

ENGLISH SWAY ON THE RIVER ST. JOHN.

Interesting Period in New Brunswick History—How Trade With the Indians Was Arranged—Beaver Skin the Basis—Review of Conditions on the River When French Rule Ended.

REV. W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D. CHAPTER XIV.

AUKPAQUE, THE INDIAN VILLAGE AT HEAD OF THE TIDE.

During the session of the House of Assembly held at Halifax in the winter of 1790-91, Governor Lawrence urged the House to make provision for the establishment of "truck-houses" for the Indians; he also recommended legislation for the purpose of preventing private trade with them, and the Assembly soon afterwards passed an act for that purpose.

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ans, was formerly known as the 'Chapel Field'—no doubt from the fact that the chapel of the Indian settlement had stood upon it. There is also further evidence which issued in 1790, upon which a cross is marked on this lot of land, which is well known to indicate the site of a church or chapel. There is very little doubt that at the time of the survey the chapel, or the remains of it, were standing, as the Indians had been in occupation of the land till within a few years of that time.

We may add that the claim of the Indians to the lands in the vicinity of their village was early recognized by the Government of Nova Scotia, and when the first grant of a large tract of the surrounding country was made in 1765 to Thomas Falconer and sixty-six other land speculators, there was expressly reserved for the Indians "500 acres, including a church and burying ground at Anghpack, and four acres for a burying ground at St. Ann's point, and the island called Indian (or Savage) Island." This island is probably that mentioned in 1753 by the Abbe de L'Isle Dieu as "Isle d'Ecoubas," the residence of the missionary Charles Germain.

Indians Assert Their Rights. Although the Indians were ostensibly at peace with the English they viewed them with suspicion, and were jealous of any infringement of their aboriginal rights. After the erection of Fort Frederick they seem, for the most part, to have abandoned the lower part of the river, and Charles Morris tells us that about the year 1780 they burned much of the timber along the Long Reach and on both sides of the Washademoak and probably at other places.

When the exploring party of the Margerville colony arrived at St. Anne's point in 1782 and were about to begin their survey, a large party of Indians came down from their priest's residence, with his interpreter, their faces painted in divers colors and figures, and dressed in their war habits. The chiefs informed the adventurers that they were trespassers on their rights, that the country belonged to them, and unless they retired immediately they would compel them.

The chiefs claimed that they had some time before had a conference with Governor Lawrence and had consented that the English should settle the country up as far as Grinnos. The surveyors promised to remove their camp towards Grinnos. This answer did not appear to fully satisfy the Indians, but they made no reply. The settlement of the New England people, in consequence of the attitude of the Indians, did not embrace St. Anne's point as originally intended.

Plans of the River St. John were made by the Hon. Charles Morris, surveyor general of Nova Scotia, as early as the year 1761. A little later he wrote an interesting description of the river. He describes "Anghpack" as about seven miles from St. Anne's, and says the Acadians had settlements upon the uplands between the two places but drew their subsistence from the cultivation of the intervals and islands. At Anghpack was the Indian church and the residence of the French missionary. Their church and buildings adjoining were all demolished by the Indians themselves. The island opposite Anghpack, called Indian Island, was the place where the Indians of the river made their annual rendezvous.

An Indian Town. "On this island," adds Mr. Morris, "is their town, consisting of forty mean houses, or wigwags, built with slender poles and covered with bark. In the centre of the town a great council house was constructed after the same manner as the other houses."

The reason for the destruction by the Indians of their church we need not go far to seek. In the summer of the year 1763 three chiefs came to Halifax to inquire why Father Germain had been removed from his post. They were told that he had gone of his own accord to Quebec and had been detained there by General Murray, and that the government of Nova Scotia were not responsible for it. They then desired Lieutenant Governor Belcher to provide them with another priest, which he promised to do. The Indians were satisfied and departed with their usual presents. The intention of the lieutenant governor was frustrated by an order from the Lords of Trade forbidding the employment of a French missionary. Governor Wilnot regretted this action as likely to confirm the Indians in their notion of the English as "a people of dissimulation and artifice who will deceive and deprive them of their salvation." He thought it better to use the Indians generally and mention the fact of their having lately burned their church, by direction of the priest detained at Quebec, as a proof of their devotion to their religious duties.

The site of the old church at Anghpack was in all probability the old "Chapel field" mentioned by Sir John C. Allen. Hard by, on the other side of a little ravine, is the old burial ground of the Acadians and Indians. One of the descendants of the Acadians, who visited the spot a few years ago, writes mournfully of this little cemetery:

"Not a stone, not a cross, not even an enclosure to divide it from other fields; here in this corner of the world, remote and almost unknown, repose the ashes of some of our ancestors, the first cultivators of the soil of Madawaska. Freed from all the troubles and vicissitudes of the past they hear only the gentle, harmonious murmur of the waters of La Riviere St. Jean, the river they loved so well even in the days of their misfortune."

SOCIETY NEWS OF THE BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, Jan. 16.—Among the happy engagements that were announced at the New Year is that of Miss Louise Murchie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Murchie, to Frank P. Lane, of Bangor (Me.) Miss Murchie is one of society's favorites, and her engagement has showered her with the good wishes and congratulations of her numerous friends on both sides of the St. Croix.

Mrs. Almon I. Ford gave a very charming little tea at her pretty home in Marks street Saturday afternoon for the pleasure of her daughters, Misses Alberta and Ethel Ford, and their young friends.

A very happy wedding party gathered at the home of Mrs. Frank Pheasant in Duke street last Tuesday afternoon, to witness the marriage of Miss Katherine W. Wier to Frederick S. Sawyer, of Montreal. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. S. Norton, of the Presbyterian church. The bride, who is pretty and petite looked very winsome and charming in a bridal costume of white crepe de chene over white silk. She carried a bouquet of white roses. There was no bridesmaid. After the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served and the bride and groom left for their honeymoon in Montreal. The wedding gifts were very beautiful and valuable.

Mrs. Bolton will leave next week for her annual visit to the sunny south, visiting Florida and Virginia and not returning to the St. Croix until spring.

Society on both sides of the St. Croix attended the rally concert given in the St. Croix Opera House on Tuesday evening by the Thistle Athletic Club. After the concert a dance was given, and was greatly enjoyed. The affair was pronounced by all to be the gayest dance given here for many moons. The young men who arranged it are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts.

Mrs. C. H. Newton has re-opened her pleasant home in Main street, Calais, and will reside there permanently with her daughters, Misses Mary and Helen Newton. Mrs. Newton and Miss Helen have recently returned from California, where they spent several months visiting friends. Dr. J. D. Lawson spent the past week in Boston.

Mrs. J. W. Richardson spent last week in St. John with her sister, Mrs. A. C. Smalley.

Miss Annie Stevens, daughter of Judge Stevens, will leave on Monday for Montreal to spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. W. B. Torrance.

Miss Irene Eston, the charming young daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Eston, has decided not to return to Wheaton Academy, Norton (Mass.), where she has been a student during the past year. Miss Eston will be one of the debutantes in society this winter.

General N. B. Murray and other legal

lights of Calais, are attending court in St. John.

The Fredrickton curlers visited town on Tuesday, played a "match game," and won a great victory. A large number of interested spectators gathered at the rink to watch the progress and result of the game.

The Shafter Club was entertained by Mrs. J. E. Duren at her home in Hinkley Hill, Calais, last Monday afternoon.

Mrs. John Parker, of Bangor, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Young, Judge Wells, of Moncton, was also a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Young at the New Year.

Mrs. W. A. Murchie and Miss Louise Murchie visited St. John during the past week.

Mayor and Mrs. Frank C. Murchie have returned to their home in Millville after a visit of several weeks in Boston.

Charles E. Huestis has gone for a trip through Ontario and Quebec.

Mrs. Harris Eaton held a reception on Thursday afternoon. This is the second reception given by Mrs. Eaton, who came to the St. Croix a bride early last autumn.

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CHIEF KERR MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS

Annual Fire Report Submitted to the Common Council.

NEW STATION HOUSE.

Central in King Street East, and Also a Carleton Station—Another Engine, Also a Chemical—Some More Hoses and Hydrants Needed—North End and Sand Point Needs

Chief Kerr, of the fire department, made several recommendations for improved fire protection, in his annual report to the Common Council, submitted to the council Monday.

Reviewing the year, he said the total number of bell alarms was 122; still alarms, 29; total, 152. The east side brigade responded to ninety-six bell alarms and eighteen still alarms, and the west side firemen attended thirty-six bell calls and two still alarms. The insurance losses are shown to have been heavy.

The Insurance Losses. As nearly as the chief was able to ascertain, the total insurance loss on buildings was \$75,542 and on stocks plant, etc., \$181,200, a total of \$256,742. Besides this, there was an uninsured loss of about \$21,000, a total fire loss estimated at \$277,742. The most disastrous fire were those at Sand Point and in the Canadian Drug Company's building on April 17, Murray's mill on July 4, the Lawrence building, King street, on Nov. 25, and the Lordly building, Germain street, fire.

New Fire Station. The chief reports that the firemen have performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and the salvage corps have also assisted; expresses the hope that the council will in the near future erect a modern engine house in King street east in connection with the present hook and ladder station, to accommodate the apparatus of No. 2. The hook and ladder or which may hereafter be furnished. He deems with the inadequacy of the present apparatus, "as some of the members of the board of public safety have expressed it, a disgrace to the city." He also draws attention to the urgent need of better quarters for No. 1 Salvage Corps and proposes to this end, to erect a building, which they are deservingly of every encouragement. They should, he says, have apartments to themselves and not be tied down to a street fire department, with reference to their company room and social enjoyments. He says it has proved a mistake to locate quarters where they are, and that the men were far better satisfied with their old quarters, corner of Germain and Princess streets.

He also states that a new fire station is much needed for the west side firemen.

North End Protection. He says engine one, two, three, four, five and six are in good order. In a few days No. 6 with a new boiler will be placed in service in Carleton. He deprecates the present work and says that an engine similar to the one in No. 2 station should be purchased and placed in that station in place of the hook and ladder station, North End, and fully equipped with hoses, tannery and engine and hose reel so that that portion of the North End may have the much needed fire protection.

He also states that frequently No. 5 engine has been called to Millville and out of the city when assistance has been required. As the North End district is so large and has so many wooden buildings, he strongly urges the carrying out of the recommendation that it be acted upon this year.

The chief also recommends purchase of a chemical engine, and that it be fully equipped. He believes it would be of immense advantage to the citizens to have one here, and shows that there is one in Halifax and in almost every important city in Canada and the United States. He states that the damage caused by water is greatly minimized by their use.

More Hydrants. The chief also renewed his recommendations for additional hydrants in Main street, where there are too far apart; also he recommends two-way hydrants in Prince and seven Carleton streets, Sydney, Sydney and Charlotte streets, and Germain; more hydrants in Bruce's street, that the hydrant on the northeast corner Mill and Pond streets be made a two-way, also that in Sydney street in front of the old burying ground; also that a two-way hydrant be placed in Carleton street, near York Theatre.

The chief adds that there are a number of losses in the department, the usefulness of which is impaired from long service. Of the thirty in the department, at least nine have been in service from ten to fourteen years and assuming that at the time of purchase they were from five to seven years old, nearly one-third are close up to twenty years of age.

Chief Kerr reports in pleased terms the installation of the new fire alarm system. He again calls attention to the importance of better fire protection at Sand Point. A quantity of hose was purchased, but the proper water pipes and connections have not been furnished. This should be attended to immediately. Should a fire break out in the warehouse, it is feared that, with the present means for extinguishing fire there, serious losses would occur. Lately, with Director Cushing and Mr. Murdoch, he joined in a report to the board of works on the matter, and it is now under consideration.

In closing his report he bears testimony to the efficiency of the salvage corps companies. The officers and members have always shown every disposition to assist the brigade, for which he thanks them. To the district officers, officers and men of the brigade, and to the chief of police and his officers he expressed gratitude for their able and faithful services rendered for the benefit of the city and council he offered his thanks.

Added to the report is the record of fires for the year.

ROUND THE TOWN

Bright little bits which illustrate the many sides of human life in St. John.

A gasp, a gurgle, a low moan of despair; in the gloom could be discerned two forms swaying and stumbling in acute distress. A splashing, suggesting the horrible thought of a suddenly severed jugular; hoarse, saying, as you pulled them on in a snappish kind of way, that the walking was d—d bad.

It isn't costly to say a kindly word when you think it's needed. It will not threaten your general standing, should you try to make another believe that the pills of his every day experiences are sugar-coated. It isn't dangerous to cheer and perhaps stimulate a fellow being when he is riddled by those dark thoughts that the bulk of us are occasional shavers in it. It is within your power and mine to win others to the belief that a recognition of life's bright side is probable. There's enough tears and tragedy in this old world, isn't there?

There's many a bottle of perfume purchased by sailors. What do you suppose they want with toilet water? Imagine a great, horny-handed, hurricane-voiced six-footer asking for one of those sweetly delicate articles that pass as girls at Christmas time for those frail, pale, fascinating creatures called girls. Believe me, it isn't because the yo-heave-ho men are smitten with the master passion, and find, in a garish show case the object which might appear suitable to feminine eyes and nostrils.

Nay, nay—when Bill Bowline spends cash for this purpose it is to merit to appear at sea, and especially if he's on a temperance ship, he just mixes a neat notion of bung-hole water and purchases water a la Florida. He swears it goes immediately to the spot.

"Mince pie or boiled rice?" "Rice, please."

That's what I said to the flippant waitress' inquiry, and I enjoyed the desert, for it was good.

"Mince pie or boiled rice?" "Pie, please."

That's the way the friend sitting at my elbow enlightened the waitress with respect to what he was parting with, and he seemed to enjoy the pie, for of a truth, it looked good.

We smoked after dinner, my chum and I, and part of the small talk dealt with deserts and that sort of thing. He was a ferocious warrior, a few years back. He had marched against Uncle Paul's hosts, and often told me merry tales of make-shifts in a field kitchen.

"Now the rice I ate at dinner," I began. But suddenly my companion turned his palms toward me and curled his lips as if my few words had given offense. But presently he relaxed and smiling faintly, said:

"I never smell rice, let alone being asked if I want to eat some, but what I do smell is Bloemfontein. Our regiment was stationed there for a few months back in 1900, and grub wasn't any too plentiful.

"I went into town one afternoon and managed to buy a shilling's worth of rice. It was dirty, dusty stuff, but that didn't make any difference then.

"In camp the news spread, and had I been so minded I could have sold out the stock at good profit. But I didn't want to sell. At that time the 'scot' that

CHATTERER.

J. Carling Kelly Loses. London, Jan. 13.—In the action, Bradshaw vs. J. Carling Kelly, of Ottawa, for the recovery of £1,000 sterling, due a bill of exchange, judgment was given today in favor of the plaintiff, worth £200.

Mr. Kelly is now in England. The action referred to is the outcome of a stock deal between Mr. Kelly and the Bradshaw firm.

A suggest of gold weighing eighty ounces has been found at Ballarat, Australia.

The Schoolmaster Abroad. A writer in the University Monthly, who intimates that he is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, says: "We are in the bottom of the launch to keep warm."

This from a writer with B. A. after his name! We fear that a considerable percentage of college graduates are in the habit of writing up to the Standard. School teachers should make a point of giving pupils extra drill on how to write and try to rescue their pupils from the danger of falling into them.—Christian Work.

Blackville, N. B.

WASSON BRIDGES. Gablesville, N. B.

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KENDRICKS LINIMENT is a good seller, and gives excellent satisfaction. F. D. SADLER. Perth, N. B.

LINIMENT



In Kidder's 'Military operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia during the Revolution,' the statement is made that Aukpaque signifies a beautiful expanding of the river occasioned by numerous islands, but, while this is perfectly correct as descriptive of the locality, it is more probable that Aukpaque—as its Indian equivalent Ekpa-hawk—means 'the head of the tide,' or beginning of swift water. Kidder speaks of the site of Aukpaque as 'almost unknown and difficult to locate.' Commenting on this statement, the late Sir John C. Allen (whose grandfather, Colonel Isaac Allen, purchased of the Indians the site of the village of Aukpaque), makes the following remark:—

"It is an error to suppose that there is any difficulty in locating Aukpaque. It is laid down, under the name Opek, on a plan in the Crown Lands office in Fredericton of a survey of land in the old Township of Sunbury while this province formed a part of Nova Scotia. In addition to this there are several persons living who can point out the place that was used as the Indian burial ground and who remember that a large piece of cleared land adjacent to it and separated from it by a deep ravine, being a part of the tract of land reserved for the Indi-

This tariff of prices is given in full in Murdoch's Hist. of Nova Scotia, Vol. II, p. 79.