POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN. N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1904.

HOW FORT HOWE CAME INTO EXISTENCE

Interesting Home Chapter of Rev. Dr. Raymond's History--Depredations by the Machias Indians Had Become Unbearable, and Settlers Here Were in Dire Straits.

> W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D. CHAPTER XXIII (Continued 4).

AFFAIRS ON ST. JOHN RIVER DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The account of Colonel John Allan's operations on the River St. John given in the former part of this chapter may be supplemented by Colonel Michael Franck-lin's official report to the Governor of Canada, Sir Guy Carleton, which follows: Nova Scottia, River St. John

Maugerville, 23d July, 1777.

Sir,—The Continental Congress having by their Emissarys taken every method to alienate the affection of the savages of this Province from His Majesty so far prevailed as to induce part of the Tribes of this River, Passamaquoddie and Penobscott to associate last Fall with a few banditti from the eastern parts of New England, who together with some of our Provincial Rebels plundered the peaceable inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, seized upon the King's provision vessels, and presumed to invest Fort Cumberland, but were finally defeated by His Majesty's Troops under the command of Major Batt of the Royal Fencible American Regt.

Since last Fall a John Allan, late am Inhabitant of this Province, has been appointed by the General Congress agent to the Indians, and the beginning of June

Since last Fall a John Allan, late an Inhabitant of this Province, has been appointed by the General Congress agent to the Indians, and the beginning of June entered the River with Two pieces of cannon and about 120 Rebels, who were to be followed by a more considerable body. These Rebels were defeated the 30th of June at the mouth of the River by the King's Troops under the command of Brigade Major Studholme, sent by Major General Massey. The day following I arrived in a civil capacity with about 150 Troops and militia from Windsor. These Rebels in their flight have been obliged to divide, one part passing over our western Boundary at about twenty miles from the sea, but Allan with the other part have been pursued up this river more than 120 miles and have retired from Medoctic by way of Penobscott. This last party were joined by Ambrose St. Auban, an Indian Chief, and some others whom I could not possibly draw off from assisting the enemy, without whose aid they must have perished, having lost their little baggage, provisions, cannon and arms by one of our detachments failing on them on the 6th instant at Augpeake, ninety miles up this river. We are friendly with Pierre Tomas, the other Indian chief, and part of the savages, and hostilities have not even been committed by us against the others.

"I have been particular that your Excellency may know our situation. An Indian war is of all others the most to be dreaded by this Government from the scattered situation of our settlements, and a word from your Excellency to the savages of this River, Passamaquoddie and Penobscott, sent by some of your well affected Indian Chiefs of the neighborhood of Quebec may have a very great weight with them and prevent much ruin and expense." I have the honor to be, with respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant.

MICH FRANCKLIN."

MICH. FRANCKLIN." The hint contained in the last paragraph of Francklin's letter evidently was not lost upon Sir Guy Carleton for, later on, deputies from the Ottawas, Huron, Algonquins, and other nations of Canada arrived at the River St. John and ordered the Micmacs and Maliseets to withdrawfrom the Americans and to remain quiet the Micmacs and Maliseets to withdrawlrom the Americans and to remain quiet otherwise they would declare war against them. Upon receipt of this message, Francklin says, the Indians almost universally withdrew from Machias and remained tranquil to the close of the war. But this is anticipating the course of events.

Michael Francklin, though a native of the South of England, was admriably fitted for the position of superintendent of Indian affairs in Nova Scotia. He was at one time a captive with the Indians and had learned their language and customs.

also conversant with the French tongue and this gave him still greater in-

Unfortunately for the settlers at the mouth of the river a garrison was not left there for their protection by Francklin and Studholme, and as soon as the English ships departed Portland and Conway were as defenceless as ever. Privateers again appeared. The people were robbed and maltreated so that many were compelled to shandon their homes and seek refuge up the river.

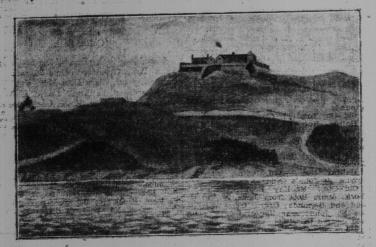
Late in the autumn of this year an American sloop earrying light guns entered St. John Harbor. Her captain, who bore the singular name A. Greene Crabtree, proved the most unwelcome and rapacious visitor that had yet appeared. Many of the settlers fled to the woods to escape the vandalism of his crew. From the store at Portland Point 21 boat loads of goods were taken. The plunder included a lot of silver ornaments, fuzees and other articles left by the Indians as pledges for

John Allan seems to have had doubts as to whether this kind of thing came ithin the pale of civilized warfare, for in a letter written at Machias, November

of 1777, he says:

"Capt. A. Greene Crabtree arrived here yesterday. He has been to the mouth of the St. John's where he found a Truck House erected by the Britons under the care of Messrs. Hazen, White and Simonds. He took everything of their property only. Also all the Indian Pledges he has bro't and delivered me, expecting some payment. I cannot say how far this was legal for a Privateer, but I am exteremely glad it is done."

The situation at the mouth of the St. John had now become intolerable; the inhabitants were well nigh beggared and the end of their trials apparently had not yet been reached. William Hazen therefore proceeded to Windsor and urgently demanded protection. Col. Small, of the Royal Highland emigrants went with him



to Halifax and by their united efforts the authorities were convinced of the necessity for immediate action. A considerable body of troops was ordered to St.

John with directions to either repair Fort Frederick or to build a new fort as might
seem most desirable. General Massey's choice of Gilfred Studholme** as commander of the expedition was a wise one. He was not only a brave and capable officer but his former experience as commander of the Fort Frederick garrison, and his intimate knowledge of the River St. John and its inhabitants—Whites and Indians—rendered him peculiarly fitted for the task to which he was appointed.

We come now to consider the circumstances under which Fort Howe was built. Lieut.-Governor Arbuthnat wrote to the Secretary of S.ate, Lord George Germaine, on the 11th October, 1777, that in consequence of frequent attacks on the settlements on the St. John river by the Machias rebels he had requested Brig. Gen. Massey to establish a fortified post at the mouth of that river with a garrison of fifty men; this with the aid of a British frigate he thought would secure the inhabitants from further molestation, and prevent the Americans from occupying the post, an object they had long covered. In the latter part of November,



Brigade Major Studholme was sent to St. John with fifty picked men, a framed block-house and four six-pounders. The small force was brought in a sloop of war, which remained in the harbor for their protection till the next spring.

Studholme at first thought of restoring Fort Frederick, which the rebels had burned the year before, but in the end it was decided to erect a new fortification on the commanding site since known as Fort Howe.

on the commanding site since known as Fort Howe.

The accompanying illustration is from a sketch of Fort Howe made in 1781

Ly Capt. Berjamin Marston on board his vessel the "Brittania, which was then lying at anchor in the harbor; the original is believed to be the only representation of Fort Howe before the arrival of the Loyalists that is in existence.

Colonal Robert Morse of the Royal Engineers thus describes the fort as he saw it in 1782.

n 1783:"This little work was erected in the course of the late war in preference to re- James Kelly, Stevedore, Was This little work was erected in the course of the late war in preference to repairing a small square fort thrown up during the former war [Fort Frederick] the position of the latter being low and commanded, and not so well situated for the protection of the houses built in the ccd of the bay, where two or 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 river. The ridge upon which the new fort stands was offered by them and a work in which there are given the protection of granten hereafter for 100 were and a small block bears. there are eight pieces of cannon, barracks for 100 men, and a small block-house there are eight pieces of cannon, barracks for 100 men, and a small block-house was accordingly erected, together with a larger block-house at the other end of the ridge. The block-houses remain, out the work, which was composed of fascines that belonging to James Kelly, a stevedore, and sods, is falling down, and the ridge on which it stands is too narrow to admit was found on the Loggieville Beach last

In the first place, this gentleman is a descendant of the great Menzikoff family, which rendered notable service to Russia. While in college he imbibed liberal views which, however, he for a time kept to himwhich, however, he for a time kept to him-self. He had, as it turned out afterwards, been under the surveillance of the police of the Third Section even at college. He passed from college to sea as a naval cadet on board the flagship of Admiral Rojest-vensky. He had many opportunities of

stadying the admiral's character.

"And what was that character."

"And the what character."

"And the what was that character."

"Another thing which the ditutenant pointed out—there is in the includes the whole the whole the whole he lived to see his to control the whole he lived to a see his country redeemed; the desired to see such revenited to the whole the whole he lived." Are the whole he lived the whole he lived to the whole he lived to the whole he lived the lived the whole he lived the li

The plane of two man or any of the thresholder and successive from the plane of the two points of two points of the two points of two points of the two points of the two points of two points of

"Many reasons. The admiral may have had too much vodka or champagne; in that state he may have imagined that the fishing fleet was an enemy. Or he may have made the attack out of mere wantonness. That was quite possible to such a man, who treated those under him in my time with the greatest cruelty. You have no idea how a man like Admiral Rojestvensky regards the common people. The reason

miserable creatures as fishermen who dared to get in his road."
"Do you think this man is competent to command a squadron of battleships?"
"Of course not. He is thoroughly incompetent, from the point of view of any large knowledge of naval warfare. I see the British press is urging his recall. Of course, if he gets to the east, the Japs will



LOGGIEVILLE MAN FOUND DROWNED

Last Seen on Election Night

RESIDENTS PASS AWAY

occurred today of Mrs. Marcha Logan, officer or an ordinary soldier.

The European residence in the security of the sold power, an old and highly respect of greater to describe the city by evidencing an unwillingness to leave it.

If the Lappenese make an ottown to be an officer or an ordinary soldier.

She—'Oh, I didn't notice any of the music. But I had a splendid chat with my friends.''

She—'Oh, I didn't notice any of the music. But I had a splendid chat with my friends.''

Ask was Grocer for John Power, an old and highly respected resident of this city, died today at the residence of his son, W. J. Power, dry goods merchant, after a long illness. He was aged 86.

Leave it.

If the Japanese make an attempt to capture Vladivostek it is the belief of Captain Halvorsen that they will find it to be a second Port Arthur.

Captain Halvorsen says that he believes

In boxes 25 cents. there are people on whom even he can't make an impression. Vladivostok, but that he is not positive in the belief for the reason that at the

PORT ARTHUR'S DEFENDERS DRIVEN TO LAST DITCH

Garrison Has Retired to Liaoti Hill Fort, Where They Are Holding Out Desperately--Many Have Deserted and Surrendered--Three Steamers Sunk by

Jap Guns.

and sods, is falling down, and the ridge on which it stands is too narrow to admit of any useful works being constructed upon it."

The armament of Fort Howe, according to Col. Morse, consisted of 2 five and a half inch brass mortars, and 8 iron guns; the latter comprising 2 eighteen-poundars, a half inch brass mortars, and 8 iron guns; the latter comprising 2 eighteen-poundars, 4 six-pounders, and 2 four-pounders. In the barracks were twelve rooms for the officers and accommodation for 100 men.

The guns of Fort Howe would be no better than pop-guns in modern warfare. Indeed they appear never to have been fired upon an invader. On Royal anniversaries and in honor of national victories they thundered forth a salute from their suries and in honor of national victories they thundered forth a salute from their suries and in honor of national victories they consisted of 2 five and this morning, his blody was discovered near the mill wharf there in about limo feet of water. It is said that the unfortunate man was last seen about 1 o'clock the morning after election when he thied to gain admittance into a house near the wharf, but walked away before the was about 55 years old and leaves a grown-up falmity at Loggieville.

Mail trains arrive at and depart from the energy.

More reliable reports do not confirm the eity.

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More reliable reports do not confirm the eity.

any longer owing to the high prices of food and other necessities due to the war. Captain Halversen says that the Vladivostok system of fortifications begins many miles outside the city proper and growing mey. Shirs laden with food, cannon, ammunition and all sorts of military supplies frequently arrived at Viadiocatach ing to Captain Haiversen, who says that ing. Hope you enjoyed

Experience is a good schoolmaster, but that submarine boats have arrived at in the belief for the reason that at the

HE KNOWS ROJESTVENSKY

The sequence of the seq

land. The former will grant all the demands made, though grudgingly, if the British are firm enough."—Montreal Winness.

CZARINA'S LUCKY NUMBER

Toronto, Nov. 6.—(Special)—Complete returns from West Algema elect Boyce Con., by 132 majority.

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Later returns give Lancaster, Con., 325 majority in Lincoln county. The majority for Perter. Con., in West Hastings, is now placed at 868.

According to a recount the official majority of the month that she first saw her fully content and that the following to the fact that it had be a proved in the proper to the proper to the month that she first saw her fully for Perter. Con., in West Hastings, is now placed at 868.

According to a recount the official majority of the month that she first saw her fully for Hon. C. S. Hyman in London is a proper to the fact that it had invested the proper to the fact that it had invested the proper to the fact that it had invested the proper to the fact that it had invested from Port Anthur.

Tokio, Nov. 5, 2 p. m.—Delayed advices forwarded from Port Anthur between November 2, and November 3, say that two stamers of about 3,500 tons each, anchored from Port Anthur between November 2, and November 1, and that the following day another steamer of 3,000 tons was also sunk.

Two Russians recently came in and surrendered to the Japanese at a place south of Saushiying.

Two great explosions, apparently of magazines, were heard November 3, near years of the month that she first saw her full properties.

The fort Mukden, Nov. 6—Quiet continues fort. It is believed they are nother from a frontal it may be held by a comparatively small force, while the heavier force engages in the properties of the properties of the month of the first properties.

Two great explosions, apparently of magazines, were heard November 3, near the following the properties of the pro

quently arrived at Vladivostook, accord- He-'I saw you at the concert last evenfive ships engaged in unleading their car goes were in port when the Fungus sailed.

The captain is unable to estimate the strength of the gurrison, but he says that Chopin, wasn't it?"

The captain is unable to estimate the strength of the gurrison, but he says that Chopin, wasn't it?" Halifax, Nov. 6-(Special)-The death everybody at Vlad.vostock seems to be an She-'Oh, I didn't notice any of the

