POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1904.

Have Still a Few Outfits

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On city, town, village or country property, in amounts to suit, at current rates of interest, H. H. Pickett, solicitor, 50 Princess Street, St. John, N. B. lyr-dw

PERSONAL.

JAS. STÄNDLEY IRWIN, or Standley Drummond, who left Oromocto, N. B., about 12 years ago, would hear something to his advantage by addressing Jas. Irwin, lotel Ottawa, St. John, N. B.

11-16-2wk-d&w.

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BEATS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.

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INDIAN WAR WAS HAPPILY AVERTED

stle from now till Christmas. Books in new and choice and sell at popular and we guarantee best terms. Write lay for full particulars or send 60c. to express charges on complete Portfolio Address, R. A. H. Morrow, Pub- 59 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

How Effort to Swing Their Allegiance from King George to the Americans Failed--A Stirring Chapter in Early New Brunswick History. New Brunswick History.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.

The establishment of Fort Howe rendered the situation of the people at the mouth of the St. John comparatively secure, but the following summer was a very anxious and trying time to those who lived in the townships up the river. The Indians were restless and dissatisfied. They complained bitterly at being left without a missionary, and it was in vain that Lieut. Gov. Arouthnot and Colonel Franklin endeavored to keep them in good temper by promising that a missionary

Most of the settlers in the townships were natives of New England, and the threatened Indian uprising was particularly terrifying to them on account of their forefathers' familiarity with the horrors of savage warfare. The Indians were supposed to be heatile only to these who were in constitute. posed to be hostile only to those who were in opposition to American Independence, but it was felt that they would not be very nice in their distinctions if they once took the war path, and that the Whig might fare little better than the Tory.

The Indians had probably some grievances, but it is evident that the real disturbing influence emanated, as usual, from Machias. John Allan in his zeal for the conquest of Nova Scotia was determined to make every use of his Indian allies in order, if possible, to drive all English sympathizers from the St. John river. The formal declaration of war sent to Major Studholme was his composition. It was approved by the Maliseets at Machias and then forwarded to Aukpaque and after approval by the Indians there sent to Studholme at Fort Howe. The document read as follows:

ument read as follows:

"To the British Commanding Officer at the mouth of the River St. John's:

"The Chiefs, Sachems and young men belonging to the River St. John's have duly considered the nature of this Great War between America and Old England. They are unanimous that America is right and Old England is wrong. The River on which you are with your soldiers belongs from the most ancient times to our Ancestors, consequently is ours now, and which we are bound to keep for our posterity. You know we are Americans and that this is our Native Country: you know the King of England with his evil councillors has been trying to take away the Lands and Libertys of our Country, but God the King of Heaven, our King, fights for us and says America shall be free. It is so now in spite of all Old England and his Comrades can do.

King, fights for us and says America shall be tree. It is so now in spite of all Old England and his Comrades can do.

"The great men of Old England in this country told us that the Americans would not let us enjoy our religion; this is false, not true, for America allows everybody to pray to God as they please; you know Old England never would allow that, but says you must all pray like the king and the great men of his court. We believe America now is right, we find all true they told us for our Old Father the King of France takes their part, he is their friend, he has taken the sword and will defend them. Americans is our Friends, our Brothers and Countrymen; what they do we do what they say we say, for we are all one and the same family. they do we do, what they say we say, for we are all one and the same family.

"Now as the King of England has no business, nor never had any on this River, we desire you to go away with your men in peace and to take with you all those men who has been fighting and talking against America. If you don't go directly you must take care of yourself your men and all your English subjects on this River, for if any or all of you are killed it is not our faults, for we give you warning time enough to escape. Adieu for ever.

"Machias, August 11, 1778.

Auque Pawhaque, August 18th, 1778."

Michael Franklin was able at this critical moment effectually to check mate the designs of John Allan. During the previous winter an express messenger had been sent to Sir Guy Carleton at Quebec to get permission for Father Bourg, the French missionary, to reside among the Indians of the River St. John. In his reply, dated February 23rd, 1778, Governor Carleton wrote that the missionary had orders to repair to Halifax in order to receive instructions for the establishment of his

mission.

Just as Francklin and the missionary were about to leave Halifax they received information "that the Malecetes had plundered an English vessel, taken and ransomed another, robbed and disarmed many of the inhabitants and killed several cattle belonging to the King's Loyal subjects on the River St. John, whom they had stiled Torys, and that they had even proceeded the length to return to Fort Howe the King's Flag, accompanied with a formal declaration of war in writing."

The services of James White at this time were invaluable. As early as the 2nd of April and at various times during the summer he went among the Indians to pacify them at great personal risk, always returning unharmed. This was due to the confidence placed in him by the majority of the savages, who had long known him in the capacity of an Indian trader. Mr. White went up the river to meet the Indian war party. He found among them many of the Penobscots and Passama-quoddies under Nicholas Hawawes, a noted chief. They had been instructed by Allan to return the colors sent the previous year by Major Studholme, to ravage the country in the vicinity of Fort Howe, to take prisoners and encourage the soldiers of the garrison to desert. Allan wrote the Massachusetts congress, "I earnestly and sincerely wish I had a hundred or two good troops at this juncture to go in boats along the shore to act in concert with the Indians."

James White's Brave Act.

James White's Brave Act.

Our early historian, Moses H. Perley, says that James White, unarmed and without any escort, met the war party at the head of "Long Reach" as they were coming down the river in ninety canoes. He had a long conference with the chiefs, Landing Ex Cars

Ideal of Hong Reach as they were disposed to be hostile; but Pierre Tomah, the head chief, said that before giving a final answer he must consult the Divine Being and throwing himself upon his face in the sand lay motionless for the space of nearly an hour. Then rising he informed the other chiefs that he had been counselled by the Great Spirit to keep peace with King George's men. This decision was not acceptable to several of the chiefs, and Mr. White was still engaged in his negotiations when Colonel Francklin and Father Bourg arrived at St. John, having crossed from Annapolis in the war ship "Scarborough." Messengers were immediately sent up the river to Mr. White desiring him to come down at once with Pierre Tomah and the other chiefs and captains to meet Col. Francklin and the missionary Bourg, assuring them of a friendly reception. Francklin also wrote a letter to the Indians, which is here given.

"To Pierre Thomas and others

the Indians of the River St. John.

"BRETHREN:—According to my promise last fall I have brought with me Mr. Bourg. your Priest, to instruct you and to take care of your eternal welfare.

"BRETHREN:—I am come to heal and adjust every difference that may exist What 25c will buy at The 2 between you and your Brethren the faithful subjects of King George your father,

my master.
"BRETHREN:-As my heart is good, my hands clean and my intentions as white as snow; I desire Pierre Thomas and two or three other principal Indians do immediately come down to Fort Howe with Mr. White my Deputy to speak to me and to Mr. Bourg that we may settle in what manner to proceed to accomplish my good intentions towards you, and that your minds may be made easy I do hereby pledge myself that no harm shall happen to you from any of the King's Troops or pledge myself that no narrow others His Majesty's subjects.

"I am your affectionate Brother,
MICH. FRANCKLIN.

"Superintendent of Indian Affairs."

Col. Francklin informed the Indians that according to his promise the had brought them a priest and it was his desire to settle and adjust amicably all differences between the Indians and his Majesty's subjects. The proceedings of the conference are detailed at length in Francklin's report to the Governor of Nova Scotia. The Indians after listening to the addresses of Francklin and Monsieur Bourg declared that they had been deceived by John Allan of Machias who had not spoken their sentiments but his own; they acknowledged their offences and offered to restore to the white single-light arts the arms and other auticles in their procession (not conthe white inhabitants the arms and other articles in their possession (not consumed or destroyed) which they had taken, and promised that they would deliver to James White in the course of the winter, two hundred pounds of Beaver, or as many moose skins, in lieu thereof, towards making good the damage sustained by individuals. They added that they were poor and had been kept from hunting by the idle stories of John Allan and his friends.

Michael Francklin did not lose the opportunity to give Allan "a Rowland for his Oliver." As Allan had been the author of the Indian declaration of war so would Francklin now dictate the message of reply. This message was couched in the fol-

"To John Allan and his Associates at Machias: "The Chiefs and Great men of the Malocete and Mickinack Indians hereby give

Shot by Gaorge J. Gould.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 16—While George
George, our forgiving and affectionate Father.

Gould was shooting birds near High
We have this day settled all misunderstanding that thou didst occasion be-

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 10—With the Group of the Company of the Compa Burns, an attendant. Several shot entered one of Burns' eyes. A specialist of Greens hero saying there was small chance of saving the eye, Mr. Gould sent the man to need the storys, for we have found you out; and if you persist in tempting us we warn, you to dake care of younselves. We shall not come to Machias to do you harm, but to dake care of younselves. We shall not come to Machias to do you harm, but to dake care of younselves. We shall not come to Machias to do you harm, but to dake care of younselves. We shall not come to Machias to do you harm, but to dake care of younselves. We shall not come to Machias to do you harm, but to dake care of younselves.

Pierre Thomas x, Francis Xavier x, Chiefs of the Malecetes and in their behalf. Jean Baptiste Arimph x, Chief of Richi-bouctou and in behalf of the Mick-

During the conference Father Bourg roduced a letter he had lately received from the Bishop of Quebee instructing him not to suffer any Indian to enter his Church who should molest the white settler or take part in the rebellion against the con-

who should molest the white settler or take part in the rebellion against the constituted authorities of Nova Scotia, and directing him to forward a list of the names of any Indians who should disobey his orders to Quebec that he might "cast them out of the Church as disobedient and undutiful children."

The Indians were not long in deciding to make terms with the British and in signifying their willingness to take the oath of allegiance to the King. Accordingly the chiefs and captains and other delegates on their knees took at solemn oath in which they pledged themselves to bear faithful and true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third. They also promised to give information to the King's officers and magistrates of any hostile designs of the enemy that should come to their knowledge; to protect the persons of Michael Francklin and Joseph Mathurin Boux; their missionary, from insult, outrage or captivity; not to take any part directly or indirectly against the King in the troubles then existing, but to follow their hunting indirectly against the King in the troubles then existing, but to follow their hunting and fishing in a peaceable and quiet manner; not to go to Machias or hold any communication with the people of that neighborhood or other rebellious subjects of his

Majesty.

Having taken the oath in behalf of themselves and their several tribes the Indians delivered to Col. Francism a string of Wampum as a solemn confirmation of their act and deed. They also delivered the presents sent them by Washington together with the treaty they had made with the Massachusetts government on July 19, 1776, in which they had promised to furnish 600 warriors for the service of the United States Congress.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Tuesday, Nov. 15.
Coastwise—Stmr Aurora, 182, Ingersoll,
Campobello; schr Lloyd, 31, Glayton, Annapolis; stmr Mikado, 4, Lewis, Apple River,
and cM. polis; stmr Mikado, 4, Lewis, Apple River, and c.M.

Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Stmr Dahome, Leukten, from West Indies, mails, mdse and pass, Schofield & Co.

Schr Abble Keast, 95, Belyea, from New York, A W Adams, sand, etc.

Schr Sea Bird, 80, Andrews, from Portland, A W Adams, bal.

Coastwise—Schrs Roving Lizzie, 10, Ward, from fishing; Lone Star, 28, Richardson, from Grand Harbor, and cld; Clera A Bernier, 37, Phinney, from Campobello; stmr Brunswick, 72, Petter, from Campobello; stmr Brunswick, 72, Petter, from Canning, and cld; Granville, 79, Collins, from Annapolis, and cld.

Schrs Sallie E Ludiam, Wm. Marshall, from Georgia and Chas L Jeffrey—all for New York.

Thursday, Nov. 17.

Naples, Nov. 17—Ard, Germanic, from New MORE HONORS FOR York.

Havre, Nov 17-Ard, La Touraine, from New York.

LIST OF VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN. Baby Girl Brings Them to Home

Alcides, 2,181, Glasgow, Nov 12.
Bavarian, 6,714, to sail from Liverpool Nov 17.
Concordia, 1,617, at Glasgow Nov 12; to sail
Nov 19.

Seed of the control o

Alcides, 2.181, Glasgow, Nov 12.
Bavarian, 6,714, 10 sell from Liverpool Nov 17.
Concordis, 1,617, at Glasgow Nov 12; to sail Corribbian, 4,018, to sail from Liverpool Nov 18.
Ionian, 6,337, Moville via Halifax, Nov 11.
Kastalia, 2.562, to sail from Glasgow Dec 10.
Lake Champlain, 4,683, to sail from Liverpool Nov 26.
Lake Chet, 4,814, to sail from Liverpool Nov 29.
Lake Manitoba, 6,275, to sail from Liverpool Nov 29.
Lake Manitoba, 6,275, to sail from Liverpool Nov 10.
Lake Michigan; 6,048, at London, Nov 9.
Lake Chet, 8,134, to sail from Glasgow Poet of Michigan; 6,048, at London City, 1,539, London vis Halifax, Nov 20.
Lake Chet, 1,539, London vis Halifax, Nov 20.
Lake Chet, 8,134, to sail from Glasgow Poet of Michigan; 6,048, at London, Nov 9.
Lake Michigan; 6,048, at London, Nov 9.
Lake Michigan; 6,048, at London, Nov 9.
Salucia, 2,828, to sail from Glasgow Poet 17.
Trilonia, 2,720, to sail from Glasgow Dec 17.
Trilonia, 2,720, to sail from Glasgow Poet 3.
Salps.
Garbaidil, 1,284, at Barbados, Oct 24.

Mary Mannering is one of the most faMary Mannering is one of the most faMichigan (1,284, at Barbados, Oct 24. her.
Mary Mannering is one of the most lamous of American stage beauties. Hers is
the sweet and womanly type of loveliness

URGES CANADA TO HER OPPORTUNITY

Trade With South America; Letter from One Who **Knows Conditions.**

Some weeks ago The Telegraph published a statement from a former provincialist now well located in South America urging that country and claiming that much busi-ness could be done and that other countries were now reaching out for it. The following letter on the same subject, re-ceived yesterday from one we'll acquainted with the prospects for the trade, should be of interest. He writes:— To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Battle Line steamer Pydna. Captain Crossley, now at Norfolk, will go to Fernandina,

through the West India islands until we make our first stop in South America. The was promptly rescued out died

BALLAST WHARF

Action Needed to Work Up James Clark, Steward of Barkentine Shawmut, Lost His Life

HAD RELATIVES HERE

steamship service between Canada and Fell from Ladder When Boarding Vessel Last Night and Died a Few Minutes After Being Res-

Shipping Notes.

Sir,—As the extension of Canadian trade seems to be one of the chief topics of the day, perhaps a hint or two from one who stantaneous death occurred Tuesday night is in a position to know something of the on the barquentine Shawmut lying at the subject might be of assistance to some one. Ballast wharf. James Clark, the steward, The Battle Line steamer Leuctra, Captain Grant, sailed from Cardiff Wednesday for South America and can speak from ex-

Battle Line steamer Pydaa. Captain Cross
Surp Dahome, Leuker, from West Indies,
mails, mõne and pass, Scholed & Co.
Such Abbie Keast, & Belyes, from New
Schr See Bert, & Adverse, from Portland, A W Adams, bait.
The South Shore liner Sealae went into
Control Harbor, and cit; Clears A Bernier, 77
Purp, from Eshigs; Lone Star, & Richardson, from
Grand Harbor, and cit; Clears A Bernier, 77
Purp, from Chainties, and cit; Grand
Ville, 70, Collins, from Annapolis, and cit.
Schr See Bert, Merthalton, from Corner of the Land Lines of the Control o

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

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