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THE CITIZEN, OTTAWA, CANADA

OLD-TIME STUFF

REMINISCENCES OF THE OTTAWA OF EARLIER DAYS. Personages, Scenes and Incidents Recalled for Evening Citizen Readers

STIRRING LIFE STORY TOLD BY A NONOGENARIAN; AS BOY OF SEVEN WITNESSED BURNING ST. EUSTACHE, ONE OF DRAMATIC EVENTS PAPINEAU REBELLION

In Following Year, 1838, Came to Bytown With Parents. Lived Here Four Years. Maxime St. Jean Tells of Very Early Days in the Old Town. Exciting Stories of Later Life as Riverman. Saw First Train Out of Levis.

Today is presented one of the most striking stories yet offered by the Old Time Stuff.

The story has features which put it somewhat in a class by itself.

In the first place it is told by a man who in 1837 was a boy of seven years of age, and was an eye-witness of the most stirring events of the Papineau rebellion—the fight at St. Eustache.

In the second place the man who tells the tale, though almost 93 years of age, has all his faculties fully preserved, unusually preserved, and is one of the most remarkable nonagenarians the Old Time Stuff has ever met.

In the third place he lived in Bytown from 1838 to 1842, and later as a riverman frequently visited the town, and now gives first hand evidence as to many things of interest which occurred here in the thirties, forties and fifties.

Knew Joe Montferrand.

He knew the great Joe Montferrand, rafted with him, while still a youth, and witnessed two of his celebrated fights.

Woven into this story is a nice bit of romance in which Mrs. St. Jean is one of the principal figures.

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Introducing Maxime St. Jean.

And now let us introduce Maxime St. Jean, of Arnprior, formerly of Ottawa, who has been here for several weeks going over the ground where he spent four years of his boyhood. Mr. St. Jean while in Ottawa stayed with his son, Mr. Joseph St. Jean, who lives at 288 Bay street.

Long Lived Family.

Maxime St. Jean is not only a nonogenarian, but is a nonogenarian among nonogenarians. An older brother died a few years ago in Montreal at the remarkable age of one hundred and twelve years, and he has a sister living at Campbell's Bay who is ninety-seven and still going strong. His paternal grandfather lived to be very old, and his father probably would have also lived to be very old. But while still a young man, he was drowned near the Calumet. That was in 1843.

Erect, with clear eye, and clear mind, Maxime St. Jean told the Old Time Stuff his story.

"I have followed your Old Time Stuff since it started," he said, "and I am greatly interested in it. I spent four years of my boyhood here and frequently visited the place while I was on the river, and I like to hear about the old things and the old people.

An Exciting Day.

"I remember clearly back to 1837," he said. "I was then seven years old."

"That was the year of the rebellion, the O.T.S. remarked.

"That is why I remember that year so well," he replied. "Our family in that year lived in St. Eustache. I was then seven years of age, having been born in 1830.

"One day in December, 1837, there was great excitement in the village. All the people left their houses and hurried into the big stone church. Of course I did not know what it was all about, but all the women and children were very frightened. After a while the men who were in the church fired guns at soldiers outside and the soldiers fired back. The church got on fire and the people had to run out on the streets. A lot of people were killed by the soldiers as they came out.

People Were Drowned.

"There was ice on the river, and I remember seeing a lot of people run out on the ice to escape from the soldiers. But the ice broke with the weight of the people and a lot of them were drowned.

"There was a terrible time. Men shouted and the women and children cried and screamed. After a while the soldiers went away, taking a lot of the men with them, and the people went back to their houses. I was seven years of age and old enough to realize the terrible nature of the things that went on, though of course it was not till years later that I found out what it was all about."

THE STORY AS RECORDED IN HISTORY.

In order to show the accuracy of Mr. St. Jean's recollection of the events of that winter day at St. Eustache, when he was only seven years old, the Old Time Stuff notes from Dr. De Celles' history of the event as told in the "Makers of Canada," and identical with the accounts are striking.

Dr. De Celles wrote: "The disaffected in the village of St. Eustache river should have opened the eye of the infamous patriots (as the other sections of the country, but unfortunately reason had no hold on certain firebrands of St. Eustache, where Amury Girod, a self-appointed general, headed a band of excited and misguided peasants. This Girod was a Swiss * * * and a stranger in the people over which he placed Girod. The latter, on hearing of the approach of the English troops, had fled, and, fearing vengeance at the hands of the people, had committed suicide. Colborne reached St. Eustache on Dec. 14. What then occurred will be better told by one who took part in the action, Lt. Lyons, R.A.

Villagers Opened Fire.

"'After approaching the village one brigade of the field battery continued its advance on the road running parallel to the river; the other brigade turned off to the right and went across to the end of the street leading down the center of the village, at right angles to the river. Line of skirmishers from this village met the riverside brigade and opened fire on them, but soon retired.

"'The field battery then opened fire on the church and the buildings around it; but there was no reply. So the skirmishers following the houses were empty and that everything was quiet. Meanwhile the rebels had retired and abandoned the church before our first Brigade Major Dickson and his aide-de-camp dashed into the main street of the great stone church. As soon as they got down on rank the church in front fire was opened on them and they narrowly escaped being killed.

Fired on Church.

"'One 9-pounder was brought round into the main street and an effort was made to batter in the big doors of the church, but this failed. Ned Wetherall of the Royals then got a howitzer brought round behind the house and got into a large stone house opposite the right angles to the church and to windward of it; then upset the burning stove on the floor and pulled every inflammable thing he could find over it. In a few minutes the whole house was in flames, and volumes of smoke mantled the church.

"'Ned Wetherall took advantage of this and advanced his regiment under cover of the smoke from a double down the street. * * * We got round to the back of the church and effected a small door leading into the sacristy, which we battered in, and Ormsby and I rushed in followed by sons of our men.

At Close Quarters.

"'We then went into the main body of the church, which appeared quite dark, the windows being barricaded. Here the rebels began firing down on our heads. We could not get up to them for the staircases were broken down. So Ormsby lighted a fire behind the altar and put his hat on it. The fire from the church windows then ceased, and the rebels began running out from some low windows, apparently in their shirt sleeves.

Many Shot Down.

"'Our men then formed on one side of the church and the 32nd and 83rd on the other. Some of the rebels ran out and fired at the troops, but these soon threw down their arms and begged for quarter. Our officers tried to save the Canadians, but the men shouted 'Remember Lord Wolfe' and shot down the deluded fellows were shot down.'"

* * *

Came to Bytown in 1838.

In the early part of the summer of 1838 the St. Jeans moved to Bytown, their belongings being brought up on one of the little sidewheelers that then plied on the Ottawa.

Mr. St. Jean thinks his father was influenced in the change of residence by the stories of the bright prospects of Bytown and the money to be made with the square timber sifting down the river. St. Jean, senior, was a riverman, and his idea was to make Bytown his home and work in the upper reaches of the Ottawa. This he did.

Maxime St. Jean says his father on his arrival here built a frame house on Sussex street, a few doors east of Sussex street. The first thing young St. Jean found out about his new home was that all north and east of their home there was a big cedar swamp, where there were strange noises at night. He remembered being surprised at the swamp being there, the town being so high above the river level. But there it was, lying practically all north of St. Patrick street, except on the river front Sussex struck and extending clear to the Rideau River. It was only after living in the town before he discovered that a lot of the Lower Town people were getting their water from the swamp.

Gathered Firewood.

"I remember," said Mr. St. Jean, "how a number of the boys in our neighborhood used to go together into the swamp with axes and cut what we could off the roots of the cedar trees and all we could of the fallen trees. But we soon discovered that the swamp was owned by somebody. One day in the swamp I met a man with a gun and a man with a dog. To man told us to be off into the swamp, but that we did go back. After that the old man would fire his gun and the dog bark. The dog was wicked and we had to fight them to drive him off. We did not fear the old man because he could not run.

Leased by Mr. McKay.

"I remember, after that the swamp was owned by the government (ordnance land), but that Mr. McKay, who had a little sawmill in New Edinburgh, had the right to cut the cedar. The man who purchased us was probably his watchman. It turned out that he was a member of people had been in the habit of cutting in the town trees for firewood.

"The swamp was very boggy, and a person was liable to sink out of sight. On one of these times people got lost in this swamp and did not find their way right. A few days ago I walked all over where the old swamp used to be, and the change was indeed wonderful.

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Bytown Boasted Rival.

"We boys," Mr. St. Jean continued, "used also to go up to Barrackie Hill. It was a surprise to people to hear that what is now Parliament Hill was in 1838 to 1840 and later over-run with wild rabbits. They were so thick that the boys were often able to kill them with sticks. The soldiers who lived in the fort on the east side of the hill used to shoot them. Parliament Hill at that time, except near the fort, was covered with stubby birch and balsam trees, and I was among them that the rabbits were to be found." Given O.T.S. contributors have told about shooting wild rabbits on Barrackie Hill.

When Mr. St. Jean came to Bytown in 1837 the only Catholic church was a little building on Sussex street near the site of the present cathedral. It was made of rough boards. As far as he remembers there was not then any resident priest.

Street Fighting.

"Another thing I remember clearly about Bytown in 1838 to 1842, for I lived there," Mr. St. Jean continued, "was the street fighting that was always going on. There was a awful fight almost every few days and nearly everybody took it. In fact, time nearly everybody drank. The people who drank too much were the upper reaches of the men who shouted 'Remember Lord Wolfe' and shot down the deluded fellows were shot down."

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