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DR. THOMSON'S MED. CO.,—Dear Sirs; My wife having been a sufferer from indigestion and languor, was induced to try your Sarsaparilla. The result is miraculous. She was relieved by one bottle. Her appetite the best for years. As an alternative and tonic it has no superior. This statement, for the benefit of suffering humanity, we give freely.

JOHN T. CHASE. LINDA F. CHASE.

In presence of Almighty God We do not dare to tell a lie; But sound the joyful case abroad, For Aeme is our joyful cry. Brewer, Me., Jan. 6, 1895.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for DEPARTURES and ARRIVALS, listing times and routes for various stations like Presque Isle, Bangor, and Montreal.

WALL PAPER!

WE WILL OPEN ON THE FIRST OF MARCH Our Large Stock of Wall Papers. Call and see them, and be satisfied. They are all the Newest and Latest Designs.

School: Books, Exercise Books, Scribblers, And all sorts of School Requisites, is complete. We have a Large Lot of Matched Paper and Envelopes Which we will sell at either Wholesale or Retail.

MRS. J. LOANE & CO. Hartland DRUG STORE.

Dodds' Kidney Pills, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,

Thompson's Sarsaparilla, JUST RECEIVED.

W. E. THISTLE, Prop.

THE GREAT DEFECTION.

The Indian House.—Message of the Indians of Canada.—Gen. McLean Takes Mega Bagaduce.—Allan's Tribulations.—Indians Leave Machias.

(31.) Almost everybody is familiar with the name "Indiantown" as applied to the place where the boats plying on the lower part of the river land their passengers and freight for St. John. The question is sometimes asked why was the place called Indiantown? It is easily answered.

Col. Franklin at the time the treaty with the Malisets was consummated in September, 1778, promised a trading post should be established near Fort Howe so that the Indians might be able to procure supplies and dispose of their furs and peltry to good advantage. In fulfillment of the promise he wrote from Windsor, on the 8th of December, 1778, to James White as follows:—

"I have sent from Annapolis this plan for the Indian House and Mr. Kelly's estimate. The sum voted by the council for it is £30; that money must build it. The ground must be cleared all about it or the bush will sooner or later burn it. The boards required cannot I think exceed 1000 feet, and may be sawed from spruce on the spot if you have a whip sawyer. Shingles can be made by any New England man in the neighborhood. The building can at least be raised to the eaves and rafters placed this winter, the remainder finished in spring, which will show the Indians I have thought of them at least."

Mr. White's Memorandum book shows that the foundation of the Indian house was laid by James Woodman, and that Messrs. Dow, Graves and Blake were employed at five shillings per day each in putting up and finishing the building. February 19th, 1779, Franklin wrote to White, "I am glad the Indian house advances; you must make the government grant do. Very glad to find Pierre Thoma and my other Malisette friends behave well."

The Indian house was finished shortly after and the place became from that time a frequent resort for the Indians who at certain seasons assembled there in considerable numbers. In early days Main street, Portland, was known as "the road to the Indian house," and a rough road it was. Today it is paved, with wooden blocks from end to end and has the greatest traffic of any thoroughfare in the maritime provinces. In process of time a village grew up about the Indian house which received the name of Indian-town.

About this time a new influence was brought to bear upon the Malisets which had much to do with rendering them more friendly to the British cause. Sir Guy Carleton having been appointed commander in chief at Quebec, secured the allegiance of the principal Indian tribes of Canada, and the latter sent messengers about the beginning of April, 1779, to the Indians at Machias, bearing a huge wampum belt of 1500 pieces, desiring them to have no further connection with the Americans, adding that the Indians of Canada were coming across the woods as soon as the leaves were as big as their nails to destroy the settlements on the Penobscot and Kennebec. The message further said, "We send you this Great Belt of Wampum for every one of you to see and think of and to show it to the St. Johns and Micmacs and to let them know what we say and return the belt to us immediately." The message contained the further assurance that nine thousand Indians were ready to execute any orders they might receive from the British general in Canada.

John Allan was not yet disposed to give up the struggle. He secured the assistance of a French priest, Monsieur De la Motte, and by their united efforts a fresh diversion was made. Pierre Tomah and his followers again came to Machias. They were probably annoyed by the step taken by General McLean in directing Major Studholme to furnish no more provisions to the Indians out of the army stores. Franklin considered this order a great mistake and he accordingly wrote a letter to Lord Germaine, the British Minister representing strongly the necessity of keeping the Indians in good humor as the cutting of masts and timber for the royal navy, the safety of the English settlers on the river and communication with Canada might all be endangered by losing their good will, and the Americans were always soliciting them to change sides. Governor Hughes strongly endorsed the statements of Col. Franklin.

Allan now summoned all his resources to rouse the Indians to renewed interest in the war. He had actually planned another invasion of the river St. John when a great disaster overtook him, rendering his position at Machias precarious in the extreme. General McLean made an unexpected descent upon the American stronghold of Mega Bagaduce at the mouth of the Penobscot, capturing it without much difficulty, thereby cutting off Allan in a great measure from his base of supplies. To add to the misfortunes of the latter, a batch of dispatches containing all the details of his proposed expedition to the St. John river fell into the hands of the British. After the capture of Penobscot he found himself much straitened. In his letter to the Massachusetts Council of 20th October, 1779, he writes: "Ammunition is become very short, all bread kind is just out. I must request an immediate supply at all risks, as also dry goods." In the same letter he complains of the unsteady conduct of the Indians and of the "intolerable expense" caused by the necessity of making presents to prevent them going to the enemy. "I have not," he says, "met with such difficulty previous to this summer." Despite all his difficulties he contrived to persuade Pierre Tomah and his followers to remain for the winter in the neighborhood of Machias.

About the first of May the Indians around the shores of Passamaquoddy held a council in which warm arguments were used by some in favor of proceeding at once to St. John, but through the influence of Pierre Tomah they did not do so. Capt. John Preble had been placed by Allan in command of the Indians at Passamaquoddy with headquarters at Odcoobahomuck, or Pendleton's Island, (a small island off the N. E.

end of Deer Island, opposite St. Andrews). Capt. Preble was the man who had been in charge of the trading post on the river Saint John, abandoned almost as soon as established in consequence of the Americans being chased off the river by the British forces. If we are to judge by his letters, Preble possessed natural shrewdness, but a very limited education. We give verbatim a brief quotation from his letter to Col. Allan, dated May 9, 1780. Referring to the Indians, he says: "They do nothing but eat, I think; I argue with them till I am tired to use economy, but to no effect. I have stopt all persons from going to St. Johns to return back for fear of the small pox." Whether there really was any small pox at St. John or whether the mention of the dreaded disease was merely an artifice on the part of Preble to restrain the Indians and to gain time does not appear.

And now we come to the final struggle between Franklin and Allan for control of the Malisets which ended in the great defection which had been long impending. Whether by accident or design both the rival agents invited the Indians to a conference on the same date the 25th May 1780. Allan's invitation was more of the nature of a command and it contained in its closing words a vague threat not likely to be lost upon such a class of people as the Indians.

"Brethren, I do now by this belt of wampum in the name of the good people of the United States of America and by the duty and affection due your ancient father the King of France our ally Summons and require you to meet me in Grand Council to be held at Passamaquoddy as soon as possible after the 25th day of May. Brethren, if you think of your safety and that of your wives and children you will not neglect this on any account whatever. (signed) JOHN ALLAN."

Copies of this summons were sent to Aukpaque, Meductic, Madawaska and the other Indian villages.

Col. Franklin's invitation was of a somewhat different tenor:—"To the Chiefs, Captains and Principal Indians on the river St. John.

Brethren,—I am much concerned I cannot see you as I intended on the 25th of this month, but Major Studholme will meet you for me, who will tell you the sentiments of my heart.

Brethren,—King George wants masts for his ships, and has employed people to provide them on your river depending on you to protect them in cutting them down and conveying them to Fort Howe.

Brethren,—The Governor sends you some presents which Major Studholme will deliver you. They are intended to bind fast your promise, that you will protect the mast-cutters.

Brethren,—King George, my gracious master, has sent me a large quantity of presents for you; they are on the water on the way to Halifax. When they arrive, I shall deliver them to you in person. These presents the king gives you for your delivering up to me the treaty you had entered into with the council at Boston.

I am your affectionate Brother Michael Francklin.

Windsor, 18th May 1780."

The presents accompanying this letter comprised the following articles, viz: 50 pairs blankets, 40 shirts, 4 pieces blue stroud, 6 1/2 yards blue and scarlet cloth, 100 rings, 200 flints, 54 yards of ribbon, 3 pieces white kersey, 60 milled caps, 40 worsted caps, 50 castor (beaver) hats, 5 cwt. shot, 100 hois embossed serge, 1 barrel gunpowder, 100 lbs., and 1 cask of wine "sent by Mr. Francklin for the squaws and such men as don't drink rum."

These articles were sent from Windsor to Fort Howe by the schooner Menagushie (Menagushie being the Indian name for the peninsula on which the principal part of St. John is now built). The articles were to be given as presents to the Indians of the river St. John and its neighborhood by Major Studholme in such manner and proportions as he might think proper to induce the said Indians to protect the workmen and others in providing masts for the navy.

Two British schooners arrived at Passamaquoddy on the 1st June and the Indians there were at once on the qui vive. Allan desired that none of them would venture on board, but he adds, "Pierre Tomma the Chief of St. John (always considered a Tory) and Lewis Neptune of Penobscot went on board and received several presents." They were told that Col. Francklin and Father Bourg were at Fort Howe with large supplies and desired a conference with them. Soon after three messengers arrived from Father Bourg desiring the Indians to attend him immediately on business of the church. The messengers also bore a letter from Major Studholme promising pardon for past offences, protection and presents. It was enough! Allan used every effort to dissuade them but all in vain; go they would. They assured him, with how much sincerity the reader may judge, they only intended to see the priest, their souls being heavy and loaded with burdens of sin.

Accordingly on the 3rd of July 1780 a very large party set out for St. John. Writing of this defection to the Massachusetts council Allan says "I am very unhappy in being obliged to acquaint the Hon'ble Board of this after the success I have experienced in disappointing the Priest and Mr. Francklin for this three years."

About this time a grand council of the Malisets and Micmacs was held on the river St. John at which Col. Francklin says, 300 warriors and 600 women and children were assembled. Deputies from the Ottawas, Hurons, Algonquins, Abenakis and other nations from Canada being present required the Micmacs and Malisets to withdraw from the Americans and to remain quiet for they had declared war against them and should treat all Indians found among the Americans as enemies. Upon this declaration the Indians almost universally withdrew from Machias and its neighborhood and remained tranquil to the end of the war. The Meductic village again became a place of resort. It was occasionally visited by Francklin, or his deputies and it is probable occasionally by a priest as the Indian chapel was standing and in good repair when the loyalists arrived in 1783.

W. O. RAYMOND. R. W. Richardson, of Hartland, R. W. Richardson, of Hartland, is to the front as usual. He has leased all the upper part of the Tracey building, and has completely renovated it and repaired the store. Mr. Richardson has his spring stock on hand, and a fine assortment of it, consisting of men's women's and children's clothing, ladies' wrappers, boots and shoes. His stock will fill the store upstairs and down.

TAILORS. J. B. McRAE, MERCHANT TAILOR, (Shop over Merchants Bank) MAIN STREET. Custom Tailoring done promptly, and in the Latest Styles. Excellence of work guaranteed.

CHARLES C. PROCTOR TAILOR, Hartland, N.B. FINE CUSTOM WORK ONLY. LADIES' GARMENTS A SPECIALTY. GOOD WORK GUARANTEED.

T. B. THISTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR, Has opened with a fine stock, in S. R. BURTT'S BUILDING, HARTLAND. All kinds of Custom Tailoring done. Latest Styles. Good fit guaranteed.

LIVERY STABLES. LIVERY AND HACK STABLE, H. E. & Jas. W. Gallagher, Props. Outfits for commercial travellers. Coaches in attendance at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery Teams to let at Reasonable Rates. A First-Class Horse in connection.

Wilbur House, (Main St.) Woodstock, N. B. N. B.—Orders for each left at stable or sent by telephone will receive prompt attention.

DANIEL LEE, Landeau, - Livery - and Boarding - Stables. Coaches in attendance at Steamboats and Trains.

DOUBLE and SINGLE TURNOUTS. ACCOMMODATION BARGE, for Picnics and other outings. LANDEAU.



I WANT EVERYBODY To know that I am still on the earth and making The Finest Lot of CARRIAGES!

EVER SHOWN IN WOODSTOCK. STYLES ARE— Bangor Buggies, Road Wagons, Corning Bodies, Portland Concords, Spindle Wagons, Road Carts,

—ALSO— HIGH AND LOW Farm Wagons, Call and See Me at the Old Stand on Connell Street Woodstock, John Loane.

J. C. MILMORE,

GENERAL DEALER,

Main - Street, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Just Re-opened! LEE'S: RESTAURANT.

After three week's hard labour, and at a large expense I have entirely renovated and enlarged my business for the coming season. I cordially invite all my friends in the county and town to call and see for themselves the magnificent and elegant place that I have fitted up. All are welcome. Just Arrived for the Spring and Summer Trade:

10 kegs Pigs Feet, 10 kegs Lambs Tongues, Canned Goods, Sauces, Pickles, in great variety. Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Grapes, Bananas and Fruits of all kinds. Choice Confectionery, including some of the very choicest to be obtained in Canada. Five thousand Havana Cigars, also Domestic Cigars, great variety, wholesale or retail, 20 gallons Providence River Oysters arriving each week, Cake and Pastry made by one of the finest cooks in Canada. Lunches served at all hours, including Ham and Eggs, Oysters, Baked Beans. Meals served each day from 11.30 until 2 p. m. The Ice Cream season will open on the 24th of May, also we will be able during the summer to give our patrons all the best temperance drinks to be obtained, Hop Beer, Champagne Cider, Lemonade, Mineral Water, Soda Water, with Cream, Sarsaparilla, Ginger and Lemon Pop. Christie's Celebrated Biscuits and Oyster Crackers constantly in stock. I defy competition in any of the above lines, and it will pay you when you are in town to give us a call, and if you are not satisfied with my goods money will be refunded. Remember the old reliable stand on Main Street. Thanking my many friends for their patronage in the past, and wishing a continuance of the same for the year to come.

John M. Williamson.

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Woodstock Woodworking Factory.

400,000 feet Pine, 200,000 " Spruce, 50,000 " Birch, 50,000 " Ash, Butternut and Basswood, 50,000 " Other Lumber.

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The largest stock of Assorted Lumber in the Province,

R. K. JONES, Proprietor. Woodstock, N. B., March 13, 1895.

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Also, a good line of FALL LAP ROBES. Will sell Cheap for Cash.

HARNESSES Made to Order at Short Notice. REPAIRING done PROMPTLY.

F. L. ATHERTON, King Street, - - Opp. People's Bank, WOODSTOCK.

Probate Court, COUNTY OF CARLETON.

To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable of the said county. Greeting:

Whereas the administrator of the estate of James W. Ahern, late of Kent, deceased, has filed in this Court an account of his administration of the said deceased's estate, and has prayed that the same may be passed and allowed in due form of law.

You are therefore required to cite the widow, heirs and next of kin of the deceased, and all of the creditors and other persons interested in his said estate to appear before the Judge of Probate at his office in the Town of Woodstock at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the County of Carleton, at his office in said county, on MONDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of MAY next at three o'clock in the afternoon then and there to attend the passing and allowing of the said accounts as prayed for and as by law directed. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Probate Court, this Twelfth day of April, A. D. 1895.

LEWIS P. FISHER, Judge of Probates County of Carleton. JOHN C. WINSLOW, Registrar of Probates County of Carleton.