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**Tinware,  
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Hot Air Furnaces,**

Or anything of that kind. If so call on

**C. B. Churchill**

You will find him in WOODSTOCK at  
**21 KING STREET,**

—AND AT HIS—

**New Store  
HARTLAND.  
FARMERS**

—AND—

**LUMBERMEN!**

We have just received:

- 50 doz. Moccasins,
- 25 doz. Black Shoe Packs,
- 25 doz. Oil Tanned Shoe Packs,
- In Men's and Boys' sizes.
- 10 doz. Hair Lined Shoe Packs, at  
\$1.25 per pair.
- 5 doz. Black Larrigans,
- 5 doz. Felt Boots.

Also, a large stock of

**OVERSHOES,**

At prices to suit the times.

**BAILEY BROS.**

**YOU WILL  
BE PLEASED**

If you call and see the large variety of Clothing now ready for inspection at R. W. Balloch's. Gents' Spring Overcoats, Gents' Waterproof Coats, Full Suits, Coats and Vests, Odd Vests, Pants and Hats, and a large variety of Suits and Odd Pants for Small Boys. The Large Assortment of Ladies' New Style and Common Sense Boots will also please you.

Centreville, March 16, '95.

**WE**

Are opening March 1st,  
a full line of

**New Goods.**

Our  
Prices  
Range  
From

**\$3 to \$12 for Pants,  
\$13 up for Suits,  
\$12 up for Overcoats.**

But  
Don't  
Forget

We make a specialty of

**PILGRIM PANTS  
At \$3.**

N. B.—We will have a local agent in Woodstock after March 5th. You can call on him and see what we are talking about. He will have

**All the Latest Novelties**

Amongst our samples.

**THE PILGRIM PANTS CO.,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.**

**CHARLES C. PROCTOR  
TAILOR,**

**Hartland, N.B.**

FINE CUSTOM WORK ONLY.  
LADIES' GARMENTS A SPECIALTY.  
GOOD WORK GUARANTEED.

## EXODUS OF THE MALISEETS, A. D. 1777

Allan at Aukpaque.—The Chapel Bell. Journey from Meductic Westward.—At Machias.—Col. Franklin and James White.

(30.)

John Allan's untiring endeavors to gain the friendship and confidence of the Indians during the month he lived with them at Aukpaque were by no means fruitless. When the British force came up the river the Indians were compelled either to make submission or to abandon their village. Allan persuaded them to the latter course as the safest in view of their having violated their agreement with Col. Gould, at the same time assuring them the step was but a temporary one as the Americans would soon regain possession of the St. John; meanwhile the congress of Massachusetts would amply supply their needs and reward them for their fidelity. Allan was himself of a sanguine disposition and had every confidence his assurance would be realized. The Indians caught the infection of his spirit and despite the contrary disposition of Pierre Tomah and some others the majority now decided to accompany him to Machias.

The exodus was a remarkable one, even for so migratory a people as the Maliseets. On Thursday, July 11th, 1777, they abandoned their cornfields, packed up their few possessions, took down their chapel bell—said to have been the gift of the King of France—and moved up the river as far as Bear Island. Allan was compelled to abandon all the goods and supplies for the trading post he had designed to establish on the river under the management of Capt. John Preble. The things were hurriedly concealed, but the British soldiers discovered a portion on their arrival, and the balance was afterwards looted by the Acadians and Indians.

Having been already initiated into the Maliseet tribe, Allan to increase his influence with his dusky allies donned the garb of an Indian chief resolved to wear it on the journey to Machias. On the arrival of the party at Meductic he wrote to the Massachusetts council, "I am at present destitute of everything. I am forced to put up with the fare the Indians can provide. I have dismissed every English person but one. . . . I must again implore some help for the Indians; I am still suspicious if I leave them they will turn." It is said the Madawaska Indians resolved to continue up the river to their village, and that the bell of the chapel at Aukpaque was for the time entrusted to their care. They placed it in their own chapel where it remained for years. Finally, however, the Indians again established a settlement a few miles above Aukpaque, and having built a chapel applied to their friends at Madawaska for the return of their bell. This the latter declined, evidently deeming possession to be nine points of the law. However, it got back to its old neighborhood all the same. A party of Indians, so the story goes, made a midnight raid, lowered the bell with ropes from the tower of the Madawaska chapel and bore it home in triumph. It now hangs in the belfry of the chapel at the Indian village above Fredericton, where the visitor may see it at any time on application to the courteous priest in charge of the mission. Mr. Edward Jack learned this "legend of the bell" some years ago from the Indians; as already noted the bell is inscribed with the French *fleur de lis*.

Col. Allan and his party of exiles left the Meductic village on Sunday, July 13th, in one hundred and twenty-eight canoes. Their journey to Machias was a difficult and toilsome one by reason of the excessive mid-summer heat and the lowness of the streams which greatly obstructed the progress of canoes. Young and old alike shared the trials of the way, the party numbering in all nearly five hundred men, women and children. The following is the entry in Allan's journal the day the party left the Meductic "Sunday, July 13.—Removed across the carrying place from Meductic toward the head of Passamaquoddy (or St. Croix) river about five miles. It is incredible what difficulties the Indians undergo in this troublesome time where so many of their families are obliged to fly with precipitation rather than become friends to the tyrant of Britain. Some backing their aged parents, others their maimed and decrepit brethren, the old women leading the young children, mothers carrying their infants, together with great loads of baggage. As to the canoes the men make it a play to convey them across. Yesterday morning sent two Indians to the first French inhabitants for intelligence, and we wait their return before we move hence."

The party did not long hesitate as to the course they should take. The two scouts reported the British had given up chasing West's party up the Oromocto and were now on their way to Meductic in pursuit of Allan; they therefore continued their flight ascending the Meductic river to the first lake called by the Indians *Metagmouchesch* (now known as Eel river lake) crossing which they encamped at the portage to North Lake. The next day was spent in carrying their baggage, canoes, etc., across this portage, a distance of about three miles.

The day following, Thursday, July 17th, the flotilla of canoes crossed North Lake and threading their way through its narrow outlet, a mile in length, found themselves float-

ing upon the noble sheet of water at the head of the St. Croix, known as Grand Lake, which they traversed in a southerly direction and encamped at the lower end. Had the water been up in the streams they would have now been only three days journey from Machias, as it was they were three weeks getting there. This was partly due to the condition of the streams, but quite as much to the laziness of the Indians, who now that their apprehensions of the British pursuers had vanished preferred to proceed in their usual leisurely fashion of five or six miles a day. They obtained abundance of moose, game and fish along the route but were destitute of any other provision.

After their arrival at Machias, Allan's Indians materially assisted in the defence of that place when attacked by Sir George Collier on the 13th of August. The British ships were obliged to retire without doing any serious injury and the services of the Indians earned the special thanks of the council of Massachusetts. Col. Allan seized the occasion to deliver an oration to the Indians in which in bombastic phrases he complimented them on their valor "representing with what Glory their names should be handed down to their posterity who would with veneration scarcely commemorate the anniversary of the gallant defence of their territories." He says in his journal the Indians in their reply assured him that "they had abandoned the fertile banks of the St. John river for his sake, they now requested that the Americans would vigorously exert themselves to take possession of and fortify that river, they would assist in the expedition to gain and keep it or lose their lives in the attempt. They earnestly desired to repossess the once peaceful abodes where they cultivated and raised luxuriant crops of Indian corn, the soil overpaying their industry, where their hunt was crowned with success in the spoils of the numerous herds of animals that swarm in their woods."

Allan's enthusiasm over the spirit displayed by his Indians was somewhat dampened by their alarming consumption of provisions and other supplies. These he rather mournfully admits must be dispensed with lavishly and otherwise the Indians would certainly "go off." Having abandoned some fine cornfields they looked for generous recompense at the hands of the Americans. It was not long before they began still more seriously to grumble and Allan was afraid to let them out of his sight for fear of them having some intercourse with the British, nevertheless he soon was obliged to send them to hunt and fish on the rivers and lakes for their subsistence. He enjoined their chiefs and captains not to allow any of their young men to have any connection whatever with any of the people of Great Britain. "Keep by yourselves," he said, "and keep good council." He enrolled about thirty of them as Indian soldiers with pay at the rate of ten dollars a month but he complained it was not in his power to keep them in such subjection as he could wish because they were of a "fluctuating turn of mind and so subject to liquor."

Allan was much encouraged by the disposition manifested by the Indians at the beginning of 1778. Pierre Tomah and others from the river St. John rejoined their brothers at Machias and seemed favorably disposed and were trusted accordingly. Nevertheless the tide that had been running in his favor was now about to turn. Michael Franklin began to act with tact and vigor as superintendent of Indian affairs for Nova Scotia and he had an able assistant on the river St. John in the person of James White who in his trading operations had gained the good will of the Indians and what is more required a knowledge of their character. Col. Franklin himself was admirably fitted for his position. In his younger days he had been a captive with the Indians and had learned their language and customs; he was also conversant with the French tongue and this gave him still greater influence. Mr. White proceeded up the river as soon as the spring opened in 1778 and at considerable personal risk of life and liberty paved the way for negotiations with Franklin. The situation on the river St. John at that time was quite serious Pierre Tomah had apparently gone over to the Americans and the Indians had actually sent in a formal declaration of war to Major Studholme and returned the British flag to him at Fort Howe.

There is now in the possession of Mr. W. M. Jarvis of St. John, Col. Michael Franklin's letter appointing James White his deputy which reads as follows:—

Fort Cumberland July 23, 1778.  
Dear Sir:—On recommendation of Major Studholme and from what I know of your zeal to serve the government and from your knowledge and acquaintance with the Indians of the river St. John and its environs I do hereby authorize and appoint you to act as my deputy at and in the neighborhood of the said river St. John. You will therefore take under your care the said Indians and inform me from time to time of their wants and wishes and what measure you conceive may at any time be adopted to promote his Majesty's interest to the end they may not be led astray by the machinations and desires of his Majesty's rebellious subjects or other of the King's enemies. But in all your proceedings you are to consult with and follow the advice that shall be given you by Major Studholme who will be so obliging as to supply them at your request now and then with some provisions, but sparingly, and when they shall be in absolute want of it.

I have no salary to give you or to promise you but as I have made a strong representation to the King's minister of the necessity of a fund to defray the necessary Indian expense, my representation shall be approved of, you may depend that I shall not fail of providing you with an annual allowance. You will not fail writing me by all opportunities.

I am Sir, Yours most sincerely  
Michael Franklin.

James White Esq.  
In his well known lecture on New Brunswick history delivered in 1840 the late Moses H. Perley says that to the exertions of Mr. White and the great popularity he enjoyed among the Indians may be attributed the fact that there was not at this time an Indian uprising.

W. O. RAYMOND.

K. D. C. the Mighty curer for Indigestion.



W. H. Ward.  
**A LIFE SAVED**

BY TAKING

**AYER'S CHERRY  
PECTORAL**

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

Highest Awards at World's Fair.  
Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

**EVERYBODY'S  
Shoes**

—AT—

**EVERYBODY'S  
Prices.**

Our stock of fine, medium, and cheap shoes is now complete in every style for Men, Women, and Children. We can satisfy any want or any size pocket-book, and it costs you nothing to critically examine our incomparable shoes. Better do it today.

**J. D. Dickinson  
& SON.**

**Notice of Sale.**

To George W. Gillmor and all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-ninth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and made between said George W. Gillmor of the one part and one Asa Dow of the other part, and registered in the office of the registry of deeds and wills for the County of Carleton in Book G, No. three on pages 530 531 532 and 533 of said Carleton county records, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the same, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Town Hall in the Town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton on MONDAY THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—A tract of land situate in the Parish of Brighton in the County of Carleton and bounded as follows, to wit, Beginning at a post standing on the eastern side of a reserved road at the southwest angle of lot number five in range eight Knowlesville Settlement, thence running by the magnet south seventy-two degrees and thirty minutes, east sixty-seven chains to the western side of another reserved road, thence along the same south seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west fifteen chains, thence north seventy-two degrees and thirty minutes west sixty-seven chains to another post standing on the eastern side of the first aforesaid reserved road, and thence along the same north seventeen degrees and thirty minutes east fifteen chains to the place of beginning containing one hundred acres more or less and distinguished as lot number six in range eight Knowlesville Settlement south being same lands granted to one John W. Lawson under the great seal of our province of New Brunswick the sixteenth day of April A. D. 1885.

Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Aberdeen county and province aforesaid and bounded as follows, to wit, Beginning at a post standing on the western side of a reserved road at the north east angle of lot number ten purchased by Albert Edward Brewer in range seven of Knowlesville Settlement south thence running by the magnet north seventy-two degrees and thirty minutes west sixty-seven chains to the eastern side of another reserved road, thence along the same north seventeen degrees and thirty minutes east fifteen chains, thence south seventy-two degrees and thirty minutes east sixty-seven chains to another post standing on the western side of the first aforesaid reserved road, and thence along the same south seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west fifteen chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, and distinguished as lot number nine in range seven Knowlesville Settlement south, granted from the Crown to one Harvey Watson on the seventh day of March A. D. 1885. Together with all buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances and privileges to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated the eighth day of April A. D. 1895.  
LEWIS P. FISHER.  
Assignee for Mortgagee.

A Frank Chinaman.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang, as he lay wounded at Shimonoseki, frankly admitted the weakness displayed by China and expressed regret for it for her sake, but said he thought the defeat of China would advance civilization in the east, and therefore was not altogether regrettable.

The pleasant and beneficial effects of  
**McLean's  
Vegetable Worm  
Syrup** Make it the best Worm Remedy for children.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

## DEPARTURES.

6.10 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Presque Isle and points North.  
10.20 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Houlton, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, St. John, Bangor, Boston, &c.  
12.30 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Fredericton, &c., via Gibson Branch.  
1.00 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: For Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.  
2.40 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Vanceboro, Montreal, etc.  
10.17 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: For Houlton, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, Fredericton, St. John, Vanceboro, Bangor, Boston, &c.

## ARRIVALS.

6.10 A. M.—MIXED—Except Monday, from St. John, St. Stephen, Vanceboro, Bangor, etc.  
10.15 A. M.—From McAdam Junction, etc.  
10.20 A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: From Presque Isle, etc.  
10.45 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: From Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.  
1.00 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: From St. John, St. Stephen, Bangor, Montreal, etc.  
10.17 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: From Edmundston, Presque Isle, etc.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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COR. MAIN AND ALBERT STREETS  
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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,  
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Specialties:—(DISEASES OF WOMEN.  
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Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.  
Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.  
Special certificate in Midwifery.  
Specialties: Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Skin.  
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