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Regent St. Fredericton, N.B.**The Indian Treaty of 1725 - Other Treaties****R. P. Gorham in a Well Prepared Paper Discusses Treaties and Conditions That Existed in These Parts During French and English Wars --- Also Conditions Which Led Up to the Troubles.**

Before the York and Sunbury Historical Society, Ltd., last evening, R. P. Gorham, B.Sc., who is one of our best authorities on local history, read an excellent paper on The Indian Treaty of 1725, and other treaties.

Mr. Gorham, in addition to quoting the treaty, gave an interesting account of the general conditions that existed in Acadia previous to the time that the treaty was made. He also dealt with the French and English troubles and showed how those who represented the English had broken faith with the Indians whilst the latter had always prided themselves on their honor in carrying out the treaties.

The paper which was listened to with interest was as follows:

Two hundred and eleven years ago, delegates from the Indian tribes of Nova Scotia and the present New Brunswick and Maine met with the English at Boston to conclude a treaty of peace after a long and terrible war. In January of this year (1936) I received from Dr. Ivan H. Crowell, of Boston, a facsimile copy of this treaty which he had found. It was in a fragmentary condition with a few small portions missing. The fragments were received by me in a letter. Through the kindness of the Dominion Archives the fragments were pieced together, covered with fine silk net and photographed. The archives also obtained for me a typescript of the original treaty which is in the Records Office in London and from which we thus have the words which were lost with the missing fragments. The treaty is of particular interest to New Brunswick people as a record of early times and photo prints have been deposited in the museum of the York and Sunbury Historical Society and the Provincial Museum at Saint John.

There are a number of curious things about this treaty and a study of the text, of the history of the period and the history of the persons who signed it, constantly brings to light fresh and very interesting information. Several photograph copies are available while I should like you to examine while I read the typescript from the original. Then I shall endeavour to tell you of some of the interesting things in connection with the history of the period, when this treaty was written.

Articles of Submission and Agreement made at Boston in New England by Sanguararnals, Loron Arexus Francois Xavier and Meganumbe, Delegates from the Tribes of Penobscot

Naridgwalk St. John Cape Sables and other Tribes of the Indians Inhabiting within his Majesties Territories of Nova Scotia and New England.

Whereas his Majesty King George by the Concession of the Most Christian King made at the Treaty of Utrecht is become the Rightful possessor of the Province of Nova Scotia or Acadie according to its Antient Boundaries We the said Sanguararnals Loron Arexus Francois Xavier and Meganumbe Delegates from the Said Tribes of Penobscot Naridgwalk St. Johns Cape Sables and other Tribes Inhabiting within his Majesties Said Territories of Nova Scotia or Acadie and New England Do in the Name & behalf of the Said Tribes we represent acknowledge his Said Majesty in as ample a manner as we have formerly done to the Most Christian King

And we further promise in behalf of the Said Tribes we Represent that the Indians Shall not molest any of his Majesties Subjects or their Dependents in their Settlements already or Lawfully to be made or in their carrying on their Trade & other affairs within said Province

That if their happens any Robbery or outrage Committed by any of the Indians the Tribe or Tribes they belong to Shall cause Satisfaction & Restitution to be made to the parties Injured.

That the Indians Shall not help to convey away any Soldiers belonging to his Majesties Forts but on the contrary Shall bring back any Soldier they Shall find Endeavoring to Run away

That in case of any misunderstanding Quarrell or Injury between the English and the Indians no private Revenge shall be taken but application Shall be made for Redress according to his Majesties Laws

That if the Indians have made any Prisoners belonging to the Government of Nova Scotia or Acadie during the Course of the War they shall be released at or before the ratification of this Treaty

That this Treaty shall be Ratified at Annapolis Royall

Dated at the councill Chamber at Boston in New England this fifteenth day of December An: Dom. one Thousand Seven hundred & Twenty five Anno: Rl Res George Mag: Britan &c Duodecimo

I Joannes Pedousaghtigh Chief of the Tribe of Chibecto Indians for my Self and in behalf of my Tribe my Heirs & Their Heirs for ever and ever Francois Aurodonish, Simon Sactavino and Jean Battiste Maddouanhook Deputies from the Chiefs of the St. Johns Indians and Invested by them with full power for that purpose do in the most Solemn Manner renew the above Articles of Agreement and Submission & every Article Thereof with his Excellency Edward Cornwallis Esqr Capt. General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of Nova Scotia or Acadie Vice Admiral of the Same Colonel in his Majesties Service and one of his bed Chamber in Witness whereof I The said Joannes Pedousaghtigh have Subscribed this Treaty and affixed my Seal and we the said Francois Aurodonish Simon Sactavino, and Jean Battiste Maddouanhook in behalf of the Chiefs of the Indian Tribes we represent have Subscribed and affixed our Seals to the Same and engage that the Said Chiefs Shall ratify this Treaty at St. Johns. Done in Chibucto Harbor the fifteenth of August one Thousand Seven Hundred & Forty Nine

P. T. Hopson Robt Ellison Chas. Lawrence John Gorham P. Mascarene James T. Mercer Ed. How Benj Green John Salusbury Hugh Davidson Wm Steele Joannes Pedousaghtigh Francois Aurodonish Simon Sactavino Jean Battiste Maddouanhook Members of the Council for Nova Scotia.

(On reverse side of Treaty)
The Articles of Peace on the other Side Concluded at Chibucto the Fifteenth of August One thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Nine With His Excellency Edward Cornwallis Esqr. Capt. General Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesties Province of Nova Scotia or Acadie and Signed by our Deputies having been Communicated to us by Edward How Esqr One of His Majesties Council for Said Province and faithfully Interpreted to us by Madame De Bellisle Inhabitant of this River Nominated by us for that purpose We the Chiefs and Captains of the River St. Johns and places Adjacent do for ourselves and Our Different Tribes Conform and Ratify the Same to all Intents and purposes Given under our hands at the River St Johns this

fourth day of September One thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Nine in presence of the under Written Witnesses

Ed. How of his Majestys councill
Nathl Donnell
John Wearre
Joseph Winniett
John Wenn
Robert McRoun
Matt Winniett
John Phillips
Michell X Narreynosis Chief
Nicola X Nequyn Capt
Francois X De Xavier Archibane Margillie
Pierre X Alexander Margillie
Augusta X Meyawet Maitre
Chef de la Riv
Francois X Mayayawer Maitre
Serure Dt
Rene X Nequyn
Neptune X Pierre Oael
Chief of Passamaquaddy
Suapp X Passaulouet
Francois X Gorman Capt
Pierre X Benoit Cpt
Francois X Drino Cpt
Rene X fils Dambrois Capt

Some of the Curious Things in Connection With the Treaty

One of the first among the curious things in connection with this treaty which one notices is that it was agreed to three times at three different places in a period of twenty-four years.—At Boston in December, 1725; at Chibucto or Halifax in August, 1749, and at St. John's River in September, 1749. Thus a generation of human beings developed to manhood and womanhood between the time it was first written and its last ratification, so in comparison with the history of other peace treaties, which the nations of the world have agreed to, it may be counted as having been successful in its primary objectives of maintaining peace and goodwill among people living in proximity to one another.

Another curious thing in relation to the history of world events which may be in some way related to the drawing up of this treaty and the carrying out of its provisions, is that they occurred in the reigns of four sovereigns of England—William III, Queen Anne, George I, and George II. Permit me to briefly outline some of the events in world history which, in the years preceding 1725, had an influence on affairs in Acadia which resulted in the gathering of delegates at Boston to consider terms of peace and to the writing of this document; and also some of the events which happened within the lifetime of those who were present at its last ratification. The history of the Indian wars in Acadia form a somewhat difficult chapter in our national record if taken as they usually are, alone. If we consider them in relation to and as a part of the European wars in which England and France played a part, they are more understandable, so in connection with the history of this old treaty, I desire to sketch a picture of some of the events of the period preceding 1725.

To a goodly number of us, I fancy, the war of which we read in school history as the War of the Spanish Succession is little more than a very dim and remote memory, one of those facts learned and forgotten promptly. I doubt if many here, except some teachers, can recall without deep thinking, the causes of the war and what took place, except, perhaps, Marlborough's victory at Blenheim and Admiral Rooke's capture of Gibraltar. Spain is at present one of the troubled places in Europe and no one can foresee just what will be the outcome or how far that unrest will extend. So it was in the last years of the reign of William III, King Charles of Spain was then an aged and dying man with no heirs to succeed him. Two groups of the European powers undertook to arrange his affairs in anticipation of his death by two treaties of partition by which Spain was to be divided up among them. The major participants in this place were France, Holland, Germany and England. The King of Spain died in due course but he left a will bequeathing all his territory to Philip of Anjou, youngest son of the Dauphin of France.

This did not meet with the approval of the powers which had planned other things, so a great war developed in which some ten nations became involved and which was fought out in many parts of the world throughout the entire reign of Queen Anne, and in Acadia, throughout most of the reign of George I. The signing of this treaty at Boston was concerned with the last stages of this war in Acadia and New England as it had to do with the part played by the Indians as Al-

lies of France against England. Probably the Indians knew little about either country or the causes of the war, but in an ever widening whirlpool of human passions they had become involved to their great suffering and loss.

The last part of the treaty has relation to another great European war—the War of the Austrian Succession.

Some of the Curious Things in Connection With this Treaty

In 1740 the emperor of Austria died without a male heir to succeed him. Before his death he had made a number of alliances with other nations to secure the succession of his daughter, Marie Therese. The aggression of the King of Prussia in seizing a portion of Austrian territory involved all those who had made alliances, in a great war, which spread until Acadia was involved. Louisburg was captured in 1745 by the English. Annapolis Royal was attacked by the French with the assistance of some Indians, supposedly from the Saint John River, taking part. British prisoners were captured and taken up the Saint John River with stops at Aupaque and Meductic. One result of this was that British vessels were sent here to take possession of the River for the Crown of England. One of the men who later signed this treaty at Halifax was in command of these vessels, and he it was who conceived the plan for the settlement of a large body of settlers on the south shore of Nova Scotia as a means of holding for England the whole of Acadia. When Halifax was founded he became a member of the council of Lord Edward Cornwallis and in that capacity signed this old treaty in 1749.

The treaty of Aix La Chapelle closed the War of the Austrian Succession by a mutual agreement for the restoration of captured territory. Cape Breton was given back to France which also held Isle St. Jean or Prince Edward Island and all Eastern New Brunswick or the mainland part of Acadia. The English held the Peninsula of Nova Scotia.

There followed a brief lull in hostilities during which both France and England made preparations for an early resumption of the war. Halifax was founded, Louisburg was strengthened, different places in the present New Brunswick were fortified and both sides sought to enlist the aid of the Indians. It is with this period of preparation that the second and third signing of this treaty deals. The Indians had a sacred regard for treaties as their is ample evidence in history and bitterly resented as acts of injustice, the breaking of such agreements. What is supposed to have been a bit of clever intrigue on the part of the French and the hot headed reactions of Governor Cornwallis, led to the breaking of this treaty by the English within a few months after it had been signed the last time and the breaking out of a ferocious war in which bounties were offered for Indian scalps. This spread rapidly and drew in the French even before war broke out in Europe. General Braddock fell into an ambush of Indians and French and lost many men in 1755. Lawrence in Nova Scotia carried out his celebrated expulsion of the Acadians in the same year. In 1756, Prussia attacked Austria, France and England became involved in the struggle and thus began the Seven Years War which involved a number of nations. The driving energy of the English was thoroughly aroused this time, and the war was carried on in many places. Before it closed, Clive, on the Plain of Plassey, had won the victory in 1757, which gave British control of India, while two years later, Wolfe, on the plains of Abraham, won the battle which added Canada to the Empire.

While the treaty of which we have photographic copies here this evening, was only an incident in the wars with the Indians of Acadia, it was written in a period of great international stress and strain which was not greatly unlike those we have seen within our own lifetime.

Some Events More Directly Connected with the Treaty

Having noted some of the international events making up the settling of the Acadian wars it is now desirable to mention some of those more closely connected with the Indians.

During the governorship of Villebon in Acadia, the Indians of the Saint John River region and the present Maine were allied to France and a succession of raids were made on the New England settlements. The cessation of hostilities between France and England led to a brief lull in the Indian warfare which Governor Dudley of Massachusetts tried to extend into a period of peace. A treaty was

arrived at in 1699 at Falmouth, Mass., of which we know little at present except that it was marked by the building of two cairns of stones. On the 20th of June, 1703, he met again with the delegates from the Pennobscots, Androscroggins, Noridgewocks, Kennebecs, and Penobscots at Falmouth to renew this treaty. The eastern Acadian tribes were not represented, they being still more or less allied with the French. The Penobscots were a powerful tribe guarding the western boundary of Acadia. At this conference the parties repaired to the two cairns of stones, called the Two Brothers, and added other stones to them as evidence of mutual faith. The Indians were sensitive to the threat of a renewal of war between France and England and this is shown in the speech of one Simon which has been presented in translation.

He said: "We thank you good brother for coming to talk with us. It is a great favour. The clouds fly and darken—but we still sing with love the songs of peace. Believe my words. So far as the sun is above the earth are our thoughts from war or the least rupture between us."

Governor Dudley was pleased to have made this renewal of peace which he hoped would endure, but it was rudely broken by an act of aggression on the part of one of his own men. A few weeks after the forming of the treaty, Capt. Benjamin Church, a noted Indian fighter and something of a pirate, fell upon a village of the Penobscots, killed a number, carried off others as prisoners, and burned the buildings of Baron St. Castine, a French Gentleman, who lived at, which is now, Castine on the Penobscot. Moreover, he carried off one of Baron St. Castine's daughters.

Baron St. Castine had married a daughter of Makawando, the chief Sagamore of the Penobscots, and this act of aggression against both Indians and French in a time of peace was resented bitterly. War broke out again and continued for twenty years. The Indians entered into a treaty with the French, signed on the St. Lawrence, and which is referred to in the text of the treaty we have here tonight as to the Most Christian King. Baron St. Castine and his son became more than ever leaders of the Indians against the English.

Now let us note another of these curious things about this old treaty. One of Baron St. Castine's daughters by his marriage to the Indian Princess of the Penobscots, later married Alexander Le Borne, Sieur de Bellisle. Her home was on the Saint John River near the head of the Long Reach and she occupies an honorable place in Acadian history. When the peace treaty was signed at Saint John in 1749, she acted as interpreter for the Indians. If you will look at the photographic print of the treaty you will see that the names of the Indian signers are written in a (Continued on Page Seven)

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