

out of the American War redoubts on the roads from the adjacent outposts were erected. On the Torbay Road, at Cox's Marsh, two redoubts were formed mounting two 18-pounder carronades—each about a mile from Torbay. At Piperstock Hill—three guns were mounted. At the village of Torbay a battery of four long 6-pounder, with a guard-house and a Sergeant's weekly command, was stationed. Two or three guns were mounted on the rising ground near Twenty-Mile Pond, and there was also a guard-house and battery at Hayse's Farm on the Petty Harbor Road.

In 1775 much destruction of property was caused by one of the heaviest storms known in Newfoundland. Many fishing boats and vessels were destroyed and about three hundred persons lost their lives. The destruction of property on land especially in St. John's, was severe. Whilst great suffering and privation was experienced by reason of this gale, it was greatly accentuated by the conduct of the American Colonists, who having decreed in 1774 that no intercourse of trade should be had with Newfoundland, the following year, put it into effect, and deprived us of the means of obtaining food supplies for which we had been largely dependent on the American Colonies. In this year of want our late Colonial brethren did their utmost to starve and destroy our trade.

In 1776 Rear Admiral Montague was appointed Governor, and he at once proceeded to take means to defend the Colony from the attacks of the New England privateers, which had done much damage on the coast during the previous year. The fastest sailing vessels in the trade, chiefly from St. John's, were man-

ned and armed, and being officered by men from H. M. Navy did good service in protecting the coast. Many American privateers were captured and brought into St. John's.

During the American rebellion several changes of Governors took place. In 1778 a fleet was fitted out from St. John's by Governor Montague, and St. Pierre and Miquelon were captured, and over 1900 Frenchmen who were residing there were deported to France. In 1779 Rear Admiral Edwards was appointed Governor and the first Government House was erected in St. John's. This stood, previous to the fire of 1902, in a narrow lane named Duke of York Street, running from Duckworth Street to Gower Street, parallel with and east of Cochrane Street. The Gills used to describe it as surrounded by a garden which was known as "The Garden." Governor Edwards was accompanied by his daughters, and one of them left a sketch of St. John's made from the Beach which appears in Prowse's History as taken in 1770. The date, however, must have been 1780, as Miss Edwards did not arrive here until 1779 and no Highland soldiers were stationed in St. John's until 1778, yet several appear in the sketch.

One of the most notable events which occurred during Governor Edwards's administration was the appointment by Pope Pius VI. of the Rev. James Louis O'Donel, O.S.F., as Prefect Apostolic of the Island. In noting this event the late Archbishop Howley says: "We may date the birth of the Catholic Church in Newfoundland from this appointment." Subsequently, in 1796, the Rev. J. L. O'Donel was consecrated Bishop in Quebec. He built the Old Chapel and the Old Palace, both of