

General Business.

FISHING TACKLE.

A fine assortment of Fishing Tackle just received at the Newcastle Drug Store.

Jack Scott, Durham Ranger, Popham, Silver Doctor, Black Dose, Nigger, Dusty Miller and Butcher.

Newcastle Drug Store, E. LEE STREET, Proprietor.

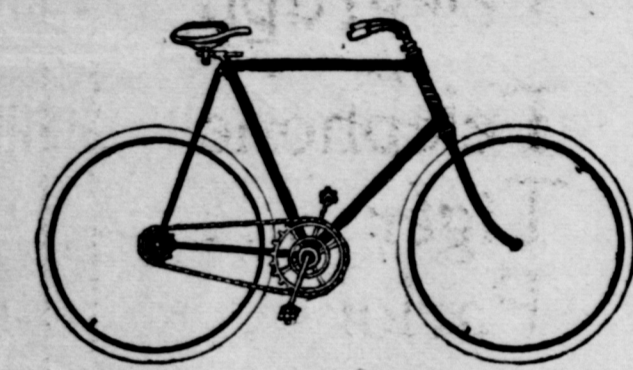
AT THE CHATHAM CARRIAGE

Agricultural Warerooms.

\$85.00. \$85.00.

The '97 Model.

MASSEY, HARRIS BICYCLE



Beautiful in Design! Faultless in Construction!

Dunlop Tires, Perry Chain, Christy Saddle.

FEATHERSTONE BICYCLE

'97 MODEL.

COMBINATION TANDEM. The Duke \$80. The Duchess \$80. The Prince \$60. The Princess \$60.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Leave Loggieville 6:00 a.m.

Leave Chatham 6:12 a.m.

Leave Chatham Jr. 6:45 a.m.

Leave Doaktown 8:50 a.m.

Leave Boistown 9:35 a.m.

Leave Cross Creek 10:47 a.m.

Arrive Fredericton 12:15 p.m.

Leave Fredericton 4:20 p.m.

Arrive Bangor 11:10 p.m.

Arrive Portland 8:50 a.m.

Arrive Boston 7:25 a.m.

Pullman Sleeper runs through Boston.

Jubilee Millinery,



THE BOUQUET.

In commemoration of the QUEEN'S JUBILEE,

AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

THE LADIES who have not yet procured their mid-summer millinery will do well to call at the Bouquet and secure great bargains.

JOSIE NOONAN.

Executors' Notice.

All persons having just claims against the Estate of the late John Shier, High Sheriff deceased, are hereby requested to file the same...

WOOD-GOODS!

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

Laths, Palings, Box-Shooks, Barrel Heading, Matched Flooring, Matched Sheathing, Dimensioned Lumber, Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT, NELSON.

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at Roger Flanagan's

Papers, Window Shades, Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes &c

Also a choice lot of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN,

ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., JULY 29, 1897.

Restigouche.

Reverting to the subject of the Restigouche, and our late reference to the battle fought near Campbellton in 1760 between English and French ships and land forces under Capt. Byron and Commander Boudreau respectively, it will, no doubt, interest many of our readers to know that in that engagement probably the last gun was fired in naval warfare between the English and French in North America.

Professor W. F. Ganong recently published some valuable references to the Restigouche in a paper which appeared in the Educational Review, entitled "Materials for a History," and they will be interesting to the greater number of our readers who have not seen them.

He says that but few relics of the French period remain to us and he classes "The Athol Cannon" as amongst three of the most important. Of them he says:

Three miles above Campbellton an interval point extends northward into the river. No one in New Brunswick can stand here for the first time and not thrill with the pride which makes patriots. All about him rise the splendid hills in a grandeur not to be matched elsewhere in the province.

Behind him lies one of the finest farms in the land, and near by are the ruins of "Athol House" so long the hospitable home of a family of those grand Scotsmen who have made northern New Brunswick's chief wealth.

Before him is a placid basin where a noble river meets the waters of a great bay, and here occurred one of the most striking and least known events of our history, the last sea-fight in North America under the banners of England and France.

At his feet lie relics of that battle in two French cannon.

These cannon, from their association and unquestionable authenticity, are hardly inferior in interest to the Medusa Stone, though unlike it they give us no new historical facts. They lie at the extremity of the point. They were formerly mounted on wooden blocks, but by the settling of these, one is tipped out of position, and the other is upside down on the ground. They are of different pattern though of about the same size, nearly ten feet in length, seventeen inches in diameter at the butt, and five and a quarter inch bore. On the one still on the blocks, there are cut two anchors, much rusted, one near the muzzle and fairly distinct, and the other faint and farther back.

On the other gun the flange is twisted out or cast into the metal, once near the touch-hole, and again farther forward. These marks are well preserved, since the gun is upside down and they are underneath and protected from the weather, but this position makes it necessary to do some burrowing in order to see them.

The French origin of at least one of the cannon is established by the presence of the fleur-de-lis. I think the anchor on the other is a symbol or seal of the French marine, for on a French chart of 1760, in my possession, an anchor, though of different shape, is thus used.

But there are documents which tell us more of their history. Dr. Robb, former president of the University of New Brunswick, collected materials for a history of the province, and among his MSS. at present in the possession of Rev. W. O. Raymond, is the following note in his writing:

In 1760 Ferguson of Athol House near Campbellton Restigouche called & spoke of the destruction of the French squadron with transports by Capt. Byron in the Basie Chaleur.

There are two guns at Athol House one spiked, one which was used for war (other from Battery Pt. Little). Another gun is in Busted's chimney from Battery Pt. B. It has also found in old ship-silver, fork-spoons—swords—both consigned into soft scabbles.

The guns above referred to are 5 in. calibre—10 feet long—with fleur-de-lis—other with anchors on it.

Mr. R. Ferguson he referred to was the son of Robert Ferguson, a native of Logierait, Scotland, who came to New Brunswick in 1766, and founded Athol House, which he made the centre of a great business and noted for its hospitality. He or his son mounted the cannon before Athol House, where they often were fired to celebrate holidays or other special occasions to be honored. There are several references to them and to Athol House in books. Conroy's "History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspé," published in 1882, a rare work, which, though containing many errors, is of considerable historic value, gives a full account of the events with which the cannon are associated, and I shall quote this book below.

Charles Lamont's "Adventures in the White of the United States and British American Provinces," 1856, Vol. II, pp. 54-70, is a full and appreciative account of this region and its people, much about the Ferguson, and a cut of Athol House, Johnston's "Notes on North America," 1851, (Vol. I, p. 409), refers also to the cannon, though with some errors. They are spoken of again in Governor Gordon's "Wilderness Journeys," (1864, p. 24): for they were fired to welcome him on his arrival from his trip down the Restigouche. He says:

The sun had set. The sea was calm as the sky. The echoes of the cannon fired from Athol House reverberated grandly in the Canadian valleys, being echoed and re-echoed from mountain to mountain in the prolonged peals of thunder in the still evening air.

Again in a valuable illustrated article on the Restigouche in Harper's Monthly for March 1868 (Vol. XXXVI, p. 439), we read:

Two iron cannons that once belched forth destruction from "Battery Point" upon the invading English, are now mounted upon a plateau at "Athol House" and still do honorary service in the way of firing salutes on the anniversaries of the "Queen's Birthday" and the "Landing of the Loyalists."

There are other references to them and contemporary events in a valuable series of articles on the history of this region by Rev. J. C. Herdman, published in the St. John "Daily Sun" in 1883, and reprinted in the Campbellton "Enterprise" in 1896.

The battle of Restigouche was fought in 1760, and was not only the only naval engagement of any account ever fought in New Brunswick waters, but it closed the struggle on the sea between England and France in North America. It received little notice from historians. Parsonson in his mention it, though Hanny and other local writers refer to it. The only original account known to me is the semi-official description in the London Magazine for 1760, reprinted by Conroy (p. 212, compare also 211), from which the following is copied:

"London, 8th September, 1760." By despatches received from Captain Byron, Senior officer of His Britannic Majesty's Ships at Louisbourg, and dated 26th of July, it appears that Captain B., upon receiving intelligence from Brigadier General Whitmore, that a French fleet had sailed up Chaleur Bay, proceeded with the *Fame*, *Duressaire*, *Adolphe*, *Scarborough* and *Rejoice*, in quest of the French fleet, and on the 1st of August, in Gaspé Bay, Captain Byron proceeded to a large river, called by the Indians *Restigouche*. Here he found remaining the wreck of one French ship, *La Catherine*, in Gaspé Bay, Captain Byron proceeded to a large river, called by the Indians *Restigouche*. Here he found remaining the wreck of one French ship, *La Catherine*, in Gaspé Bay, Captain Byron proceeded to a large river, called by the Indians *Restigouche*. Here he found remaining the wreck of one French ship, *La Catherine*, in Gaspé Bay.

de Marlowe & together with twenty-two sloops and small vessels. "When our fleet appeared off the Restigouche harbor, the enemy proceeded up the river, and anchored above two batteries, mounting on each side of it. These being built indifferently served, were soon silenced; and the ships, after a short resistance, were all sunk or taken. Captain Byron destroyed the town of Petit Rochelle, containing upwards of two hundred houses; and also both of the batteries."

References to the French ships and the return of some of their crews to France occur in the "Canadian Archives" for 1887, p. cxxii.

The site of this battle is known beyond the possibility of a doubt. It was fought on the basin before Athol Point. The sites of the principal batteries on the Quebec side are called to this day *Battery Point*, and *Point La Garde*. *Point a Bourgeois* preserves probably the name of the French commander. The site of Petit Rochelle is also known; it was opposite Athol Point, extending from Officer's brook to Broadlands. The position of the event is further fixed by the many references to the wrecks of the ships formerly visible in the basin.

Thus Cooney speaks of them, (pp. 217-219) as do Lamman and Herdman, and the following note by Dr. Robb, a part of the one already quoted, is of interest:

The hull of a vessel of about 700 tons which had apparently been blown up—near Mission Pt. at officer's brook.

Hull and part of stem dry at low water—it was exploded this year during dry season and high tides. Found balls, staves, (?) bombs, copper & grindstone crank.

3 fortified points Battery Pt. Little, Battery Pt. Pt. La Garde. English vessels entered Restigouche in pursuit—Nova Scotia gun boats were sent to meet the French ship at Campbellton escaped by swimming & informed English who were at Pt. La Garde of retreat of French—English landed at Pt. La Garde & by a detour he hid shore ridges reach French Battery at head of the river, when French surrendered. Old Mr. Ferguson had heard this from Nova Scotia himself.

The traditional account of Byron's advance upon the Restigouche, rendered very difficult by the shoals, is given with greater fulness by Mr. Herdman.

All this has these cannon not only witnessed but taken part in. Yet they lie in neglect, perhaps even in danger of the fate which always menaces such objects—the junk-dealer's scrap-heap. It would be a public-spirited act, and one which posterity would thank them, if the citizens of Campbellton would mount these cannon upon a firm foundation with an inscription briefly reciting their history. If, in addition, the part of this beautiful and historic Point surrounding them, even but an acre or two, could be secured and set aside forever for the public, it would form a most appropriate monument for the Jubilee year of Her Majesty, and a worthy contribution to the higher life of the province from her loyal subjects of Campbellton.

The Collector of Customs of this port (Chatham) who is a son of the elder Mr. Ferguson referred to by Professor Ganong, gives the following particulars respecting the prisoner who made his escape from the French fleet at Campbellton by swimming to the British squadron at Pointe La Garde. This man was a Dutchman of whom Mr. Ferguson had heard and whom he found in a fishing village near Halifax in the early part of this century. His story was to the effect that while he and several other Nova Scotians were trading in the Bay Chaleur in the summer of 1760 they were made prisoners by a part of the fleet sent out from France to attempt the recapture of Quebec. To escape from the squadron sent from Louisburg under Captain Byron to give them chase the French vessels sailed up the Restigouche to a point, which from his description must have been about where the town of Campbellton now stands, some of the smaller vessels and prizes going two or three miles further up the river.

Captain Byron followed as far as Pointe La Garde, which he captured, and came to anchor a short distance below. The Dutchman and another of the prisoners resolved to make a bold dash for liberty by swimming down the river to the British vessels. Having each secured a piece of board to keep them afloat they slipped overboard in the darkness of the night and started on their long and perilous swim. The other man soon lost courage and returned to the ship, but the bold Dutchman kept on and as daylight began to break when he was passing the big Battery, where the channel runs near the shore, he had to keep low in the water to escape the notice of the sentry posted on the bank. Reaching the board of Captain Byron's ship, pretty well exhausted.

With his assistance the vessels were piloted up the river, while a force was landed at Pointe La Garde under orders to march through the woods and attack, from the rear, the strong positions and town of Petite Rochelle, about four miles up the Restigouche from their place of landing.

Petite Rochelle and a small battery about two miles further up the river were surprised and taken, while the squadron, after silencing the batteries on the way up, had a sharp engagement with the French fleet at Campbellton and further up the river, capturing or sinking all their vessels and ending the day so successfully, both on land and water, as to entitle the battle of the Restigouche to a place among the most splendid and decisive victories in Canadian annals.

A cannon ball, found about sixty years ago imbedded in a large tree at Campbellton, was looked upon as a relic of that eventful day.

Among the Canadian Archives is to be found a despatch from the Governor, Vaudeville, to the French Government in which he denounces "the foul cupid-ity of certain purveyors in France who were not ashamed to furnish for the use of the troops sent out to Canada in 1760 on board the *Marchant*, the *Bienfaisant* and the *Marquis De Marloze*, quantities of rotten horse-meat and beef which the men were unable to eat." As these were three of the vessels engaged in the battle of the Restigouche, it is little to be wondered at if the men whose food was provided from such a commissariat, had no relish for fight with the captors of Louisbourg and Quebec.

The Archives contain many other references to the state of affairs during the French occupation of Miramichi and Restigouche, which would furnish

interesting materials for the history of Northern New Brunswick as well as for the pen of romance.

On "LORD!" The newspapers and telegraphers of the Associated Press appear to have been very much exercised over the question as to what title Sir Donald Smith would select under his recently acquired title of nobility. They had it "Lord Glenoe" at first, but recently have thought it might be Lord St. Lawrence, or Lord Montreal. It is to be hoped that the new lord will soon decide the question, which seems to us an entirely personal one, so that the tuft-worshippers of the press may turn their attention more to matters in which the public is interested.

THE PAPERS are recording "sad" drownings. Did anyone ever hear of a cheerful drowning?

CHATHAM'S TRADE, ETC.

The Customs Statistics for Chatham and outports for the year ended 30 June, 1897, are as follows:—

Imports. Exports. Duties.

\$119,488 \$385,000 \$17,727.45

Value-L. No. Tons. Mts.

Arrived from sea, 74 56,891 1,029

coastwise, 759 35,069 2,332

Total 833 92,050 3,361

Cleared for sea, 88 63,443 1,179

coastwise, 709 32,398 2,147

797 95,841 3,326

Grand Total 1,630 188,481 6,687

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