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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1889.

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The Evening Gazette.

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 the West End, is an area of 368 acres, according to the census of 1871. On three sides it has for its boundary the river that harbors St. John, but westerly it is bounded by the parish of Lunenburg, the line of which is not half a mile distant from the head of Rodney alley. That 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 Lunenburg, the City Road being the line, and such important structures as the Roman Catholic church, the main post office, the 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 feature of the West side were then Old Fort Point and Sand Point which extended far beyond the rest of the mainland, a deep trench 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 greater progress in this work when the flat west of the street is filled up. This can perhaps best be seen by cutting down the Union 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 unoccupied, and does not seem to have been great of being made useful as a square without cost. Queen square has a ground without much expense. Carleton has undoubtedly suffered in the past from neglect, especially with regard to street improvements, but it is to be hoped that a better state of things will prevail in the united city. There is good reason to believe that if Carleton had possessed better streets than it does at present.

The most interesting piece of territory on the West side is the old fort of Fort Latour and of Fort Frederick and the scene of many stirring episodes in actual war. 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 fortifications have long since been obliterated by the hand of improvement, but some traces of its form can still be seen. Carleton is the grave of Lady Latour, the Acadian heroine, who was buried somewhere on the west side. The locality cannot now be determined, but the fact that human bones have been found on the site of the fort and near it, may be taken as a proof that burial took place on the same point on which the fort was placed. West of the fort, and not far from it, were the cemetery 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 of the first actual operations of warfare, who earned the title of heroine.

Fort Latour. Fort Latour was completed in 1635, and was for the next ten years the home of St. Charles de St. Dienne, 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 for bearing animals for him in the forest. The jealousy of Champlain 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 Champlain held commissions as lieutenant-generals of the King of France, and were therefore, in a measure, royal governors. In the course of time Champlain 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, 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 Champlain obtained an order from King Louis

the executioner, 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 la Borne has made use of under the pretence of being a creditor of the late Sieur d'Anisy, 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 Olibron for the payment of these debts, but as the fort was then in possession of Champlain the mortgage was of little value to the mortgagee. Latour's object in giving up the fort to be induced to the Boston people, who then acquired a material interest in his fortune, to assist him in his flight from Acadia, but in this plan he was not successful. Champlain 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 1633 the widow of his enemy, Champlain, who died in 1634, by her he had five children, two sons and three daughters, all of whom were probably born in Acadia. Here the history of Fort Latour is uneventful, until it was captured from the French by the British in 1758, after the taking of Louisbourg. The following account of this affair was taken from the lips of Huguenon, one of the soldiers engaged in it, who lived about five miles from the fort, and who communicated it to the late A. J. Wetmore, Collector of Customs at St. John.

In the summer of 1758 three ships of war and a sloop, with two regiments on board, the military unit under the command of General Howe, left Boston, with the intention of attacking the French Fort Frederick, situated on the Carleton side of the harbor of St. John. On their arrival at the harbor, a French vessel, the captain of which, thinking proper to hoist a red flag, was fired upon by the British. Unfortunately for him, he struck a rock in the little inlet, and the vessel became a total wreck. The ribs and timbers of this vessel were seen for many years after it had been wrecked. The transports came to anchor, and the troops landed at Negretown, thence proceeding to and occupying the Carleton side of the harbor. A French vessel of the name of the "Clement" was in the harbor, and was ordered to land the troops at Negretown. The vessel was fired upon by the British, and was ordered to land the troops at Negretown. The vessel was fired upon by the British, and was ordered to land the troops at Negretown.

When la Tour's feet of five ships came in sight of St. John, Champlain did not wait to measure his strength against his enemy but stood right before Fort Royal. La Tour and his auxiliaries pursued him and succeeded in defeating Champlain and his men seeking to fortify themselves. Thus Fort Latour was relieved from its peril. 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. Champlain was cruising off the coast of the Bay of Fundy, and on the 10th of March he captured the vessel and landed her crew on Partridge Island, in the middle of deep snow without a fire and with only a poor wigwag for their shelter. He left them there for three days and then gave them a shallop to take them to return home. During this interval two frigates which La Tour had sent out to Fort Latour on suspicion of treachery, hauled Champlain's ship and asked to be taken on board. They informed him that La Tour was absent, that the fort was in the hands of the British, and that he might easily effect its capture. Champlain, instead of going to the fort, as he had intended to do, he encouraged his garrison to resist to the last and from the north east bastion directed the attack on Champlain's ship with such vigor and success, that it became disabled and had to be worked round by the shore. Champlain then kept her to keep her from sinking. Champlain had twenty men killed and thirty wounded, and he had with him about two hundred soldiers. The English had killed five or six of the French, and had taken about twenty prisoners. The rest of the garrison escaping across the harbor, in boats finally made their way up the river, probably to the Jersey. 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 of 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 Arbutnot 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 supply 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 1768 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 1776 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 big 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 of raising parties continued until the end of the war.

THE OLDEST ENGLISH SETTLERS. The oldest English private settlers on the West side of the harbor of St. John were probably the inhabitants of the township of Conway, called the township of Conway had for its westerly boundary a line running from a point on the river St. John, due west, along the mouth of the Nepesic, almost due south to the sea shore, at Musquash harbor. It therefore took in a considerable portion of the parish of Lunenburg. These old settlers in the township of Conway came to St. John in 1702 and

later, and took up land under agreement 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 Stedholm in regard to the lands in Conway—

St. John's River, July 8th, 1783. Sir—Agreeable to your instructions of the 17th inst. 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 10th June, 1780; respecting the settlers on the escheated or ungranted lands, as well as lands liable to escheat on the River St. John and report as follows—

TOWNSHIP OF CONWAY. 1. Hugh Quinton has the remains of a big 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 thirty years, and claims in consequence of an agreement with Wm. Hazen and James Simonds Esq., two of the original grantees, 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 had taken the oath of allegiance in his majesty and behaved in a loyal manner, turned out enemy times and fought the rebel parties.

2. 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 Simonds, Esq., of the same tenor and condition 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 the thinness of the upper part denoted that it is not of a modern make. A brass candlestick and the barrel of a horse pistol were found on the excavations made upon 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 large broad axe broken. Its general appearance is like that of the modern implement, but it is covered with rust. The blade is long and narrow, but the thickness of the upper part denoted that it is not of a modern make. A brass candlestick and the barrel of a horse pistol were found on the excavations made upon the site of the fort without a doubt, and the nature of these show in a measure the conditions of the people.

3rd. Thomas Jenkins has a wife and four children, claims in consequence of an agreement with the said Hazen and Simonds of the same purport with the above, lived on the said lot until some time after the beginning of the late war; 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 Simonds, has a home erected thereon and a ten-acre lot in the township of Conway, which he had improved with marsh and upland, which he has possessed about thirty years. 5th. Jonathan Lovet, claims a lot in consequence of a like agreement as above with said Hazen and Simonds, has been in possession about 12 years, and has about sixty acres of improved land, marsh and upland.

6th. Wm. McKee, claims a lot in the same manner as the foregoing by agreement with the said Hazen and Simonds; has two log houses and a framed barn and about thirty acres of improved land, marsh and upland; has a wife and two children. His character good as a subject. 7th. Daniel Lovet, claims a lot in consequence of a similar agreement with the said Hazen and Simonds, has a log house and a framed barn and about thirty acres of improved land, marsh and upland; has a wife and two children. His character good as a subject. 8th. James Woodman has three houses and a store, and about five acres of cleared land, claims a lot in consequence of a like agreement with said Hazen and Simonds; has been in possession about nine years. 9th. Elijah Esterbrook settled in consequence of a similar agreement with Hazen and Simonds; 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 above, and moved up the river on the same account, and cleared and improved about four acres of land. 11th. Zebulon King, in the same situation as the above, and built a framed house and cleared about two or three acres of land. Moved off for some reason as foregoing.

12th. Gervais Esq., improved a lot on the river opposite to the falls in consequence of an agreement of the same nature with the Hazen and Simonds. 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 we have 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 with the direction of Major Stedholm. 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, Jyler Dibble, James White, Gervais Esq. Major Stedholm.

RELICS OF THE PAST.

Some of the Curious Things Found at Fort Latour.

Considerable of the mounds as well as the historical notes 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 vigil over the spot.

Some go even as far as to assert that they have seen the treasure, but they look upon the much coveted treasure but 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 search, for the island is small, and the chance of escape here 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 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 large broad axe broken. Its general appearance is like that of the modern implement, but it is covered with rust. The blade is long and narrow, but the thickness of the upper part denoted that it is not of a modern make. A brass candlestick and the barrel of a horse pistol were found on the excavations made upon the site of the fort without a doubt, and the nature of these show in a measure the conditions of the people.

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 the deposit of ashes and building stones, which in turn is covered with another deposition of clay. A wall of cemented stones going diagonally across the street, a distance of about four feet underground, and a number of fire beds were discovered last year in which reposed the burnt charcoal of perhaps two centuries ago. These were times when most fortifications consisted of the resting place of French soldiers in St. John, and how deeper was found in an excellent form of preservation these buried-down mud beds.

After Fort La Tour went into decay which was afterwards known as Fort Frederick, has at the present day, the surviving existence in the minds of the old inhabitants, or may be recalled only by the ancient relics lately unearthed. 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 mule-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 at a great distance under ground. Fort Frederick has at the present day, the only living existence in the minds of the old inhabitants, or may be recalled 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 bay, 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 way 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 unaided. There are many remarks, 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 by others. Fair young girls stroll along the streets as though

LOCAL MATTERS.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

MASONIC ENGAGEMENTS.

October 18th. The following meetings will be held during the month of October...

DEAD HORSE.

The attention of the Board of Health should be called to a dead horse which lies on Sand Point beach, West End.

WHEAT.

We have been shown a wheeler of an apple, grown by Walter Power, Farmington, which was 1 1/2 in its circumference and weighed 1 1/2 lbs.

DEALS.

Deals suitable for the English market are quite scarce at present and sell at high rates.

THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH.

Services in the University Church, Rev. G. W. Weston, minister, Services in the University Church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

THE BISHOP'S VISIT.

His Grace, the Bishop of Halifax, while driving a heavy cart, fell off and had some of his ribs broken by the wheels passing over him.

NEW HORSES.

Three black horses that have been in use by No. 5 fire company for the past 12 or 13 years have been turned over to the street department.

THREATENING LETTER.

A lawyer who looks forth on Hollis street received a threatening letter Wednesday from a former client of his.

CENTURY MARKET.

The market was quite well supplied this morning. Prices ranged as follows: Butter, 4 1/2; lard, 7; eggs, 10; chickens, 10 to 12 cents a pair.

DAY OF ATONEMENT.

The Jewish day of atonement began at 6 p. m. yesterday and will end at 6 p. m. today.

A RECIPE.

Mr. D. W. Belmont brought into the Recorder office today, a piece of ambergris, weighing about 1 1/2 lbs.

THE MOUNTAIN RANGE WORKS.

The Mountain Range Works is being still completed at McAdam, in the way of construction of the new buildings erected in place of those destroyed by fire.

A FINE PIANO.

The Mendelsohn Piano Company of Toronto, have just turned out one of the finest pianos that has ever been manufactured in the Dominion.

TOOK HIM IN HER ARMS.

There was a touching little bit of nature displayed by a pretty young lady at the foot of King street this morning.

POLICE COURT.

Michael Donovan and Thos. Hogan, drunks, were fined \$4 each.

STAY DUNNAGE.

Victory Dunnage who came to the police station for protection was allowed to go.

THE CASES OF ALBERT D. WILSON AND JACK CULLINAN.

The cases of Albert D. Wilson and Jack Cullinan, for driving a motor vehicle without a license, were postponed until tomorrow.

THE CASE OF JOHN DUNN.

The case of John Dunn, for attempting to commit an indecent assault upon Mary Robinson, was again taken up.

WAY WILL YOU COME.

Way will you come when Shiloh's cure will give you immediate relief.

THE POISON MYSTERY.

SUPPOSED TO BE THE WORK OF A RELIGIOUS CRAZE.

Indications are that the distribution of poisoned candy in Galt and St. John, originated from the one source.

Detectives and people generally are still in the dark relative to the mysterious boxes of poisoned candy which have been distributed among four of the city ministers.

Theories of all kinds are being propounded but no solution of the problem has yet been arrived at.

Only conjectures and wild theories are being propounded but no solution of the problem has yet been arrived at.

It was rumored yesterday that nearly every minister in town had received a package of the death-leaving sweets.

The most careful inquiries only elicited the fact, as stated in The Gazette last evening, that packages were received at the residences of the following clergymen:

Rev. Donald Macneil, pastor of St. Stephen's (Presbyterian) church; Rev. J. de Soyres, pastor of Saint John's (Episcopal) church; Rev. T. J. Delaney, pastor of the Methodist church; and J. J. Shaw, a retired Baptist preacher.

It was rumored, too, that a family in Fairville had been the recipients of a box of candy through the post, but this cannot be substantiated.

Nothing is talked of about the streets but the terrible mystery of this affair, who can be the perpetrator and what was the object in view is the question that is racking the brains of every citizen of St. John.

The only answer yet made is that it is some religious crank prompted by the belief that he has a duty to perform, the nature of which is apparent from the methods employed.

That he is a stranger seems a natural conclusion inasmuch as three of the ministers chosen are not only taken from their own churches but have been in the city for some time.

What more likely than to obtain a list of the ministers of the different denominations from a city directory and then to choose the victims at random?

There is every reason to believe, too, that these cases of attempted poisoning have some connection with the case lately developed at Galt, Ont. Have the authorities sent to that city to enquire the nature of the packages distributed among several prominent church people there about a year ago?

For the method employed at both places were exactly the same; a small flat box the contents of which were cream candies coated with strychnine.

The plot is a cute one, but it falls in breadth, for both here and at Galt the result has been the death of one not only to discover the sender of these packages is a most difficult undertaking, for not a clue has been left on which to work the case.

Should the packages distributed at Galt and those distributed here prove to be similar, then beyond a doubt, it is the same person who has committed both crimes, or at least, they have originated from the one source.

The local government have acted in a commendable manner in offering the reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who send these packages to different ministers and the city council has in a likewise commendable manner authorized Mr. Lockhart to offer an additional \$1,000 for the same.

Local contributions are being raised for the employment of a first class detective from the States, for the very shrewd detective in existence is none too numerous in a case of this nature.

Montreal Amateur Athletic Association tonight, and a very important decision was arrived at, which will be hailed with delight by all those who are admirers of the finest athletic institution in Canada.

The decision arrived at was that the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association of the United States. Heretofore the M. A. A. A. have been guided in their policy by the strictest spirit of amateurism.

After the experience of Saturday with the New York team it was plain to all that a chance the Yankees must be met on their own ground.

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SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Today finishes the National League games. Yesterday the leaders won, the scores being:

At Pittsburgh, Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3; at Cleveland, New York 4, Cleveland 1; at Cleveland, New York 4, Cleveland 1.

At Indianapolis, Indianapolis 6, Washington 1; at Philadelphia, Philadelphia 6, Philadelphia 1; at Philadelphia, Philadelphia 6, Philadelphia 1.

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REVIEWS.

Sir Fred Middleton made his annual inspection of the Royal school of Infantry at Fort Belvoir, yesterday afternoon and in the evening was entertained to dinner at the mess.

The Ladies' Missionary Society held their annual meeting at Fort Belvoir, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. J. C. Macdonald, 1st vice-president, presided.

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JOURNAL OF SHIPPING.

Port of St. John.

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