POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1904.

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TIMES OF REBELLION ON RIVER ST. JOHN

More of the Efforts to Sever the People from Their Loyalty --- Stirring Incidents of Troublous Days--- An Invasion by Way of Musquash and Indiantown.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.

AFFAIRS ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The leader of the expedition against Fort Cumberland was Jonathan Eddy, who had lately been commissioned a lieutenant colonel by the Massachusetts congress. He was a native of Norton (Mass.), and had settled in Cumberland about 1763, but early in the Revolution returned to Massachusetts. About the time of the Declaration of Independence, in July, 1776, Eddy set out from Boston in company with Jonathan Rowe (lately a resident at St. John) and proceeded to Machias. He left that place about the middle of August in a schooner with only 28 men as a nucleus of his proposed army. At Passamaquoddy a few people joined him. The party did not meet with much encouragement on their arrival at St. John, although Hazen, Simonds and White from motives of prudence refrained from any hostile demonstration. Proceeding up the river to Maugerville Eddy met greater encouragement. "I found the people," he writes, "to be almost universally hearty in our couse; they joined us with one captain, one lieutenant and twenty-five men, as also sixteen Indians." The captain of the St. John river contingent was probably Hugh Quinton* who had as his lieutenant one Jewett of Maugerville. Others of the party were Daniel Leavitt, William McKeen, Elijah Estabrooks, Edward Burpee, Nathan Smith, John Pickard, Edmund Price, Amasa Coy, John Mickell Di., Dengis Berling and John Whitsey. The root of the Mitchell, Richard Parsons, Benjamin Booby and John Whitney. The rest of the party lived in Mangerville but their names are not known.

On his arrival at Cumberland Jonathan Eddy was joined by many of the settlers there who, like himself, were originally from New England. His whole force probably did not exceed 200 men, badly equipped and without artillery. The Indians of the St. John were under the leadership of Ambroise St. Aubin, one of their chiefs, and Eddy says they "beheaved most galantly."** However, the expelition foiled to achieve anything of inventance. The rebles plundered some of pedition failed to achieve anything of importance. The rebels plundered some of the loyal inhabitants, seized one or two small provision sloops and captured several prisoners, including the Rev. John Eagleson, acting chaplain of the garrison. All Studdholme with reinforcements from Windsor rendered Eddy's situation exceedingly precarious. On the 28th November his forces were utterly routed by Major Batt and hastily retired to the River St. John. They suffered great hardships on the way and arrived at that place in a very miserable condition. Unwelcome as they had proved to the people of Portland Point on the occasion of their advance they were still more unwelcome visitors on their return. In their forlorn condition Hazen, Smonds and White were obliged to furnish them with provisions and supplies in order to keep them from plundering in their houses and stores. All that the trading company obtained in return was a bill of exchange on the Massachusetts congress, which probably was a bill of exchange on the Massachusetts congress, which probably was a bill of exchange on the Massachusetts congress, which probably was a bill of exchange on the Massachusetts congress, which probably was a bill of exchange on the Massachusetts congress, which probably was a bill of exchange on the Massachusetts congress, which probably was a bill of exchange on the Massachusetts congress, which probably was a bill of exchange on the Massachusetts congress.

that the trading company obtained in return was a bill of exchange on the Massa-chusetts congress, which probably was never paid:

"Gentlemen,—At sight of this our second Bill (first of same tenor and date not paid) please to pay to Messrs. William Hazen, James Simonds and James White, or order, forty-one Spanish milled Dollars for value received of them. DAVID PRESCOTT, Lt., EZEKIEL FOSTER, Lt.,

| April | Company | Compan

others from Machias were assembled "to play the same game as last year." Before he left the river he addressed a letter to the Indians in French, promising that he would represent to Lieut. Governor Arbuthnot their great desire to have a priest, and expressing his confidence that they might have Mons'r. Bourg, then stationed at the Bay of Chaleur, who would be put on the same footing as their late missionary

Allan Makes Another Attempt.

John Allan was altogether too determined a man to abandon the struggle for supremacy on the St. John without another attempt. He learned on the 29th of May that the "Vulture" had returned to Annapolis and he set out the very next day from Machias with a party of 43 men in four whale boats and four birch canoes. At Passamaquoddy he met with some encouragement and thirteen canoes joined the At Passamaquoddy he met with some encouragement and thirteen canoes joined the flotilla, which proceeded on to Musquash Cove, where they arrived on the evening of the 1st of June. Having ascertained that there were no hostile vessels at St. John harbor, Allan sent one of his captains named West with a party to seize Messrs. Hazen, Simonds and White. The party landed, at Manawagonish Cove and marched through the woods to the St. John river above the falls, crossing in canoes to the east side of the river and landing at what is now Indiantown. Proceeding on through scrubby woods and over rough limestone they reached Portland Point undiscovered and took William Hazen and James White prisoners. James Simonds and Israel Perley had accompanied Col. Goold to Halifax, and in this way Mr. Simonds escaped capture, but it seems that a little later he was not so fortunate. There was now no good will between the people of Portland Point and their neighbors to the west. Allan states in his journal "Hazen and Simonds jeered our officers, saying that they made breastworks of women and children." Tradition has it that on one occasion James Simonds told a party of marauders who had come to pillage that they would never dare to face the King's soldiers for their blood was nothing but molasses and water.

nothing but molasses and water. Leaving a guard of sixty men at the mouth of the river under Capt. West, the rest of the invaders proceeded up the river taking their prisoners with them. West and his party took possession of Woodman's store and buildings opposite Indiantown and occupied them for barracks. Allan directed them 'To range the woods from Hazen's across the river above the falls round to the O'd Fort," and in accordance with his instructions, the party came over every day to the Portland shore in order to capture any vessel that might enter the harbor and to prevent the landing

Allan in his diary gives an account of his trip up the St. John, which is of much local interest. He claims that the majority of the settlers, despite their late submission to Colonel Goold, were friendly to the American cause, although some were "great Zealots for Britain." Gervas Say and Lewis Mitchell are said to have been instrumental in bringing Col. Goold to the river, and Allan endeavored to seize them. Mitchell's influence was feared on account of his being of "an insinuating turn, particularly among the French and Indians." Mitchell was captured by strategy at his house above Grimross, bu a few days later he "made his elopement" and with the assistance of other lovalists was not long in bringing a hornet's next seamen from any British man of war. and with the assistance of other loyalists was not long in bringing a hornet's next about the ears of his captors.

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Salem, Mass, Oct 29—Ard, schrs Rewa, from St. John for City Island, fo; Cora May, from St. John for City Island, fo; Cora May, from St. John for City Island, fo; Cora May, from St. John for City Island, fo; Cora May, from St. John for City Island, fo; Cora May, from St. John for City Island, for Coregory, for St. John; Lizzie D. Small, for do.

Vineyard Haven, Mass, Oct 29—Ard and sid, schr Lavonia, from Port Greville for Bristol (R. I), and New York.

Oct 30—Ard and sid, schr John J. Perry, rom Rockland for New York.

Sid—Schrs Edward H. Blake, from Bangor or New York; Catawamteak, from do for the Railway Commission and the purchase of some Liberal newspapers in our leading cities. As to the second danger, the government and the government organs are making a palpable effort to stimpede the country with the cry that the Liberal party is sure to win.

We wish to say this: Thoughtful and patriotic citizens will not concern them selves so much with the question of victory for this or that party. They will concern themselves with the question whether

is a for Rotterdam. Start Royle, from the composition of the are any better prospects for the government than for the apposition. The Liberal leaders at Ottawa are very top Royle; Fiheman, from Woodbridge Royle; Royle; Samborn, from Moodis; Eastern Royle; Samborn, from Machias; Middred May, from St George (S I).

1—Stims Consuelo, for Hull (Eng) via York; Catalone, for Louisbourg (C B). Stham, Mass, Oct 31.—Passed north, stims getown, from Newport News for Portings Gypsum King, towing two barges one schooner, from New York for Wind-Murrell, towing one barge, from Nortor Boston; Patience, towing two barges, Philadelphia for Boston; Josephine Lovtowing two barges, from New York for on.

Passed south—Schr Henry S Little, from Portsmouth for Philadelphia.

Bangor, Oct 31—Ard, schrs Racchorse, from Weymouth; Lizzie D Small, McLean, from both honest, truthful, candid men and bestem