

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH

AUGUST 11, 1897.

EARLY LEGISLATION.

(CONTINUED)
[100.]

After the close of the war of 1812 the House of Assembly, possibly in a spirit of thankfulness, made a considerable number of grants in aid of the erection of churches in various parts of the province. The old parish church of Woodstock was remembered to the extent of a grant of £150 towards its completion and improvement. The sum of £300 was also voted the St. John river Indians to assist them in making settlements and improving land. February 15, 1814—The House of Assembly passed the following important resolution.

"Resolved that the Executive Council be requested to appoint a committee to meet a committee of this House for the purpose of preparing an humble petition to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent praying that when a negotiation of peace shall take place between Great Britain and the United States of America, His Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to direct such measures to be adopted as he may think proper to alter the boundaries between those States and this Province so that the important line of communication between this and the neighbouring province of Lower Canada by the River St. John may not be interrupted."

The legislature again directed its attention to the roads and bridges of the province voting £850 for the general line of highway on the west side of the river from French Village to Presque Isle.

Gen. Sir Geo. Stracey Smyth's term as Lieut. Governor was marked by frequent conflicts with the House of Assembly on the question of prerogative. He is however to be gratefully remembered for his earnest efforts to advance the education of the people of New Brunswick, and it was largely through his exertions that the Madras system was generally introduced—a system which has in turn been replaced by more modern methods but which nevertheless in its day filled a great want in the community.

In 1816 sums of money were appropriated for improving the navigation of the Upper St. John at Chapel Bar, Bear Island Bar, Meductic Falls, Feroe's Rocks, Bett's rocks and the White rapids. The sum of £1000 was voted at the same session for the purpose of encouraging emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland by paying their passages or as expedient. It was in consequence of this that John Mann and his brother Scotch emigrants came to New Brunswick as already detailed in these articles. The great failure of the harvests in 1816 and 1817 has already been mentioned as also the efforts of the legislature to relieve the consequent distress. The sum of £6000 was voted for the province at large of which 1200 was reserved for York (then including the Upper St. John region). The journals of the House of Assembly show that in 1816 steps were taken to lay out a road from Woodstock to a new settlement called Richmond. Thomas G. Cunliffe had much to do with the laying out of this road which was for many years but little better than a bridle path in summer time. There are many references in the journals from 1816 and onward to the newly established "military settlements" on the Upper St. John to which we have already referred in a former article.

February 5, 1819:—Governor Smyth in his speech at the opening of the legislature said: "The abundant crops of the last harvest have revived the drooping spirits of the farmer. Our roads are greatly improved and the communications between several principal sections of the province have been much facilitated and rendered more commodious by the establishment of military and other settlers on parts before in a wilderness state."

The Assembly continued to promote legislation to encourage the settlements of emigrants in the province and not without seeing gratifying results. At the session of 1819 Mr. Fraser presented a petition of the Trustees of schools in the parish of Woodstock praying aid towards defraying the expenses of building a school house. At the same session a vote of £40 was made towards a road to the Jackson Settlement. The progress of different sections of the present up river counties can be traced in the journals of the House of Assembly by the grants made in aid of schools, churches, roads and bridges, but it would be tedious to enter into these things in details.

A measure promoted by Lieut. Gov. Smyth and the Executive Council in 1819 brought the governor and his advisers into ill odour with the House of Assembly and with the people at large. This measure was the imposition of a tax of a shilling per ton on pine timber and the issuing of positive orders forbidding the cutting of timber save under sanction of the Lieut. Governor. The reason advanced for this proceeding was "The great and unwarrantable destruction committed in His Majesty's woods in New Brunswick."

The House of Assembly made a very spirited remonstrance to the measure as highly injurious to the trades of the country and stated that they conceived the instructions alleged to have been received from the British gov-

ernment could never have been intended to lay direct tax upon one of the staple commodities of the province but only intended to prevent the wanton destruction of pine trees fit for naval purposes which object could be carried out without injury to the numerous classes employed in manufacturing and shipping timber to the mother country.

There can be no doubt that the idea of Lieut. Governor Smyth in wishing to conserve the pine forests of New Brunswick was a praiseworthy one but he was too much of a martinet in office to conciliate the Assembly and the quarrel between them became more and more acute. At the close of the session the governor dissolved the house. The settlers on the Upper St. John were keenly interested in this controversy as they believed their prosperity depended upon being allowed the fullest liberty to cut as much timber as they were inclined to. The county naturally progressed rapidly as a result of the timber trade but it is impossible to do otherwise than deplore the prodigal fashion in which the pine was wasted in the early days of the province.

The speech of the Lieut. Governor at the opening of the legislature in 1820 shows that each year the trade carried on upon the river St. John had been increasing and there was now required every attention to the improvement of navigation by forming towing paths and removing obstructions. On the lower St. John steamboats were running but people had scarcely come to believe in the possibility of their ever reaching Woodstock and tow boats and towing paths were regarded as the great desideratum. Emigrants continued to arrive from the old country in large numbers and often in so destitute and distressed a condition that emigrant societies were organized for their relief.

Feb. 17, 1820, the House of Assembly voted £3000 for the encouragement of raising wheat on new lands. Many new settlements were being laid out for emigrants by deputy surveyors George West, Adam Allen, Geo. Morehouse, J. A. McLaughlan and others. The harvests during the years 1818, 1819 and 1820 were very abundant. In 1812 there began the agitation for the division of the County of York which was not accomplished until more than ten years later.

March 1, 1823 Moses Shaw's petition was laid before the House of Assembly in which he asked for assistance to enable him to make a tunnel at Grand Falls for the more easy and safe conveyance of timber from the upper part of said river. Mr. Shaw had formerly a saw mill at Lepreau on the site where Alexander Gibson afterwards began his famous career. After moving up the river St. John he advertised his former property for sale. His advertisement is a singular production and concludes as follows:—

"Wanted a partner to help on with the mills at the Restook and Grand Falls. Having made application to several enterprising characters on this subject the subscriber is determined to accept of any person God sees fit to send with about £500 in goods and cash. As the gear is made and the frame out for one double mill she can be built and ready to cut by 1st September and can square 1000 tons timber and cut 200,000 deals which may be brought to market by the fall rains. All is stopt for want of means. When viewing the situations there is no man of erudition but what will be highly pleased as they are the best stands for mills in all this part of America. Whatever is done must be done soon." MOSES SHAW.

21 June 1823. At the following session of the Assembly Messrs. Wm. Peters, Samuel and Wm. Wilmot petitioned for a loan of £2000 for the purpose of enabling them to cut a canal through the Grand Falls for the purpose of sluicing the timber and other lumber in safety from above the said falls to the river below.

A collector of customs was appointed at Woodstock with the title of deputy-treasurer in the year 1824. The duty collected was chiefly on animals imported from the United States at the following rates, viz., horses £5 each, oxen £1 each, cows ten shillings each. The duty collected on such animals in 1823-24 was £272 showing that there was quite a trade in live stock for those days.

At the suggestion of Hon. Ward Chipman the first census of the province was made in 1824, and we give, below, the figures for the four parishes north of the county of York as it now is, which at that time included the entire upper St. John region:

	Woodstock.	North-ampton.	Wakefield.	Kent.
Males over 16.....	267	182	217	645
Males under 16.....	181	130	276	596
Females over 16.....	186	133	267	457
Females under 16.....	179	123	248	597
People of Color.....	3	0	2	2
Total population..	816	568	1010	2297
Inhabited houses.....	127	89	238	331
Families.....	139	98	297	358
Houses building.....	9	5	18	39
Houses uninhabited	3	7	2	21

It will be seen that the total population of what is now the counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, was in 1824 less than that of the town and parish of Woodstock. Also, that the men largely outnumbered the women. Small as were the houses, more than 100 of them were tenanted by two families.

W. O. RAYMOND.

When the hair has fallen out, leaving the head bald, if the scalp is not shiny, there is a chance of regaining the hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

When Trains Leave and Arrive.
Leave for McAdam, St. John, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews 6. a. m.; 4.28 p. m. Arrive at 11.36 a. m.; 10.30 p. m.
Leave for Houlton 9. a. m., arriving there 10.15; leave Houlton 10.15 p. m. arrive in Woodstock 10.30.
Trains for the north leave 5.55 a. m. Suburban to Bath, intermediate stations, and return arriving in Woodstock about 9.30 a. m. For Aroostook Junction and connections 11.40 a. m., arriving at Grand Falls 4.05 p. m., Edmundston 6.30 p. m. Standard time.

A Banker's Experience.
"I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewson of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."


How did St. Anthony arrive at so great a degree of sanctity and perfection? By making use of the example of the holy hermits—taking the abstinence of one, the prayer of another; and thus, like an industrious bee, he went about gathering and collecting the virtues of the servants of God, to compose of them the honey of a holy edification.—St. Francis de Sales.

Throat Trouble Cured.
"I used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for severe throat trouble," writes Mrs. Hopkins, of 254 Bathurst street, Toronto. "It proved most effective. I regard it as one of the best household remedies there is. It is easy and pleasant to take and drives out the cold with surprising celerity."

Do what you feel to be right, say what you think to be true, and leave with faith and patience the consequences to God.

Every man has power to accomplish good, and our Divine Maker will infallingly extend to him His assistance in the hour of trial.

Is Your Heart Strong?



Or have you palpitation, throbbing or irregular beating, dizziness, short breath, smothering or choking sensation, pain in the breast or heart. If so, your heart is affected and will in turn affect your nerves, causing nervousness, sleeplessness, morbid anxious feeling, debility.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Cure all these complaints by regulating the heart's action and building up the nervous and muscular system to perfect health and strength. Price 60c. per box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. At all druggists.

Horse Dress

Makes a horse look well, as woman's dress makes a woman look well.

You Can Sell

A Horse for twenty per cent. more if he wears a good Harness, even as a woman can marry twenty per cent. better if she is well dressed.

You Need

A New Harness anyhow, and I can sell it to you.

ATHERTON BROS.

WOOL!

SEASON OF 1897.

We want

50 TONS WOOL

Will pay one half cash and bal. Goods at Cash Price. Must be clean and free from tag locks, etc.

We also buy Sheep Skins, for which we pay cash or goods, as desired.

Woodstock Woollen Mills Co., Limited.

How Old are You?

It makes no difference whether you answer or not. It is always true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hair. The hair loses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

* This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook" with a hundred others. Free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE!

A Nice Carriage is needed, and as Preferential Trade has been inaugurated, we desire your preference in buying a

CARRIAGE.

Our Wheel Stock was bought last fall, and has been in the dry house all winter. The Wheels are all boiled in oil before the tires are placed. We have all the Sensible Designs in stock, and as personal supervision is given to all departments, which are under skilled workmen, we guarantee the character of our work. One of the proprietors will always be found at the factory to take orders, give advice and quote prices, and will have great pleasure in showing goods. REPAIRING and PAINTING done promptly by skilled mechanics.

CHESTNUT & HIPWELL,
Opposite Small & Fisher Co.,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

THE SADNESS

Of losing a friend might in some slight measure be alleviated by knowing that he was placed in a Good Casket instead of a rough box. Death is generally the last thing one looks for, and consequently it is difficult to get people to read the advertisement of an undertaker. However, you are reading this, and when you want the services of an undertaker I hope you will give me a call. All my stock is the best.

See my stock of **MARCY,**
FURNITURE. CONNELL STREET, WOODSTOCK.

"Beacon"

Alarm Clock

Will awaken the Soundest Sleeper. No better clock on the market for the price. **\$1.30.**

Others as low as 75c. but not so good.

H. V. DALLING,
Blue Front Jewelry Store.

Agent N. B. Telephone Co., C. P. R. Telegraph Co.
Official inspector of time pieces on the C. P. R.

THE SHOE QUESTION

Involves Many Points Beyond Mere Looks.

Perfection of Fit, Dnrability and Good Workmanship are essential to their make up.

I have on hand and arriving the best line of goods I ever had. The Button and Oxfords in Ladies' are very fine, from the Best makers in the country. Call in and examine them, and you are sure to buy. Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, in great variety.

I have a very fine line of Men's Driving Boots and Shoes. Parties going on the drive would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. FRED. DICKINSON,
Corner of Main and Connell Streets.

Books and Fancy Goods

At Everett's Bookstore!

Books, Bibles, Annuals, Toy Books, Toys, Dolls, Ornaments, Cups and Saucers, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Work Boxes, Jewell Boxes. Come and see what you can get for little cash.

W. H. EVERETT.