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POOR DOCUMENT

THE GREAT STORY.
DUNRAVEN RANCH,
By Capt. CHARLES KING, U. S. A.
Author of "The Colonel's Daughter," "From the Ranks," "The Deserter," Etc.
TO-DAY.

The Evening Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT

VOL. II.---WHOLE NO. 426. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1889.

THE ALLAN FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE WORKS,
FORMERLY ALLAN BROTHERS,
THE LITTLE BOSS PUMP.

Marine and Stationary Engines,
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
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Rotary Feed Gears,
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WALTER H. ALLAN, Manager.
WEST END, - - ST. JOHN.

ALLAN'S
BEEF, WINE AND IRON!
Best Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Maker Known.

IT Restores the Appetite.
Strengthens the System.
Enriches the Blood.

W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN, Esq., Druggist, King Street, Carleton:

SIR: You are aware that I have for the past two years suffered a Wasting of Flesh and almost total prostration of the Nervous System, so much so that my head was seriously affected.

You are also aware that I was treated by what I consider the best Medical Practitioners procurable, but without satisfactory results.

I then had recourse to several preparations advertised as cures for those troubles, on sale at the drug stores, without receiving any benefit. Eventually I was induced by Mr. Reid, Postmaster, Carleton, to try **"ALLAN'S BEEF, WINE AND IRON,"** from which he had received great benefit. I acted upon his advice, and the result has been all I could desire.

I have no hesitation in stating that your preparation of **BEEF, WINE AND IRON,** as a Flesh Producer, also as a Strengthener of the Nerves and a Regulator of the General System, stands pre-eminently superior to any other (of which I have used) in the market.

Yours thankfully and truly,
JOHN NIXON.

The Tower, Carleton, Saint John, N. B., March 22, 1889.

PRICE, 50 cents and 1.00 Per Bottle.

PROPRIETOR OF
ALLAN'S Compound Bitters of Dandelion, Burdock and Saraparilla.
ALLAN'S Powerful Linament.
ALLAN'S Jamaica Ginger.
ALLAN'S Sure Cure Worm Syrup.
ALLAN'S Soothing Syrup.
ALLAN'S Tooth Ache Drops.
ALLAN'S Eye Water.

Prepared Only by W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN, Chemist,
King Street, West End, St. John.

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Has received his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of
Naps, Pilots, Beavers, Meltons, Irish Serges
AND FREIZES,
SCOTCH TWEED SUITINGS,
WEST OF ENGLAND & SCOTCH TROUSERINGS.
These goods are all of the latest designs.
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Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass & Putty.
DAILY EXPECTED:
BOYS' and GIRLS' SLEDS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, DOLL'S CARRIAGES, TOY ROCKING CHAIRS, EXPRESS WAGONS and a great variety of Wooden ware for Xmas Holidays.
KING STREET, - - - CARLETON, N. B.

WILLIAM SMALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATE GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
All these goods are of the best material and the cheapest in the province.
MAIN STREET, - - FAIRVILLE.

ESTABLISHED 1852. ESTABLISHED 1852.
ROBERT FAIR,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Oats, Feed, Oils, Paints, Hardware, Earthenware and Glassware.
Also, Branch Store, Main St., Fairville.
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Hats and Caps. Trunks and a general assortment of Goods to be found in a first-class Dry Goods Store.
Goods bought for cash in the best markets, which enables us to sell at the lowest rates.
MAIN STREET, - - FAIRVILLE.

THE WEST END.

ITS HISTORY, GROWTH AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Fort Latour and the Grave of Acadia's Heroine---The Capture of the Old Fort in 1758--A View of Fairville and its Institutions.

The West side of the city of St. John, generally known as Carleton, has an area of 308 acres, according to the census of 1871. On three sides it has for its boundary the river and harbor of St. John, but westerly it is bounded by the parish of Lancaster, the line of which is not half a mile distant from the head of Rodney slip. Thus, the area of Carleton is very restricted, so much so that much of the West side, which is in the popular idea in Carleton, is really in Lancaster, the City Road being the line, and such important structures as the Roman Catholic church, the Martello tower, Fort Dufferin and many of the finest private residences on the West side being beyond the limits of Carleton.

Champlain's ancient map, made in 1604, shows us the West side as it was in his day. The channel between Navy Island and the main land seems then to have been considerably narrower than it is at present, and it was probably dry at low water. The most prominent features of the West side were then Old Fort Point and Sand Point which then extended far beyond the rest of the mainland, a deep bay with flats dry at low water lying between them. Old Fort Point was itself surrounded by water, when the tide was high and the limit of the inroads of the tide was at that period the line of high ground west of Ludlow street.

The site of Carleton is naturally extremely rugged and uneven and the same difficulties have been experienced in making its streets that have caused street making on the east side to be so costly. A considerable section of Carleton has been constructed on made ground, and we may shortly expect to see still greater progress in this work when the flats west of Union street are filled up. This can perhaps best be done by cutting down the streets on either side to an easy grade.

Carleton possesses nominally two squares, King and Queen, but only the latter is properly entitled to that designation. King Square is almost wholly unimproved and does not seem to be capable of being made useful as a square without great cost. Queen square has a more promising aspect, however, and might be converted into a handsome ground without much expense. Carleton has undoubtly suffered in times past from neglect, especially with regard to street improvements, but it is to be hoped that a better state of things will now prevail in the united city. There is good reason to believe that if Carleton had possessed better streets it would have been much more populous than it is at present.

The most interesting piece of territory on the West side is the old fort, the site of Fort Latour and of Fort Frederick and the scene of many stirring episodes in actual war fare. Something of its history will be told in another place. It was a fort of four bastions about 200 feet in diameter and mounted 24 cannon. Its features have long since been obliterated by the hand of improvement, but some traces of its form can still be seen.

Carleton contains the grave of Lady Latour, the Acadian heroine, who was buried somewhere on the west side. The locality cannot now be determined, but it was probably within the fort, and the fact that human bones have been found on the site of the fort and near it, may be taken as a proof that burials took place on the same point on which the fort was placed. West of the fort, and not far from it, were the gardens of the French, which they cultivated for a century or more, and it may be that Lady Latour was buried near them. But this is merely a matter of speculation; it should be sufficient for the people of Carleton to know that they possess the grave of one of the few women, who, in the actual operations of warfare, have earned the title of heroine.

Fort Latour.

Fort Latour was completed in 1635, and was for the next ten years the home of Sir Charles de St. Etienne, Sieur de la Tour and his wife, the Acadian heroine. Latour was the representative of the French King in Acadia, and the grantee of an immense territory, of which the harbor of St. John was the most important point. He engaged largely in the fur trade and drew from that source very large profits. Usually Latour had from 150 to 200 men in his fort, and he maintained a very large establishment. He was on terms of friendship with the Indians who in summer resided near him and in winter were engaged in hunting fur bearing animals for him in the forest. The jealousy of Charnisay who had a fort at Port Royal, brought on a civil war in Acadia which for the time ruined Latour and resulted in the death of his noble wife. Both la Tour and Charnisay held commissions as lieutenant generals for the king of France, and were therefore, in a measure, royal governors. In the course of time Charnisay succeeded in completely undermining the influence of la Tour at the French Court, and in obtaining an order for his arrest, in order that he might be carried to France a prisoner. This order was made in 1641 and, a ship called the St. Francis was sent to Acadia for the purpose of carrying la Tour back to France. La Tour refused to go and so practically became an outlaw. He fortified himself in his St. John fort and began to cultivate the acquaintance of the Puritans of Boston, who he rightly conjectured might be useful to him in the event of a civil war in Acadia. On the 21st Feb 1642 Charnisay obtained an order from King Louis directing him to seize la Tour's fort and possessions. In October of the same year la Tour sent his lieutenant to Boston with a letter asking the assistance of the Puritans to drive Charnisay from Penobscot, but the only result of this mission was that some Boston merchants sent a small vessel to trade with la Tour at St. John. The latter then sent to Rochelle for assistance representing himself as a Protestant Frenchman who was being threatened by Roman Catholic enemies. Help was not refused. Rochette la Tour's agent, obtained sufficient assistance to enable him to fit out a large armed vessel named the Clement, and to enlist 140 armed men, who embarked in her to fight for la Tour in Acadia.

When the "Clement" appeared off the mouth of the St. John early in June 1643, la Tour's condition had become desperate. For a month or more Charnisay, with two ships and a galiot, besides several small craft, and five hundred men, had been beseiging Fort Latour, and blockading the mouth of the river, and it was only a matter of time when la Tour would be obliged to surrender for lack of food. Fortunately, his sentinels, had seen the "Clement" before she was discovered by the enemy. and warned her off. La Tour and his wife eluded Charnisay's fleet in the night, boarded the "Clement" and set sail for Boston, where they arrived on the 12th June greatly to the consternation of the people of that town. The clever Frenchman succeeded in persuading the Massachusetts magistrates to permit him to enlist men and hire ships to enable him to defeat his enemy and he was able to engage four armed vessels, with 52 men and eight pieces of cannon and to enlist 92 soldiers for his enterprise.

When la Tour's fleet of five ships came in sight of St. John, Charnisay did not wait to measure his strength against his enemy but stood right home for Port Royal. La Tour and his auxiliaries pursued him and succeeded in defeating him at a place in Annapolis Basin where Charnisay and his men sought to fortify themselves. Thus Fort Latour was relieved from its peril for a time.

Early in the winter of 1644-45 la Tour, went to Boston for supplies for his fort and sent forward a small vessel to Fort Latour laden with provisions. Charnisay who was cruising off the mouth of the St. John to intercept la Tour, captured this craft and landed her crew on Partridge Island, in the midst of deep snow without a fire and with only a poor wigwam for their shelter. He left them there ten days and then gave them a shallop in which to return home. During this interval two fraris whom Lady la Tour had turned out of Fort Latour on suspicion of treachery, hailed Charnisay's ship and asked to be taken on board. They informed him that la Tour was absent, that the fort contained but fifty men, that there was little powder in it, and that he might easily effect its capture. Charnisay on receiving this information entered the harbor and ranged his vessel alongside the fort, but Lady la Tour was not dismayed. Instead of yielding to his demand to surrender the fort, she encouraged her garrison to resist to the last and from the north east bastion directed the attack on Charnisay's ship with such vigor and success, that it became disabled and had to be worked round to the mud flats behind the Beacon bar to keep her from sinking. Charnisay had twenty men killed and thirteen wounded in this affair. This repulse took place in February 1645, and Charnisay, although defeated, continued to blockade Fort Latour so effectually that la Tour was unable to reach his fort. In April, having completed his preparations for another assault, Charnisay attached the fort, this time by land. While his ships blockaded the harbor, his men occupied the high land on the Carleton side to the south of the fort and cannonaded it. The garrison was reduced to desperate straits, but Lady la Tour's spirit remained undismayed. For three days and three nights the attack went on, but the fort was finally captured by treachery. Nicholas Denys, who lived in Acadia in the time of la Tour and who was well acquainted with la Tour and his wife thus describes in his book how Fort Latour was captured by d' Aulnay Charnisay. He says:—

"He would have had some trouble in doing this if he had not been informed of the absence of the said Sieur de la Tour, who had taken away with him part of his men, and only left his wife with the rest of his party to guard the fort, who having sustained during three days and nights all the attacks of d'Aulnay, and having obliged him to withdraw from the range of her cannons was at length compelled to surrender on the fourth, which was Easter-day, having been betrayed by a Swiss who was on guard that day, during which she made her people take some rest, hoping for some cessation. The Swiss suffered himself to be corrupted by the people of d'Aulnay, and allowed them to mount up to the assault, which was yet sustained for some time by the commander at the head of her people, who surrendered only in extremity and under the conditions that the said d'Aulnay should give quarter to all, which he did not perform, for having rendered himself master of the place, he caused them all, together with the commander (Madame de la Tour) to be put in prison. Under the advice of his council he caused them all to be hanged with the exception of a single person whose life was spared on condition of his being the excutioner, the commander attending at the scaffold with a cord around her neck, as if she had been the greatest criminal. This, then, is the title which le Borgne has made use of under the pretence of being a creditor of the late Sieur d'Aulnay, to claim property in the River St. John."

Latour, who owed a large sum to parties in Boston, mortgaged his fort in May 1645 to Sergeant Major Gibbon, for the payment of these debts, but as the fort was then in possession of Charnisay the mortgage was of little value to the mortgagee. Latour's object in giving it seems to have been to induce the Boston people, who thus acquired a material interest in his fortunes, to assist him in fighting his enemies, but in this plan he was not successful, Charnisay did not occupy Fort Latour, but built another stronghold on Portland Point. Latour died at St. John in 1666, at the age of seventy-four. He had married in 1653 the widow of his enemy, Charnisay, who died in 1650, and by her had five children, two sons and three daughters, all of whom were probably born in the old fort. The subsequent history of Fort Latour is uneventful, until it was captured from the French in 1758, after the taking of Louisburg. The following account of this affair was taken from the lips of Hughson, one of the soldiers engaged in it, who lived about five miles below Musquash, and who communicated it to the late A. J. Wetmore, Collector of Customs at St. George.

"In the summer of 1758 three ships of war and two transports, with two regiments on board, the military under the command of General Howe, left Boston, with the intention of wresting from the French Fort Frederick, situated on the Carleton side of the harbor of St. John. On their arrival at Partridge Island, a French vessel of war was descried in the harbor, the captain of which, thinking prudence the better part of valor, weighed anchor, hoisted sail and steered his course through the falls. Unfortunately for him, he struck a rock in the little falls and the vessel then became a total wreck. The ribs and timbers of this vessel were seen for many years after firmly imbedded between the rocks. The transports commenced landing the troops at Negrotown Point, thence proceeding to and across a ledge bank to the place where the City hall of Carleton now stands, which was then a vegetable garden belonging to the French. There they formed in order of battle. The troops consisted of one Provincial regiment enlisted in Boston and a regiment of Highlanders. As the Colonel of the Provincial regiment was the older officer a selection of 150 men from his company was made to lead the assault. Prior to making the attack the Colonel of the Provincial regiment walked along the line requesting his men to be firm. Seeing Hughson, (the informant) who was only about nineteen years of age, a tall slim youth. and noticing that he was trembling he said to him:—"Young man, why are your knees shaking, were you ever in battle before?" On receiving a reply in the negative, he said! "Do not be afraid, you will be all right after the first shot." The forlorn hope taking the lead advanced at a double quick step the main body of the regiment following in their rear. On nearing the fort a withering fire was poured into the advance by the French and nearly half their number killed or wounded. They were compelled to fall back out of the reach of shot and were re-formed. The Colonel of the Highlanders then requested the Colonel of the Provincial regiment to allow his Scotchmen to lead the assault, saying, at the same time, that they would not come back. The two colonels then headed the Highlanders who advanced with wild shouts to the ramparts, and then man for man, hand to hand, with bayonet and broadsword, pierced and hewed their way into the fort where they captured 200 or 300 prisoners. The rest of the garrison escaping across the harbor in boats finally made their way up river, probably to the Jemseg. Many were killed in the boats by the shots of the attacking party. Fort Frederick then mounted two guns and was provisioned and was well supplied with munitions of war."

This capture from the French in 1758 ended the career of Fort la Tour, which was then renamed Fort Frederick. It was occupied by a garrison mainly composed of men from the New England colonies. Colonel Arbuthnot was in command, and he had with him about two hundred soldiers. But the New Englanders became very weary of their dull life in St. John and nearly all deserted, taking forcible possession of two vessels in which they returned to Boston. It was in 1760 that James Simonds first visited St. John, in connection with the supplying of the garrison. Mr. Simonds was a resident of Newburyport, Mass. He became, during his visit, greatly impressed with the advantages of St. John offered for trade. On the 28th of August, 1762, he arrived at St. John from Newburyport in company with James White, Capt. Francis Peabody, Jonathan Lovet, Hugh Quinton, and about fifteen other persons, intending to take up his residence here.

In 1766 the garrison of Fort Frederick was reduced to an ensign's command, and in 1768 it was wholly withdrawn, except a corporal and four men to look after the property at the old fort. When the revolutionary troubles of 1775 came the weakness of the St. John settlement was conspicuously shown. A raiding party from Machias under one Stephen Smith came to St. John in August, burnt the fort and barracks, captured the five men who formed its garrison, and seized a brig laden with cattle, sheep and swine which were intended for the British troops at Boston. After this raid the British kept one or more men of war cruising in the Bay of Fundy, but the difficulties from rading parties continued until the end of the war.

FORT FREDERICK

As Described By An Old Resident of Carleton.

I was born in 1815, in a house close to the fort. As a child I used to play about the fort. It was then in a good state of preservation, with two buildings, apparently officers' and soldiers' barracks, and two magazines, one on the north, east, other on the west side. The barracks, which had fixings for hanging of soldiers' accoutrements, were low buildings with flat roofs, slightly rounded off like a ship's deck. As you entered the fort there was an embankment about 20 feet in height. In this we children cut steps in order that we might obtain access to the fort. The French must have entered here by a ladder as there was no chance of getting in by any other means, the northern and eastern sides having fences about 15 or 18 feet high, made of pickets ten inches in diameter. On the southern side there was another embankment ten feet in height. From this pickets, firmly imbeded, ran out at a slight upward inclination, 15 feet. Here the sentry was accustomed to walk, and here, too when I first remember, there were two twelve-pounders, which remained where they were placed until the carriages rotted away. Then the British government put them on new pieces of timber and they continued to remain in their original position until a few years ago. There was a dispute between the Government and Corporation and the Government kept the guns at the fort as an evidence of possession. I have heard my mother say that when the guns were first put on the embankment (1812) the women had to help at hauling them.

When I first remember Andrew Lamareaux was in charge. He lived in the officer's quarters and used the other barracks for a wood-house. At the time the Government abandoned it, after the American war, he being a resident in the vicinity, was put over the fort, but by degrees the neighbors encroached upon it, and it fell into disrepair. When the street was made through it, about the year 1852, the buildings were torn down and he left. The Corporation as I have stated, laid claim to the fort, but finally had to come to terms with the government before the street was made. John Leavitt, who is now dead, was pilot on board the British bound brig, "Boxer," captured off Portland by the American vessel "Enterprise.' He told me that while he was a prisoner in Portland an old Frenchman, hearing that he was from St. John, called to see him and told him that when the fort was taken by the British, he was the servant of a French officer. Just before the attack his master directed him to hide some of his valuables. That they accordingly went into the magazine, on the north east corner, built of brick, and lifted up a flag stone, under which they left three silver tankards, one of a quart, one of a pint, and one of a half-pint measure. They had covers and were filled with jewelry and coins. The magazine has fallen some years, and I think has not been touched since its fall. My father was a loyalist. I frequently heard him speak of the capture of the fort. The English, he said, landed on the sands, to the westward of McCarthy, "the bathing grounds," and cut a road from the shore down to where the Roman Catholic chapel now stands, through what must have been at that time a dense forest.

I remember this road very well. It was perfectly straight, and the the trees were at that time very large and thick They carried their artillery through this road and came upon the fort at day-light. The French, evidently, had no knowledge of their approach, and when they got near the fort, they set the trumpeters to work to rouse them up. The garrison fought until mid-day, and it was observed that those who were killed, were dressed only in their shirts and drawers, as though they had just got out of bed. I saw at one time, on the present site of Mr. Adams' mill forty boxes washed up, evidently coffins. Old Mr. Belyea, in the neighborhood, dug up in his garden, two or three bodies, some pipes, a stone hatchet and a gun.

(This account was dectated by James Lane to I. Allen Jack, 27th April, 1867.)

RE-BUILDING OF FORT FREDERICK.

In the year 1812 it was determined to re-build Fort Frederick. A party of sappers and miners, under an engineer officer named McLaughlan, were detailed for this duty. They were aided by the towns people, and the leading men of the city assisted in the execution of the desired object. Among others were seen, Hon. William Black, Attorney General Wetmore, and Christopher Billop Esq, with hoes in their hands, turning sods, etc.

Two twelve-pounders were placed in the fort, and officers' barracks, magazines and soldiers' houses were built. There was a well made by the French for the supply of the fort. On the landing of the loyalists this was opened, and in it was found a camp-kettle, containing 200 crowns, which were divided among the men. In 1816 the bodies of seven French officers were washed out by the sea. They had been killed in the attack made upon it in 1758 and buried in the fort.

THE OLDEST ENGLISH SETTLERS.

The Families who Lived in the Township of Conway.

The oldest English private settlers on the West side of the harbor of St. John were probably the inhabitants of the township of Conway, so called. The township of Conway had for its westerly boundary a line running from a point on the river St. John two miles below the mouth of the Nerepis, almost due south to the sea shore, at Musquash harbor. It therefore took in a considerable portion of the parish of Lancaster. These old settlers in the township of Conway came to St. John in 1762 and later, and took up land under agreements to purchase from Wm. Hazen and James Simonds who had received a grant of this territory. During the war most of them were driven from their farms by rebel parties from Machias and other parts of eastern Maine and compelled to fly up river. When the loyalists came in 1783, commissioners were appointed to examine into the claims of these persons to their land, as all lands which had been granted and were not being improved were to be escheated. The following is the report of the commissioners to Major Studholm in regard to the lands in Conway:—

ST. JOHNS RIVER, July 8th, 1783.

SIR:—Agreeable to your instructions of the 7th inst. we this day proceeded to examine the claims titles, and pretensions of the persons in the township of Conway, in the same line and agreeable to your instructions of the 7th and 15th June, 1783, respecting the settlers on the escheated or ungranted lands, as well as lands liable to escheat on the River St. Johns and report as follows:—

TOWNSHIP OF CONWAY.

1. Hugh Quinton has the remains of a log house, which has been chiefly destroyed by fire, about fifteen acres of land cleared and improved, has a wife and eight children, and been in possession about nine years, and claims in consequence of an agreement with Wm. Hazen and James Simonds Esq., two of the original proprietors, who came under bond to give said Quinton a good and sufficient deed of about two hundred and fifty acres of land. Said Quinton was one of the Cumberland party but since hath taken the oath of allegiance to his majesty and behaved in a loyal manner, turned out sundry times and fought the rebel parties.

2nd. Widow Sarah Smith claims a lot in consequence of an agreement with her deceased husband, Peter Smith, and the above said William Hazen and James Simmonds, Esq., of the same tenor and condition of that made with the above named Hugh Quinton. Improvements thereon, marsh and upland about ten acres. Said deceased, Peter, was a good subject, much harassed by the rebels and left a widow and two children. We beg leave to recommend them to be confirmed in said possessions

3rd. Thomas Jenkins has a wife and four children, claims in consequence of an agreement with the said Hazen and Simmonds of the same purport with the above; lived on the said lot until some time after the beginning of the late troubles; moved up the river in consequence of danger from plundering parties. Had cleared and improved about twelve acres of marsh and upland and built a log house.

4th. Samuel Peabody, Esq., claims a lot in consequence of a similar agreement with the said Hazen and Simmonds, has a house erected thereon and a tenant therein, with about fifty-five acres of land under improvement of marsh and upland, which he has possessed about thirteen years.

5th. Jonathan Lovet, claims a lot in consequence of a like agreement as above with said Hazen and Simmonds, has been in possession about 13 years, and has a good framed house and barn with about sixty acres of improved land, marsh and upland.

6th. Wm. McKeene, claims a lot in the same manner as the foregoing by agreement with the said Hazen and Simmonds; has two log houses and a framed barn and about forty-five acres of land under improvement, marsh and upland. His character good as a subject.

7th. Daniel Lovet, claims a lot in consequence of the same tenor of agreement with the said Hazen and Simmonds; has a log house and a framed barn and about thirty acres of improved land, marsh and upland; has a wife and two children. Was one of the Cumberland party; hath taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty and since hath behaved well.

8th. James Woodman has three houses and a store, and about five acres of clear land; claims a lot in consequence of a like agreement with said Hazen and Simmonds; has been in possession about nine years.

9th. Elijah Esterbrook settled in consequence of a similar agreement with Hazen and Simmonds; cleared and improved about seven acres of land and had built a log house which is now fallen to decay: said Esterbrook moving up the river on account of the danger of his situation: he lived on it eight years.

10th. John Bradley settled in the same manner and about the same time with the said Esterbrook, and moved up the river on the same account, and cleared and improved about four acres of land.

11th. Zebedee Ring, in the same situation settled on and built a framed house and cleared about two or three acres of land. Moved off for same reason as foregoing.

12th. Gervis Say, Esq., improved a lot on the river opposite to the falls in consequence of an agreement of the same nature with the Hazen and Simmonds. Built a house and cleared and improved about eight or ten acres of land. Moved up the river for the same reason as before mentioned and sold his improvements to Samuel Peabody, Esq.

The foregoing are all the settlers, claimants, or that have any demands of title in the township of Conway, so far as have fallen within our knowledge after strict inquiry which we beg leave to submit to your consideration. We likewise find a house and some improved land in the possession of Jonathan Lovet on the westerly side of the harbor of St. John on ungranted land. Says he built his house by the direction of Major Studholm.

These, together with the persons included in the returns before handed you, are all the settlers on the escheated or ungranted lands on the River of St. John, or the township, which we suppose liable to escheat.

We have the honor to be etc., etc.,
(Signed) Ebenezer Foster.
Fyler Dibble.
James White.
Gervis Say.

Major Studholm.

RELICS OF THE PAST.

Some of the Curious Things Found at Fort Latour.

Considerable of the mysterious as well as the historical hovers about the little north east corner of Carleton. Here many years ago was situated Fort Latour, and here, on Navy Island, Captain Kidd's treasure is supposed by many even up to the present day to have been buried. Old inhabitants of Navy Island can tell you thrilling stories of the search after this treasure, for it is said that the late Captain's ghost still maintains a tireless vigl over the spot.

Some go even as far as to assert that they or others, who they can mention, have looked upon the much coveted treasure but that it disappears on the presence of human flesh and blood. These statements may be believed or not just as the fancy takes one, but ample opportunity is afforded for a research, for the island is small, and the chances of escape likely.

Leaving, however, the immaterial to deal with the material, there was last fall some curiosity aroused by the finding of a number of relics in excavations made around old Fort Latour. Those engaged in the work of excavating Middle street came upon these relics a short distance under the surface. They are an interesting study as forming a part of the untold history of long years ago. It always delights one to dabble amongst the dry bones of the past. There is always something new to be learned or something romantic to be conjectured. and from a few antiquated axe blades, swords, candlesticks, fireirons the story of a whole settlement might be unravelled.

Here, at the foot of Middle street was situated Fort Latour with its bare barracks and its unapproachable fence poles. The east end of Middle street in those days was a companion island to Navy, only much higher out of water. The finding of relics in this vicinity fixes the site of the fort without a doubt, and the nature of these show in a measure the conditions of the people. Among the number is a huge broad axe of iron. Its general appearance is like that of the modern implement, but it is covered with rust. The blade is long and narrow, but the thinness of the upper part denotes that it is not of a modern make. A brass candlestick and the barrel of a horse pistol present an antiquated appearance and they are as ancient as they look. These two were taken from the excavations some four or five feet under ground. It must be remembered, however, that a few years ago a great many of the hilly places in this vicinity were cut away, and this alone accounts for the nearness to the surface of the relics.

King street, directly above Middle, a short time since, was graded, and during the operations the workmen came upon an old graveyard, persumably one of the French where a large number of bones were exhumed. Not long after that a heap of French army swords were come upon near the same spot; one of which is now in the possession of Mr. George F. Harding, of Carleton. Bones, too, were found in the excavation on Middle street which has been spoken of, but few if any of these were human.

There are peculiarities about the upper soil here that lead to the conclusion that it is not natural, but that it was deposited there during the settlement of the place. The under clay is covered with deposit of ashes and building stone which in turn is covered with another deposition of clay. A wall of cemented stones going diagonally across the street at a distance of about four feet underground, and a number of fire beds were discovered last year in which reposed the unburnt charcoal of perhaps two centuries ago. Those were times when mud floors constituted the resting place of French settlers in St. John, and down deeper was found in an excellent form of preservation these beaten-down mud beds.

After Fort La Tour went into decay what was afterwards known as Fort Frederick was built on the old site. In 1815, however, the residing regiment, the Rangers, hastily abandoned it, leaving their accoutrements scattered about. Squatters took possession, but these have since paid $1,000 to the English crown for the rights.

Many changes have been wrought during the seventy odd years which have elapsed, but up to a few years ago, a visitor to the remains of the fort could behold that couple of famous muzzle-loaders so often spoken of guarding the entrance to the river St. John. These weapons are not there now, but doubtless should a thorough search be made, several of the same kind might be found not a great distance under ground. Fort Frederick has at the present day, only a living existence in the minds of the oldest inhabitants; or may be re-called only by the ancient relics lately unearthed.

THE BAY SHORE.

A Correspondent who Writes about Bathing and Kindred Topics.

A watering place is a lively little institution when attached to a city of any considerable dimensions, and so, my boy, I found it. as you intimated. Across the way from St. John, a city, let me remark, meeting in many respects with my requirements, lies Carleton, and far along, off in the distance, one reaches, with much anxiety, through slight difficulty, the Bay Shore—the inevitable bay shore of posterity.

When I say that I was anxious, do not mistake me, my boy. I was in no wise concerned for my safety, for I believe the inhabitants are friendly, but, after a careful consultation, it was decided to be anxious on account of the various dangers into which I was about to walk unadvisedly.

Carleton is a pretty little place, situated on a vast number of hills, and, let me remark, if there were no hills there would be no Carleton. Its climate is in many ways an original one, and is characterized by few if any fixtures. Fair young girls stroll along the streets as though it