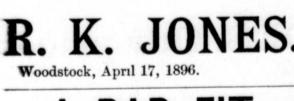


6

One Second-Hand

DRILLINC MACHINE.

WITH ENGINE AND BOILER.



TO BE AVOIDED T. L. MCRAE, Merchant Tailor,

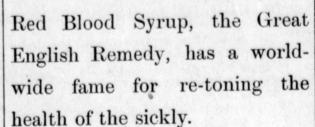
THE DISPATCH.

most acute stage till some reach its forty years later but the difficulties SETTLEMENT. from time to time cropped that up with the Americans caused much uneasiness; for a time, however, this matter remained in abeyance.

Parish officers were appointed for the "district" of Madawaska as early as 1792, much to the disgust of the clerk of the peace at Fredericton no doubt, for he makes a able one. The soil was fertile, they were not far removed from their compatriots of the adjoining province, the woods were full sioners of highways, Firment Sire, jr., John Ferditt, Baptis Tibbido, jr., Surveyors of highways, Lewis Saufason, Paul Potier, Overseers, Firment Sire, sr., Bapt. Denoyer, Constables, Joseph Deggle, sr., Baptis Sire, sr., Fence Viewers, Oliver Tibbido, sr., Joseph Sausier, Pound keepers, Joseph Aublire, Hog reeve, Pierre Duperre was licensed to keep tavern at the Madawaska (his license fee 10

prepared by Surveyor General Sproule, and shillings.) Thomas Costin, Parish Clerk At the first elections held in New Brunswick the French settlers were not allowed to exercise their franchise; this was not on account of their nationality, but of their and considerably improved before an actual religion. Thus the desire to have a voice in the government is shown by the fact that in the year 1796 Capt. Pierre Duperre, for himself and nineteen other Acadians of Madawaska, presented a petition to the House of Assembly complaining that they had been prevented from giving their votes at the late election in the County of York by improper representations being made to them respecting the oaths required by law to be taken. All obstacles were soon after removed and they voted at every election from that day to this. When first established the Madawaska Settlement was separated by an interval of about thirty miles from the Grand Falls but other families settled on the east side were it soon began to extend up and down the such familiar names as Tibideau, Cyr and river.

In the year 1820 the state of the settlement is thus described by Mr. Fisher: "The inhabitants are the descendants of the old Acadians, who were settled on different parts of the river St. John, and who on the arrival Potier, Daigle, Cyr, Tibideau, Muzeroll and of the English moved up to this place, where being joined by others from Canada, they formed this settlement distinct from the English and have ever since been quiet subjects and well affected to the British government. A second grant of 5,235 acres was made to Madawaska is about midway between Fredericton and Quebec and is in a flourishing state. It has a chapel, where the rites of the Roman Catholic religion are duly perthe mouth of the River Madawaska. It is formed by a missionary from Cauada, who likewise with the assistance of one or two counts kept by Simonds and White of their leading persons regulates the internal affairs of the settlement by settling disputes, keeping the peace, etc., and so successful have fore the breaking out of the Revolutionary they been that, although there are neither War are recorded frequent transactions with lawyers or magistrates in the place, the courts the Acadians up the river; the names of of justice have had but little trouble from Francis Violet, Oliver Tibideau jr., John that quarter. The inhabitants are all farm-



RFD

BLOOD

other preparations.

HOLLOWAY'S

and after the 1st of August, 1896, I intend to adopt the CASH SYSTEM, believing that it will be for the mutual advantage of my customers and myself. Thanking my friends for past liberal patronage I invite them to continue the same.

With a fresh and full stock of goods in my new store, I will tell as cheap as any establishment in the county.

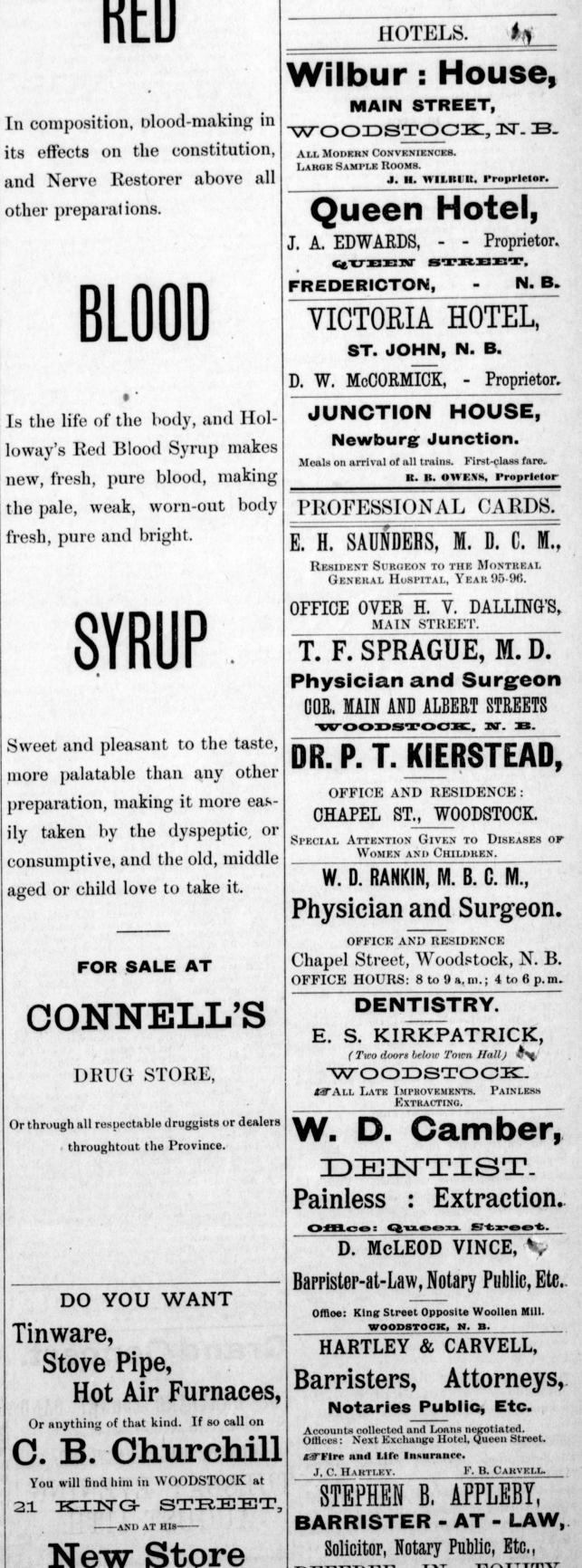
W. E. THISTLE.

DRUGGIST.

HARTLAND, N. B., June 19, 1896. Dear Sir,-I beg to inform you that, on

An immediate settlement of outstanding accounts is requested.

> Yours truly, W. E. THISTLE.



Is conducting the business carried on for many years past by the late J. B. McRae at the old stand.

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

Received Monthly.

Mr. McRae respectfully solicits the patronage of all old, and as many new customers as are willing to give him a trial.



U. R. Hanson

Desires to announce to the Public that he has arriving each wee at his warehouse fresh from Boston, the following:

Oranges, Bananas, Lemons,

and all other Fruits in their season. Also, in stock:

Nuts, Cigars, Confectionery, Dates and Apples.

profits and prompt payment any jurisdiction over Madawaska.

Robicheau and many others are found in old accounts kept by James White, some of traders in the settlements or to take to Fredwhich are today in possession of Wm. M. ericton. Their manners and habits being Jarvis, Esq., of St. John.

(CONTINUED)

[NO. 82.]

of game and the rivers swarmed with fish.

Their lands extended from River Verte, or

Green River, nearly to Little Falls at the

mouth of the Madawaska, a distance of nine

miles, the farms fronting on both sides of

the St. John. A survey was not made until

the year 1790, and appended to the plan then

his deputy Thos. Baillie will be found this

note: "The tracts represented on this plan,

being subdivided .into lots by the settlers

survey was made, the irregularity of the

measurements of the fronts of the lots could

not therefore be altered without great injury

to the settlement." The first Madawaska

grant included a tract of 16,000 acres and was

made to Joseph Muzeroll and fifty-one others

in October 1790. An Indian village had

long existed just below the mouth of the

Madawaska and the land there was reserved

for the tribe. The first grantees below it

were Michel and Louis Mercure; among the

Daigle. There were 38 settlers on the west

side, in what is now the State of Maine but

was then believed to be within the bounds of

the province. Here such names as Herbert,

many others occur which are very common

today in the County of Madawaska. The

allowance to each settler was about 200 acres.

Joseph Soucier and others in 1794, and in

1825 Simon Herbert received 250 acres at

interesting to note the fact that in the ac-

trading operations on the St. John River be-

The poor Acadians were not even in their remote situation to be allowed to settle down to quiet life. Their lands lay on the borders of the "disputed territory" and for many

Work done Promptly and Thoroughly years the boundary question exercised its disturbing influence. The first difficulty that arose, however, was not as regards the international boundary but as regards the boundary between New Brunswick and the Province of Quebec-or Canada East, as it was then called. Some particulars with regard to this Fish rivers and one or two even below the may be gleaned from a letter written by Governor Carleton Oct. 9, 1790, to Lord Grenville, secretary of state, in which he mentions that fifty heads of families having settled about thirty miles above the Great Falls, and hearing that it was proposed to place them under the jurisdiction of Quebec, they have forwarded a memorial to be continued as part of New Brunswick. Governor Carleton thought that the boundary had better be left as at present. This incident shows that the Acadians desired to preserve their connection with the aucient "Acadie" rather than cast in their lot with the Province of Quebec, to which, one might have supposed, they would naturally have inclined.

This feature will again appear in connection with the dispute over the International boundary, of which more anon.

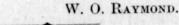
Governor Carleton and his brother Lord Dorchester concluded as there was some doubt as to the limits of their respective jurisdiction to take joint action as far as possible with regard to the Madawaska settlement. In 1790 a company of militia was organized there of which Pierre Duperre was appointed captain, and Governor Carleton

proposed to appoint Pierre Duperre and Louis Mercure as the first magistrates of the little colony, but on the requisicion of the Acadians themselves, Thomas Costin, an English inhabitant settled amongst them, was appointed. Mr. Costin attended the general court of sessions at Fredericton in his capacity of justice of the peace for Madawaska. He afterwards settled at Fredericton where he taught school for a number of years. Considerable +xcitement was caused about this time by an attempt on the part of Quebec authorities to exercise jurisdiction at Madawaska; their officer, a Lieut. Cyr, was arrested by Mr. Costin and taken to Grand Falls. Governor Carleton was obliged to write several letters to the secretary of state to explain matters. He says the Acadians showed "a decided predilection for British government" and strongly resented the Sold to the trade only. Small attempt of the Quebec authorities to exercise

After the respective claims of Quebec and

sume, having a surplus of grain to sell to simple they expend but little on luxuries. Their women manufacture a coarse cloth and kerseys sufficient for their own consumption. They are very lively people and hospitable but slovenly in their houses and cooking."

At the time the international boundary dispute was settled by the Ashburton treaty the Madawaska Settlement had gradually extended itself as far up the river as the mouth of the St. Francis and down the river to within about five miles of the Grand Falls. The French settlers were to be found ou both banks of the river. Quite a number Americans had settled between the St. Francis and Fish river. There was a Chapel on the right or south bank of the river about eight miles above Edmundston for the use of the upper part of the settlement. For years the French people lived largely upon their own resources. Their fields and streams supplied provision for their daily needs. The forest supplied them with maple sugar, many tons of which were made every season. They wore their own homespuu and travelled in vehicles of their own construction. They were expert cance-men and especially excelled in the management of the pirogue or log canoe. In early times Frenchmen were frequently employed to pole travellers up the St. John river. The first census of the Madawaska Settlement was made by the Americans in 1820 when the inhabitants were found to number over 1100 souls. In a subsequent article we shall have more to say about the Madawaska people.



Commercial Travellers.

Wm. Golding, commercial traveller, 130 Esther St., Toronto. says:-For 15 years 1 have suffered untold misery from Itching Piles, sometimes called pin worms. Many and many weeks have I had to lay off the road from this trouble. I tried eight other pile ointments and so-called remedies with no permanent relief to the intense itching and stinging, which irritated by scratching would bleed and ulcerate. One box of Chase's Ointment cured me completely.

Hog Cholera.

A recent telegram from Toronto says:-Cholera had obtained a hold on a drove of 258 hogs, inmates of a Humber piggery, owned by the Provincial Government. The entire lot has been slaughtered and the peus burned so that the disease will not spread. The hogs were bought at the cattle markets on May I6, and they are thought to have contracted the disease from manure in cars which previously carried infected hogs from the Western States. The disease is known to have come from the United States.

AFTER EATING.

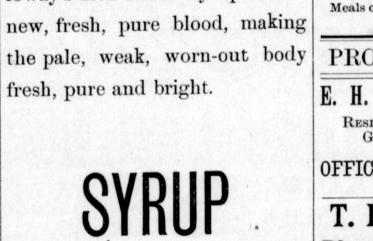
RELIEVED By K. D. C., the Greatest Cure of the Age

FOR ANY FORM OF

Indigestion.

HEARTBURN, FLATULENCY. ACIDITY,

STRESS



Sweet and pleasant to the taste, more palatable than any other preparation, making it more easilv taken by the dyspeptic, or consumptive, and the old, middle aged or child love to take it.

DRUG STORE,

FOR SALE AT

Or through all respectable druggists or dealers

DO YOU WANT Tinware, Stove Pipe, Hot Air Furnaces, Or anything of that kind. If so call on **B.** Churchill You will find him in WOODSTOCK at

is our motto. REFEREE - IN - EQUITY. New Brunswick had been satisfactorily Of K. D. C. and Pills mailed to any address. arranged, another and a more alarming QUEEN STREET, HARTLAND K. D. C. CO., L'TD, NEW GLASGOW, N. S. 127 State Street, Boston. question arose as regards the western bound-WOODSTOCK, N. B. **I.** R. HANSON, Auctioneer, Com. Agent. ary of the province. This dispute did not Woodstock, March 24, 1896.