

AGRICULTURAL EVENT IN DAYS AT FREDERICTON.

English Expedition Burned Houses and Chapel, and Killed Several Women and Children—The Capture of a Private in the Petitcodiac River—Old Fort Frederick.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D. CHAPTER XIII. (Continued.)

THE ENGLISH TAKE POSSESSION OF RIVER ST. JOHN.

Colonel Monckton evidently was not very much elated at the success of his expedition, for a few days after his return he wrote to Lieut. Governor De Lancey of New York: "I am sorry I can't give you a better account of our proceedings up this river. But we were attended with so many unavoidable delays and impediments that we were only able to go up about 25 leagues, which is above 10 leagues short of St. Anne's—where, if we had been able to have reached it, is by very certain accounts no longer a village, being only a village and not the least signs of a fort. "We burnt the village and some straggling houses and destroyed everything that could be the least serviceable to them, so that I should think that they will in the spring be obliged to retire to Canada. The river, after passing the Falls, is as fine a river as ever I saw, and when you get up about 10 leagues the country is level, with fine woods of Oak, Beech, Birch and Walnut, and no underwood and the land able to produce anything. We have just finished a pretty good fort here, where the old French Fort stood, which will be a footing for anything that may be thought proper to be undertaken hereafter."

The Marquis de Vaudreuil, governor general of Canada, was not ignorant of Monckton's operations on the River St. John, but he was in no position to make any effectual resistance. In his letter to the French minister of November 5, 1758, he states that the English were engaged in rebuilding the old Fort at Menagoche; the Indians at the River St. John had retired with the Rev. Father Germain, their missionary to Canada, where Bigot, the intendant, had provided for their wintering; the greater part of the Acadians had also retired to Canada.

During Colonel Monckton's absence up the river work was continued at the fort, so that it must have been nearly finished at the time of his return. It received the name of Fort Frederick, and the remains of its ramparts may still be seen at "Old Fort" in Quebec.

In the plan of St. John harbor made by Colonel Robert Morris of the Royal Engineers in 1754, there is an outline of Fort Frederick very nearly identical as regards situation and general form with the sketch of Fort Menagoche (or "Fort de la Riviere de St. Jean") made in October, 1757, by the Sieur de Villieu. We have further proof of an interesting nature that the situation and general plan of the new fort was identical with the old French fort in one of the letters of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, in which he tells us that about the time Fort Frederick was nearing completion a French Canadian, kept there as a prisoner, made his escape, and on his return to Canada described the new fort as exactly the same size as the old but much stronger, the terraces being at least ten feet in thickness, and upon the terraces were palisades ten feet high in the form of "chevaux de frise." The Frenchman had mounted 18 cannons mounted on a calibre of 24L, and the English had told him they expected to mount in all 30 cannons of 24L and of 18L.

Fighting on Petitcodiac River. On the 11th November Colonel Monckton sent Major Scott to Petitcodiac with the Light Infantry and Rangers in quest of a French privateer that had been at the St. John river and which, with one of her prizes, was said to have taken shelter there. He was directed to seize the vessel and bring them off, together with any of the Acadian inhabitants he could find, and to burn and destroy all the houses, barns, cattle, grain, etc. On his return he was to send Captain Baskin's company to Fort Cumberland.

Major Scott's expedition ended with promptitude, for barely a week had expired when he returned to St. John with the privateer schooner and prize ship, which he had found in two different creeks up the Petitcodiac river. The parties sent out by the Major destroyed upwards of 100 houses and barns, much grain and a good many cattle. They captured 30 prisoners, including women and children. The Acadians seem to have made some resistance, however, and a Lieutenant McQuinn and three men of Captain McQuinn's company and two men of the Light Infantry were captured by them.

The troops that had served in the St. John river expedition were now distributed among the garrisons at Fort Cumberland, Windsor, Annapolis and Halifax, with the exception of McQuinn's, Stark's and Brewer's companies of Rangers and a small detachment of artillery, ordered to remain at Fort Frederick under command of Major Morris. There was a more considerable garrison than could well be accommodated there during the winter, but such was not Monckton's intention, for he writes in his journal: "The Fuel of the Garrison not being as yet laid in, I leave the three companies of Rangers, viz., McQuinn's, Stark's, and Brewer's, and have ordered that Captain McQuinn's company should hunt and remain the winter, the other two after completing the wood to come to Halifax in the vessels I had lent them."

Monckton sailed for Halifax in the man-of-war "Squirrel" on the 21st of November, and with him went the 2nd Battalion of the Royal American Regiment of which he was the commander.

A Tragic Event. In the month of January following, a tragic event took place at or near St. Anne's, an account of which has been left us by our early historians, Peter Fisher and Moses H. Perley, in substance as follows:

After the winter season had fairly set in, a party of the rangers at Fort Frederick, under Captain McQuinn, set out on snow-shoes to reconnoitre the country and to ascertain the state of the French settlements up the river. The first night after their departure they encamped at Kingsmill Creek, not far from the Belaisne, on a very steep hillside. That night one of the rangers cut down on the hillside—the snow came thundering down the mountain and killed the Captain instantly. Lieutenant Moses Hazen* succeeded to the command, and the party continued up the river to St. Anne's Point (now Fredericton), where they found quite a town. They set fire to the chapel and other buildings, but a number of the French settlers gathered together, whereupon the Rangers retreated, and, being hotly pursued committed several atrocious acts upon the people who fell in their way, to prevent their giving information. By reversing their snow-shoes and making forced marches they got back safely to St. John.

This story, considerably modified in some of its details, finds confirmation from a variety of sources. (1) Sir Jeffrey Amherst, commander of the forces serving in America, writes in a letter to Governor Lawrence, "You will have heard of the accident poor Capt. McQuinn met with as likewise of the success of his Lieutenant in demolishing the settlements at St. Anne's: on the recommendation of Major Scott I have preferred Lieut. Hazen to Capt. McQuinn's Company." In a subsequent letter Amherst says: "Major Morris sent me the particulars of the scouting party and I gave a commission to Lieut. Hazen, as I thought he deserved it. I am sorry to say what I have since heard of that affair has sullied his merit with me as I shall always disapprove of killing women and helpless children. Poor McQuinn is a loss, he was a good man in his post." (2) Further confirmation of the charge of barbarity is found in the journal of Rev. Jacob Bailey** of Pownalboro, Maine. This gentleman had occasion to lodge at Norwood's Inn, in the town of Lynn, Massachusetts, on the night of Dec' 13, 1759, and speaking of the company he found there says: "We had among us a soldier belonging to Capt. Hazen's company of rangers, who declared that several Frenchmen were barbarously murdered by them, after quarters were given, and the villain added, I suppose to show his importance, that he split the head of one soldier, after he fell on his knees to implore mercy." A specimen of New England candour!

(3) A statement is to be found in a despatch of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, dated May 8, 1760, that a number of Acadians living at the River St. John were surprised on the night of the 27-28 January, 1759, by a detachment of New England troops who burned their houses, carried off twenty-three prisoners and killed two women and four children, whose scalps they bore away.

Tells of Women and Children Killed. (4) Still further light is thrown upon this transaction by some notes appended to the names of certain Acadians, who had served as officers of militia in Acadia, and who were living in 1767 at Chebourg. We learn that the Sieur Joseph

*The plan of Villieu appears in Dr. Gessner's Historic Sites in New Brunswick, p. 179. **Moses Hazen was an older brother of William Hazen, who settled at St. John. He distinguished himself under Gen. Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham. In the American Revolution he fought against the British, raised a corps known as "Hazen's Own," and became a Major General in the American army. Rev. Jacob Bailey was a prominent loyalist during the American Revolution, and a member of the Council of Annapolis, N. S.

Bellefontaine had once owned a large tract of land on the River St. John, near St. Anne's, and that he was appointed Major of the militia on the river by order of the Marquis de la Galissoniere, April 10, 1749, and always performed his duties with fidelity until made a prisoner by the enemy. At the time of the mid-winter raid on St. Anne's he had the misery of seeing one of his daughters with three of her children massacred before his eyes by the English, who desired by this act of cruelty and the fear of similar treatment to compel him to take their side. On his refusal he barely escaped a like fate by his flight into the woods, carrying with him two other children of the same daughter. The young mother so ruthlessly slain was Nastasia Bellefontaine, wife of Eustache Pare. The other victims of this tragedy of the wilderness were the wife and child of Michel Bellefontaine—a son of Joseph Bellefontaine. This poor fellow had the anguish of beholding his wife and boy murdered before his eyes on the refusal to side with the English.

The village of St. Anne's was left in a state of desolation. Moses Perley says that when the advance party of the Mangerville colony arrived at St. Anne's Point in 1762, they found the whole of what is now the Town plot of Fredericton cleared for about ten rods back from the bank and they saw the ruins of a very considerable settlement. The houses had been burned and the cultivated land was fast retreating into a wilderness state. Nevertheless the early English settlers reaped some advantage from the improvements made by the Acadians, for we learn from Charles Morris' description of the river in 1768, that at the site of the old French settlement at St. Anne's Point there was about five hundred acres of cleared upland in English grass from whence the inhabitants of Mangerville got the chief part of their hay for their stock. "They inform me," says Mr. Morris, "that it produces about a load and a half to an acre." He adds, "The French Houses are all burnt and destroyed."

An interesting incident connected with the French occupation was related many years ago by the grandmother of the late Judge Fisher to one of her descendants. This good lady came to St. Anne's in the fall of 1783 with the Loyalists. Not very many months after their arrival, there was so great a scarcity of provisions that the unfortunate people in some cases were obliged to dig up the potatoes they had planted and eat them. As the season advanced their hearts were cheered by the discovery of some large patches of pure white beans, marked with a black cross. They had been planted by the French, but were now growing wild. In their joy at this fortunate discovery the settlers called them "the staff of life and hope of the starving." Mrs. Fisher says she planted some of these beans with her own hands and that the seed was preserved in her family for many years.

SOME FIGURES ABOUT GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE

The fiscal authorities now in Great Britain have already called into being statistics enough to fill a small library. Some of these are put forth as tables to assist short rules to general readers. Such short cuts are apt to afford pretty treacherous footing. You must know all the conditions, or statistics are of little value as guides. Where we find that there is a certain set of statistics which go to show that the balance of trade has run so heavily against Great Britain in the last few years that the wonder is that there is any British export trade left. Yet for the nine months of the year ending September the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures had a total value of \$1,077,873,395. At this rate the total for the year should be in the neighborhood of about \$1,400,000,000.

Of course Great Britain imports vastly more than she exports. The excess of imports in the nine months of the year covered by the figures cited above is put as high as \$861,000,000, using round figures. Great Britain, it must be remembered, has to import the food for her people, the raw materials which she works up into manufactured goods. Thus in 1902 the articles of food and drink imported by the United Kingdom, valued at \$242,000,000. Raw materials, for the textile industries, were valued at \$393,000,000, and those which went into other branches of manufacturing at about \$244,000,000. Manufactured articles which entered the ports of the United Kingdom were valued at \$485,000,000. Of course the trend of trade has been strongly against Great Britain for a number of years. That no one questions. She has no longer the apparatus of a monopoly of manufacturing for the world she once possessed. Her own home market is invaded by the manufactures

APPLE SHIPPERS LOSE HEAVILY.

Consignments of Inferior Fruit Demoralize the English Market.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—Canadian and United States fruit exporters have lost considerably on recent shipments of apples to the Old Continent, and the Continent, where prices declined several shillings per barrel. Advice received here yesterday report a partial recovery in Liverpool, prices having advanced three shillings the last three days. Eben James said that shippers expected the apple trade on the other side to improve after Jan. 1. The cause of the slump abroad were primarily the enormous arrivals in Liverpool during the past month, the shipments having averaged 200,000 to 240,000 barrels per week for the six weeks prior to Dec. 15. A large percentage of these consisted of inferior fruit, and as heavy consignments of the Saxonia were injured by frost, they had to be put on the market so cheaply that good apples were rendered almost unsalable. Heavy deliveries of oranges in England were another factor in the demoralization of the market.

Greater loss in this trade was prevented by the absence of supplies of home-grown apples in England and on the continent of Europe. While most of the shippers are said to have made considerable profit earlier in the season, much of this must have been lost in the last decline. Toronto exporters are, however, hopeful of recovering their losses before long, as the shipments of apples from all the American ports last week dropped off greatly, being only 15,250 barrels, against 24,075 for the same week last year.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Italians Had Street Car Conductor in Bid to Fix When Help Came.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 26.—While taking the car from the end of the line on Stafford Road to City Hall tonight, Conductor Edward Kelly of the Old Colony street railway, was attacked by three Italians and after a fight was rescued from almost certain death by his motorman, Chas. Estes. The place of the assault is a lonely one. When the noise of the struggle reached the motorman the car had gone half a mile, the wild fighting going on meanwhile inside the car. When Estes entered one of the Italians was striking at the exhausted conductor with a knife. Estes attacked them, Kelly joined and the Italians were driven off.

PRETTY WEDDING AT YOUNG'S COVE.

George Smith United in Marriage to Miss Ellen McLean Wednesday Evening.

Young's Cove, Queens Co., Dec. 24.—The home of James McLean, at Young's Cove, Queens county, was the scene of a pretty and interesting wedding at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening, Dec. 23. The bridegroom, George Smith, 21 years of age, was married to Miss Ellen McLean, 19 years of age. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. B. Armstrong, of the Methodist church, of Young's Cove. The bride and groom were both well known and popular. Mr. Smith being a prosperous merchant at Young's Cove. The bride was Miss Ellen McLean, daughter of James McLean, of Young's Cove. The wedding was a happy company of guests to the number of 200.

A host of friends with Mr. and Mrs. Smith were present. The ceremony was a most interesting and successful one. The bride and groom were both well known and popular. Mr. Smith being a prosperous merchant at Young's Cove. The bride was Miss Ellen McLean, daughter of James McLean, of Young's Cove. The wedding was a happy company of guests to the number of 200.

FUNERAL INSTEAD OF A WEDDING.

Young English Woman Travels 4,000 Miles to Wed Man Who is Killed in B. & O. Horror.

McKeesport, Pa., Dec. 27.—After a journey of nearly 4,000 miles, which was to have had its termination at the nuptial altar, Miss Lillian Bennett, of Westchester, England, today stood in the presence of the remains of her betrothed, Ambrose Good, who was killed in the wreck of the Duquesne Limited last Wednesday evening. The scene in the little darkened parlor of the home of Thomas R. Good, brother of Ambrose, was very pathetic.

MONTREAL CHOIR GOES ON STRIKE.

Pastor Criticized Lady Members for Eating Confectionery During Christmas Service and Wouldn't Apologize for His Remarks.

Montreal, Dec. 27.—(Special)—The choir singers of Melville Presbyterian church, Westmount, struck today because Pastor Westfield declined to apologize for his criticisms of the members who he accused of unbecoming conduct. During the Christmas service some of the lady singers brought confectionery to the church and ate it during service.

ST. JOHN CONSERVATIVES AT MONTREAL CONFERENCE

Montreal, Dec. 27.—(Special)—J. D. W. T. Thorne and S. D. Scott, conferring with the Conservative

OFFERS OF FREIGHT GREATER IN CANADA.

Port of St. John, N. B., Has Preference With Many Shippers Over the Maine Port.

The marked difference in the amount of freight that is offered in the Canadian Pacific Railway winter terminal, St. John, and the amount in the Great Train Railway winter terminal, at Portland, is shown by the announcements made by the managers of the leading steamship companies running out of the two ports. "The Canadian Pacific Railway is now bringing in sufficient freight into St. John," remarked Arthur W. Fox, manager of the steamship lines of the company, "to supply only the requirements of our own lines but the steamers of the Dominion and other lines. The amount of freight is so abundant that we are not in a position to discriminate in favor of our own steamers; all lines are getting their share." The announcement was made at a meeting at Portland was made by J. Torrance jr., manager of the Dominion line. "The amount of freight that is offered at Portland is so abundant that we are not in a position to discriminate in favor of our own steamers; all lines are getting their share." The announcement was made at a meeting at Portland was made by J. Torrance jr., manager of the Dominion line.

THE CHILD WEEDS IN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

The spread of noxious weeds can be attributed to no single cause. They seem to be naturally adapted to rapid spreading, and besides various natural agencies which aid in their dissemination. Not the least important among these agencies is the seed grain trade. Almost every farmer purchases yearly seed of grain or grasses and clover with little thought of introducing weed seeds in this way. As a matter of fact, the seed of many weeds is perfectly free from weed seeds of some kind. Occasionally these are not particularly injurious, but not infrequently they are most undesirable, and, being introduced unconsciously, gain a strong foothold before their presence is suspected. In this connection our planters and farmers should be warned from the department of agriculture at Ottawa should be of interest as they show to what extent these conditions prevail.

Of more than 200 samples of timothy analyzed during the last year, there were found in them; in the others over thirty different kinds of weed seeds were represented. Of these clover, timothy, sheep sorrel, ribwort, and white clover were the most common. These seeds were found in all samples, and in some cases were found in large quantities. The seeds of these weeds are perfectly free from weed seeds of some kind. Occasionally these are not particularly injurious, but not infrequently they are most undesirable, and, being introduced unconsciously, gain a strong foothold before their presence is suspected. In this connection our planters and farmers should be warned from the department of agriculture at Ottawa should be of interest as they show to what extent these conditions prevail.

The primary cause for this prevailing condition is the fact that the seed of the crop for seed, and the tendency of farmers to buy improperly cleaned seeds is a contributing factor. It is well known that the seed of the crop for seed, and the tendency of farmers to buy improperly cleaned seeds is a contributing factor. It is well known that the seed of the crop for seed, and the tendency of farmers to buy improperly cleaned seeds is a contributing factor.

It would certainly be a REVELATION

to prospective purchasers of PIANOS and Organs

If they had any idea of the number of instruments sold from our warehouses during this month so far. The only reason we can give is the old story: Good Value for Every Dollar deposited with us. Buy an instrument for the New Year and take advantage of our special prices. Here are a few samples: A limited number of new style Layton Bros. Upright Pianos, large size, with latest improvements, including third pedal. Highest Price, \$195 cash. Other Plans up to \$300. Used instruments by 25 different makers. Prices, \$25 to \$200. Easy payments. Instruments shipped on approval to any point in Canada, on trial for 10 days, and if not satisfactory can be returned at our expense. Further particulars furnished on application.

LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel Street, MONTREAL

Weddings. At the Wesley Memorial parlour at Moncton on Wednesday evening last, Howard Fries, brakeman on the M. & B. railway, was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Lutz, of Covadale, A. C. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Penna. Austin P. Harrop was married at the home of the bride's parents at Springhill Thursday afternoon to Miss Margaret J. Cameron, Rev. Z. B. Gross officiating. The young couple came to Moncton to spend Christmas with the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Harrop. The young couple leave on Monday for their future home in New Glasgow (N. S.), where the groom is druggist with the firm of I. Matheson & Co. Elias Wetmore, of Hampshire's Mills, was married on Thursday evening to Miss Minnie Johnson, of Lewistown. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents by Rev. J. Hutchinson. The wedding took place at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening at Miss Bertha Kathleen Dunlop, of Uthman, de Garfield section, of Margville. The ceremony took place at the home of the groom.

Entrance 101 King Street. A Great Success.

Dowling's Big Fire Sale

Is a great success. Our Sale room continues to be a after day. People know they get wonderful value for such a sale, and it more than pays them to visit us free the sale is on. The persistent energy with which we are our arrangements for the bringing forward of new bargains space permits, and the still further

Lowering of Prices

on goods unused by handling, odd lines and remnants me money-aving for those who tender us their patronage.

Especially noteworthy just now are the bargains in Children's Gambric Dresses, Maids' Embroidered Lawn Aprons, Ladies' Fancy Flannelette and Black Mercerized Wrappers, Ladies' and Children's Cashmere Hose, Men's Half Hose, Men's and Boys' Gloves, Ladies' Gloves, Men's Underwear and Bra Ladies' Undervests, Di Flannelette Night Gowns and Mercerized Undershirts, and a great variety of Ladies' Handkerchiefs. See Our Silk Waists and Ladies' Stock Collars.

Dowling Bros., 95 at King St.