Lib.

Similkameen—L. W. Shaford, Cons.; W. J. Snodgrass, Lib.

Skeena—C. W. D. Clifford, Cons.; P. Henman, Lib.

Slocan—W. Hunter, Cons.; W. Davidson, Lib.

Vancouver (5 members)—Hon. Charles Wilton, Cons.; R. G. Tach, J. F. Gaud, W. J. Bowser and D. Donaldson, Cons.; Jos. Martin, T. S. Baxter, J. D. Turnbull, C. R. Monk and James Stark, Libs.; A. C. Perry, F. Williams, J. E. Bird, W. J. Andrews and F. W. Whiteside, Libs.; A. R. Stebbings and Ernest Burns, Socialists.

Victoria (four members)—Hon. Hayward, Hon. A. E. McPhillip, H. D. Hedberg, Joseph Hunter, Cons.; R. L. Drury, A. G. McCandless, Richard Hall and John McMillan, Libs.; J. G. Waters and Lee Charlton, Socialists.

Yale—Thomas MacManamon, Cons.; Henderson, Lib.

Ymir—Harry Wright, Cons.; Alfred Park, Labor, Lib.

Soufriere Still Active.

Kingston, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Sept. 24.—The volcano Soufriere has remained moderately active during the past two months, steam rising continuously from the crater but this week puff of dark smoke have been emitted, the heaviest of which, accompanied by a fall of exceedingly hot ash, occurred yesterday.

Alabama Passes Anti-Boycott Bill.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 24.—The House of representatives today passed the anti-boycott bill which provides severe punishment for the publishing of blacklists, picketing or boycotting. The labor unions of the state fought the bill hard.

When the Sun rises hot in the morning something that will cool the blood is a necessity.

Sovereign
Lime Juice

will be found the best beverage for summer weather. Cooling and refreshing.

Sold by all grocers.

Prepared by
SIMPSON BROS. CO.
Limited
HALF, N.S.

“Your salary isn't enough to support my daughter,” etc.

“I'm glad you've come to that conclusion so early, sir.”—Depot Free Press.

If we did as much good as we want other people to do, the millennium would be next door.

A Cure For
Hay Fever and
ASTHMA

A prominent New York lawyer in an unsolicited testimonial says: “Himrod's Asthma Cure cured me when all other remedies failed. Physicians' prescriptions did not give relief. For years I have been a sufferer of Hay Fever, Cold and all of the annoying symptoms, such as constant sneezing and itching eyes. Himrod's Asthma Cure has totally eradicated all my troubles. Himrod's Cure is the best. No wonder I press my appreciation of its merits.”

Write to Oliver Wendell Holmes at 100, One Hundred Days in Boston, Mass., for a free trial of Himrod's Asthma Cure.

Send for a generous free sample today and try it. It will not disappoint you.

HIMROD WPA CO.,
14-16 West 27th St., New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

EARLY ST. JOHN RIVER HISTORY.

The French Regarded It as Most Important for Their Purposes—Cadillac's Description of It and His Suggestion for Preventing the Annual Freshet.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.
CHAPTER XI. (Continued 3.)

RIVAL CLAIMS TO THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

It may be well now to pause in the narration of events to look a little more closely into the situation on the River St. John at the time of the negotiations between the rival powers with regard to the limits of Acadia.

The statement has been made in some of our school histories, “Acadia was ceded to the English by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, and has remained a British possession ever since.” The statement is, to say the least, very misleading, so far as the St. John river country is concerned, for the French clung tenaciously to this territory as a part of the dominions of their monarch until New France passed finally into the hands of their rivals by the treaty of Paris in 1763.

There was no part of Acadia that was more familiar to the French than the valley of the River St. John, and the importance attached to the retention of it by France is seen very clearly in a memorandum, prepared about this time for the use of the French commissioners on the limits of Acadia. There can be little doubt that the Marquis de la Galissonniere and the Abbé de L'Isle-Beau and Le Loutre were hand in the preparation of this document, which is an able statement of the case from the French point of view. The statements of the writers which refer to the River St. John are of sufficient importance to be now quoted. Their claim is as follows: “That the British pretensions to ownership of the territory north of the Bay of Fundy have no foundation. That the French have made settlements at various places along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where they have always lived peacefully and quietly under the rule of the French King. This is also the state there at present, and the English desire to change it, without having acquired any new right of possession since the treaty of Utrecht, and after forty years of quiet and peaceful possession on the part of the French. It is the same with regard to the River St. John and that part of Canada which adjoins the Bay of Fundy. The French, who were settled there before the treaty of Utrecht, have continued to this day to hold possession under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the King of France, enjoying meanwhile the fruit of their labors. It is not until more than forty years after the treaty of Utrecht that the English commissioners have attempted, by virtue of a new and arbitrary interpretation of the treaty, to change and overturn all the European possessions of America, to expel the French, to deprive them of their property and their homes, to sell the lands they have cultivated and made valuable and to expose Europe to such transactions to the danger of seeing the fires of war rekindled. Whatever sacrifices France might be disposed to make, in order to maintain public tranquility, it would be difficult indeed for her to allow herself to be deprived of the navigation of the River St. John by ceding to England the coast of the continent along the Bay of Fundy.

The Importance of This Waterway.

Continuing their argument, the writers of the document state: “That it is by the River St. John that Quebec maintains her communication with Isle Royal and the St. Jean (Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island), and also with Old France, during the season that the navigation of the River St. Lawrence is impracticable; and as this is the only way of communication for a considerable part of the year, possession of the route is indispensably necessary to France. All who have any special knowledge of Canada agree on this point, and their testimony finds confirmation in an English publication that lately appeared in London, entitled ‘The Present State of North America,’ in which the writer sounds the tocsin of war against France and, although speaking purely in terms of expediency, based his conclusions on the fact that the French, by their possession of the River St. John, are in a position to keep possession of the River St. John, which affords the only means of communication with Quebec during the winter. ‘The French,’ says the English author, ‘have often successfully used this route to Quebec, and have often in time of peace and of war, by the River St. John, as to avoid the difficulties and risks of navigation by the River St. Lawrence.’” If we suffer them to remain in possession of that river they will always have an open communication between France and Canada during the winter, which they could have only from May to October by the River St. Lawrence.

“This testimony makes us feel more and more how essential it is for France to keep possession of the River St. John so as to have communication with Quebec and the rest of Canada during the seven months of the year that the St. Lawrence is not navigable. The communication which the English pretend they require by land between New England and Nova Scotia, along the coast of the Bahamas and the Bay of Fundy, is only a vain pretense to mask their real motive, which is to deprive France of a necessary route of communication.

Felt That English Wanted More Than Acadia.

“Considering the length of the road by land from New England to Port Royal and Acadia, the obstacles to be encountered in the rivers that fall into the sea along the coast, which will be more difficult to cross near the mouth; all these circumstances render the communication by land a veritable chimera; the more so that the way by sea from the remotest part of New England to Port Royal is so short and so easy, while that by land would be long, painful and difficult. We may be perfectly sure that if the English were masters of all the territory they claim they would never journey over it, and the only advantage they would derive from it would be that of a necessary route of communication. We do not fear to say that the object of the English is not confined to the country they claim under the name of Acadia. Their object is to make a general invasion of Canada and thus to pave the way to universal empire in America.

It is little to be wondered at that the French nation should have been very reluctant to part with their control of the St. John river. From the days of its