DISPATCH. THE



Read.

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 alterative 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 Acme is our joyful cry. Brewer, Me., Jan. 6, 1895.

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 Houl-ton, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, St. Bangor, Boston, &c. 12.30 P. M.-MIXED-Week days: For Freder-icton, &c., via Gibson Branch. 1.00 P. M. - EXPRESS - Week days : For Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points 2.40 P. M.-MIXED-Week days: For Vance-boro, Montreal, etc.

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 Maliseets 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 fulfilment of the promise he wrote from Windsor, on the 8th of December, 1778, to Jamas' White as follows:-

"I have sent from Annapolis this plan for the Indian House and Mr. Kelly's estimate. 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 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 Malecete 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 Maliseets 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 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 peninsula on which the principal part of St. 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 Indians to protect the workmen and others any orders they might receive from the Brit-ish 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. Francklin considered this order a great mistake and he accordingly wrote a letter to Lord Ger- Bourg desiring the Indians to attend him maine, the British Minister representing immediately on business of the church. The strongly the necessity of keeping the Indians messengers also bore a letter from Major in good humor as the cutting of masts and Studholme promising pardon for past timber for the royal navy, the safety of the English settlers on the river and communication with Canada might all be endangered by them but all in vain; go they would. They losing their good will, and the Americans were always soliciting them to change sides. reader may judge, they only intended to see Governor Hughes strongly endorsed the the priest, their souls being heavy and loaded Governor Hughes strongly endorsed the statements of Col. Francklin. Allan now summoned all his resources to rouse the Indians to renewed interest in the upon the American stronghold of Mega Baga-duce 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 be-come 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 pre-vious to this summer." Despite all his diffi-culties he contrived to persuade Pierre The says and in good repair when the loyalists arrived in 1783. Tomah and his followers to remain for the Thompson's Sarsaparilla,
JUST REGEIVED.
W. E. THISTLE, Prop.
W. E. THISTLE, Prop.
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 head-quarters at Odcobbahommuck, or Pendle-ton's Island, (a small island off the N. E. winter in the neighborhood of Machias.

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 quota-tion from his letter to Col. Allan, dated May 9, 1780. Referring to the Indians, he says: "They do nothing but eate, I think; I argue with them till I am tired to use occonemy, but to no effect. I have stopd 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.

Anl now we come to the final struggle between Francklin and Allan for control of the Maliseets 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.

"Brothers, 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. "Brothers, If you think of you safety and that of your wives and children you will not negiect this on any account whatever. (signed) JOHN ALLAN."

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

Col. Francklin'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 pres-ents 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. as 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

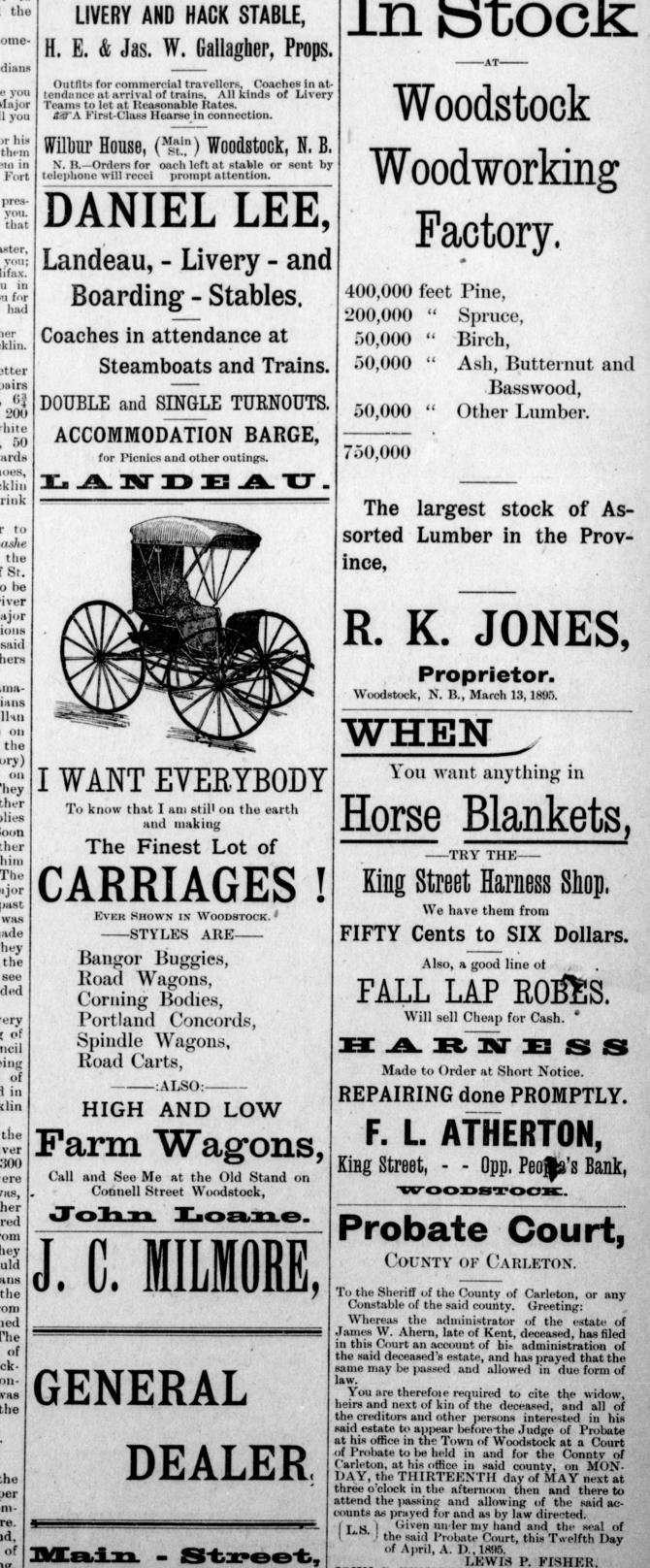
comprised the following articles, viz: 50 pairs



LEE'S : RESTAURANT.

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 wel-

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Grapes, Bananas and Fruits of all kinds. Choice Confectionery, in-Fruits of all kinds. Choice Confectionery, in-cluding some of the very choicest to be obtained in Canada. Five thousand Havan Cigars, also Domestic Cigars, great variety, wholesale or re-tail, 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 sum-mer to give our patrons all the best temperance 24th of May, also we will be able during the sum-mer 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 Crack-ers 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

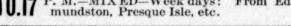


10.17 P. M.-EXPRESS-Week days: For Houl-ton, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, Fredericton, St. John, Vanceboro, Bangor, Boston. &c.

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 Fred ericton, 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 Ed-mundston, Presque Isle, etc.

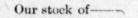




WE WILL OPEN ON THE

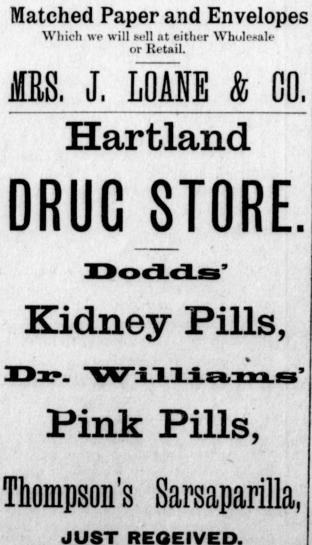
FIRST OF MARCH Our Large Stock of Wall Papers Call and see them, and be satisfied.

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



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 yards embost serge, 1 barrel gunpowder, 100 hoes, 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 Menaguashe 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 proportious as he might think proper to induce the said 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 Penobscott 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 offences, protection and presents. It was enough ! Allan used every effort to dissuade assured him, with how much sincerity the with burdens of sin.

Accordingly on the 3rd of July 1780 a very large party set out for St. John. Writing of war. He had actually planned another in-vasion of the river St. John when a great disaster overtook him, rendering his position at Machias precarious in the extreme. Gen- thus after the success I have experienced in eral McLean made an unexpected descent disappointing the Priest and Mr. Francklin for this three years."

About this time a grand council of the Maliseets and Micmacs was held on the river the Micmacs and Maliseets 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 Franckally by a priest as the Indian chapel was standing and in good repair when the loyalists arrived in 1783. W. O. RAYMOND.

JOHN C. WINSLOW, Judge of Probates County of Carleton. Registrar of Probates County of Carleton.