

LANDING OF LOYALISTS.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Anniversary of the City.

Fleet Arrived in St. John on May 10th and Not May 18th.

Some Particulars of the Difficulties Encountered by the Fathers of the City.

(No. 2.)

When the spring opened, Sir Grey Carleton exerted himself to the utmost to hasten the departure of the loyalists, but the work of embarkation progressed slowly, owing partly to the scarcity of transports and partly to the delay in getting the loyalists to settle their affairs and getting their few worldly possessions safely on board ship. The embarkation was naturally enough attended with some confusion, but was not carried on without rules and regulations to govern it. A place of rendezvous was appointed, one or more ships of war detailed to accompany the fleet as convoy, and a deputy agent placed in charge of each vessel. The manifest of the ship Union, of which Cousset Wilson was master, and Eyer Dibble, attorney-at-law of St. John, Conn., was the agent, is still in existence. It shows that the vessel took in her complement of loyalists at Huntington, Long Island. The embarkation began on Friday, the 11th of April, and was completed on Wednesday, the 16th, in which time sixty-five men, 35 women, 17 children and two servants, making 209 persons in all, with their goods and chattels, were placed on board. The Union then proceeded through Hell Gate to New York, where another week was consumed in getting the transport ships together, but at length on Saturday, the 26th day of April, a fleet of some twenty vessels under the convoy of one or more British frigates, set sail from Sandy Hook light, and with their precious freight of living souls, turned their bows northward, their white sails gleaming in the sunlight and the flag of Britain floating from the mast-head. The course steered at first was well out to sea, then northerly for the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. In case of fog coming on the transports rang their bells and the commodore of the fleet fired a gun occasionally to keep the ships together. An old loyalist lady who kept a diary on her voyage from New York to St. John, described the queer effect produced by the disappearance of the vessels, one by one, as they were swallowed up in the fog, the weird sound of the danger bells all around her, and the curiosity with which she gazed about when the fog disappeared, to see how many vessels were in sight. Sometimes when becalmed, the passengers amused themselves fishing, and at other times a variety of expedients were employed to pass the time, but with all this the voyage was wearisome enough. The accommodations were not of the best, and the vessels were overcrowded. The lady just referred to wrote in her diary: "We bear with it pretty well through the day, but as it grows toward night, one child cries in one place and one in another. I think sometimes I shall go crazy. There are many of them if they were as still as common there would a great noise amongst them. We are so thronged on board I cannot set myself about any work. It is comfortable for nobody."

SHIPPING SEA PATROL.

Maintained by British Warships This Season.

St. John, May 22.—Sir Julian Pakenham, the British ambassador, at the state department today announced to Acting Secretary of State that he had received an important telegram just received from the Behring Sea, which had embraced a full list of all Canadian vessels which have been reported for Behring Sea, together with their equipment and all necessary information to permit the authorities to act intelligently. The admiral also took occasion to clear up some misapprehensions as to the naval vessels which are patrolling the Behring Sea. The admiral's London had issued positive orders for the detail of part of the squadron for a patrol fleet in the waters. In accordance with these instructions word was sent to the officials to furnish the list to the ambassador at Washington. Sir Julian received the telegram today he telegraphed to the naval and military authorities that these vessels were desired at the moment. In view of the admiral's instructions there is no doubt that the patrol will be maintained, and all uneasiness of mind on this score has been removed. The conference with Sir Julian was very satisfactory and put a favorable aspect on the Behring Sea question.

METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

Members Added to the Board of Trustees.

St. John, May 2.—The trustees of the American University, the largest educational institution located in the suburbs of Washington, D. C., met at the Arlington today, at which over \$150,000 was subscribed for building the historical and library.

Those of our readers who may be curious to learn what kind of a passage their ancestors were favored with on their first voyage to St. John will be enabled to form some idea from the following record of the weather, as kept by Benjamin Marston at Shelburne, in the month of May, 1783:

- May 1st, Thursday—Wind, east; calm at night.
May 2nd, Friday—Rain; wind, southwest.
May 3rd, Saturday—Fair; wind, fresh, from northwest.
May 4th, Sunday—Fair; wind, fresh, from northwest.
May 5th, Monday—Fair; wind, west; very moderate.
May 6th, Tuesday—Fair; wind, east; very changing to southerly.
May 7th, Wednesday—Fair; wind, southerly.
May 8th, Thursday—Fair; wind, east-erly.
May 9th, Friday—Fair; wind, east-erly.
May 10th, Saturday—Weather foggy, and at times drizzly; wind, southeasterly.
May 11th, Sunday—Begins with plenty of rain; wind, southwesterly; changes to foggy weather. At night wind southeasterly, with frequent showers.
Evidently on their arrival, the 10th of May, the loyalists must have found the outlook gloomy enough. To their right lay the rocky peninsula covered with shrubs, serapy spruce and cedar so rough and forbidding that the pre-loyalist settlers, Messrs. Simonds, Hazen and White, had not thought of applying for it, not considering it worth even the "quit rents," which only amounted to half a cent per acre. The Indians occasionally encamped there; they called the place Monne-guash.

WARD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

William Vernon Harcourt on the Government's Policy.

St. John, May 22.—At the lord mayor's banquet at the Mansion House to-day the remarks of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the opposition, were in part directed to the question. He said that many important interests of the country had been greatly distressed and more so than that of husbandry, he believed that there was sympathy of improvement. He had seen of depression before, and had the country recover from them, he had great reliance, he said, upon the recuperative powers of the country and upon the principles of finance and currency which have been put in Great Britain for the past years. The government, he would abide by the fiscal and monetary principles which had made Great Britain Kingdom.

AN ADMIRAL DEAD.

St. John, May 22.—The Times this morning announced the death of Hon. Charles Elliot, the admiral of the fleet. Charles Elliot was born in 1818, his title dates from 1881. He was uncle of the present Earl of Hints.

upon the damp moss and shed the first tears of the revolution. The lady from whose diary we have quoted, records her first impression thus: "I have been ashore. It is, I think, the roughest land I ever saw. It beats Short Rocks in Stamford; indeed, I think that is nothing in comparison; but this is to be our city, they say." As the exiles looked out upon the rocky hill sides, through which fell in torrents that first Sunday while they lay anchored in the harbor, they could not have formed a very favorable idea of the prospect before them, and their hearts must have ached for what they had left behind. The ships were piloted to their anchoring ground, near the present Market slip, by the brothers Daniel and Jonathan Leavitt. This place, then known as the Upper Cove, had not up to that time been used as a place of anchorage—as appears from the deposition of Jonathan Leavitt on one of the many lawsuits between James Simonds and his old partners William Hazen and James White. The words in Mr. Leavitt's deposition referred to are as follows: "And the said Jonathan Leavitt states that until the year 1783 the present anchorage place at the front of the Upper Cove was considered as unsafe and not used as an anchorage place, but that the places of anchorage were above the beach or lower ferry point, and between there and the old fort (that is, from above Rodney slip to Navy Island on the Carleton side of the harbor), and at Portland Point; that the former of these anchoring places was generally used by strangers and was the place into which this deponent (Leavitt) was employed as a pilot, brought vessels to anchor, and the latter (Portland Point) was chiefly used by the company's vessels, but sometimes by others."

The names of the vessels which anchored at Upper Cove on Sunday, the 11th of May, with their respective masters, were so far as known, as follows: The Union, Capt. Cousset Wilson; Camel, Capt. Wm. Tinker; Aurora, Capt. Jackson; Hope, Capt. Pascock; Otter, Capt. Burns; Emmett, Capt. Reed; Spring, Capt. Cadish; Bridgewater, Capt. Adnet; Favorite, Capt. Ellis; Ann, Capt. Clark; Commerce, Capt. Strong; Lord Townsend, Capt. Hogg; Sovereign, Capt. Stuart; Sally, Capt. Bell, and the Spencer, Thomas, William, Cyrus, Britain, and King George, the names of whose captains have not been preserved. The Union proved the fastest sailer in the fleet, and after leading the van for fourteen days, arrived at Portland Island on the 10th of May, before any of her sister ships had come in sight. The late Sheriff Walter Bates and others of the Kingston settlers were among her passengers, and they always cherished the kindest remembrances of Capt. Cousset Wilson, who could promote their comfort and well-being. "The father of a family," Nor, as Mr. Bates tells us, did his kindness terminate with their arrival in St. John harbor. He allowed them to remain on board ship until an exploring party had spent a fortnight in selecting a suitable place for a future settlement. During the absence of the explorers, Capt. Wilson used to say: "They are waiting for me at New York, but I can't turn you out yet. I have some place to go to." Walter Bates observes in his narrative (lately published by Rev. W. O. Raymond, in his "Kingston and the Loyalists of 1783") that they had reason to be grateful for the consideration shown to them since those who came in other ships were in some cases precipitated on shore. "The remark would seem to indicate that there was no formal or simultaneous act of landing. But the question not unreasonably arises why was the 18th of May selected to commemorate the landing of the loyalists? To this it seems reasonable to reply that in all probability the first week after the arrival of the fleet was spent in clearing away the scrub and underbrush around the present market square, pitching tents and constructing hurricane houses. The disembarkation may have begun from many of the vessels on or about the 18th of May, continuing through the ensuing week, and so the day was fixed on as being on the whole the most appropriate. The facilities for landing were so inadequate that it was a matter of some days before all on board, with their multifarious belongings, could be safely landed. Whale boats and gondolas were pressed into the service and it is probable that the loyalists were materially assisted in their arduous task by the settlers at Portland Point, and the soldiers of the garrison under Major Studholme.

A paragraph in an old New York newspaper states that the transport ship, the "Ward," which carried with her eight others, sailed from St. John on the 29th of May, arriving at New York on the 6th of June. Capt. Tinker reported that at the time of his departure he left the new settlers in good health and spirits. Some of the transports may have been about two weeks at St. John before returning to New York. The delay was unavoidable, for the season was very cold and backward. The following extract from Benjamin Marston's diary at Halifax under date February 16th, shows the severity of the previous winter. He writes: "These four or five days past the harbor (of Halifax) has been entirely choked up with ice quite off to sea as far as eye can reach. People passed freely back and forth to Dartmouth."

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

The Restoration of Both to Health Brings Joy to an Almyer, Que, Home.

If there is any section in this great Dominion in which the curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not been proved, it must be uninhabited from all sections come the strongest endorsements from people in all ranks of society, and it is safe to assume that the discovery of this medicine has been of incalculable benefit to suffering humanity. Many a man and woman have kind words to speak in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and among them is Mrs. Ingles, wife of Mr. W. J. Ingles, the well known grocer. To a reporter Mr. Ingles gave the following particulars of his wife's cure. For a long time she suffered severely from pains in the back and kidney trouble, and was much weakened and run down. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills it was determined to give them a trial, and after the use of a few boxes Mrs. Ingles was completely cured. A couple of physicians who had known the condition of her health enquired what she had taken that improved her appearance and health so much. Being told that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she was completely cured. Mr. Ingles also stated that his daughter, a young lady of seventeen, had been troubled a great deal for the past couple of years with weakness, headache and trouble incident to girlhood. She was very pale, easily fatigued and troubled with frequent headaches. After using several boxes of Pink Pills, the color returned to her cheeks and she rapidly regained her former strength. There is no healthier life in town. Several months have elapsed since she discontinued the use of the pills, and there has been no indication of any return of the trouble. Mr. Ingles says they always keep Pink Pills in the house in case of need, and thinks every one else would do well to follow the example. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich blood, drive out disease and cure when other medicines fail. They are sold by all dealers, but only in boxes of ten, and think every one else full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes—only the genuine Pink Pills can make you well.

NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE.

It Means Something When We Talk About "Learning the Ropes."

Under the general name of spars are included the masts, bowsprit, yards, booms and gaffs of a ship. Each of the three masts of all but very small vessels consists of a number of spars above the other. The "heel" of the topmast comes a little below the "head" of the mainmast, and a bar, called a "d-d," joins the two. The topmast is supported by the mainmast and a bar, called a "d-d," joins the two. The topmast is supported by the mainmast and a bar, called a "d-d," joins the two.

WOODSTOCK MARKETS.

(Dispatch, 21st.)

Butter is down in the mouth. The farmers have been holding their old butter for better prices and now that there is so large a quantity in the county the prices are rather low. Old butter is worth 10c, and new 14c to 15c; hay, \$5.50 to \$6; oats, 35c to 40c; eggs, 8c to 10c. The maple sugar crop was small compared to other years, the price stands at 10c per lb. Potatoes, 60c; beans, \$1.75 to \$2; peas, \$1.25 to \$1.50; turnips, 60c; carrots, 75c; parsnips, 60c; seed oats, 45c to 50c; beef, 8c to 6c; veal, 5c; sheep, \$3 to \$4 each. There is not much in the meat line brought to the market now.

FAT CATTLE & HORSES.

To Fatten Horses and Cattle, give occasionally the GRANGER CONDITION POWDER.

They cure indigestion, and the food is completely assimilated. Cure Fever, Coughs, Worms, Swellings, Stoppage of Water, &c.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING.

In Main Street Baptist Church Last Week.

Rev. E. J. Grant Discusses the Report of the Prohibition Commission.

Dr. Gilchrist Makes Some Startling Statements Regarding a Sussex Man's Family.

Rev. E. J. Grant of Sussex delivered a temperance lecture on the 20th in the school room of Main Street Baptist Church. In his opening remarks Mr. Grant dealt with some of the evil effects of the liquor traffic. Some persons might aver that nothing new could be said with reference to this matter, but if nothing new could be said something new could be shown, for this traffic was getting its deadly work every day.

Coming down to the real subject of the lecture, the report of the royal commission, the speaker characterized it as the greatest humbug ever given to the temperance people of Canada. In 1875 Mr. Grant said there was a clamor on the part of a large number of the people of the province for prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the government saw very plainly that something had to be done. They asked themselves the question, what shall we do to appease these people? Well, they adopted a resolution saying that the country is ready for prohibition we will give it to you. This quieted the temperance party for a short time. But three years later the party was again to the front demanding prohibition. It was then that the temperance people were doing there. The proprietor of the Vendome at Hampton had been fined several times and the probability was the bar would very soon be closed. Dr. Gilchrist said there is in the parish of Sussex a man who is now rich. He has made his money out of rum. He had no education, he had no principle, he had no pride, he had no ability, but he sold rum and made money. Today he has one son a drunken lawyer, another a drunken priest and another a drunken hunter. All with all his money, with all his vaunted influence, he occupies no higher position in the estimation of the public than any other man who gets money and who does not give an equivalent for it.

In opposition to the regular machine which has been put out in Kings county we have a thoroughly responsible, temperance candidate, and we are going to elect him, too, and I think when the campaign comes on the machine will take their man out of the field altogether. The champion of temperance, whom we took to our bosom and voted for and helped to get elected without costing him a cent, has failed to carry out his promises. It took \$10,000 to secure him two elections. Prohibition had sunk out of sight; the people were deceived, and so he had to get his election with money and with stratagem. And then Mr. Foster came down to Hampton and wanted us to accept the machine man, a man who has always been at variance with the principles of temperance. He (Foster) wanted us to take this man, the whole of him, the Aberdeen and all, but as much as we thought of Mr. Foster, we could not accept this machine man, and we did not. Our people are now out, and when the campaign comes on we will be in the field.

Rev. J. A. Gordon, pastor of Main Street Baptist Church, said he heartily endorsed what the Rev. Mr. Grant had said. What was there, he asked, in appointing a royal commission to see if the liquor were damaging. It had cost the country \$100,000, and what good had it done? The meeting closed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Grant.

A MULE AND HIS MORTGAGE.

Last year a colored farmer in Georgia, went to a white neighbor and said: "Mas' Johnson, I give you all \$5 for my mule, and you give me a mortgage on a animal that had become useless because of some disease of the limbs and had been turned out to die."

"What on earth do you want of that mule?" replied the owner. "He's too weak to work and too lame to drive more than half a mile at a time." "Dat don't make no difference to me, boss. I wants dat critter, and I give you all \$5 for him." The offer was accepted, and the trade was made. A few weeks after the former owner met the purchaser in town and asked how the big legged mule was getting on. "Fust rate, fust rate," was the ready reply. "I done mortgaged him for \$20." It was found to be a fact. The negro had borrowed \$20 for 12 months at 1 per cent a month and given a lien upon the lame mule as security. —Chicago Record.

REMARKABLE EPITAPHS.

Some Peculiar Rhymes Found in an Old Vermont Cemetery.

The village of Pownal, Vt., surely once had a poet who had missed his calling and become a marble cutter. Below are some specimens of his famous "rhyming epitaphs," samples of which are still to be seen in the little cemetery adjoining the town mentioned. Here lies in silent clay Miss Arabella Young, Who on the 21st of May, Began to hold her tongue. Here lies the wife of Simon Stokes, Who lived and died like other folks. Here I lie, and no wonder I'm dead, For a wagon wheel passed over my head. Here lies John Hill, a man of skill, His age was five times ten, He never did good, nor never would, Had he lived as long again.

A SPANISH VICTORY.

A Disastrous Engagement for the Rebels Fought.

The President of the Revolution Among Those Killed.

The Insurgent Force Put to Flight by the Government Troops.

Havana, May 21.—A band of insurgents, pursued by troops, has burned the railroad station at Maya and two stores near Songo.

An engagement disastrous to the rebels was fought today in eastern Cuba in San Jose. Marti, who was proclaimed president of the revolution, was killed, and his body positively identified. Col. Salcedo received positive information that a band of seven hundred insurgents under the command of the well known leaders Jose Marti, Maximo Gomez, Maizzo and Burrero had taken up a line of march to pass the River Cauto, thence to proceed in the direction of Victoria de Las Tunas, with the design of marching upon Puerto Principe. Col. Salcedo, confident of the accuracy of his information, dispatched Col. Sandoval with a detachment of troops to march in pursuit of the rebel band. The strip of land between the two rivers is high, thus making a strong position. Nevertheless, Col. Sandoval attacked the camp and found his troops harassed by the scattering fire of single shots from under cover. The light lasted for an hour in this manner. At the finish the Spanish troops advanced and took the enemy's position, dividing the insurgent force in the narrow strip of land by their advance and compelling the rebels to fly in different directions. There were twenty rebels killed and many wounded, who were left in the camp when they fled. The arms and horses of the insurgents were taken. The Spaniards had five killed and seven wounded in the engagement.

Every time a man is in need of assistance he realizes that he has been making some awfully poor investments in friendship. ANSLEY'S PILLS! Dr. Ansley's Pills are a sure cure for all the ailments of the bowels. They are a sure cure for all the ailments of the bowels. They are a sure cure for all the ailments of the bowels.

SEE THAT OFF HORSE?

Only three weeks ago we began mixing a little of Dick's Blood Purifier in his feed, and now look at him. I tell you there is no Condition Powder equal to Dick's. —Am going to try it on the high one now. Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c. Dick's Blister, 50c. Dick's Liniment, 25c. Dick's Ointment, 25c. DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared remedies, tried for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific is a special cure for the ailments named. They cure the system and are in fact said to be the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

5,000 APPLE TREES.

Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances will give me no control have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain. HENRY T. FARLEE, Westfield, N. U.

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