THE DISPATCH.

FRANKLIN VERSUS ALLAN.

Fort Howe Built. - Fort Hughes at Oro. mocto.-Post Houses on the St. John. Arrival of Father Bourg.-James White's Important Services. - Treaty at Fort Howe.-Lieut. Gilman at Meductic.

(31.)

The Nova Scotia authorities were aroused by Allan's expedition to see the necessity of establishing a fortified post at the mouth of the river St. John. Accordingly Fort Howe Mr. White's memorandum book contains Mr was constructed and garrisoned by about 50 Hazen's account rendered Michael Francklin men of the Royal Fencible Americans under Major Studholme. The illustration which is here given of Fort Howe is taken from a sketch made in 1781 by Benjamin Marston from the deck of his vessel Britannia, which was then lying at anchor in the harbor. he ran great risques both of his life and bewas then lying at anchor in the harbor. (Benjamin Marston, it may be observed, was ing made prisoner) £50." a cousin of Judge Edward Winslow. His diary and other papers are now in the hands ea and ratified on the 24th day of September developed the quality known as cheek, so he of Mis Winslow of Woodstock.) Major the chiefs and other principal Indians in StudMolme was a very capable officer and solemn manner upon their knees taking the filled a difficult position during the war, with oath of allegiance to the British sovereign. honor to himself and advantage to his They also presented a belt of wampum to country. He managed amongst other things Col. Francklin in confirmation of their to establish rapid and excellent communica- promises and good intentions and performed tion with Quebec by way of the St. John all the Indian ceremonies customary on the river. For the purpose of facilitating this proclamation of peace. communication a small fort or block house was built at the mouth of the Oromocto and writing to the Secretary of State says "We named Fort Hughes. Here a few soldiers were really fortunate in this business for were stationed under the command of Lieu- these savages had actually sent in a formal tenant Constant Connor. Above this point declaration of war to Major Studholme and post anouses were established at intervals returned the British flag to him at Fort along the route to the St. Lawrence; their po- Howe." He adds, "the Indian chiefs returned sitions as shown in an old map in the Crown into the hands of Col. Francklin the presents Land office were as follows: 1, opposite Bear which they had received from the rebel Island in Prince William; 2, just below Sul-livan's creek; 3, at the Meductic village; 4 It appears by letter below the upper Guisiguit; 5, just above the the Massachusetts government on the 9th Aroostook; 6, Grand Falls; 7, mouth of and 17th August respectively that hearing of Grand river; 8, mouth of Green river; 9, the Indians assembling on the river St. John Indian village at mouth of Madawaska; 10, and of their determination of doing somehalf way up the river Madawaska; 11, Fort of Lake Temiscouta; 12, west side of Lake Capt. Nicholas Hawawes to take the com-Temiscouta; 13, near head of Lake Temis- mand enjoining him to send peremptory couta where portage road leaves it; 14, mid- orders to return the English colours sent the way to river St. Francis; 15, at St. Francis previous summer to the Indians by Major (west side); 16, at Riviere du Loup.

established there was no means of communithe British forces at Philadelphia, and Sir Guy Carleton at Quebec, except by a long sea voyage. Indians were sometimes employed to carry messages, but more confidence was placed in the Acadians. The two along the shore to act in concert with the most famous couriers were Louis Mitchel and Indians. Michel Mercure whose services were rewarded by grants of land after the war closed.

invitation, a large delegation coming down the river and pitching their encampment somewhere within the limits of the present city of St. John probably at or near market square. They were escorted by James White, Gervas Say, and Capt. Hugh Quinton who were allowed £7 for the expenses of the trip. This was but a preliminary, for Indians treaties were always expensive things. The cost of presents made on the occasion of the negotiations at Fort Howe was £537.2.9 besides £40 spent by Col. Francklin in keeping a table while the Indians remained with him.

The Indians promptly responded to the

"for supplies to Indians assembled at *Menaquashe*, near Fort Howe, from 13 Sept to 19 Oct. 1778," also the item "To cash pd to James White for his services among and

Lieut Governor Hughes of Nova Scotia

It appears by letters written by Allan to Studholme which were then in the keeping Until this route by way of the St. Jon was of Pierre Tomah. Allan further instructed them to destroy cattle, etc, round Fort cation between the commander in chief of Howe, to take prisoners and encourage the soldiers of the garrison to desert and come to Machias, he adds in his letter "I earnestly and sincerely wish I had a hundred or two good troops at this juncture to go in boats

The rival efforts made by the British and Americans to secure the support of the Major Studholme had under him at Fort Indians seems to have suggested to them the Howe several officers who afterwards settled idea of living at the joint expense of the conin New Brunswick, among the number were tending parties throughout the war, and this Dr. Ambrose Sherman, surgeon of the Royal in point of fact is about what they did. To create another diversion Allan ordered Lieut Gilman and some Penobscot Indians to proceed by way of the Mattawamkeag to The chief complaint hitherto urged against the Meductic village at the same time sendthe English by the Indians of the river St. ing another part by way of the Magaguadavic John had been the removal of their priest. Col. and Oromocto to a point farther down the Franklin accordingly promised them in the river St. John; but this attempt to promote autumn of the year 1777 to do his best to an Indian uprising was a failure although at provide them with another. It was not, how- the time it created a good deal of alarm ever, till a year later he succeeded in pro- amongst the white settlers. Allan on learncuring the services of Father Bourg from ing that Pierre Tomah and other Indians had Canada, whose loyalty was above suspicion. taken the oath of allegiance, wrote one of his James White's memorandum book shows characteristic letters using both threats and that £11.15.6 was paid three Indians, viz: inducements to detach them from the British Michael Neptune, Paul Neptune and Charles interests. About the 10th November he re-Nocout for going to the Bay of Chaleur after Father Bourg. The latter on his arrival raceived a gratuity of £50 and was voted a trivel a gratuity of £50 and was voted a stipend of £100 per annum. Meanwhile Bourg were active in their efforts to restrain matters on the St. John river were in an ex- the savages. On the 8th Dec 1778 Francklin "I am very glad to find Gilman and the Penob-"I am very glad to find Gilman and the Penob-scot Indians made no impression on our Indians and their withdrawing so quietly I hope proceed-ed from actual hostilities. Mr. White's ac-count book shows some rather amusing items which indicate the line of policy he was obliged to follow in his dealings with the natives at this time. The following will do as specimens: "Paid Charles Nocout ten dollars to make up for an Euglishman's beating him." "Paid Ackmobish for 3 beaver traps stolen "Paid Ackmobish for 3 beaver traps stolen

conveni nce known.

THE

GREATEST

The Talking Dog.

There was once a ventriloquist so poor that he was obliged to travel on foot from town to town to save expense, much after the manner of the gentlemen of adventure in Grimm's tales. One day he was joined on the road by a dog as forsaken as himself, but who seemed desirous of becoming his companion.

They journeyed together to the next town, and entered the tavern tired, hungry and penniless. Not being troubled with the inconvenient refinement which comes from a and the dog sat down to eat a supper for which they could not pay.

The room was full of loungers, and the stranger took a conspicuous seat. "What will you have ?" asked the only waiter the place employed; and the order embraced nearly everything on the bill of fare.

"But I want something for my dog, too," he added. "Ask him what he will have." The waiter muttered something about "Whatcher giving us," so the stranger said, "What, don't you like ? Well, Bruno, will you have beef or fish ?"

"Beef, every time," said Bruno, looking with mildbrown eyes at the waiter.

"And what to drink ?"

"Water, thank you," said Bruno. By this time the landlord and everyone in the place were eager with suppressed wonder and gathered about to hear a dog talk.

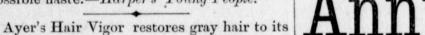
The ventriloquist feigned indifference by eating with avidity, while the landlord was evidently considering something. His cogitation resulted in his offering the stranger three hundred dollars for his wonderful talking dog.

The ventriloquist appeared to hesitate a moment, then said, abruptly, "Yes, you may have him for three hundred dollars."

When the money was paid and the ventriloquist was about to leave, he turned to the dog, patted him affectionately, and said, "Good-bye, old fellow, you've been a good friend to me.

"You are no friend of mine," returned the dog, "to sell me to another master. As you were mean enough to serve me such a trick, I'll have revenge. I'll never speak another word as long as I live.' The ventriloquist then made off with all

possible haste.—Harper's Young People.





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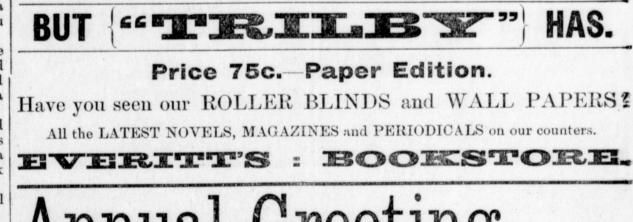
REFERENCES.

Instant Newmarket-J. T. Bogart, Mr. Kitto. Sutton-Mr. Sheppard, Mr. McDonald. Belleville-R. Templeton, druggist. Tottenham-James Scanlon, J. Reid. Relief. Barrie-H. E. Garden.

Hamilton-R. G. Decue. King City-Wm. Walker. Churchiil-David Grose. Bradford-R. Davis, J. Reid.

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Fencibles; Lieutenant Samuel Denny Street (whose youngest son was late rector of Woodstock), and Lieut. Peter Clinch.

ceedingly critical situation. Only through wrote to James White from Windsor. the efforts of James White, who spent the

"Paid Ackmobish for 3 beaver traps stolen last year by the soldiers, £1.10."

Pierre Tomah was again on the St. John, and Major Studholme and James White made special efforts to gain his good will. In the memoranda kept by Mr. White is the following, "Paid Dr. Sherman, medicine and attendance to Pierre Thoma and four other sick Indians, £5.16.8.'

In the months of August and September Mr. White was especially commissioned by Major Studholme to proceed to Aukpaque and effect there the preliminaries of a treaty. He also visited an Indian encampment near Grand Lake. Whilst he was thus engaged Col. Franklin and Father Bourg arrived at Fort Howe. Franklin wrote the following day, Sept. 14th, 1778, to Mr. White:

"I arrived last night from Annapolis in the Scarborough, and now send Lewis Mitchel and my own man up to you with this letter and another to Pierre Thomar to desire that he and two or three principal Indians will come down without three principal Indians will come down without loss of time to this place to speak to M. Bourg and myself, whom I have taken the pains to send for from the Bay de Chaleurs on purpose to serve them. You may assure them that they may come down in great safety and I would have you come down with them."

Franklin's letter to the Indians is a model in its way, and it is a little remarkable that it has never before appeared in print.

Fort Howe, 14 Sep., 1778. Brethren:—According to my promise last fall I have brought with me M. Bourg, your priest, to instruct you and to take care of your eternal wel-

Brethren:—I am come to heal and adjust every difference that may subsist between you and your brethren the faithful subjects of King George your

father, my master. Brethren:—As my heart is good, my hands clean and my intentions as white as snow, I desire Pierre Thomar and two or three other principal Indians to immediately come down to Fort Howe with Mr. White, my deputy, to speak to me and to M. Bourg that we may settle in what manner to proceed to accomplish my good intentions towards you, and I do hereby pledge myself that no harm shall happen to you from any of the king's troops or others His Majesty's dutiful subjects.

1 am, y

were with Allan at Machias, our next article will deal with the great defection and the close of the revolutionary struggle.

W. O. RAYMOND.

The Worship of Wealth.

This golden image, high by measureless cubits, set up where your green fields of England are furnace-burnt into the likeness of the plain of Dura; this idol, forbidden to us, first of all idols, by our own Master and faith; forbidden to us also by every human lip that has ever, in any age or people, been accounted of as able to speak according to the purposes of God. Continue to make that forbidden duty your principal one, and soon no more art, no more science, no more pleasure, will be possible. Catastrophe will come, or, worse than catastrophe, slow moldering and which have been associated with historic withering into Hades. But if you can fix events. Wilkes' house was one of a dingy some conception of a true human state of life, row of red brick buildings in Prince's court, to be striven for—life for all men as for your-selves—if you can determine some honest editor of the North Briton, Wilkes denouncand simple order of existence, following those trodden ways of wisdom which are pleasant- ing the Scotch, and on April 23rd, 1763, the ness, and seeking her quiet withdrawn paths, which are peace—then, so sanctifying wealth into the "commonwealth," all your art, literature, your daily labors, your domestic His committal to the Tower and the burning affection and citizen's duty, will join and in-creased into magnificent harmony. You will Cheapside led to the well-known riots. Then know then how to build well enough; you will the Lord Chief Justice awarded Wilkes \$5,000 build with stone well, but with flesh better, temples not made with hands, but rivetted with hearts, and that kind of marble, crimsonveined is indeed eternal.-Ruskin.

R. W. Richardson, of Hartland,

R. W. Richardson, of Hartland, is to the front as usual. He has leased all the upper part of the Tracey building, and has completely renovated it and repaired the store. Mr. Richardson has his spring stock on hand, and a fine assortment it is, consisting of

original color, makes it vigorous and abundant.

Brains and Longevity.

When Bismarck and Gladstone, both beyond fourscore, are able to see the truth and tell it better than ever before in their lives; when Prof. Blackie, the greatest student of Great Britain, lives to 85, the question of whether hard thinking shortens life is presented in a striking way. It can be answered in one way at any rate from the tables of vital statistics, which show that those who think least are apt to die soonest. It would be easy, too, to fill a column wich the names of great intellectual workers who have outlived two generations of ordinary men. If against these are offset the brilliant geniuses who have died young, it will be easy enough to answer that they need not have died at all as a result of genius. It was not genius that killed Byron or Pope or Burns or Chatterton. They died of lack of self-control, which is not a necessary concomitant of great intellect. But even if it were admitted that genius is a condition of high nervous tension, apt to result in fatal reaction, it is still true that the men who do the thinking for the rest of the world nearly always outlive those who have to have their thinking done for them. The thinker who is a man of slender physique and nervous organization, so sensitive that he is almost an invalid, may still outlast two generations of stalwart beefeaters, and survive into the third, as a living illustration of the fact that the use of brains which gives so many other things, gives long life also. -New York World.

Wilkes' House.

News from old London says,-The house in which John Wilkes, whose name is so closely associated with the liberty of the press, resided at the time of his arrest and removal to to the tower had just disappeared, like so many other buildings in and about London which have been associated with historic paper contained a charge of falshood against the King. Three days later a "general war-rant" was issued, and Wilkes was arrested. damages for the seizure of his papers after his arrest, declaring general warrants to be illegal. After that Wilkes was chosen as Lord Mayor, and five times was he returned to Parliament, but only allowed to take his seat in 1775, after a great and prolonged fight for liberty.

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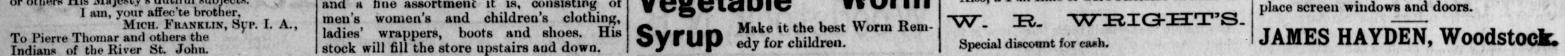
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