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HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

## EARLY DAYS OF WOODSTOCK.

W. O. RAYMOND.

NO. 12.

Having in the preceding articles briefly reviewed the incidents that centre around the old Medoctec Fort in the time of the French period, and during the years of the Revolutionary war, we come now to consider the circumstances under which the first permanent settlements were made on the Upper St. John. We need not pause to consider, in detail, the causes that led our Loyalist forefathers to abandon the homes where they had been born and reared, and to plunge into an unknown wilderness where toil and privation awaited them. Sufficient for us to know that they were men of high principle, and that they followed what they believed to be the path of duty. And so they sacrificed their possessions, their positions and all the endearments naturally existing around the places where they had been born and bred, for no sacrifice was too great when principle was at stake. Loyalty to their King and fealty to the mother country, combined with a determination to maintain the unity of the English speaking race, were above all ordinary considerations in their eyes, stronger even than their affection for their native land.

On the 14th of March, 1783, the commanding officers of fourteen of the principal Loyalist regiments presented a memorial to Sir Guy Carleton in which they state:—

"That from principles of loyalty and attachment to the British government they took up arms in His Majesty's service and, relying on the justice of their cause and the support of their sovereign and the British nation, they have persevered with unabated zeal through all the vicissitudes of a calamitous and unfortunate war. . . . That whatever stipulations may be made at the peace for the restoration of the property of the Loyalists and permission for them to return home, yet, should the American Provinces be severed from the British Empire, it will be impossible for those who have served His Majesty in arms in this war to remain in the country. The personal animosities, arising from civil dissensions, have been so heightened by the blood that has been shed in the contest that the parties can never be reconciled. . . . Many who have served in the ranks of the Provincial [or Loyalist] Troops during the war have been respectable yeoman of good connections and possessed of considerable property, which from principles of loyalty and a sense of duty they quitted, and in the course of the contest have shown a degree of patience, fortitude and bravery almost without example."

The memorial goes on to speak of the many sacrifices of property and lucrative positions, of the anxiety felt for the future of wives and children, of the great number of men incapacitated by wounds, many having helpless families that have seen better days. The memorialists in conclusion make the following requests:—

"That grants of land may be made to them in some of His Majesty's American Provinces, and that they may be assisted in making settlements, in order that they and their children may enjoy the benefit of British government."

"That some permanent provision may be made for such of the non-commissioned officers and privates as have been disabled by wounds, and for the widows and orphans of deceased officers and soldiers."

"That as a reward of their services the rank of the officers be made permanent in America, and that they be entitled to half-pay upon the disbanding of their regiments."

This memorial was strongly endorsed by Sir Guy Carleton and in the end received due recognition. On the 9th of June Royal Instructions were issued, in which it was provided that all non-commissioned officers and privates who desired to settle in Nova Scotia (then including this province) would receive lands—200 acres to each non-commissioned officer and 100 acres to each private soldier, exclusive of what each man should be entitled to in right of his family. The commissioned officers were promised grants of land in proportion to their rank and to be retired on half pay when their regiments were disbanded. The disbanded troops were

to retain their arms and accoutrements and to receive a gratuity of fourteen days pay.

The Royal Instructions for the disbanding of the Loyalist regiments did not arrive at New York until the month of August, but in the meantime, Lieutenant Colonels Edward Winslow, Isaac Allen and Stephen DeLancey had been sent to Nova Scotia to explore and locate lands for the accommodation of their comrades in arms.

Already an immense number of Loyalists had sailed for various parts of Nova Scotia and the scarcity of shipping caused delay. There was further delay because of the necessity of making detailed arrangements for the reception of the Loyalist troops and locating them upon their lands. It was decided by Governor Parr and his council to send the greater part of the disbanded troops to the River St. John, and to lay out lands for their accommodation above the townships of Manguerville and Burton. The decision to locate the Loyal regiments on the Upper St. John was not arrived at without a good deal of discussion, as we shall presently see. It was due, chiefly, to the desire expressed by Sir Guy Carleton, in a letter of the 26th April, 1783, that in their settlement the disbanded regiments should be disposed like the cantonments of an army along the frontier region, to serve in some measure as a bulwark against invasion in case of future trouble with the United States. The same idea is to be found in sections 52 and 55 of the Royal Instructions to the first governor of New Brunswick:—

"Whereas we are desirous of testifying our entire approbation of the loyalty, sufferings and services of the officers and men of our provincial forces, it is therefore our will and pleasure that on application of those who shall be willing immediately to settle and improve lands in our said province, you do direct that warrants of survey and grants be made in the following proportions:—To every field officer 1,000 acres, to every captain 700 acres, to every subaltern and staff officer 500 acres, to every non commissioned officer 200 acres, to every private soldier 100 acres, exclusive of the number of acres to which, in each case, their families are entitled. And in order to strengthen the proposed settlements and that they may be in a state of security and defence, it is our will and pleasure that the allotments to non commissioned officers and privates shall be, where the same is practicable, by corps and as contiguous as may be to each other, and that the allotments to the several commissioned officers shall be interspersed therein, that the same may be thereby united and in case of attack be defended by those who have been accustomed to bear arms and serve together."

Very shortly after the peace Sir Guy Carleton, with great humanity gave directions to those Loyalists who had not served in a military capacity to choose agents for themselves, who were sent to Nova Scotia to explore the country and locate lands for such as chose to cultivate them. In consequence of this many Loyalists had arrived at St. John long before the Provincial regiments sailed from New York. They were crowding into the ungranted lands on the lower part of the river and pressing the government daily for their grants. Governor Parr does not seem at first to have favored sending the disbanded troops up the St. John river. Lieutenant Colonel Stephen DeLancey, one of the agents, looked with favor upon the lands on the lower part of the river and Colonel Parr wrote to Sir Guy Carleton on the 3rd July that DeLancey wished to settle the disbanded troops on the St. John river. "If so," he says, "they must be content to commence their settlement 140 miles from the mouth of the river, otherwise they must be provided for elsewhere." Governor Parr's personal preference was that the troops should be settled on the eastern side of the River St. Croix. On the 25th July he wrote Sir Guy Carleton:—

"I did myself the honor to write to you by the *Lucerne* expressing my sentiments relative to the number of Loyalists intending to go to the river St. John. I greatly fear the soil and fertility of that part of this province is over-rated by people who have explored it partially. I wish it may turn out otherwise but have my fears that there is scarce good land enough for those already sent there. If all the Provincial corps go am

certain their will not, which was the reason for my recommending the eastern side of the St. Croix river to your Excellency."

Probably Colonel Edward Winslow had more to do than any other one man in the determination of the place of settlement of the Loyal Regiments, and he certainly knew more about the valley of the St. John river than Governor Parr, who never visited it. Documents among the Winslow papers show that Winslow was ordered by Sir Guy Carleton, early in April, 1783, to proceed to Nova Scotia in order to explore and take up a tract of land sufficient to accommodate the officers and men of the military organizations who desired to settle in that province. Winslow was assisted in this task by Lieutenant Colonel DeLancey, Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Allen and Major Thomas Barclay.

Sir Guy Carleton had expressed the opinion that it was desirable that the disbanded troops should settle as far as possible side by side, each regiment to have its own particular grant. According to Winslow's statement, the River St. John was fixed upon as the only place where there was a tract of vacant land sufficiently extensive for the purpose. By Winslow's persevering solicitations at Halifax, authority was at length obtained to lay out blocks of land for the several corps. These blocks were afterwards known as "the twelve mile tracts." They began at Fredericton and extended up the river as far, probably, as the mouth of the Tobique. We shall have more to say about them in another article.

"Sister Henderson," said Deacon Hypers, "you should avoid even the appearance of evil."

"Why, deacon, what do you mean?" asked Sister Henderson.

"I observed that on your sideboard you have several cut-glass decanters and that each of them is half-filled with what appears to be ardent spirits."

"Well, now, deacon, it isn't anything of the kind. The bottles look so pretty on the sideboard that I just filled them half-way with some floor stain and furniture polish, just for appearance."

"That's why I am cautioning you, sister," replied the deacon. "Feeling a trifle weak and faint, I helped myself to a dose from the big bottle in the middle."—Life.

## Try This For Your Cough.

To relieve a cough or break up a cold in twenty-four hours, the following simple formula, the ingredients of which can be obtained of any good prescription druggist at small cost, is all that will be required: Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), one-half ounce; Glycerine, two ounces; good whisky, a half pint. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours. The desired results can not be obtained unless the ingredients are pure. It is therefore better to purchase the ingredients separately and prepare the mixture yourself. Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-ounce vials, which druggists buy for dispensing. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case which protects the Oil from exposure to light. Around the wooden case is an engraved wrapper with the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly printed thereon. There are many imitations and cheap productions of Pine, but these only create nausea, and never effect the desired results.

The man who claims that it cost no more to keep a pure-bred cow than it does a scrub, makes a mistake. It does cost more to keep a pure-bred, if she is a heavy producer. At the Ontario experiment station last year the cow that gave the largest milk yield cost \$47.33 for her feed, while the lowest producer was only \$22.12. But the best cow gave a profit of \$117.18 over the cost of food, while the income from the scrub was only \$36.49.]

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"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"What kind of wood do they use most in tanning?"

"Well, when I went to school, my boy, they used birch."—Yonkers Statesman.

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**Canadian Pacific Railway**

Effective October 16th, 1906:

(Trains daily, except Sunday, unless otherwise stated.)

## DEPARTURES.

(QUEEN STREET STATION.)

**6.45** A MIXED—For Houlton, McAdam Jct. M St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, St. John and points East; Vancoboro, Bangor, Portland and Boston; Pullman Parlor Car, McAdam Junction and Bangor. Pullman Parlor Car, McAdam Jct. to Boston. Palace Sleeper, McAdam Jct. to Halifax. Dining Car, McAdam Jct. to Halifax.

**9.50** A MIXED—For Aroostook Junction, and M intermediate points.

**12.06** A EXPRESS—For all points North: Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Plaster Rock, Edmundston, etc.

**4.35** P MIXED—For Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.

**5.25** P EXPRESS—For Houlton, St. Stephen, M (St. A. draws after July 1st), Fredericton, St. John, and East; Vancoboro, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and all points West, and Northwest, and on Pacific Coast, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.

**11.10** P. M.—EXPRESS—From Fredericton, St. John and East; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Vancoboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.

**ARRIVALS.**

**12.06** A. M.—EXPRESS—From St. John and East; St. Stephen, St. Andrews after July 1st, Boston, Montreal and West.

**12.47** P. M.—MIXED—From Fredericton, etc. via Gibson Branch.

**5.25** P. M.—EXPRESS—From Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Plaster Rock and all points North.

**4.30** P. M.—MIXED—From Aroostook Junction, and all points North.

**11.10** P. M.—EXPRESS—From Fredericton, St. John and East; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Vancoboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.

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should select strong and reliable companies. This being the case it would be impossible perhaps to find four stronger and more reliable companies represented in Carleton County in one office than the following companies for whom the undersigned is agent, namely:

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**LOUIS E. YOUNG,**

Woodstock, N. B.

Jan 9 if