POOR DOCUMENT

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TELLS OF THE FOUNDING OF MALGERVILLE

An Interesting Chapter in the Early History of New Brunswick--How James Simonds Chose St. John Harbor as His Trading Port in the Old Days-- The First English House on St. John River.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.

THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT.

The circumstances under which James Simonds made choice of the Hurber of St. hn, as the most promising place for an extensive trade, are detailed at some length ous chancery suit which arose about the year 1791 in conction with the division of the lands of Hazeni Simonds and White, and occupied a attention of the courts for more than twenty years. It is chiefly from this ce we learn the particulars that follow.

James Simonds was born in Haverbill, Massachusetts, in the year 1735. After death of fils father, Nathan Simonds, and the aettlement of his estate, and the property falling to him to be inconsiderable, he set out in company with his ger brother Richard to seek his fortune. In the course of the years 1759 to 2. different parts of the old province of Nova Scotia were visited, including the er St. John, with a view of ascertaining the most advantageous situation for the trade, fishery and other business. Finding that the mouth of the St. John river s an admirable situation for trade with the Indians, that the fishery in the nity was excellent, and that there was a large tract of marsh land, and lands at afforded great quantities of lime-stone adjacent to the Harbor of St. John, Mr. nds eventually gaye the preference to those lands on account of their situation the privileges attached to them, and having previously obtained a promise from at of a grant of 5,000 acres in such part of the province as he might choose with his brother Richard took possession. In the month of May, 1762, they it over the large marsh (east of the present oity) and in the ensuing summer cut a quantity of wild hay. It was their intention immediately to begin stocking, but they were disappointed in obtaining a vessel to bring from Massachutts the cattle they expected. They accordingly sold or made a present of the y to Captain Francis Peabody, who had recently come to St. John and built-moelf a house at Portland Point. This house is said to have had an oak frame, was brought from Newburyport. In 1765 it became the property of James inds (Captain Peabody having moved up the river to Maugerville) and later it was owned by James White. It was not an elaborate or expensive building but it had the honor of being the first home of an English speaking family on the St.

Indians Dissatisfied.

The situation of the new-comers at Portland Point would have been very incure had it not been for the protection afforded by Fort Frederick across the supremacy. Their natural allegiance—even after the downfall of Quebec—was to "their old father the King of France." Their prejudice against the English had been nurtured for generations and embittered by ruthless warfare, and we need not wonder that the coming of the first English settlers was viewed with a jealous eye. of James Simonds and his associates from being very precarious, when the attitude of the Indians was unfriendly. Richard Simonds, who died January 20, 1765, lost his life in the defence of the property of the trading company when the savages were about to carry it off:

John a settlement upon a more extensive scale was being projected by a number of people in the County of Essex in Massachusetts. An advertisement appeared in the "Boston Gazette and News-Letter" of September 20, 1762, notifying all of the signers under Captain Francis Peabody for a township at St. John's River in Nova Scotia, to meet at the house of Daniel Ingalls, inn-holder in Andover, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October at 10 o'clock a. m., in order to draw their lots, which were already laid out, and to choose an agent to go to Halifax on their behalf and to attend to any matters that should be thought proper. The advertisement continues: "And whereas it was voted at the meeting on April 6th, 1762, that each signer should pay by April 20th, twelve shillings for laying out their land and six shillings for building a mill thereon, and some signers have neglected payment, they must pay the amount at the next meeting or be excluded and others

The agent chosen at this meeting was Captain Francis Peabody.**

According to the late Moses H. Perley, whose well known and popular lectures on New Brunswick history were delivered at the Mechanics Institute in 1841, the government of Massachusetts sent a small party to explore the country east of Machias in 1761. "The leader of that party," says Mr. Perley, "was Israel Perley, my grandfather, who was accompanied by 12 men in the pay of Massachusetts. They proceeded to Machias by water, and there shouldering their knapsacks, they took a course through the woods, and succeeded in reaching the head waters of the River Oromocto, which they descended to the St. John. They found the country a wide waste, and no obstacles, save what might be afforded by the Indians, to its being at once occupied and settled, and with this report they returned to

The result of this report is seen in the organization of a company of would be settlers shortly afterwards.

There is in the possession of the Parley family at Fredericton an old document that contains a brief account of the subsequent proceedings:—
"In the year 1761 a number of Provincial officers and soldiers in New England

who had served in several campaigns during the then French war agreed to form ment on St. John's River in Nova Scotia, for which purpose they sent one of their number to Halifax, who obtained an order of survey for laying out a Township in mile squares on any part of St. John's River (the whole being then a desolate wilderness). This Township called Maugerville was laid out in the year 1762, and a number of settlers entered into it, encouraged by the King's procation for settling the lands in Nova Scotia, in which, among other things, was this clause, that people emigrating from the New England Provinces to Nova Scotia should enjoy the same religious privileges as in New England. And in the abovementioned order of survey was the following words—viz., 'You shall reserve four Lots in the Township for Publick use, one as a Glebe for the Church of England, tone for the Dissenting Protestants, one for the maintenance of a School, and one for the first settled minister in the place.'

"These orders were strictly comply'd with, but finding difficulty in obtaining a Grant of this Township from the government of Nova Scotia on account of an order from England that those lands should be reserved for disbanded forces, the ers did in the year 1763 draw up and forward a Petition or memorial to the

Lords of Trade and Plantations."

In this memorial were set forth the services that Captain Peabody and his essociates had rendered to their country in the late war, the expenses they had incurred and the inducements offered by the government of Nova Scotia to them to settle on the lands they had surveyed. The memorial was signed by Francis Peabody, John Carleton, Jacob Barker, Nicholas West and Israel Perley on behalf of themselves and other disbanded officers. This memorial was submitted by Mr. Peabody to the Governor and Council at Halifax, who cordially approved of the contents and forwarded it to Joshua Mauger,*** the agent for the Proyfice in London, expressing their opinion that the officers and disbanded soldiers from New England, settled on the reserved lands on the St. John River, ought not to be removed. They would be of great use and their removal would cause their total suin. The settlers earnestly solicited the influence of the agent in England to obtain a speedy answer to their memorial. He took the liveliest interest in their cause and largely through his efforts the Lords of Trade on the 20th, secember 1763, recommended that the memorial of the disbanded officers of the Provincial forces be granted, and that they be confirmed in possession of the lands on which they have settled on the St. John River. The matter was finally setthed in the Court of St. James, the 10th day of February, 1764, by the adoption of the following resolve on the part of King George the III. and his Council:
"Whereas the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations have represent-

*When the affairs of Hazen, Simends and White were wound up some twenty-five years later the house was valued at £40.

**Beamish Murdoch in his History of Nova Scella, Vol. II, p. 423, refers to the settlement made at this time at Maugerville and observes, "A Mr. Peabody was the principal inhabitant and agent for the English settlers."

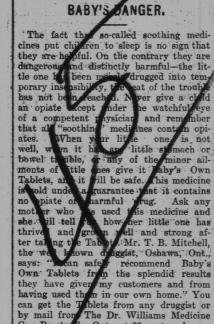
***Joshua Mauger was a merchant from England who made his residence at Halifax shortly after its founding by Cornwallis in 1789. He traded extensively in Nova Scotla and had contracts with government. He returned to England in 1781, became agent for the Province of Nova Scotla and held a seat in Parliament.

For months the settlers of Man erville remained in a state of suspense and in much anxiety as to the fate of their memorial. They were naturally greatly relieved when the order of the King in Council arrived confirming them in possession of the lands they had settled. The kindness and generosity of Joshua Mauger, who bore the expense of their appeal and exerted himself in their behalf, were fully appreciated, and as a tribute of respect and gratitude to their

SWISS PRESIDENT'S SON SUICIDES,

Dijón, France, Jan. 31.—Arnold Com-tesse, son of the president of Switzerland, committed suicide last Thursday by shoot-

M. Comtesse, who had been living here have an excellent effect upon the quality recently, drove out on Thursday to pay a of the butter exported from Canada. He said in part: "Very proper questions for on being informed that she was not in, butter manufacturers to ask would be: Comtesse re-entered his carriage and shot How does our butter suit the British



O Storehouse! Wonderful art thou, A treasury of untold wealth, A studio, whose paintings now Are true to nature's inmost self.

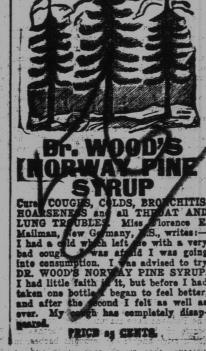
Co., Brocky lle, Ont., at 25 cents a box.

A library of selected lore
To touch the springs of life again
As coloces from a distant shore
Strike chords that had in silence lain. Thy mirrors, pure as crystal stream Reflect, as thro' some wizard art; In them we see as in a dream The hidden secrets of the heart.

Thou fortress whose commanding might Assures protection gainst the foe: A harbor with its constant light Gives shelter from the storms that blo I love to spend the hours with thee, And as the fleeting years go by, Thy messages reveal to me Where all thy rarest jewels ke.

I draw in sweet communion, health
To meet the world and sordid strife,
Thy wisdom yields the largest wealth,
Thy Goodness grants the purest life.
Jan. 20th, 1904. E. SEARS.

Yukon Town Being Undermined for Gold. Dawson, Y. T., Feb. 1.-The town of Grand Forks is being undermined in pursuit of gold. The town stands on what was originally claim number 6, above Discovery on Bonanza



CANADIAN BUTTER

Speaking on the above subject before a recent meeting of Ontario dairymen, J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairy division, Ottawa, gave some advice that will, if followed, Comtesse re-entered his carriage and shot himself in the mouth with a revolver, the bullet penetrating his brain. He was taken to a hospital, where he died at midnight, He had been suffering from cerebral derangement resulting from malarial fever.

MANY DIE FROM THRST

IN UTAH DISTATIONAL THE STATE OF THE MANY OF THE STATE OF TH

Sail Lake. Utah. Feb. 1—The acclise of because of the contract of the contract

in price than some of our competitors re-ceive. I believe it can be stated in a very few words. It is because the butter is not kept cold enough at the creameries, is exposed to heat unnecessarily in shipping to Montreal, and is not always frozen properly when it arrives there and before being placed in the cold storage chambers of the

who made numerous tests during the past season of the temperature of butter at the creameries and as delivered to the refrigerator cars; reports that the lowest temperature he found was thirty-three de grees on two occasions, one lot being from the West Shefford creamery, and the other from the Compton model farm creamery. The highest temperature was sixty-four degrees, and the average of fifty lots was nearly forty-nine degrees. Is it any won-der that our butter lacks uniformity? M. B. Longeway, who is refrigerator car inspector at Montreal, examined 400 cars and ontents, as they were opened in railway yards. He reports the temperature of but-ter as varying from forty-six up to fifty-On the whole, the refrigerator cars pre vented the temperature from rising to any extent. In fact, in testing some boxes, it was found that the butter was colder at the outside than it was at the centre of the package, showing that the temperature was even being lowered. The refrigerator car service is capable of being improved, but it is better now than what the creameries provide for themselves. To prove that it is possible for creameries to maintain a lower temperature, I need only quote the record made at the Sherbrooke creamery from July 20 to 28, when a thermograph placed in the refrigerator showed at temperatures varying from thirty-two to thirty-six degrees.

"Now I think I have said enough to

show why our butter is irregular in quality, and why some of it deteriorates rapidly after reaching the other side. After butter is packed in boxes the length of time it will keep depends almost wholly on the temperature at which it is held. The age of butter is more properly calculated according to the temperature at which it has been stored than from the date on which it was made. Butter which would turn out well after several months' storage at ten degrees or under, might be-come quite stale and rancid in a few weeks at forty to fifty. Butter may be held at the creamery at these high temperatures for a week or so without showing much deterioration, nevertheless the fermenta-tions which produce bad flavors, rancidity etc., have been doing their work and shortening the life of the butter. These fermentations may be checked when the butter is packed in cold storage at Montreal or on the steamer, only to start up is exposed to high temperatures on the other side.

'Let every creamery owner give this matter his earnest attention during the coming season. If he finds that with proper management the temperature of his refrigerator cannot be kept down to thirtysix—thirty-eight degrees, or lower, the in-sulation should be improved until it can

ONE-CHICAGO THEATRE

Enquiry by Nova Scotia Legislature Committee.

Official Defends Methods -- Complaints by Members of Committee That Terms of Contract Are Not Sufficiently Explicit-

the House of Assembly was appointed to the method of outside loan companies doing business in Nova Scotia. The name of the York in Nova Scotia. The name of the York County Sayings and Loan Co, was especially mentioned, and also the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of Toronto. It was stated in the legislature by Mr. McLeod, member for Cumberiand, that people had lost their money in these companies. The committee began tonight an enquiry into the York County Savings and Loan Company's method of merations. unable to continue paying had been tood by the company's collector that he would lose all that had gone in unless he kept up his payments. He wanted to know if there were no remode.

nounced himself as superintendent for the York Company, and said his company courted the fullest investigation. He could not say what the extent of his company's business was in Nova Scotia, but he claimed that there was no forfeiture in the company's contracts. It was explained that a share may "lapse," but it can be renewed for the price of a new share, but during the time of "lapse" no interest is paid.

Mr. McLeod—Supposing a man does not

want to renew his share, what then?
Mr. McCul.och—He gets his money back without interest during the lapsed and less 10 per cent. on the capital.

ness all over Canada, and there has been Mr. Black—The trouble seems to be all

"F. A. Knowlton, traveling inspector, the made numerous tests during the past

must be wrong.

Mr. McCulloch-Lawyers differ. I could

Mr. Farrell—And a pretty valuable one.
Mr. McKenzie—I would like to have my
mind satisfied as to the reasons for the

Mr. McCulloch-There are no forfeitures

could not sleep at night.

APPEARED ON NECK, LEGS AND ARMS.

Burdock Blood Bitters CURED THEM, the direct cause of all that had bid in a season y for the blood of the class before the cruption and disappear this pursue the

MATTERS PROBED!

Company's method of operations. One citizen addressed the committee, telling how his son had paid a number of instalments into the York Company, and being

there was no remedy.

G. L. McCulloch, who was present, as

on the other side. Too many people have lost all the money they put into it. Mr. McCulloch—No man who fulfilled his part of the contract ever lost his

(alluding to Mr. Finlayson and Mr. Mc-Kenzie), legal members of the house of as-sembly, I begin to think that something

get a lawyer who could understand it.

Mr. Black—Our duty is to protect the people, and see that they are not swindled out of their money. This legislature will

protect them.

Mr. Gillies-In 1902 the business done, as I see from the Blue Book, was abou a million and a quarter, and the forfeit-ures and lapses amounted to \$77,000.

under the new contracts.

The committee adjourned for a week to allow time for a statement of defence to come from the head office in Toronto.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

Boils were so painful

this purpose there is nothing equal Burdock though Bitters as this house de of testimodals we have a hand will

Mr. Villard Thempson McNell's Mills, P.E.L. writes us as follows: "I wish to state to you what Bu dock Blood Bitters has done forme. Some time ago my blood got out of der and many boils appeared as my seck, legy and arms. They were so painful that I build not sleep at high. After having yield many different remedies without any uccess, I faully decided, on the advice of a friend, to use Burdock Blood Bisters. Before I had guite used two bottles the boils had completely disappeared, and I wish to emphasize the fact that I think Burdock Blood Bitters the best blood purifier on the market to day.

An Eye to Business!

by Scinway, Hazleton, Karn, m, Hood, Vose & Sons, Cornwall.

Prices from \$25 to \$1,500.

Cabinet Grand Pianos,

Price only \$195. Complete list with full particulars furnished on application, either

LAYTON BROS.

144 Peel Street, Montreal.

He Has an Attack of Influenza, and Austen Chamberlain Will Take His Place at Opening of Parliament

London, Feb. 1.—The customary ditners to their supporters were given by the parliamentary leaders in London tonight. The Marchioness of Lansdowne, wife of the foreign secretary, also gave a brilliant reception at Lansdowne house where Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain was prominent among the friends and supporters of her husband.

Premier Baffour, being confined to his bed with influenza, was unable to preside at his own dinner to the ministers and his supporters and it is feared that he will be unable to attend the opening of parliament tomorrow. In that event parliamentary etiquette requires the chancellor of the exchequer, Austin Chamberlain, to take the premier's place in state functions:

GROWING IRELLIS VINES AND BLOSSOMS INDOORS.

Of the many plants that are used to make an attractive house garden, few are better suited to the purpose than ferns and vines. These are so extremely decorative that they can be placed in different parts of the house at different times, combined with vases of cut flowers, and thus add greatly to the general scheme of decoration. A few good ferns and vines make the basis of good floral ornamentation for the winter season indoors.

While apparently very delicate, these plants, if cared for intelligently, will thrive with so small an amount of effort that it is well worth while to make it. Maidenhair fern, beautiful and fragile, is apt to give the impression, because taken from dark crevices in the woods, that it will get along in dark places indoors. This is a mistake. The fern ought to have the morning sun to thrive. If the plant is intended for hallway decoration, it should be moved into a sunny east room for a while before noon each day. Another necessity for this ever popular plant is a soil half sand. Cold air draughts should never strike it, as the sensitive fronds are apt to shrivel and die at the severe ordeal.

The indoor cultivation of vines is one that attracts many lovers of graceful floriculture. Ivy and clematis are both capable of being transplanted to indoor realms. These pretty trailers will get along in a temperature as low as fifty degrees; so little concern need be felt about the louise.

Boston Woman Burned to Death
Boston, Feb. 1—Mrs. Mary Spillane, 70 years old, a widow who lived alone at 245 Paris street, East Boston, was fatally burned at the lower temperature at the louise.

washing in warm water in which, in the case of the ivy, a little common household soap is used, is productive of a great lux-uriance of foliage and a beautiful house plant. No scale bug-the enemy of this vine-can withstand the soapy water if it is applied thoroughly and regularly.

As a trellis vine that blossoms the ciemservedly so. This also requires a rich soil—one-third of manure added to the ordinary ldam not being too heavy for it. When it begins to bloom a semi-weekly watering of manure water will also be required to keep it in good condition. At any time the plant should be watered daily toward evening being the best time.

PREMIER TWEEDIF. IN GOTHAM. TALKS ON CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

New York, Jan. 29--(Special)-Premier L. J. Tweedie, of New Brunswick (Can-L. J. Tweedie, of New Brunswick (Canada), accompanied by Attorney General Pugsley, of his government, and R. A. Lawlor, prominent Kings Counsel of Canada, have been in the city for the past few days on important legal business, and are staying at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Tweedie took an important part in the conference of the premiers of British.

soil half sand. Cold air draughts should never strike it, as the sensitive fronds are apt to shrivel and die at the severe ordeal. It does not require much watering—none, really—until the earth has become quite dry..

All ferns, and, indeed, any potted plants, should be kept clean. Those who have been successful with the growing of ferns indoors say that they give them a weekly bath. This is done by placing the pot in a half tubful of warm water, in which is a dash of ammonia—not enough to make the process of washing unpleasant, however.

dash of ammonia—not enough to make the process of washing unpleasant, however. The fronds should he carefully sponged and the outside of the pots cleaned. A plant will grow much better in a perfectly clean not than a dirty one, as it is more porous and healthful to live in.

If the ferns have had to be kept near a gister or in a very warm room, they may be treated to a bath of quite strong ammonia water. This is refreshing and beneficial.

At no time during the winter should the plants be taken from their warm oath and placed out of doors, at an open window, in a cold draught, or otherwise exposed to the severity of the weather. They are much like human beings, and would suffer and often die from such treatment, were they subjected to it.

"We are not blind, however, to the fact that the spirit of modern development is more and more toward the unification of the races and that the great English people will have to get together to preserve their dominions, but the ways and the means of such a consumm tim could safely be projected down the years for the consideration of the wiser generations to come."

Mr. Tweedie gave a dinner at the Waldorf last night to a number of New Brunswickers residing in the city. Among the guests were former representative John d. Adams and wife, R. A. Lawlor, Miss E. Parker, Mrs. Battson, R. D. Adams, George Henderson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Flanagan. The guests were for the most part from the celebrated experience of the consideration of the vessely be projected down the years for the consideration of the was and the will have to get together to preserve their dominions, but the ways and the means of such a consumm tim of could safely be projected down the years for the consideration of the wiser generations to come."

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much like human beings, and would suffer and often die from such treatment, were they subjected to it.

If possible all plants should be set in the sun in a warm room after their bath, until they are day. ture of a family gathering from the land of the moose.

keeping them warrs enough in the house, even in mid-winter.

The ivy vine needs a rich soil and daily died on the way to the hospital.