

## ANCIENT RELICS OF LAST BATTLE BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH IN CANADA IN 1760 LOCATED

175 years ago the 9th of July the last remnant of the French Fleet was destroyed off Bordeaux at the Head of Tide in the Restigouche River after taking part in the last conflict between the French and English following the capture of Quebec. Today part of the remains of one of the old frigates is exposed to view after resting at the bottom of the river since that time.

Old cannon balls, large iron urn-shaped bombs and other relics have been recovered. The work of exploration has been hampered because work can only proceed at extreme low water.

Today the ancient hulk rests on the edge of the north channel of the Restigouche with only a small part of the framework of the 125 foot vessel showing above the sand. The stern of the old warship is projecting into the channel and is six feet below the level of the water at extreme low tide.

At the present time exploration work is being carried on by residents of the locality and only primitive equipment is available. Long iron bars are used to probe the dark sand-filled recesses of the hull and when a hard object is located youthful divers descend into the murky depths on the lifting ropes to the object thus located.

The Restigouche River from Head of Tide to its entrance into the Bay Chaleur at Miguasha was the locale of this last battle or rather series of battles.

The French flotilla, consisting of the Marchault frigate and five merchantmen had left Bordeaux River in France on April 10th, 1760 with provisions and 400 soldiers for the colonies in New France.

Arriving in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on May 14th they encountered an English boat and learned that Vice Admiral Colville was in the St. Lawrence with a formidable fleet. The French flotilla changed course and sailed into the Bay of Chaleur, intending to send a messenger to Montreal by land for orders from Vaudreuil.

On May 16th they captured four vessels off Bonaventure and another the following day. On the 18th the fleet sailed up the Bay of Chaleur until Miguasha Point had been passed and entered the mouth of the Restigouche River. A battery was established on what is now known as Battery Point and a number of soldiers left at Point la Garde, which commanded a complete view of the river

and bay. Their camp was established between these two points.

Captain Dangeac, who commanded the French troops, reports in his chronicle that on the 22nd of May a large warship was seen near Heron Island in the Bay. Later information showed this to be "The Fame" with 74 cannon commanded by Admiral John Byron (Foulweather Jack). The Dorsetshire, 70 cannon commanded by Captain Campbell; The Achilles, 60 cannon commanded by Captain Samuel Barrington; the frigates Repulse and Scarborough, commanded by Captain Allen and Captain Scott respectively.

Admiral Byron had no advance knowledge of the establishment of a French depot on the Restigouche and had left Louisbourg on the 18th of June on patrol. On June 22nd, he met a French vessel. Commander LeRoy of Miguasha had captured it. LeRoy and his crew escaped through the woods to Battery Point.

Byron followed up the river to within a short distance of the location of the French fleet. He was considerably hampered by the shallow water. His vessel, the Fame, grounded on the 23rd and the French were able to retreat up river after landing a quantity of stores for the fort at Battery. While the English had been carrying out the refloating of the Fame, La Giraudais mounted five cannon on the battery and sank several small craft in the channel to impede the passage of the English who however managed bring their vessels. The Fame and two frigates up to a point opposite the Battery and opened fire. The battery was abandoned after having fired on the English vessels from June 27th until July 3rd.

In the meantime La Giraudais had proceeded up river with his own vessel and two others and dropped supplies and men at several points.

Dangeac in his report of the battle says that after the capture of Fort Battery the French boat tried only to impede the advance of the English until provisions and men could be landed. Two other batteries were placed, one at Martins Point and one at Mission Point.

The Fame was such a large vessel that Admiral Byron could not negotiate the channel and 100 men were put aboard the captured schooner and an attempt was made to follow the French vessels with the lighter draft frigates. The fire from the French battery on the South was so hot that two attempts proved futile and the

English were forced to tow their frigates to a point opposite the battery which was eventually silenced on July 7th.

Rev. Father Pacifique in his account of the battle summarizes the action as follows:

"Now, being rid of this battery which had kept them back the whole day (July 7), Byron turned his attention to the vessels. The Marchault was near the northern battery, broadside to bear in the middle of the channel, he was able to protect the battery. There were seventy sailors and 45 soldiers on this frigate, the others being busy unloading. It was with this handful of men that the naval battle of July 8, 1760, began. Having already 62 English prisoners, he sent them on board the Marquis de Malauze with a detachment of 25 men and a sergeant to guard them. About four o'clock in the morning the Scarborough and the Repulse approached the French Battery. The battle began at five in the morning. There was hot firing for two hours. In the face of a superior force, the French answered, shot for shot, with remarkable firmness. The Bien-faisant and the Marquis de Malauze whose crew was at the batteries, took no part in the action. The repulse which led the attack was badly riddled, her masts were torn off and her cockpit was torn to pieces. The frigate went to the bottom but came up on account of the shallow water, and continued the fight. The French ship, the Marchault, was also badly damaged and, powder failing, they sent word to one of the other boats where they knew there was some."

The powder did not arrive and with seven feet of water in the hold it was decided to burn the Marchault. La Giraudais had the wounded removed and then set fire to the vessel. La Bien-faisant was also burned. Aboard the Marquis de Malauze were a number of English prisoners and the French abandoned it and the prisoners were removed. The vessel was later burned. The report of the battle on July 10 shows that twelve men were killed and twelve wounded.

In the French report of the battle we find the following by Dangeac: "The only advantage that their squadron of five warships gained was to make us burn ours. If they burned one it was the one we had sacrificed for their prisoners."

Admiral Byron in the report makes the following observation: "In short they destroyed in all twenty-two vessels, most of them with valuable cargoes. The French say they have lost at least two hundred thousand pounds besides the settlements totally ruined. The French had about thirty killed or wounded; we had only four killed and nine or ten wounded, excepting those lost in the ship (Marquis de Malauze)."

Thus ended the last battle between the French and English in Canada. "Considering the number of ships in-

volved," says Father Pacifique, "it was a great honor for the French. During the seventeen days, with a weak frigate and two merchant vessels they had kept in check five warships loaded with 256 cannon they prevented the enemy from landing and from capturing the smallest boat, they themselves burned their ship when the powder failed. On the other hand the English had completed their objective; they caused the complete destruction of the French vessels with four of their own which had been captured, the sinking in the channel of many small boats, the loss of important cargoes of goods bound for Montreal."

The day following the battle the light vessels dropped down river to join the other members of the fleet and remained at anchor until July 17th without further hostilities.

Father Pacifique in his chronicle makes the following observations regarding the location of the vessels and the finding of relics in years bygone: "After more than a hundred years one could still see near Ruisseau a l'Officier, the remains of a French vessel of about 700 tons which had apparently been blown up. It was visited this year (1854) during the dry season and high tides. They found balls, staves, bombs, copper and a grindstone crank. A little above Mission Point are the remains of two vessels, both visible in 1932 at low water. These are supposed to be the Bien-faisant and the Marquis de Malauze. Four miles above this (Oak Point) is Point Pleasant (Cross Point) the residence of E. J. Mann. At the edge of the channel just opposite his house are the remains of another sunken vessel from which some of the oaken timbers, some cutlasses and other things have been extracted. On the south side nearly opposite Point Pleasant, is another projection called Martin's Point (Campbellton) formerly a French village (the old Point des Sauvages). Through this point flows a tolerably large stream on which the present proprietor, Robert Ferguson, has a very good mill. A short distance above that is the establishment of Messrs. Adams, about a mile in the rear of which is a large mountain called from its conical form, the Sugar Loaf. (Cooney P. 215).

## ROGERS' WIDOW GIVEN ESTIMATED \$5,000,000

### Will Made Only Few Days Before Death

HOLLYWOOD, California, Sept. 5.—The entire fortune of Will Rogers, cowboy-philosopher and actor, estimated at about \$5,000,000, was left to his widow, Betty Blake Rogers, it was disclosed.

The will, written a few days before Rogers took off on an ill-fated flight to Alaska in which he crashed to his death with Wiley Post, was filed for probate. It was dated August 3, 1935. The estimate of the estate was not official.

The document provided that in the event of Mrs. Rogers' death the property was to be divided equally among the actor's three children, Mary 22, Will, Jr., 23, and James, 20.

The will, less than a page in length named as executors the widow, Rogers' attorney, Oscar Lawler of Beverly Hills, California, O. N. Basley of Beverly Hills and James K. Blake, brother of the widow.

LOS ANGELES, California, Sept. 5.—Edward McCullough, local attorney who said he represented Lloyds, London Insurance Brokers, announced that he had delivered a cheque for \$2,500,000 to Mrs. Will Rogers representing a special insurance policy on the life of the late comedian.

The policy was reported to have carried the high premium of four per cent. or \$100,000 annually, and was said to have been issued eight years ago.

## Heavy and Light Soil Drift

Observations made in Saskatchewan during the summer of 1934 indicate that soil drifting or wind erosion is generally most severe on the very heavy and the very light soils. Similar observations were made several years ago during the course of the soil survey work. There is, however, a definite tendency during the present period of drought, says Scientific Agriculture, for serious drifting to develop on medium-textured soils formerly classed as relatively non-drifting types. The presence of a high content of humus or decomposed organic matter does not prevent a soil from drifting, as shown by the occurrence of drifting in the black part of the zone, around Indian Head and Melford for instance. While the investigations indicate that the problem is most serious on the lighter soil types, the heavier soils also demand attention since they are much more valuable agriculturally. There is no indication that the present tendency of these soils to drift is due to any serious loss in their productive power. The analyses show that the clay soils and the corresponding drifted materials are practically identical in composition. Soil drift from sandy loam is poorer in textural grade and chemical composition than the original soil. Drift from medium textured soils exhibited a similar tendency but the differences between soil and drift are not great. The whole matter of soil drifting, of course, is now under the consideration of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Committees, directed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

## LADY FRIENDS IN BUCTOUCHE HONOR MRS. A. A. DYSART

### Popularity of Province's First Lady Attested to at Surprise Party in Home Community — Presented With Bou- quet, Purse and Com- plimentary Address.

BUCTOUCHE, September 5.—A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Premier and Mrs. A. A. Dysart Saturday, when a number of Mrs. Dysart's lady friends tendered her a surprise party. A feature of the evening was the presentation to Mrs. Dysart of a bouquet and purse, accompanied by an actress.

The address was read by Mrs. P. C. McFadden, while the presentation was made by little Miss Alberte Robichaud. Mrs. Dysart made a very fitting reply, expressing in appreciative terms her gratitude to her friends.

Music and games were enjoyed throughout the remainder of the evening and towards midnight a delicious luncheon was served.

The address was as follows:

"To Mrs. A. Allison Dysart,

"Buctouche, N. B.

"Dear Mrs. Dysart—The happy and glorious event which has raised our honorable Premier Premier to his present distinguished post has afforded us, at the same time, the long sought for opportunity of expressing to you our congratulations, good wishes and appreciation of your many noble qualities.

"During the nineteen years you have spent in the midst of us, you have forgotten yourself or others by putting your time, energy, heart and soul at their disposal.

"To your children you were an exemplary mother by the firm teaching of religion, based on sound principles. You were, at the same time, their best pal.

"To your husband you have been the best friend and helper. Our Premier, Hon. Mr. Dysart, takes great pride and pleasure in admitting what Mrs. Dysart's great help and co-operation have meant to him.

"To all the Buctouche people and all others with whom you came in contact you have proved the best of friends. How many of us this evening could relate joyful or sad events when Mrs. Dysart came to us? You have taken an active part in all our little celebrations, whether they be on the occasion of a birthday, shower, wedding or send-off. Miseries of all kinds were the cause of worries for you. On these sad occasions, what consoling words did you bring to soothe these bleeding wounds? You laughed with those who were in joy and wept with those who were sad.

"These reasons and a million others which it would be impossible to relate, have made you one of us; and explain this happy gathering.

"We renew our congratulations and good wishes, Mrs. Dysart, and beg you to accept, as a token of love and gratitude, this humble gift.

"YOUR BUCTOUCHE LADY FRIENDS."

August 31st, 1935.—Moncton Times.

## Japan Dependent On Foreign Sources Of Supply For Hides

Limited in area for grazing land, Japan must depend upon foreign sources of supply for hides and skins for her leather in which the United States takes first place, followed closely by China with Australia a considerable distance behind in the third place, then comes Siam, Straits Settlements, Uruguay, Argentina, France, Canada, British India, South Africa. Insofar as Canada is concerned, a considerable portion of her hides and skins, it is believed, reach Japan through the United States so that Canada's share of the trade would be greater than appears from official figures. It is estimated that over 80 per cent of the imports consist of cow hides and skins. Steer hides are in greatest demand, and requirements of the trade demand an average weight of 63 pounds for summer hides and 65 pounds for winter with cut-throat varieties out, or, if included, approximate percentage must be stated. Hides must be thoroughly cured before shipment as the extent of the curing has a great effect on shrinkage in transit.

## Australia Building Silos Handle Grain

In connection with the grain trade of Australia, studies were made as to the best methods for handling the crops and, as an outcome of those studies, it has been decided to erect about 160 silos in various centres. The scheme includes five types of silos, one with a capacity of 65,000 bushels in one bin; the second, of two bins with 110,000 bushels capacity; the third, three bins with capacity of 150,000 bushels; fourth and fifth, with capacities of 200,000 and 250,000 bushels, respectively, according to the Master of one of the freighters of the Canadian National Steamships in the Canada-Australia-New Zealand trade. Proposed plans call for ten or 12 silos of the larger capacities. The silos at terminal grain depot points will be of concrete construction while those elsewhere will be of concrete, steel or wood.

## QUEEN WAS A CAPABLE HOUSEWIFE

### Loved Cooking and Made Study of Household

It was as a housewife and mother that Queen Astrid of the Belgians, killed in an automobile accident Thursday, won the affection and loyalty of her husband's subjects.

Since the late King Albert of Belgium gave her his benediction as "a cultured girl of great simplicity" who would "adapt herself to the national life of Belgium", Queen Astrid fitted her role as first home-maker of the land.

She loved cooking and had made a conscientious study of what she considered the art of running a household.

#### Equipped For Job

She was equipped for the job by a special course of training for nurses and made a thorough background of general studies. Her dress was in simple good taste. Those who had heard her said she had a pleasant singing voice.

Three children were born to the royal couple during their almost nine years of married life, two boys and a girl. The first child born was Josephine Charlotte, now approaching her eighth birthday. The second was a boy and the heir to the throne, Prince Baudoin, almost five. A second son, baby Prince Albert was born in the royal castle at Laeken, June 6, last year.

Astrid's wedding in Stockholm, Nov. 4, 1926, was one of the most majestic in the decade. The kings of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the king of the Belgians headed the list of royal guests. Among the 1200 who crowded into the royal palace for the simple civil ceremony were princes and princesses and nobility to stagger the imagination of the commoners who watched from outside the palace grounds.

#### Conduct Secret Raid

Police conducted a secret raid on red headquarters before the wedding to assure the safety of the crowned visitors.

Of the hundreds of resplendent gifts which poured upon the royal couple, perhaps the diamond collar given the bride by King Gustave of Sweden, most caught the public fancy.

Interest in the wedding had been whetted by the romantic background of what Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians described as a "love match". Stories had leaked out of the Prince's covert visits to Stockholm to see his sweetheart. On several of these occasions he travelled third class and carried his own handbag from the station. Gossiping villagers took him for a modest pantryman.

#### Travel Separately

In this way the girl who was to be known as royalty's "first bobbed-haired bride" and her sweetheart were able to while away many happy hours in the southern Sweden countryside before they revealed their engagement.

After the wedding in Stockholm, the royal couple travelled separately to Belgium. They had a religious service in old St. Gudule's Cathedral there on November 10.

During recent years, visits in the Dutch East Indies, Manila and the Belgian Congo have rounded them out as experienced travellers. Queen Astrid was 29. Her husband 33.

## BEAVERS AS GOLF HAZARD

Beavers as hazards was the experience of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Kelly of Chicago, Illinois, when playing a round of golf over the beautiful Rocky Mountain course at Jasper Park Lodge. Being a wild life sanctuary, Jasper National Park abounds in denizens of the wild and occasionally a bear will gambol on the fairways, snicking a ball now and then which is not provided for in the rules of the game. Deer, mountain sheep and mountain goats are also in evidence. The players had reached the 15th tee when their progress was interrupted by a sturdy beaver, who was busily engaged in hauling a small poplar to his lodge in nearby Lac Beauvert. The caddy, seeing that tie game was being interrupted and complicated by the beaver hazard, helped the beaver along with his load and then play continued. The annual Totem Pole tournament is being played over the course September 1st to 7th, and there is a large list of entries. Among other entries is that of Miss Ada MacKenzie, present holder of the Canadian Ladies' Golf Championship and one of the greatest women golfers Canada has ever produced.

## Telegraph Companies Prepare Meet Demand Election Returns

Dominion elections mean not only considerable organization to record the votes of the citizens, but also for the telegraph companies, who, to meet a popular demand, provide a continuous up-to-the-minute service showing the results of the various polls throughout the country as they are announced. The Canadian National Telegraphs already have underway preparations for the forthcoming Dominion general election which include installation of telegraph instruments on the premises, bulletin or messenger service and a ticker service where tickers are already installed, which ever service the patron desires.



# MARITIME MERCHANTS ALLIANCE

## "OUR PRICES FOR SEPTEMBER 5-7-9"

— Special —	
<b>LONDON HOUSE COFFEE</b> 1's PER JAR .....	<b>45c</b>
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<b>BRETTS MARMALADE TRU-FRU-T</b> 32-ounce, Per Jar ..... 16-ounce, Per Jar .....	<b>35c</b>  <b>23c</b>
— Special —	
<b>McCREADY'S VINEGAR</b> White, Wine or Cider, 13-oz. Per Bo. ttle	<b>9c</b>
— Special —	
<b>ROBIN HOOD RAPID OATS</b> CHINA PER PACKAGE .....	<b>28c</b>
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<b>NEW CANNED PEAS</b> "QUALITY BRAND" 2's Per tin..	<b>10c</b>
<b>INSTANT POSTUM</b> 4-ounce PER TIN .....	<b>35c</b>
<b>SUPER CLEANSER</b> TWO PKGS. .... "For All Your Cleaning"—Read Directions on Pkg.	<b>19c</b>
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<b>HAWES FLOOR WAX</b> 1's PER TIN ..... "Keep the House Looking Bright"	<b>45c</b>

<b>SWANS DOWN CAKE FLOUR</b> PER PACKAGE .....	<b>38c</b>
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<b>COW BRAND SODA</b> PER PACKAGE .....	<b>10c</b>
<b>FLY SWATTERS</b> Cellophane EACH .....	<b>10c</b>
<b>GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES</b> PER PACKAGE .....	<b>14c</b>
<b>LIFEBUOY SOAP</b> TWO CAKES .....	<b>19c</b>
<b>WATERMAN'S FOUNTAIN PEN INK</b> PER BOTTLE .....	<b>15c</b>
<b>CLUBHOUSE STUFFED OLIVES</b> 8 1/2-ounce PER BOTTLE .....	<b>25c</b>
<b>BAKER'S COCOA</b> 1/2's PER TIN .....	<b>17c</b>
<b>PATTERSON'S PATTERCRISP</b> PER POUND .....	<b>29c</b>
<b>No. 1 Canadian CHEESE</b> PER POUND .....	<b>18c</b>
<b>CARNATION MILK</b> TALL PER TIN .....	<b>10c</b>