

**DANCING**  
 —AT THE—  
**NEW PUBLIC HALL,**  
**BRISTOL.**  
**Every Tuesday,**  
**7.30, p. m.**  
**NO POSTPONEMENT**  
 For inclement weather.  
 Admission for Gentlemen extremely low.  
 Ladies Free.  
**Good Music and Ample Room.**  
**Room, Room for all.**

**HARNESS**  
**Made & Repaired**  
 GREAT VARIETY OF  
**HARNESS FITTINGS**  
 ALWAYS IN STOCK.

H. V. MOOERS, Main Street,  
 WOODSTOCK.

**JAMES HAYDEN**  
 Has been placing some new  
 Machinery in his Mill, and  
 is now able to do all classes  
 of work on Short Order.  
 Storm Doors and Win-  
 dows a specialty.  
 Mouldings of All Kinds  
 and Sheathing.

WOODSTOCK N. B.  
 LIVERY AND HACK STABLE,  
 H. E. & Jas. W. Gallagher, Props.

Outfits for commercial travellers. Coaches in at-  
 tendance at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery  
 Teams to let at Reasonable Rates. I defy competi-  
 tion and will sell during the holidays at a sacrifice  
 price. Don't forget, when you are in town, and  
 give us a call and you will be sure to go home both  
 pleased and satisfied.

**LOOK!**  
**Lee's Restaurant.**

**Meals Served**  
 At all hours, including  
**Oysters, Baked Beans,**  
**Ham and Eggs,**  
 And, in fact, everything that goes to  
 make up a First-Class Bill of Fare.

JUST ARRIVED FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE:  
 10 bbls. P. E. I. Oysters. 10 bbls.  
 Malaga Grapes, 20 bbls. Apples, 10 bbls.  
 Ontario Cider, 20 gals. Providence River  
 Oysters arriving each week during the holi-  
 day season.  
 I have in stock the best imported and domestic  
 Cigars to be found in the town. Confectionary,  
 Oranges, Lemons, Nuts of all kinds, Canned  
 Goods, etc., constantly in stock. I defy competi-  
 tion and will sell during the holidays at a sacrifice  
 price. Don't forget, when you are in town, and  
 give us a call and you will be sure to go home both  
 pleased and satisfied.

John M. Williamson.

**WHEN**  
 You want anything in  
**Horse Blankets,**

—TRY THE—  
**King Street Harness Shop.**  
 We have them from  
**FIFTY Cents to SIX Dollars.**

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

**HARNESS**  
 Made to Order at Short Notice.  
**REPAIRING done PROMPTLY.**  
**F. L. ATHERTON,**  
 King Street, - - Opp. People's Bank,  
 WOODSTOCK.

**FROM THE FALL OF QUEBEC  
 TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**

Ballomy Glode at Halifax.—Tariff of Prices  
 for Furs, etc.—Moses Hazen's Poray.  
 Acadians Removed From the St. John  
 River.—Pierre Tomah and Ambrose St.  
 Aubin.—Simonds and White and Other  
 Indian Traders.

(24)  
 By the capture of Quebec in 1759 the great  
 disturbing centre that for more than a century  
 had caused the Maliseets of the St.  
 John to regard the English as their natural  
 enemies was once and for all removed. Sev-  
 eral of the Chiefs now proceeded to Fort  
 Frederick at the mouth of the river to take  
 the oath of allegiance to the King of Eng-  
 land. Some of them accompanied  
 Colonel Arbutnot of Halifax, to renew once  
 more the old treaty of 1726. The Meductic  
 Indians were represented by Chief Ballomy  
 Glode, who was honored by a present from  
 the Nova Scotia governor of a gold laced  
 beaver hat, laced blanket and other finery.

At the conference which ensued, a table of  
 prices was arranged which the Indians were  
 to pay for supplies and to receive for their  
 peltry. The unit of value agreed upon was  
 a pound of spring beaver fur. Prices paid  
 by the Indians for articles commonly used by  
 them to be as follows:

Large blanket.....	2 lbs spring beaver;
2 gallons rum.....	1 lb spring beaver;
25 gallons molasses.....	1 lb spring beaver;
30 lbs flour.....	1 lb spring beaver;
14 lbs pork.....	1 lb spring beaver;
2 yards stroud.....	3 lbs spring beaver;

The cash value of the pound of spring  
 beaver was five shillings, or say one dollar;  
 but it should be remembered that the pur-  
 chasing power of money was greater in those  
 days than it is now. In bartering their furs  
 with the traders a moose skin would be  
 reckoned as equal to a pound and a half of  
 spring beaver; lucifee skin equal to two  
 pounds of spring beaver and so on for furs  
 and skins of all kinds. By substituting the  
 cash value for the value in beaver skins we  
 shall find the prices the Indians would re-  
 ceive for their peltry would be about as fol-  
 lows, viz: Large moose skin, \$1.50; bear  
 skin (large and good) \$1.35; large lucifee  
 skin, \$2.00; silver fox, \$2.50; black fox, \$2.00;  
 red fox, 50 cts.; otter, \$1.00; martin, 35 cts.;  
 pequan or fisher, \$1.00; mink, 15 cts.; mus-  
 quash, 10 cts.; deer skin 20 cts. per lb.;  
 feathers, 15 cts. per lb.

The scale of prices paid the Indians cer-  
 tainly was not extravagant, although decided-  
 ly better than they had hitherto received  
 from the French traders. It was no doubt  
 on these or similar terms that James Simonds  
 and James White who came about this time  
 to the St. John river traded with the Indians.

Finding the English in the ascendancy,  
 Father Germain made overtures to the  
 Nova Scotia authorities, promising if allowed  
 to continue his ministrations among the St.  
 John and Passamaquoddy tribes to exercise  
 his influence in the interests of peace. On  
 this understanding the governor and council  
 promised him an annual stipend of £50 for  
 his services. Two years afterwards three  
 chiefs came to Halifax to enquire why Father  
 Germain had been removed from his post.  
 They were informed that having gone of his  
 own accord to Quebec he had been detained  
 there by General Murray for some reason,  
 but that a successor would be appointed. It  
 was nearly four years before this promise  
 was fulfilled. The Indians greatly dissatisfied  
 at the delay, after waiting a year for the  
 coming of another priest, upon the advice of  
 Father Germain, burned their chapel.

The unfortunate Acadian refugees were not  
 allowed to remain unmolested. In March,  
 1759, a company of rangers, under Captain  
 McCurdy, started on snowshoes up the frozen  
 river to strike a blow at the French settle-  
 ments wherever they might find them. They  
 encamped the first night on a hill side near  
 the mouth of Kingston Creek, where Captain  
 McCurdy was killed by the falling of a large  
 birch tree cut by one of his men for firewood.  
 The command then passed into the hands of  
 Lieutenant Moses Hazen, under whom the  
 party proceeded to St. Anne's point where  
 they set fire to the chapel and other build-  
 ings, and then retreated hastily to the mouth  
 of the river, committing, it is said, several acts  
 of atrocity upon the settlers at Grimrose and  
 other places in their way. Sir Jeffrey Am-  
 herst, commander in chief of the forces, in  
 two letters to Governor Lawrence refers to  
 this scouting expedition. In the first, dated  
 at New York, April 14th, 1759, he says: "You  
 will have heard of the accident poor Capt.  
 McCurdy met with, as likewise of the suc-  
 cess of his Lieut. in demolishing the settle-  
 ments at St. Anne's; on the recommendation  
 of Major Scott I have preferred Lt. Hazen  
 to Capt. McCurdy's company." In the sec-  
 ond letter, dated at Albany, May 29th, he  
 says: "Major Morris sent me the particu-  
 lars of the scouting party and I gave a com-  
 mission of Captain to Lieut Hazen as I thought  
 he deserved it, I am sorry to say what I have  
 since heard of that affair has sullied his merit  
 with me as I shall always disapprove of kill-  
 ing women and helpless children; poor Mc-  
 Curdy is a loss, he was a good man in his  
 post."

It may be noted in passing that Moses  
 Hazen, a few months later, distinguished

himself at the taking of Quebec under Wolfe.  
 He was severely wounded at the battle of  
 Sans Foy a little later. In the revolutionary  
 war he attained the rank of brigadier general  
 in the American army. His brother Wil-  
 liam was a partner of Simonds and White in  
 their business established at St. John, in  
 1764, and at the revolution was a loyalist.  
 The Hazens who have since figured promi-  
 nently in New Brunswick history are de-  
 scendants of William Hazen.

In November, 1759, a party of two hun-  
 dred Acadians came down the river St. John  
 under the guidance of Father Germain and  
 another priest, and presented a paper to Col.  
 Arbutnot, who commanded the garrison at  
 Fort Frederick (situated on the west side of  
 St. John harbor) stating that they had gone  
 from the upper part of the St. John river  
 through to Quebec and there taken the oath  
 of allegiance to the King of England and had  
 obtained permission to settle upon the river.  
 It appeared, however, upon investigation that  
 the Quebec authorities had administered the  
 oath and given the certificates the party had  
 presented to Col. Arbutnot under the idea  
 that the St. John referred to was the Richi-  
 lieu (or St. Johns river) of Canada. Upon  
 this being discovered the Acadians were  
 ordered to be removed as prisoners to Hal-  
 ifax. There still remained in their hiding  
 places along the river a few French people,  
 who with the assistance of the Indians con-  
 trived to eke out a miserable existence. In  
 1761 about forty refugees had re-established  
 themselves at the village of St. Anne's;  
 others were found about the Indian villages  
 at Aukpaque, Meductic and Madawaska and  
 some of their descendants are at this day  
 prosperous farmers in the county of Mada-  
 waska.

Father Baillie, the priest who came as mis-  
 sionary to the French and Indians in 1768,  
 gave great satisfaction to the civil authorities  
 by quieting the dispositions of the natives,  
 who had again become restless, but he did  
 not find much favor with Messrs Simonds  
 and White and other Indian traders. James  
 Simonds writes June 26th, to Hazen and  
 Jarvis, his partners, at Newport: "We have  
 made a smaller collection of furs this year  
 than last, occasioned by the large demands  
 of the priest for his services and his ordering  
 the Indians to leave their hunting a month  
 sooner than usual to keep certain Festivals,  
 etc."

During the course of this summer Pierre  
 Tomah and Ambrose St. Aubin, chiefs of  
 the St. John river, went to Halifax to prefer  
 some very sensible requests. One of these  
 was that in case of another war between  
 England and France they should be  
 allowed to remain neutral, another  
 that they should have lands to cul-  
 tivate; another that some remedy should  
 be tried to banish ardent spirits fur-  
 nished by the traders rum being much too  
 common an article of trade for the good of  
 the savages. The chiefs further asked for  
 tools and agricultural implements; also that  
 certain Acadians who hunted on their grounds  
 should be removed. This last grievance, it  
 may be observed, was one of which Lt. Gov.  
 Franklin had complained in a letter written  
 the same summer to Sir Guy Carleton, British  
 governor at Quebec. Franklin says in  
 his letter, "There are certain Canadians and  
 inhabitants of Kamouraska and its neigh-  
 borhood who come every spring to hunt in the  
 river St. John to the great detriment of the  
 Indians of that river by destroying their  
 beaver." He expresses a fear that the upper  
 region of the St. John may become an asylum  
 for the "banditti" of both provinces.

Pierre Tomah and Ambrose St. Aubin had  
 a very satisfactory time at Halifax, and at  
 the close of their negotiations expressed a  
 desire to return at once to their villages that  
 the people with them might not be debauched  
 with liquor. From this date the Indians  
 remained comparatively tranquil till the out-  
 break of the revolutionary war, of which  
 more anon. They seem, after the coming of  
 the Manguerville settlers to have lived in  
 larger numbers at Aukpaque than they had  
 generally done before. Their settlement at  
 that place was frequently visited by James  
 White and James Simonds, who, about the  
 year 1765, built a trading house in their  
 neighborhood. They carried on large  
 transactions with the natives, to which Mr.  
 Simonds frequently refers in his correspond-  
 ence. The first trading house was carried  
 away by an ice freshet and another built to  
 replace it.

It was the custom of Messrs. Simonds and  
 White to proceed up the river in a sloop or  
 schooner, as soon as the spring opened, with  
 a stock of provisions and goods to exchange  
 for furs, etc., upon the return of the Indians  
 from their winter hunts. There were other  
 parties who carried on a similar trade, one of  
 whom, a Halifax man named John Anderson,  
 received on the 9th Oct., 1767, a grant of  
 1,000 acres at the mouth of the Nashwalk.  
 Anderson probably had established, some  
 three years previously, a trading post near  
 the site of Villebon's old fort. He called his  
 place Moncton, a name it retained till after  
 the coming of the Loyalists. That he was  
 actively engaged in trading with the Indians  
 is shown by the following remark in a letter  
 addressed by Simonds & White to Hazen &  
 Jarvis (March 6th, 1769): "We imagine that

the loss of Mr. Anderson's vessel will cause  
 more trade to come to us than we should  
 have had." The vessel referred to it appears  
 was bound for the St. John river with sup-  
 plies for Anderson.

Indian traders were obliged to pay £10  
 annually for their license to trade and sell  
 spirits. One or two quotations from  
 Simonds' letters will throw some light upon  
 the way business was carried on in those  
 days. Writing to Hazen & Jarvis June 20,  
 1767, he says, "The sloop *Bachelor* did not  
 return from up the river before this morning.  
 . . . The Indians are very numerous at  
 this time but have made bad hunts; we have  
 got a share of their peltry, as much as all the  
 others put together, and hope soon to collect  
 some more. The Indian debts we cannot  
 lessen being obliged to give them new credit  
 as a condition of their paying their old debts.  
 . . . We think it will be for our advan-  
 tage not to bring any toys and trinkets (un-  
 necessary articles) in sight of the Indians  
 and by that means recover them from their  
 bankruptcy. They must have provisions and  
 coarse goods in the winter, and if we have a  
 supply of these articles, by keeping a store  
 here and up the river we make no doubt of  
 having most of the trade." In the summer  
 of 1768 Simonds writing to his Newburyport  
 partners says, "It is expected that there will  
 be a greater number of Indians assembled at  
 Aukpaque next fall than for several years  
 past; we shall therefore want a larger supply  
 of Indian corn than we have ever had before.  
 Provisions, blankets and strouds are all the  
 other articles we shall want."

The Meductic Indians and those living  
 further up the river traded extensively with  
 Simonds and White and were wont to repair  
 to Aukpaque in the spring and fall for that  
 purpose.

W. O. RAYMOND.  
 The imports into Great Britain of raw cotton  
 amounted to 1,788,000,000 pounds for  
 1894, or 373,000,000 pounds over those of  
 1893, being 18,000,000 pounds above the  
 average for the last fifteen years. The ex-  
 ports for 1894 were 336,000,000 pounds, or  
 30,000,000 pounds over those of 1893; and  
 the export of cotton piece goods amounted to  
 5,312,000,000 yards, being 660,000,000 yards  
 over those of 1893. The figures would seem  
 to indicate a decided improvement in the  
 manufacture of cotton goods in Great Britain.  
 —Boston Journal of Commerce.

**McLean's**  
**Vegetable**  
**Worm Syrup**  
 Is the original  
 and only genu-  
 ine Worm Sy-  
 rup. Beware of  
 spurious imita-  
 tions.

Her long, silken lashes swept her cheek, but  
 swept off nothing.  
 "I confess," faltered the noble lord who  
 was suing for her hand, "that I have been  
 divorced three times, and that I have  
 eloped with an actress."  
 She trembled.  
 "But," she rejoined, as calmly as possible,  
 "my happiness is at stake, and you are al-  
 most a stranger. Ought I not to ask even  
 further evidence of your noble lineage and  
 aristocratic connections?"—Detroit Tribune.

W. R. Richardson, of Hartland,  
 Has the agency for the Maritime Wrapper  
 Factory. He has just received his new  
 spring stock of men's and boys' suits which he  
 is selling very cheaply. All sorts of woollen  
 goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, al-  
 ways on hand.

Many a man who feels good under star  
 preaching, goes right out of the church to  
 take somebody by the throat, and say "Pay  
 me what thou owest."

K. D. C. Pills the laxative for children.

**Special :-:-**  
**Bargains.**

For the next 30 days we are pre-  
 pared to offer Special  
 Inducements.

**In Dress Goods**  
 Our stock is very large, and we  
 offer Extraordinary Value.

**In Cloths**  
 Our stock is well assorted and  
 we can give you a big trade.

**In Underclothing**  
 We have a heavy stock, and we  
 can furnish you with all kinds  
 at very low cost.

**In Caps**  
 We have all kinds, shapes,  
 makes and styles.

Please call and examine our stock.  
**Saunders Bros.**

**HOTELS.**

**Wilbur : House,**  
 MAIN STREET,  
 WOODSTOCK, N. B.  
 ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.  
 LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS.  
 J. H. WILBUR, Proprietor.

**Queen Hotel,**  
 J. A. EDWARDS, - - Proprietor.  
 QUEEN STREET,  
 FREDERICTON, - N. B.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**  
 ST. JOHN, N. B.  
 D. W. McCORMICK, - Proprietor.

**Woodstock**  
**Woodworking**  
**Factory.**

**Sheathing,**  
**Flooring,**  
**Doors,**  
**Windows,**  
**Church Pews,**  
**School Desks,**  
**Mouldings, Etc.**  
 All kinds of finished lumber.

**R. K. JONES.**  
 Woodstock, N. B., Feby 1, 1895.

**Christmas**  
**GOODS,**  
 Consisting of Toilet Sets, Shaving  
 Sets, Glass Sets, Fancy Cups and  
 Saucers, Silver Pickle and Butter  
 Dishes, Vases, Parlor Lamps.  
 Also, a Full Line of GROCERIES on hand at  
**W. R. WRIGHT'S.**  
 Special discount for cash.



**THE SAME OLD SONG.**  
 Some people say that times  
 are dull and money hard to get.  
 You will hear this repeated next  
 year if you don't happen to pass  
 in your checks in the meantime.  
 At the same time there are  
 necessities that you must have.  
 Sugar, Tea, Spices, Clothing,  
 Boots, Shoes, Hats, and all the  
 Smallwares needed every day,  
 which can be purchased at R.  
 W. BALLOCH'S, at popular  
 prices.  
 Centreville, Feb. 1st, 1895.



**Brewer & Perley**  
 Are paying the Highest Cash  
 Prices for

**POTATOES**  
 —AT THE—  
**OLD KETCHUM STAND,**  
 WOODSTOCK, N. B.

and Call see them before selling elsewhere.  
 Call at E. M. Campbell's Studio  
 For your Christmas photographs, Main St.  
 next door below H. V. Dalling's store.