IT WAS AN IMPORTANT MILITARY STATION IN EARLY DAYS.

Rev. W. O. Raymond Writes About the Time When the Loyalists Landed-The Troops at Fort Howe-St. John as a Fortified City Men Who Made History.

The post at old Fort Frederick being considered for many reasons unsuitable, steps were at once taken for the 'onstruction of a fort and barracks on the top of the high hill in Portland. This fort was named in honor of Sir William Howe, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in America.

The first garrison at Fort Howe was composed of a detachment of the Royal Fencible Americans under Major Gilfred

The absolute necessity for ablishment of a strong defensive pe was soon apparent. Fort Howe ly complete when a band of new 600 Indian warriors assembled on the river at the Jemseg. The party consisted of Pen-obscots, Passamaquoddies and St. John river Indians. They sent a formal declaration of war and returned the British flag to Major Studholm. Their instigator was as usual Colonel John Allan of Machias.

At this juncture the talents of the Indian agent Colonel Michael Francklin were employed to good advantage. He had able assistants in Major Studholm, James White, James Simonds and last but not least in Father Bourg the priest lately appointed to minister to the St. John Indians. Through their united efforts a treaty was made at Fort Howe, the chiefs at the same time returning into the hands of Col. Francklin the presents which they had received from General Washington and then on bended knee taking a solemn oath of allegiance to his majesty King George the third. The inducements held out to them were by no means inconsiderable, the cost of the presents provided at this time being \$2,148, in addition to which \$160 was spent in entertaining the chiefs.

So faithless were the Indians that they assembled again in 1779 and were not appeased until they had received a promise of additional presents.

The following letter is of interest in this

To the Chief Captains and Principal Indians of the River St. John: Brethren:—I am much concerned, I cannot see you as I intended on the 25th of this month, but Major Studholm will meet you for me, who will tell you the sentiments of my heart. who will tell you the sentiments of my heart.

Brethren:—King George wants masts for his ships and has employed people to provide them on the river, depending on you to protect the workmen in cutting them and conveying them to Fort Howe.

Brethren:—The Govenor sends you some presents, which Major Studholm will deliver you. They are intended to bind fast your promise that you will protect the mast-cutters.

protect the mast-cutters.

Brethren, King George my gracious master, has sent me a large quantity of presents for you; they are now on the water on their way to Halifax. When they arrive, I shall deliver them to you in person. These presents the king gives you for delivering up to me the treaty you had entered into with the council at Boston.

I salute you, and am you (Signed) Windsor, 18th May, 1780. MICHAEL FRANCKLIN.

This letter was accompanied by an invoice of the presents to be distributed amongst the Indians by Major Studholm as an inducement to protect the workmen in procuring masts for the king's navy, viz: 50 pairs blankets, 40 shirts, 4 pieces blue stroud, 63/ yards blue and scarlet cloth, 100 rings, 200 flints, 54 yards of ribbon, 51/4 cwt. shot, 1 bll. gun powder, 3 pieces white kersey, 60 milled caps, 40 worsted caps, 50 castor hats, 100 hoes, 100 yards embosed serge, 1 cask of wine, sent by Mr. Francklin, for the squaws and such men as do not drink rum.

The goods were shipped at Windsor for Fort Howe in the schooner Monneguash, Peter Dousett, master.

It may be noted in passing that the Monnequash was built in 1770 at the upper cove (now Market slip) by Jonathan Leavitt. Monneguash was the name given by the Micmacs to the peninsula on which the principal part of the city of St. John now

Masts for the King's Navy.

The first cargo of masts arrived at Halifax from St. John, Nov. 22, 1780. The business evidently proved satisfactory to the promoters for in the month of April following Sir Richard Hughes, governor of Nova Scotia, writes Lord Germaine that "upwards of 200 sticks for masts, yards and bowsprits have been cut, squared and approved by the king's purveyor at the river St. John in the course of last fall and winter and one of our navy transports is actually at Fort Howe embarking the second cargo of those stores."

The shipment of masts from St. John continued to engage the attention of Major Studholm for several years. Special interest attaches to this young industry, marking as it does the beginning of the vast lumber trade which has since then been carried on upon the St. John and its tributaries.

At the close of the revolutionary war General Haldimand sent Capt. John Monro, an officer in one of the Loyalist corps, to explore the route of a proposed road from Kamouraska to Fort Howe by way of Temiscouata lake and the valleys of the Madawaska and St. John. Capt. Monro arrived in St. John Sept. 26, 1783, and he found it a busy place. The Loyalists were erecting their future habitations on both sides of the harbor and no less than 700 houses were then enclosed. "On the river St John," writes Monro, "are the finest masts and spars that I have ever seen. I saw at Fort Howe above six thousand pounds' worth. Two ships were loading when I left that place. I suppose there were masts sufficient there to load ten ships. The proprietors sell the pines standing for \$8.00 cach tree. It will be the ruin of the loyal refugees, so many settling at Fort Howe and upon the sea coast as they can have no wood there but what they buy or carry from a great distance they would have done better had they gone

Occasional glimpses of life at St. John in early times may be secured from a variety of sources and are always of interest.

## Diary of Benjamin Marston.

A short time ago the writer of this article was kindly permitted by a lady in Woodstock to look over an interesting diary kept at the time of the American revolution "Town on the east side of St. John's Harby Benjamin Marston, a cousin of Judge Edward Winslow and subsequently first sheriff of the county of Northumberland. Mr. Marston was obliged to abandon his home and all his possessions at Marblehead in 1766 and cast in his lot with other unfortunate loyal exiles. To one of his active temperament idleness was something unendurable. Accordingly in the year 1781 we find him in command of a small brig, the Britannia, engaged in the coast-

ed from Penobscot, Sept. 4, 1781, for St. John, under convoy of the sloop of war, Vulture. A few extracts from his journal will be of interest as showing the condition of things at Fort Howe at that period.

At Sea in the "Britannia," Thursday, Sept. 6th, 1781.—Last evening about sunset the Charles town left us with the Vulture. At 12 noon we are between a large long island and the main; the island, I suppose, is the Grand Manan, observed in 44° 30° N. lat. Fine pleasant weather and fair winds for the last 24 hours. 8 p. m.—The island is the Grand Manan; the Charlestown has just now rejoined the fleet; weather fine, moderate wind, fair and gentle; sky serene and full-orb'd Cynthia brightens all the scene.

brightens all the scene.

Friday, Sept. 7.—About 10 a. m. arrived safely into St. John's river, went on shore and dined with Mr. Hazen whom I find to be the man I have ever heard him characterized.

Saturday, Sept. 8.—Dined with Mr. Hazen, sold him and Mr. White some tobacco, wine and chocolate. Mending sails today. Wind blowing very hard at N. W.

Sunday, Sept. 9.—Am in hopes of having a con-

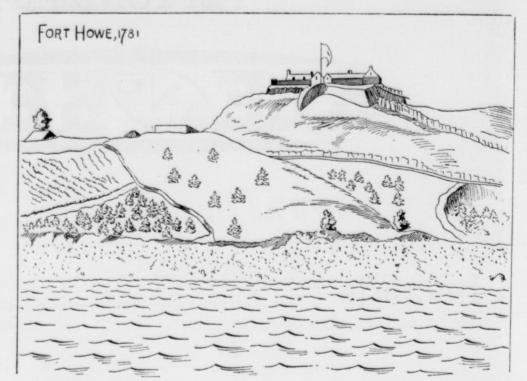
Sunday, Sept. 9.—Am in hopes of having a convoy to Annapolis; shall know more of it tomorrow; if one, shall wait for it. Dined ashore at Mr.

THE FORT HOWE OF OLD. ing trade; a pretty risky business, owing Fundy, (at Passamaquaddy is a settlement to the seas being intested with French and of Quakers), and considerably augmented light of a dark winter morning that he American privateers. Capt. Marston sail- those of Annapolis Royal and St. John's River; they are so numerous at the last mentioned place as to build two towns, Carleton and Clinton!

The name of Parr town was never very acceptable to the loyalists, and probably the period of its general adoption did not extend over a twelve-month.

In view of the fact that the name of St. John has been applied to our river and harbor for well nigh three centuries, the name Parr town, as applied to this city, must be regarded as a mere passing episode which has received more attention than it merits.

Col. Morse Describes Fort Howe. The condition of Fort Howe at the close of the revolutionary war is seen in the report of Col. Robert Morse compiled in the year 1784 by direction of Sir Guy Carleton. Speaking of Fort Howe he says: This little work was erected in the course of the late war in preference to repairing a small square fort (Fort Frederick) Monday, Sept. 10.—Still waiting in hopes of a convoy. Have a prospect of carrying some garrison stores to Annapolis, in that case shall have a party



sufficient to keep off pirate boats. Spent the day rambling about the country which hereabouts is very broken, barren and but little cultivated, but abounding in vast quantities of excellent lime stone. Fort Howe is built on a three persons lived of a company to whom single lime stone—'tis a pretty large one. Delivered Mr. Hazen his two hogsheads of tobacco, which I couldn't do before we have had such blowing weather the two days past.

Wednesday, Sept. 11th.—Dirty—rainy—wind at loon S. and S. S. W.

Wednesday, Sept. 12th.—Waited till 12 o'clock t noon to sail with the men of war and the mast

Mr Marston however was destined to remain at St. John a fortnight by reason of contrary winds. In view of the lateness of the season he was eager to get away, yet day after day passed in helpless inactivity. The society of St. John was, it is needless nate hero as lore. He was obliged to while away the hours as best he might. From the deck of his vessel he made the sketch of Fort Howe from which the accompanying illustration is taken, and then as the charms of this particular department of art failed to afford consolation, he tried poetry, how successfully the reader shall be the

I'm almost sick and tired to death With staying in this lonesome place Where every day presents itself With just the same dull looking face.

Oh! had I but some kind fair friend With whom to chat the hours away, I ne'er would care how blew the wind, Nor tedious should I deem my stay.

Ah! that was once my happy lot When I with house and home was blest, I'd then a fair companion got With many female charms possesst.

Nor scantily did Heaven shower down Those gifts which render life a blessing, But did our cup with plenty crown, Nor let us feel what was distressing.

Till base Rebellion did display Her banners foul with false pretence, Then kindly Heaven took her away From evils which have happened since.

And careless me, when I had lost Of all life's blessings far the best, Did teach, and justly to my cost, The worth of what I once possess'd. Tis often so-we do not prize

The present good at its just rate, But gone, we see with other eyes What was its worth when 'tis too late. Now one more verse, tair Ladies nine,

And there'll be one a piece for you;
'Tis the way I sometimes spend my time,
When I have nothing else to do. Wro:e at St. John's where I lay a fortnight wind

But here we must leave Capt. Benjamin Marston, at least for the present, and return to the more prosaic consideration of

our subject proper. The Old Post Route up the St. John.

During the war Fort Howe was regarded as an important post in view of the communication maintained, via the valley of the river St. John, between General Haldimand at Quebec and the Governor of Nova Scotia at Halifax. Post houses were established at intervals of fifteen or twenty miles along the route. The Indians were sometimes employed in the conveyance of 'expresses,' but greater confidence was placed in the fidelity of the Acadians. The two travelling in summer, snowshoes and toboggans in winter.

In the Haldimand collection at Ottawa are a number of letters written from Fort the Province made his name a household Howe, during the war, by Capt. Studholm | word. and Lieut. Samuel Denny Street, of the Royal Fencibles, to General Haldimand and Capt. Matthews at Quebec, also the replies of the latter to their correspondents at Fort Howe. On several occasions Lieut. Samuel Denny Street rendered important services to Brigadier-General McLean; the story of his adventures possesses all the elements of romance. Two of Lieutenant Street's ten sons were born at Fort Howe same place by the Rev. James Sayre, on April 7th, 1784. The letters of Capt. Studholm and Lieut. Street, in the correspondence just referred to, are all written from "Fort Howe" except those of January 2nd, 1784, which are written from the the St. John Globe.]

three persons lived of a company to whom a large tract of land had been granted, and who carried on a considerable trade with the Indians and persons settled up the

barracks for 100 men, and a small block Lt. Col. McCarthy, a popular officer, who, house were accordingly erected, together on his departure, was granted the freedom with a larger blockhouse at the other end of the city as a mark of public esteem. of the ridge. The blockhouse remains, but the work, which is composed of fascines and sods, is falling down, and the to remark, decidedly limited at this time ridge upon which it stands is too narrow to ment, which formed the garrison at Fort and there was little to attract our unfortu- admit of any useful works being constructed Howe. In order to strengthen the defences embraced her. upon it."

Colonel Morse's report further shows that there were at Fort Howe eight iron guns, viz., two eighteen pounders, four six pounders and two four pounders; also two five and a half inch brass mortars, with a fair amount of ammunition. In the barracks there were twelve rooms for the officers and accommodations for one hun-

The old iron guns of Fort Howe would not prove of much practical service today, as far as the defence of St. John is concerned; they have a history nevertheless, and are identified with all the notable events in the early days of New Brunswick.

They welcomed with right hearty good will the arrival of the spring fleet of 1783. not over anxious to land upon our chilly shores. The popular idea of an immediate and simultaneous disembarkation is quite | Howe.

Walter Bates, in his interesting narrative, mentions that the passengers of the Union were allowed to remain on board for some days, and he contrasts their good tortune with that of their fellows in some on shore." By Sunday, the 18th of May, the work of disembarkation was completed, for a yearly commemoration of the landing of the Lovalists.

The cannons of Fort Howe thundered forth a salute of 17 guns on the 21st. day of November, 1784, when our first Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Thomas Carleton, disembarked from the sloop Ranger and

landed at the "Upper Cove. With a royal salute of 21 guns they voiced the enthusiastic welcome extended by the loyal citizens of St. John in June father of Queen Victoria. Once again and an unpleasant interview with the comthey thundered forth a hearty salute when most famous carriers during the war were they thundered forth a hearty salute when Louis Mitchel and Michel Mercure. The on the 25th of August, 1824, Lieutenant-Indian birch canoe was used as a means of Governor, Sir Howard Douglas, arriveda man than whom New Brunswick never had a truer friend, and who in the course of his four and a half years residence in winter. At all times the task of conveying

> 54th regiment was at Fort Howe. Among its members were three men who subsequently made some stir in the world, viz., Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Captain William Baltour and Sergeant Major William Cob-

the students of Irish history. Among the position of the barracks, a magnificent during the war, and were baptized at the many delightfully interesting letters for sight. By the efforts of the military and same place by the Rev. James Sayre, on which we are indebted to his biographer is citizens a portion of the buildings was one written to his mother at the time he saved. It was, however, at once decided was at Fort Howe with his regiment, of to erect new barracks at Lower Cove. which he was the major. [A copy of this letter was published in a late number of very well remembers, when a boy, visiting from the summit of the hill attracts

caught a glimpse of the artillery man's daughter, and formed the resolve that she and none other should be his bride. The young woman' sname was Ann Reade, at this time only thirteen years of age. Five years later she married Cobbett at Woolwich.

The limits of this article will admit of but brief reference to the various corps at Fort Howe. When war broke out with France in 1793, rumors of the appearing of a French privateer in the Bay of Fundy occasioned some alarm. The post at St.
John was strengthened by the arrival of
forty artillery men and a detachment of the
King's New Brunswick regiment under
Major Murray. Governor Carleton called
out the St. John city militia, which he reported as "amounting to 511 effective sergeants, rank and file, who readily undertook to prepare fascines and to throw up some temporary works to cover the guns which were placed in advantageous situations for the defence of the harbor." Lower Cove battery, constructed at this time, was considered quite a formidable work, its guns being eighteen pounders. The war-like spirit of the old loyalists however did not rest content with defensive measures. They fitted out a large privateer sloop and sent her out under Capt. Thomas in quest of the vessel which had caused all the commotion, but with commendable prudence the Frenchman kept out of harm's

The war with France severely taxed the resources of the British empire. This is indicated by the fact that the 101st regiment, which for some time formed the garrison at Fort Howe was largely recruited from English prisons. As might naturally be expected the men of the 101st were notable fighters, and achieved quite a reputation on the battle field, but they acquired a different reputation when in garrison at St. John. An old citizen some years ago said to the writer, "the men of the 101st were the greatest rascals that ever served under the British flag, floggings at Fort Howe were of almost daily they had a chance they fought like devils.' In June, 1809, the 101st regiment was

sent to the West Indies, and was replaced by a part of the King's New Brunswick On February 18th, 1811, the latter

river. The ridge upon which the new fort stands was offered by them, and a work in which there are eight pieces of cannon, John was at this time commanded by In the year 1812 the long impending war with the United States broke out.

Col. Halkett commanded the 104th Regiof the city in case of attack, batteries were located at Partridge Island and other prominent points, and the Martello Tower erected on Lancaster Heights.

February 11th, 1813, the 104th regiment, under command of Major Drummond set out from St. John on their famous winter march to Quebec; a march which, considering the almost unprecedented severity of the season, and the character of the country traversed, will always stand out as one of the most remarkable military

achievements recorded in history. The place of the 104th at Fort Howe was supplied by the 2nd battalion of the 8th regiment, but as this was considered rather a small garrison in time of war, the forces stationed at St. John were shortly The shores of our harbor are said to have afterwards augmented by the organization been white with snow on the 10th day of of the New Brunswick Fencibles, a na-May, when Capt. Consett Wilson in the tive regiment. This corps was raised by good ship, Union, the flag of Britain the patriotic exertions of General Coffin streaming from her masthead, led up to and others. It remained on service till the the anchoring ground beneath the protect- close of the war, when it was disbanded. ing guns of Fort Howe the most notable | The 8th regiment, having been ordered to fleet that had as yet entered the harbor of Western Canada, was succeeded at Fort St. John. On board that fleet were up- Howe by the 98th, under Col. Daniell. wards of 3,000 souls, but wearied as they | The next corps to arrive was the 74th, under were by their fortnight's voyage, they were | Col. French, in the year 1818. This regiment, as the event proved, was destined to be the last at the old barracks on Fort

Forty-four years the British flag had floated from its lotty staff on the fort which crowned the rugged limestone rock, a conspicuous object for miles around. During all those years the evening gun was wont to awaken the echoes of the shores of the other ships, who were "precipitated and surrounding hills with its reverberating thunders, warning the "red coat" to hasten his loitering footsteps along the and that day has ever since been set apart | toilsome ascent leading to his elevated quarters, lest, perchance, "tattoo rollcall" should find in him a delinquent.

Any one who has witnessed the lively race against time in which the British soldier in every garrison town is not infrequently obliged to indulge to reach the barrack gate before it is barred against race up the precipitous pathway leading to the summit of Fort Howe, stimulated by a | Howe and the first at the new barracks. 1794 to Prince Edward Duke of Kent, the desire to escape a night in the guard room mandant next morning.

The situation of the barracks on Fort Howe was, in many respects, very undesirable. Exposed to every wind under heaven, it was a miserable, cold spot in thither the necessary supplies-fuel, provisions, etc.-was a laborious undertaking. When Governor Carleton arrived the The supply of water was another drawback. The well, excavated with much difficulty in the hard limestone, was deep; the task of drawing water from it no trifling matter. When, therefore, the soldiers' barrack was burned in the year 1819, the regret on the part of the garrison was The romantic career and tragic death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald are well known to may be imagined, was, from the elevated

the smouldering remains of the barracks numerous pleasure seekers. Lovers wander Captain William Balfour, the second of on Fort Howe. After the fire the troops on bright summer evenings around the by Benjamin Marston, a cousin of Judge bour." This would indicate that the name the trio named, commanded the guard of were quartered at what was then known as spot where a century ago Lord Edward



## Dark Clouds and Sunshine.

A STORY IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER III.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.

VOUNG Mrs. Lovington noticed a copy of Progress on the table. One of the advertisements attracted her attention. "Old faded dresses made to look like new," it said. Like hundreds of others, she had never thought of it before.

Now her eyes sparkled. Her husband noticed the change and occurrence, and the hundred and first asked for an explanation. Then regiment was popularly known as the hundred and worst. They had good officers though, and in the war whenever her old dress to Ungar's and have it made to look like new? No reason whatever that Jack

"And you too, Jack," said the young woman, why not send your suit to Ungar's and have it cleaned?"

Jack's eyes sparkled, he caught his young wife in his arms and

Telephone 58 was wrung up A HAPPY MOMENT. the first thing in the morning. The wagon was around before the noon-day meal was over, and a young married couple felt pleased withthemselves. [TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

Ungar's and have them dyed or cleaned, You will save money by it.

If you have a suit of clothes that are not torn or worn out, why not send them to

BE SURE and send your Parcels to UNGAR'S Steam Laundry and Dye Works, St. John, (Waterloo street); Telephone 58. Or Halifax: 62 and 64 Granville street. It'll be done right, if done at

UNCAR'S.



In compounding a solution a part was accidently spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderfu! preparation. on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing aghout the world under the name of Queen's Anti-Hairine,

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate a beard or hair on their neck, find a priceless boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with Shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility. Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine \$1. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and s nd to-day. Address QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O. You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$5.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, street, CINCINNATI, on the contains of the pay \$5.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

Home References:—The Lytle Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water Street; Edwin Alden Advertising Agency, 248 Race Street, and John D. Park & Sone Co., Wholesale Agents, Cincipagi Objo.

ushered in the year of 1820. On the same night, December 31st, with the feet of armed men. 1819, the brig Mary, Capt. Bell, was

wrecked on Patridge Island. The barracks were completed in 1821, him, can heartily sympathise with the un- and the men of the 74th regiment moved fortunate man who, in olden days, had to into their new quarters. Colonel French was thus the last commandant at Fort

> The remaining buildings at Fort Howe were removed a few years later. The St. John Courier of August, 9, 1823,

contains the following: ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold at Public Auction by Messrs. Crookshanks and Johnston at Forr Hown, on Monday, the 18th inst., all the materials of the Old Barrack recently pulled down in lots to suit purchasers consisting of ers, consisting of

Doors, WINDOW SASHES AND FRAMES, HOOKS AND HINGES, LATCHES AND CATCHES, CHIMNEY AND TRAMMEL BARS, BRICKS, BOARDS, &C.

The Purchasers will be required in the sale. It is immediately after the sale. Commissariat Office, St. John, 2nd August, 1823. The Purchasers will be required to remove their

Little remains today to indicate that Fort Howe was once the centre of attraction to a considerable portion of this community. The fort and its ramparts, block houses, barracks-all are gone. Even the old well is rapidly being filled with stones and rubbish, from time to time A former citizen of St. John says he cast into it. Yet, the magnificent prospect

blown down by the great storm which fled and the Portlander's cow peacefully grazes upon the very spot that once echoed W. O. RAYMOND.

An Audience of One.

It is said that one night, at the aris Odeon, the audience consisted of one sin gle, lone man. The management decided to give no performance, and the solitary auditor was offered his money back. He refused it, and insisted upon his rights that the play should go on. The law was on his side, and the company was compelled to act. All the artists decided to do their Wexst, which caused the audience to exercise his right to hiss, and he did so with such vigor that the manager saw his way out of the difficulty. He had the man arrested and ejected for disturbing the performance, and then closed the det to their

# ACID PHOSPHATE.

An agreeable preparation of the phosphates, for Indigestion, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Exhaustion.

Recommended and prescribed by Physicians of all schools.

Trial bottle mailed on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.