

canal of about one and one-half miles into the west branch of the Penobscot, thence descending that stream to Chesuncook Lake, thence up the Umbazuckscus northeasterly to a small pond at its head. From this pond another canal, through low swampy land, of about one and one-half miles to Ponguangamook, or muddy pond, would give connection with the Alligash, there being from Ponguangamook a short and good passage into the large lake, generally regarded as the source of the Alligash. This lake bears the rather formidable Indian name of Ahpmoojeenegamook, now commonly called Chamberlain Lake. From this lake there is an excellent route of about sixty miles to the River St. John.

We shall now proceed to give the report of Messrs. Deane and Kavanagh. The route of travel which they followed was probably not unfamiliar to Mr. Deane, who had explored the disputed territory about the year 1828 in company with Charles S. Davies.

## Report of Messrs. Deane and Kavanagh.

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Report of John G. Deane and Edward Kavanagh, who were commissioned and acted under the Resolve and Instructions, which follow;

### STATE OF MAINE

In council April 2nd 1831.

Present the Governor, Samuel E. Smith, Esquire: Messrs Lane, Howard, Prince, Johnson, Emerson, Cobbs, Smith.

John G. Deane of Ellsworth in the County of Hancock, and Edward Kavanagh of Newcastle in the County of Lincoln, Esquires, are, by the Governor with the advice of the Council, appointed to ascertain the number of persons settled on the public lands, North of the line running West from the Monument, the manner in which they respectively hold the same Lands; under a Resolve of the Legislature, passed March 31, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

By the Governor;

[Signed] ROSCOE G. GREENE, *Secretary of State.*

## STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve in relation to persons settled on the public lands without title.

*Resolved*, That the Governor with the advice of the Council be and hereby is requested to appoint some suitable person or persons to ascertain the number of persons settled on the public lands, North of the line running West from the Monument, the manner in which they respectively hold the same, and to report all the facts, which will be for the interest of the State to enable them to adopt some mode of quieting the settlers in their possessions.

*Resolved*, That the land Agent be and hereby is requested to give specific instructions to the person or persons appointed as aforesaid for their rule and government in fulfilling the requisitions of this Resolve.

In the House of Representatives, March 31, 1831. Read and Passed.

BENJ. WHITE, *Speaker*.

In Senate, March 31, 1831.

Read and Passed.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, *President*.

March 31, 1831. Approved.

SAMUEL E. SMITH, [*Governor*].

As soon as we were notified of our appointments, a correspondence ensued and it was agreed between us to meet at Bangor on the 6th of July; but meeting afterwards in Boston, it was agreed, that Mr. Deane on his return to Bangor should see the land Agent and make the final arrangement for our meeting and departure from Bangor. Mr. Deane saw the land Agent and fixed on the 9th of July for our meeting; on which day we met at Bangor—and with all possible dispatch procured our supplies. On the eleventh we received the following instructions from the land Agent;

LAND OFFICE at Bangor, July 11th, 1831.

*To John G. Deane & Edward Kavanagh, Esquires:*

GENTLEMEN, For the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of the "Resolve in relation to the persons settled on the public land without title passed March 31, 1831. You are requested and instructed to proceed by the way of Moosehead lake to Penobscot river and down that river to Chesuncook lake, and thence up to Umbazookskus to the portage between the Umbazookskus and Alligash lakes, and down the Alligash

stream to the St. John river, and down the same to such settlements as you may find within the State of Maine on the St. John and Aroostook rivers and the waters and branches of the same.\* You will obtain as far as you may information respecting the same. You will ascertain at what time and under what circumstances those settlements were commenced, and inquire by what authority the several individuals claim to hold the lands they occupy. If any persons claim under the color of title, you will inquire the origin and extent of such claims and whether the same is by grant, deed, lease, or other conveyance and from what authority the same is pretended to have been derived, at what time the conveyance was made, and at what time possession was obtained under the same. You will observe what improvements the several occupants have made on the land they claim and ascertain whether such improvements were made by the present occupants, or others to whom they have succeeded, by purchase, inheritance, or otherwise. You will, as far as practicable, ascertain the value of the land in the several settlements, and state what you consider to be the average value in cash. You will also ascertain whether the settlements are on the undivided land owned by Massachusetts and Maine or on the land of either State, or of individuals, who claim under grants or purchases from either of said States.

You will also ascertain what depredations and trespasses have been committed on the public lands of the State of Massachusetts and Maine or on the lands of either of said States, and the extent of said trespassing, at what time and by whom the same were committed, and whether the same was done under the pretext of authority from any grant, licence, or permit, and, if so, from whom such pretended authority was claimed to be derived.

In addition to the inquiries respecting the titles to the land it will be desirable that you shall obtain information respecting the Geography of the country. You will observe the lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams of water, the falls and mill sites on them and their capacity for navigation and for floating logs and timber.

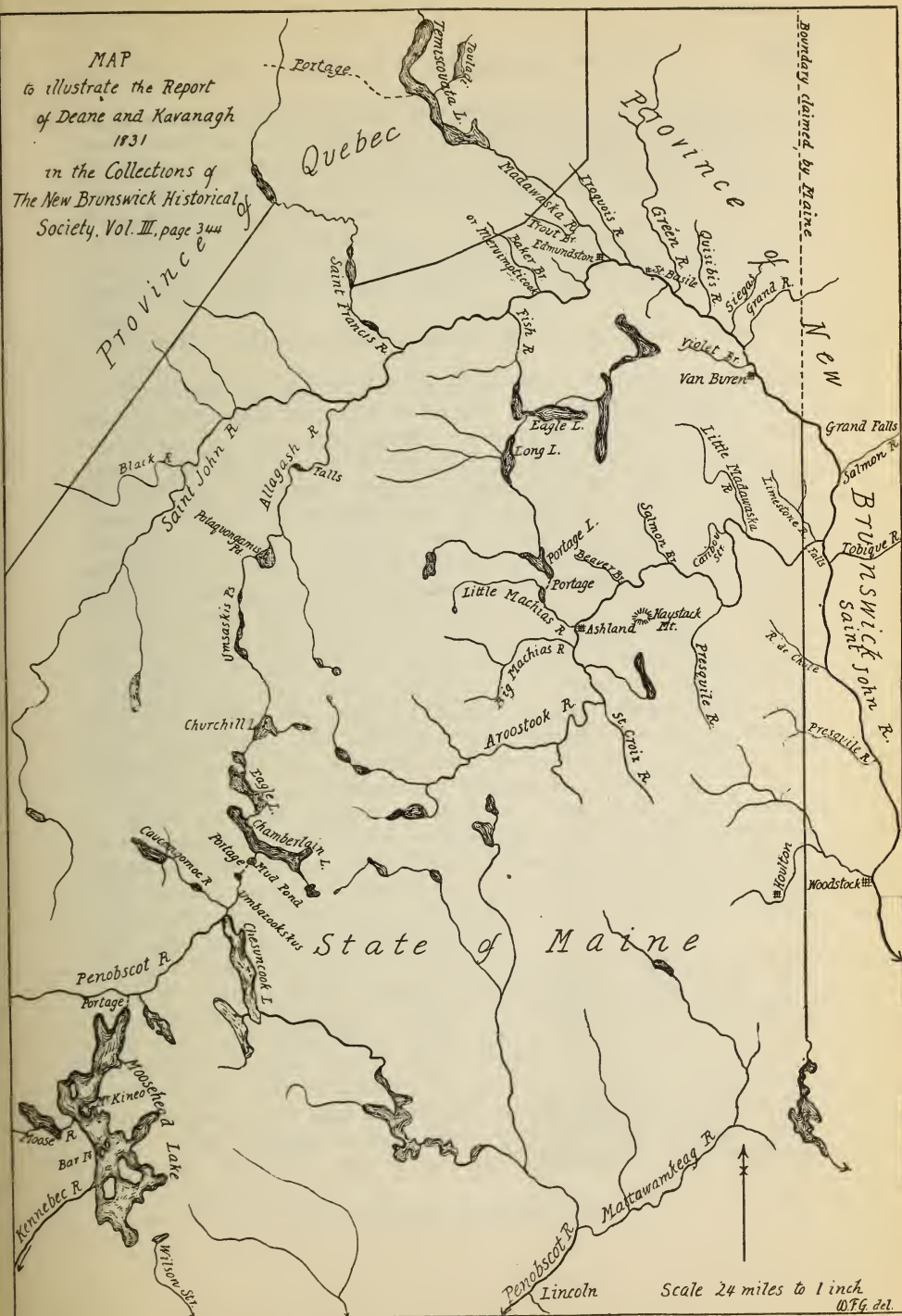
The Geology of the country as far as it may be observed by you will be noted. The soil and productions of the country will require your attention, especially the pine and other valuable timber, and all things which in any way indicate the advantage of the country, or determine the value of the land.

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\*The route laid down is readily traced on the accompanying plan.

to illustrate the Report  
of Deane and Kavanagh  
1831

Province





A daily journal of your proceedings will be convenient in which may be noted whatever may be interesting, or calculated to impart information respecting the situation and value of the part of the State of Maine, North of the line running West from the Monument.

You are requested to return to the land office a copy of your journal with such other information as you may deem interesting respecting the country through which you may pass.

[Signed] DANIEL ROSE, *Land Agent of the State of Maine.*

Pursuant to the above instructions, Mr. Kavanagh left on the 11th and Mr. Deane on the 12th for Moosehead Lake where by previous arrangement we were to meet our boat and men. On the evening of the 13th of July we all arrived and met on the portage between Wilson stream\* and Moosehead Lake. We were occupied in the forenoon of the 14th in getting our boat, baggage, and supplies to the lake, and embarked at noon. We proceeded up the lake to the barred Islands and encamped — A violent storm arose which detained us here until late in the afternoon of the next day — We proceeded up the lake and encamped under Kineo. The next day — the 16th — we rose at 2 o'clock a. m., and proceeded up the lake, endeavoring at the mouth of Moose river and also under the bluff of Kineo to take some trout, but without success. We arrived at the head of the lake at noon. Here the water is shoal and the land flat and swampy. It was difficult to find a place dry enough to encamp on.

Here we were obliged to send our boat down the lake to bring up the supplies which neither our boat nor Mr. Bernard's dared to take up the first time in consequence of the wind and approaching storm. One of our men and one of Mr. Bernard's went down the lake with the boat for the articles which had been left at the foot of the lake.

July 17th. Sunday. The Men were not inclined to work.

July 18th. Both parties commenced carrying over the provisions and baggage. The boat arrived and was carried half way over that day. Our boats were made too heavy and required three men to carry them.

July 19. We succeeded in getting the boats, provisions, and baggage over and encamped on the bank of the Penobscot. This portage is very bad, land low and swampy, and the path crooked and filled with windfalls. The fatigue

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\*A branch of the Penobscot two miles from Moosehead Lake.

was great to all, though the portage was little more than two miles.

July 20. We embarked on the Penobscot and found the river very high, swollen by the rains which had fallen every day after our embarkation on the lake. The general course of the river from the portage to Chesuncook lake is Northeast. At the North Western part of the lake, near where we entered it, some person had felled several acres of trees on the undivided land North of the Monument line. We crossed the Northern end of the lake and entered Kekuaguamook river which we ascended about half a mile, thence up the Umbazookskus to the lake of the same name and crossed the lower end of it and encamped on the North shore in a growth of rock-maple.\*

July 21. In the morning we commenced carrying over the portage to our boat, provisions and baggage and had everything across and embarked on the Ponguangamook or muddy pond at 3 p. m. This is a lake at the head of the river Alligash, a branch of the St. John. It is very shoal and muddy and properly named. The portage is about one and a half miles, land low and most of it a swamp. We crossed the lake about 2 miles and entered the outlet and descended to the next lake, which we entered on the South side about one third of its length from the East end. We crossed the lake steering nearly north about six miles and found the outlet on the North side, which we entered and descended the rapids to the still water about one and an half miles where we encamped. We passed an Island where there is sufficient fall for a mill and a good chance to build a dam. The outlet of this lake is large which shows that there are large streams flowing into it. The Indian name for the lake is Bram-che-wan-ga-mo,† and is the largest lake on the Alligash, being fifteen or sixteen miles long by two or three broad. White hunters call it Moose pond.

July 22. Embarked and soon entered the Pon-goe-wa-ham pond, the Walagas-que-go-mook pond‡ and to the foot of another pond where the river is rocky and rapid for a mile and a half. Here there is sufficient fall for a mill privilege

\*Thoreau, who crossed the portage here in 1857, says, "I would not have missed that walk for a good deal. If you want an exact receipt for making such a road, take one part Mud Pond, and dilute it with equal parts of Umbazookskus and Aphmoojeenegamook; then send a family of musquash through to locate it, look after the grades and culverts and let a hurricane follow to do the fencing."

†Now known as Chamberlain Lake.

‡The two ponds above mentioned are now called Eagle and Churchill lakes.

and the bed of the river and the shores offer facilities for a mill dam. We descended the river eight or ten miles and entered the Unsaskick lake and encamped. The land on the Western side of the lakes is hilly and we could distinctly hear a water-fall, from the sound of which and the formation of the land we judged it was sufficient for a mill.

July 23. Embarked and proceeded through the Unsaskick lake and after running down several miles came to the Pataguanomios pond, four or five miles below which a large river entered from the South-East. At the mouth of this river the Alligash is much enlarged and continues so to its mouth. About three miles above the falls there is an enlargement of the river which is filled with small islands. We counted eighteen but were satisfied that we did not count all. Three quarters of a mile below the Islands, are the falls. Here is a portage of thirty or forty rods, being the only portage we made with our boats on this river. The fall is fifteen or twenty feet\* and is a good mill privilege. We descended the river five or six miles and encamped. It commenced raining before we encamped and rained until six the next morning.

July 24. Sunday. We descended the river and entered the St. John and descended that river to the mouth of the St. Francis. Opposite the mouth of the St. Francis on the South bank of the St. John there is a small tract of land partially cleared. Crops have been raised upon it, and there is also on it the walls of a timber house. We landed on it and cooked our dinner. We found growing on the land, weeds, raspberry bushes, Timothy, oats, oat-grass, worm-wood, nettles, parsnips, and potatoes all growing wild and promiscuously. David and Reuben Essensa cut down about three acres of trees on the lot in 1826. Joseph Wild claimed the lot in 1827. Cyrus Cannon cleared and took the first crop in 1828, and James McPherson took the crops in 1829 and 1830 and now claims it; but nothing has been done on the lot this year. Next lot—Thomas Ketch felled two acres of trees in 1828, David Pollard planted potatoes on it last year, and it is now unoccupied. On the next lot some trees were cut four years ago by Franklin Hale, but he never cleared or planted it.

Some way below, Owen Fitzgerald in 1829 cut down some trees but did not clear the land. Near this place and probably on the same lot Jesse Wheelock and Walter Powers began cutting in August 1830, built a log house where they

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\*Bailey in his "St. John River," p. 26, says nearly thirty feet, which is probably an exaggeration.

lived last winter, and now have crops growing on the land. Here is a small stream on which they propose building mills, and are making some preparations for that purpose. The Stream is too small to be valuable. We arrived at John Harford's on the North bank of the St. John at five p. m., where we stopped. Harford's is six or seven miles below the mouth of the St. Francis. Below the falls on the Alligash we discovered that about eighty pine tree ; had been lately cut and taken away; were cut by three men from the province of New Brunswick and made 150 tons of timber as we were afterwards informed.

July 25. On the north bank of the St. John, Augustine Webster claims the first possession; has been improving the land for three years. He purchased of Jesse Wheelock, who purchased of John Baker, who purchased of John Harford, Junior, who had cleared seven or eight acres.

The next possession on the North Bank is claimed and occupied by John Harford and his son, Phinehas Randall Harford. John Harford says that he began on the lot in 1816. He also says that he began to clear at Madawaska point in 1815 and was encouraged to do so by Simon Hebert. He cleared two acres, built a log house, and remained there during the year, but at length was driven away by Simon Hebert and the Indians. Hebert refused to pay him any thing for his improvements and now has the lot in possession. We were subsequently informed that Harford had sold his claim to John Baker. The next possession on the North bank is Phirmain Cyr's. He bought 120 rods front of John Harford five years ago and paid him \$100. Harford had cut down about one acre on the lot. Cyr lives on the South side of the St. John nearly opposite the Madawaska Church,\* purchased the lot for his three sons and now has a tenant on it by the name of Charles Ouillette. Cyr began his improvements in 1828. Next, North Bank, is claimed by Phirmain Thibedeau, who purchased of Stephen Groves. Groves begun on the lot in the fall of 1828, cleared eight acres and built an house. Next, north bank, is claimed by Dennis Smith, who began in 1829, has six acres cleared and a house in which he lives.

Next, North Bank, is claimed by Thomas Kenney, a Canadian, began in November 1829. He purchased of Jonathan Cyr, who had made a possessory chopping according to a custom in this settlement in 1823. Kenney has a house on the lot, but now lives below in the house of the late James Bacon, and tends John Baker's grist-mill.

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\*St. Basile.

Next, North Bank, is claimed by Philip Long, who is reported to have escaped to the British with an American mail during the Revolution and has since and until a few years ago been employed carrying the English mail from Fredericton to Quebec. He began on the lot in 1828 and now resides there. Next, North Bank, is claimed by Marmosie Long, who began in 1828. Next, North Bank, is claimed by George Long, who began in 1828. The last are the sons of Philip and reside on the land.

Next, North Bank, is claimed by Menard Cheminard (a Canadian). He began in 1830, has a house and lives on the land.

Next, North Bank, is claimed by Louis Nadeau (born in Madawaska). He began in 1829, has five acres cleared and in crops, but resides below.

Next, North Bank, three or four acres were chopped down in 1829 by Thomas Pollock (a Scotchman) who left and moved to the river DeLoup.

Now we renew our account of settlements to the South bank of the St. John.

Next, South Bank, below Jesse Wheelock and Walter Powers, is claimed and occupied by Charles McPherson (born in Portland). This is opposite to Augustine Webster's and John Harford's. Phinehas R. Harford cut down and built a small house on the lot in the fall of 1827, sold it to Chas. McPherson in the winter of 1829, for two months and eight days labor, who then entered and resided on the land since.

Next, South Bank, is forest.

Next, South Bank, is a clearing and a house but is unoccupied. Owen Fitzgerald took up the lot three or four years ago, and sold it, as we are informed, and has left the country.

Next, South Bank, is claimed and occupied by John Harford, Junior, who began, as he informed us, August 3, 1827. He claims 100 rods front.

Next, South Bank, is occupied by Electus Oakes (born in Canaan). He began in July 1827. We were informed that he had sold his possession. This place is opposite to the East end of Churchill Island.

Next, South Bank, is claimed and occupied by Abraham Chamberlain (born at the Bay of Chaleur). He began in the fall of 1828.

Next, South bank, is a possessory cutting made as we were informed by Pierre Marquis, who lives below.

We met Phirmain Cyr, who informed us, that he lives on the south bank opposite to the Church, is fifty-three years of age and was born in the province of New Brunswick. He purchased the place where he lives of Phirmain Cyr twenty years ago, 60 rods front and 600 rods back. He has a deed and the land was conveyed to his grantor by the British.

Next, South Bank, to Pierre Marquis' cutting there are high banks and the land unoccupied for about two miles.

Next, South Bank, is a possession in the occupation of Isaac Yearnton (an Englishman) who began on it in August 1828.

Next, South Bank, is a possession in the occupation of Joseph Wilds (born in Fredericton). He began on the land in August 1828.

Next, South Bank, Miles Emery took up the lot seven years ago and cut down a few trees. Two years ago, sold to Joseph Michaud for \$20.00. Michaud lives below, but now improves the land, and claims forty rods front. There is a tract of about two miles, which is not occupied by anyone between Wilds and Michaud's possessions.

Next, South Bank, and on the West point formed by the St. John and Fish Rivers, is a clearing and possession of Sifroy Nadeau. He was born at Madawaska, is now 25 years old, and lives with his father-in-law Joseph Michaud. He took up the lot in 1821 and has marked 60 rods front.

Next, South Bank and on the East point formed by the St. John and Fish rivers, is a clearing and possession of John Baptiste D'Aigle, who began in 1819. He lives below and claims other lots. One which he bought of Joseph Peltier 15 or 16 years ago on the South side of the St. John. Front 30 rods. Another lot which was taken up by a man called the Apostate 16 years ago, and improved it for two years when he quit and gave it to Michel Morin. It remained vacant for years and then Morin gave it to him, and he has had it in possession ever since. We landed below the mouth of Fish River and went up two miles by land to Daniel Savage's. He lives in a framed house. The Peter's (or Peters, Wilmot and Co.)\* inhabitants of New Brunswick, employed Savage and one Walker in 1826 or 1827 to build

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\*The firm of Peters & Wilmot had for years the largest lumbering business on the St. John River. Their headquarters was a few miles below the mouth of the Tobique, at a place known as the "Concern Place," near the Tobique Rocks. William Wilmot, one of the firm, was father of L. A. Wilmot Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. The other members of the firm were William and Samuel Peters. The firm failed in business in 1828. It was the pioneer company to operate on the Upper St. John.

a double saw mill on the lot for them, which they built. They received a part of their pay, but the contractors failing, they held on to the mill. Savage has since sold his right to Nathaniel Bartlett. The mill and lot are now occupied by Savage. About half a mile below the mill Bartlett began a lot in 1827, which he has continued to cultivate ever since. We dined, left Savage's and returned to our boat.

Two miles below the mouth of Fish river Benoni Albert has a possession. He commenced in 1829.

Next, South Bank, is in the occupation of Hypolite Couffre (born at the Bay of Chalar). He commenced clearing the land June 1st, 1824, and claims 100 rods front.

Next, South Bank, is a possession of Sylvan D'Aigle. He took up the lot 12 years ago and claims 60 rods front. Planted on it 10 years ago, and is now said to be only 23 years old.

Next, South Bank, is a possession of Joseph D'Aigle. He took up the land 12 years since and claims 60 rods front, has cut down some but has not burnt it. One and a half years ago he purchased 20 rods front of Basil Garnier and paid him \$20.00. D'Aigle is said to be 30 years old.

Next, South Bank, is a possession of Larion D'Aigle. He bought it, 20 rods front, of Basil Garnier, who purchased of Joseph Michaud who had planted on the land four years before.

Next, South Bank, is a possession of Thomas Barnabé, which he purchased of Christople Marquis.

Next, South Bank, is a possession of Christople Marquis.

Next, South Bank is a possession of Thomas Ready (born in Canada). He began in 1829.

Next, South Bank, is a possession of Antoine Garnier (from New Brunswick). He began in April 1831.

July 26. We now resume the account of possessions on the North Bank of the St. John.

Next below the cutting made by Thomas Pollock is a possession of Joseph Peltier Jun. He began in 1828 and lives below on the South side of the river.

Next, North bank, is a possessory chopping made this year by Joseph Peltier. He is an old settler, formerly came from Canada.

Next, North bank, is a possessory chopping made this year.

Next, North bank, is a possession occupied by Pierre Landrie (born in Canada) who began and moved on the land this year.

Next, North bank, is occupied by Gabriel Dubez, (from Canada). He began this year, lives on the land, but has nothing planted.

Next, North bank, is a possession of Jeremie Souci, who lives below on the South side.

Next, North bank, is a possession of Joseph Terrieau (from Canada). He began in 1829.

Next, North bank, is a possession in the occupation of Abraham Dubez (from Canada). He began in 1829 and lives on the land.

Next, North bank, is a possession in the occupation of Prudent & LeBlanc Guimant (two brother from Canada). They began in 1830, and live on the the land.

Next, North bank, is a possession in the occupation of Charles Beaupré (from Canada). He began in 1830 and lives on the land.

Next, North bank, is a possession in the occupation of Alexandre Ouillette (from Canada). He began in 1829, and lives on the land.

Next, North bank, is a possession of Amos Maddocks, who is now resident at Savage's mills on Fish river. Stephen Groves took up the place in 1826, sold it to Owen Fitzgerald and he to Maddocks. Maddocks has had the place two years and claims 90 rods front.

Next, North bank, is a possession in the occupation of Nathaniel Bartlett, the same who claims a lot on Fish river and a part of the mill at Savage's. He purchased fifty rods front of John Baker and ten rods front of Amos Maddocks. The land has been cleared five years, Bartlett is married, and tends Baker's saw mill.

Next, North bank, is a possession in the occupation of John Baker. He began on the land in 1823.

Next, North bank, is the hundred acre lot John Baker owns, which he purchased of the State of Maine and Massachusetts. Baker claims a lot up the Marirumpticook,\* on which he began in 1826. He has cleared seven acres on the lot, which is now in mowing. He also claims an island in the St. John containing about three acres chiefly in mowing. The clearing was commenced in 1828.

John Baker says that John Harford, in 1817, cleared the West point at the mouth of the Madawaska river and lived there one year. Baker purchased the improvements of Harford before witnesses, and sent Walter Powers to work on the land.

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\*Now called Baker Brook.

John Baker says Cyrus Cannon, who came from New Hampshire, owns the small clearing opposite to the mouth of the St. Francis, on the South bank of the St. John which is claimed by McPherson, and that when Cannon went away he left it in the hands of Baker. Cannon and McPherson bought the place when only a few trees were cut down for two thousand of long shingles. Cannon left more than one year since, said he should come back when the line was settled, but it is uncertain whether he ever comes.

Nathaniel Bartlett has a deed from Savage of one half of the double saw mill on Fish river dated Oct. 16, 1828 not acknowledged, as the deed describes it of all Savage's right and title. Bartlett supposes that Cotton Walker has the deed of the other half. Bartlett's actual claim is one half of one saw. The mill was built in 1825 or 1826 under a contract between Wm. Peters & Co., and Walker and Savage. Peters & Co., were to pay Walker and Savage £700 for building the mill, and during the building paid them £150 and occupied the mills one year, but failing to pay the balance, and failing in their business, conveyed by writing their interest in the mill to secure Walker and Savage on condition that Walker and Savage were to deliver up the notes, which they held against them and repay the £150. The mill has ever since been occupied by Savage and Bartlett to whom Savage conveyed his right as aforesaid.

Next, North bank, is the lot conveyed to James Bacon in 1825 by Maine and Massachusetts.\* There are great improvements on the lot. He died last May and was the son of Timothy Bacon of Gorham.

Next, North bank, is a possession in the occupation of Barnabas Hunnewell, born in Madison, county of Somerset. He purchased the house and possession by deed from Charles Stetson, who began in 1825. Hunnewell entered in Oct. 1827, and has lived on the farm ever since, has thirty acres cleared and claims one hundred and sixty rods front. Hunnewell† also claims Sugar Island in the St. John a little below the mouth of the St. Francis. It contains 70 or 80 acres. A few acres have been partially cleared and a few potatoes were formerly planted on it. Some wild hay is cut on the Island, but no person has ever lived on it.

Next, North bank, is a possession began in 1828 by Pierre Marquis of Madawaska, where he cleared 5 or 6 acres, and

\*This lot, it will be noticed, was on the New Brunswick, side of the River. Both James Bacon and John Baker claimed to hold their lands under jurisdiction of Maine.

†Barnabas Hunnewell was living at Ormotto in 1823.

built an house which was burnt last spring. There is a bovel, and crops growing upon the land. He has sold it to Phirmain D'Aigle, who occupies a part of D'Aigle's Island.

Next, North bank, is a possession, which Phirmain D'Aigle began in 1829, and has cut down ten acres and cleared two or three, which are in grass. Claims 50 rods front.

Next, North bank, is a possession of Basil Garnier of Madawasks. He began in 1827. Has cut down 12 or 14 acres, 10 of which are in crops. Has a house and barn and lives on the land.

Next, North bank, is a possession of Honoré Chassé of Madawaska. He began in 1828. Has ten acres cleared, an house and barn, and lives on the land. Claims 50 rods front.

Next, North bank, is a possession of Justin Alias Allister D'Aigle of Madawaska. He began in 1826, has 30 acres in crops, house and barn and lives on the land, claims also an Island, on which he has improvements and a barn, between the Island claimed by John Baker and D'Aigle's Island. The place occupied by Justin D'Aigle is opposite to the lower end of D'Aigle Island.

Here we return to the South bank.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Baptiste Boucher, Canada. He began in 1826, has 30 acres in cultivation, house and barn and lives on the land. Claims 50 rods front.

Next, South bank, is a chopping Pierre Landrie, Canada, purchased of Benoni Nadeau and paid him \$15. Claims 60 rods front.

Next, South bank, Nathaniel Bartlett chopped down one acre in July 1831.

Next, South bank, Barnabus Hunnewell began in 1830, and has cut down four acres.

Next, South bank, is a possession claimed by Dominic D'Aigle, Madawaska. He began in 1828, has a barn on it and ten acres cleared and in grain. He lives below and has other possessions.

Next, South bank, is a possession owned and occupied by Benoni Nadeau, Canada. He has lived 24 years in the country, lived sometime as a tenant on the Priest's land, and in 1824 began on the lot he now occupies, has 25 acres cleared and has a house and barn on the land.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Francois Gendreau, Canada. He bought of Desir Nadeau, who made a possessory cutting in 1826, is 20 years of age and lives with Dominic D'Aigle. Claims 60 rods front.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Lareon D'Aigle, Madawaska. He began in 1827, and has built a framed barn and cleared 60 acres of the land. He lives on D'Aigle's Island: Claims 60 rods front.

John Baker says the average crops in Madawaska are as follows: Wheat on new land 20 bushels to the acre, on ploughed land 20 bushels to the acre; Barley on burnt land from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, on ploughed land 25 to 30 bushel to the acre; Oats from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre; potatoes from 300 to 400 bushels to the acre; Hay 2 tons to the acre.

Indian corn flourishes well most seasons.

Apple trees appear to flourish well, though there are but few in the settlement.

We had cucumbers on the table the 25th of July. John Baker says they picked cucumbers the 17th.

The settlement above D'Aigles Island is called by the settlers the American Settlement.\*

Lareon D'Aigle lives on and occupies one third the West end of D'Aigle's Island. He began in 1810, and has cleared all his part.

Phirmain D'Aigle lives on and occupies the middle part of the D'Aigle's Island. He began in 1810, and has cleared all of his part.

Dominic D'Aigle claims and improves the East end, one third, of D'Aigle's Island. He began in 1810, and has cleared all of his part; he resided on the Island until within a few years. In 1816 he begun on the South bank next to Lareon D'Algies' possession by a possessory cutting, eight years ago planted, and two years ago built a house and now lives on the land. He has 20 acres cleared, and 2 barns. He also claims by purchase the lot in possession by Electus Oakes, next to and adjoining John Harford, Jun. He paid Oakes \$120 for it.

Next, South bank, and adjoining Dominique D'Aigle's homestead is a possession of Chrysostome Martin, Madawaska. He bought 16 years ago of Simon Beaulieu, who had cut a few trees on it. Claims 50 rods front. Has cleared 50 acres, which is in crops, grass, and pasturage. Has a house and two barns. He also claims another lot on the North bank which he says he took up sixteen years ago, and has now

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\*At this time some fifty lots had been taken up in the "American Settlement." Most of the settlers, however, had only been from one to three years in possession. Only six had been more than five years on their lands. The majority of the French settlers here were of Canadian origin.

eight acres cleared. Claims 60 rods front. He also claims another possession up the river between possessions of Dominique D'Aigle and Christophe Marquis. 35 rods front. Purchased last spring of Christophe Marquis and paid him \$35. Has cut this year 7 or 8 acres which is ready to burn.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Jean Baptiste D'Aigle, for a more particular account see a former page. His improvements are large.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Joseph Pelletier, Canada. He began 18 years ago and has lived on the lot ever since. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 40 acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Michael Pelletier,\* who began 19 years ago, and died four years afterwards, leaving five children. His widow married Christophe Marquis. The land has been conveyed to two of Pelletier's daughters, Des Anges, who married Pierre Marquis and Locade who married Desir Nadeau. They have obligated themselves to support their Mother and Step-father. Claim 60 rods. There are an house and barn on the lot and 40 acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Michel Morin, Canada. He began on the land 16 years ago. Claims 60 rods front. Has an house and barn and a large tract cleared. He also claims a possession on Fish river, which he purchased of Nathaniel Bartlett. Some trees have been cut down, but nothing planted.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Rafael Michaud,\* Canada. He bought the place 4 years ago of Joseph Michaud, who had made a possessory cutting of an acre. Claims 30 rods front has an house and barn and 40 acres of land cleared. He also claims 7/8ths of Pine Island, on which he and his brothers-in-law have sown fifty bushels of wheat this year. Has a barn on it and has had it in possession for 4 years.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Joseph D'Aigle, Madawaska. He purchased four and a half years ago of Charles Beaupré and paid him \$100. and took his writing. Beaupré had previously purchased it of another person. When D'Aigle purchased, there was four acres in wheat and mowing. Claims 90 rods front. Has an house and barn and ten acres cleared. He also claims 8 acres on Pine Island, which be bought with the possession, but it is not cleared.

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\*Raphael Michaud was a captain in the militia of the province and kept a public house on the south side of the River below Baker's Mill Stream. He is mentioned under date July 29, farther on.

July 28. Next, South bank, is a possession of Alexandre Giraud, Canada. He lives a mile below on the North bank, and has a farm. He purchased this possession last spring of Charles Beaupré who had sowed wheat on it two years before. Claims 30 rods front, and has five or six acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession Germain Saussiers, Canada. He purchased of Vincent Albert and John Peltier 15 years ago. Paid one \$60 and the other \$15 and took their deed. He claims 60 rods front under each of them. Has an house and barn and 40 acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Vincent Albert, Canada. Purchased fifteen years ago of Benjamin Boucher, who had began 2 years previously, and sown one bushel of wheat. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and has twenty acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Germain Saussiers, Canada. He began 18 years ago, and has lived on it ever since. Claims 60 rods front. Has an house and barn and thirty acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Jean Baptiste Saussiers Canada. Had the possession of his brother 13 years ago. His brother had not made any clearing on the lot. He claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and eight acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Herbert Carron, Canada. Purchased eight years ago of Paul Marquis, and paid him \$20. There was, at the time of the sale, a little cut down on this lot. Claims 50 rods front, and an house and barn and fifty acres cleared.

Next, South bank, the Chapel and lot 30 rods front in the Parish of St. Lucie.\*

Next, South bank, is a possession of Benjamin Boucher, Canada. Lives at the Grand Ruisseau (A brook) sufficient for a grist-mill. He purchased the possession of Jean Baptiste LeClerc 8 years ago and paid him \$30. There was none cleared at the time. Claims 40 rods front, has an house and barn and thirty acres cleared. He sold 20 rods front to the Church.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Jean Rafael Roi, Canada. He purchased two years ago of Herbert Carron, and paid him \$60. Carron had cleared and sown two bushels of wheat. Claims 20 rods front, has an house and barn and twelve acres cleared.

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\*The place is now known as Frenchville.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Germain Michaud, Canada. He purchased of Paul Marquis 9 years ago. There was a little cleared at the time. Claims 45 rods front, has an house and barn and thirty acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Elie Lagassé, Canada. Purchased of Benjamin Boucher 18 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 40 acres cleared. He claims a lot up Fish river, West side, which he took up with his brother Basil Lagassé, 4 years ago. Each claim 20 rods front and have a few acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Clement Saussiers, Canada. Purchased the lot of Simon Herbert 23 or 24 years ago and paid him \$10. Herbert had purchased of Jacques Matelot. There was none cleared on the land at the time. Claims 105 rods front, has an house and two barns and sixty acres cleared. He also claims a lot up the river, North bank, between Joseph Pelletier, Jun., and Jean Vasseurs. Took up the lot this season, and has cut down some trees on it.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Ferdinand Ouellette, Canada. Purchased two years ago. Forty rods front of Clement Saussiers, and ten rods in front of Jean Baptiste Aiotte. About one acre was improved at that time. Clement Saucier purchased the 40 rods front of Simon Herbert, and Aiotte purchased of Jean Baptiste Babin by deed. Ouellette has an house and barn and 40 acres of cleared land.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Jean Baptiste Aiotte, Madawaska. Purchased five years ago of Jean Baptiste Babin, 40 rods front, by deed and paid \$100. Four acres were under improvement at the time of the purchase, and there was an house and barn and ten acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Charles Aiotte, Madawaska. Purchased ten rods front and ten rods front by gift from his brother Jean Baptiste Aiotte. Has an house and barn and four or five acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Joseph Albert, Canada. Purchased one and an half years ago last spring, by deed, of Pierre Gendreau, and paid him \$72. When he purchased, five bushels of grain were sown on the land. Claims thirty rods front. Has an house and barn. The deed is dated Feb. 8th, 1830.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Joseph Legassé, Jun., Canada. Purchased seven years ago of Joseph Joubert and paid him \$25. When he purchased, here was a possessory chopping. Claims 40 rods front, and has eight acres cleared. He also claims an Island in front, which he has cleared and is now in grass.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Rafael Martin, Madawaska. Purchased of Simonet Hebert about eight years ago, who had taken it up and had made a possessory chopping, but had not cleared any. Claims 70 rods front, and has an house and barn and 25 acres cleared. He also claims one tenth of the Island in front on which he has a barn.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Christophe Martin, Madawaska. Began on the lot 12 years ago. Claims 70 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 acres of land cleared. He also claims one tenth of the Island in front.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Paschal Michaud, Madawaska. His father began on the lot 18 years ago. The son now has it and is bound to support his father and mother. Claims 30 rods front, has a barn, and twenty-five acres cleared, but lives with his brother-in-law on the adjoining lot. He also claims one twentieth of the Island.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Alexandre Ouellette, Canada. On the same lot with his brother-in-law P. Michaud and is bound with him to support his father-in-law and mother-in-law. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 24 acres cleared. He also claims one twentieth of the Island.

Next, South bank is a possession of Benjamin Bourgoyne, Canada. Purchased 19 years ago of Benoni Terrieau. There were no improvements on the lot at that time. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 acres of land cleared. He also claims one twentieth of the Island.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Joseph Michaud, Canada. Purchased 4 years ago of his brother Francis Michaud, by deed and paid him \$300. There were no improvements on the lot at the time. Claims 25 rods front, has an house and barn and 30 acres of land.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Francois Michaud, Canada. Purchased the lot 7 or 8 years ago of his brother Germain Michaud and paid him one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.). Germain purchased of Paul Marquis, who purchased of Benj. Michaud, who purchased of Pierre Baudrie, who began on the lot. When Francis purchased there was 3 or 4 acres cleared, but no buildings. Claims 25 rods front, has an house and barn and 30 acres of land cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Louis Bellefleure, Canada. Purchased 10 years ago of Germain Michaud, by deed and paid \$150. Front 20 rods. Has an house and barn and 12 acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Benoni Manuel, Canada. Purchased 8 years ago of Germain Michaud, by deed and paid him \$30. Claims 10 rods front, has an house and barn, and six acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Jean Baptiste Boutin, Canada. Purchased 2 years ago of Clement Saussiers, and paid him \$8. Saussiers purchased of his brother J. B. Saus-siers, who purchased of Joseph Marquis, who took up the lot. When Boutin purchased there was only a possessory cutting and marking. Claims 60 rods front, has ten acres cleared, no buildings, and lives below the old Church\* on the North bank of the St. John. He claims also a back lot on which he began 4 years ago, and has 20 acres in crops, and claims 60 rods width.

Back of the lot and on the path to Simonet Hebert's is a possession of Joseph Ouellette, Canada. He began in 1828. Claims 60 rods width, has an house and barn and 20 acres in crops.

Next on the river, South bank, is a possession of Joseph Chassé, Canada. He began in 1827. Here is a bend in the river and the lot terminated in a point on the bank. Has no buildings. 8 or 10 acres cleared, and lives with his father-in-law Eli Janette.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Germain Chassé, Canada. He marked the lot 10 years ago, sowed wheat 5 years ago, has an house, walls of a barn, and 15 or 16 acres cleared.

Next, South bank, is a possession of Edward Eclair, Canada. He exchanged a possession up and on the North bank of the river with Paul Marquis, who had marked this place three years before. Nothing was planted until this season. Paul Marquis, by the agreement, is to build Eclair an house and barn. Claims 60 rods front, and has 7 or 8 acres cleared.

Next, South bank is a possession of Francois Boulanger, Canada. He began recently, marked 40 rods front, and has cleared, and sown 7 bushels of grain this year. Lives on the North bank, and has taken up this lot for speculation.

Next, South bank is a possession of Etienne Gagnon, Canada. He purchased this year 20 rods front of Aristobule Gouvain, and paid him \$25. Gouvain said he had had the possession 3 or 4 years, and there was enough cleared to sow three bushels. Gouvain lives below on the South bank. He purchased also 30 rods front of Joseph Beaulieu, and paid

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\*Saint Basile.

him \$50. Enough had been cleared to sow 4 bushels. Gagnon has his family on the place, and has the wall of an house. The family are sheltered from the weather by a few boards, which are laid over their heads.

It commenced raining at 4 p. m. and at 5 we determined to seek shelter in the first public house, which was distant 5 miles where we arrived at 6. p. m., and put up. Simonet Hebert\* is the landlord.

July 29. Our bill of fare was rancid pork, which we could not eat, very poor butter, tea and bread middling, and potatoes good, on which we made our meal. The bill we had to pay was extravagant, and we should advise travellers and such as have occasion to visit the country to seek a better place. Enough may be found. At John Baker's, Rafael Michaud's and Joseph Michaud's† our fare was good and only half as dear.

We proposed the same questions to Simonet Hebert which we had done to others, and which they had all readily answered. He asked many questions and the object of the mission was fully stated to him in French and English. We showed him the Resolve and Commissions under which we acted, and stated to him distinctly, that he must do as he pleased, he must act voluntarily, but if he gave no account of his claims, he must judge what effect it would have in the arrangements, which the States should adopt. We should not report his possessions. He asked us if those, who had deeds from the British would not hold their lands; we told him they would not on that account, and that the British deeds would be of no farther use than to shew the antiquity of the possession. He and his father, Simon Hebert, and his brother Joseph, have directly and indirectly been much favored by the British.

Next, South bank to Etienne Gagnon's possession is a possession of Benjamin Lebel, Canada. He purchased of Simon Bernabé, three years before and had paid him \$12. Bernabé had marked the place 4 years before, but had made no improvements. Lebel claims 30 rods front, has 3 or 4 bushels of wheat sown, no buildings, and lives on the North bank, where he claims another possession.

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\*Simonette Hebert was one of the most respectable and well-to-do farmers in Madawaska. He lived a little below the mouth of the Madawaska on the south side of the River St. John. Jurors were sometimes summoned from that place to Woodstock and the Court was occasionally amused by the Crier calling in solemn tones, "Simon-eat-a-bear," three times repeated as is the custom in summoning jurors to answer to their names. He was a man widely known in his day.

†Captain Joseph Michaud's house of entertainment was on the New Brunswick side of the River midway between the Madawaska and the Meriumptcook.

Next, S. B. [South bank] is a possession of Oliver Lagassé, Canada. He purchased of Jacques Boulet two years ago and he purchased of Abraham Couturier five years ago, and he purchased six years ago, of whom is uncertain. Claims 30 rods front, and has 4 bushels of wheat sown, and no buildings. He is single man and is hired with Joseph Hebert.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Jean Suerette, Canada. He began 8 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and twenty bushels of wheat sown.

Next, S. B., is a possession of the Widow Simonet Barnabé, Madawaska. Her husband began about 8 years ago. Claims 30 rods front, has no buildings, has 8 bushels of what sown and cuts 2 or 3 tons of hay, and lives on the north bank of the river.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Francis Picard, Canada. He purchased 3 years ago of Joseph Label and paid \$150. Label before he sold had sown 15 bushels of grain. He claims 30 rods front, has an house, but the land is now in pasture. Label lives down the river.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Joseph Laggasé, Canada. He began on the lot 8 years ago. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Eugene De Sirois, Canada. A brother of the Priest. He purchased of Regis Terrieau 2 years ago and paid him \$50. Terrieau took up the lot. Claims 30 rods front, has 3 acres cleared, no buildings and lives with the Priest.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Leon Albert, Canada. He began 8 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 3 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Charlemagne Beurnache, Canada. He purchased of Leon Albert 3 years ago. Albert had taken up the lot 4 years previous. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and enough cleared to sow 4 bushels of grain.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Ignace Cleoette, Canada. He came 5 years ago. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and enough cleared to sow 2 bushels of grain.

Next, S. B., is marked by Paul Picard, Canada.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Charles Bouchard, Canada. He purchased of Phirmain Nadeau and paid him \$50. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and enough cleared to sow ten or twelve bushels of grain.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Antoine Sirois, Canada.

He purchased of Francis Boulanger about 4 years ago. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 4 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Vincent Pelletier, Canada. He began 8 years ago. Claims 80 rods front, has a barn, enough cleared to sow 10 or 12 bushels of grain, and lives at Alexandre Albert's, his father-in-law, on the North bank.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Pierre Ouellette, Canada. He began 8 years ago, claims 80 rods front, has an house, and enough cleared to sow 18 or 20 bushels of grain.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Simonet Hebert, Madawaska. Claims 20 rods front, has an house and 2 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Jacques Beaulieu, Canada. He exchanged his land in Canada for this. The man with whom he exchanged had purchased it of Joseph Beaulier and it was begun on or marked about 6 years ago, claims 30 rods front, has an old barn and 15 or 20 acres very imperfectly cleared.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Justin Boulanger, Canada. He purchased of Francois Boulanger, and claims 15 rods front.

Next, S. B., is a possession of André L'Eveque, Canada. He claims 15 rods front.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Alexandre Albert, Canada. He began lately, claims 60 rods front, is building a small barn, and has 8 or 10 acres partially cleared.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Cassimir Albert, Canada. Lot little more than marked.

Next, S. B., is a possession of David Dufour, Canada. The lot was taken up many years ago and was given him by Paul Morichaud, his father-in-law. Formerly there were a few acres cleared and a grist-mill was built on it, which was burnt down. There is a mill now on the lot out of repair and has not ground for 12 years. The stream is small. He lives below.

Next, S. B., is a possession of which the claimant refused to give any account.\*

Next, S. B., is a possession nearly opposite to the mouth of Madawaska river, is claimed by Anselem Albert, Canada. He marked it for his children 20 years ago, claims 60 rods front, and has 18 acres cleared. He lives below.

Next, S. B., is a possession of David Nadeau, Madawaska. He was brought up by Simon Hebert, who gave him the posses-

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\*The occupants who refused information may have been cautioned by their neighbors the Heberts or by magistrates Rice, Coombs and MacLauchlan to keep clear of entanglement with the American agents.

sion, and he moved on 6 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared.

Back Lots. Joseph Beaulier, Canada, has begun one and an half miles back, cut down 4 acres and has burnt it, claims a lot 40 rods wide.

Elie Gagnon, Canada, has begun West and adjoining Beaulier, this year, and has cut down one acre. He is 18 and lives with his father Etienne Gagnon.

Next, S. B., is a possession of which the claimant refused to give any account.

Next, S. B., is a possession of which the claimant refused to give any account.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Anselm Albert, Canada. He came here with his father, who purchased it 45 years ago of Augustin Dubez, who had it of the British.\* He claims 50 rods front and 670 rods back, has an house and barn, and 40 acres cleared. There is a small stream and mill privilege on the lot. The privilege was sold some years since and a saw mill and grist-mill erected upon it. Simon Hebert owned it once, but refused with his sons, to give any account of it or let us know whether he or his family claimed it.

Next, S. B., is a possession of which the man living on it refused to give any account.

Next, S. B., is a possession of which the man living on it refused to give any account.

Next, S. B., is a possession of which the man living on it refused to give any account.

We called on Simon Hebert, we proposed the same questions to him as we had to others, showed him the Resolve and our Commissions and he refused to give any answers. We told him we did not wish to compel any man to answer, every other person except his son Simonet had answered freely, and he must judge for himself. We could not report anything as being claimed by him, and he must take the consequences. He persisted in refusing. His son Joseph Hebert was present and refused. Simon Hebert is very much in favor of the British and opposed to this State. He had been much favored by them, and has, by their aid, dispossessed several settlers, and he and his family are now enjoying the fruits of their labors. Whenever the settlers are quieted by the State, if ever, it is to be hoped, that such as have been unjustly

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\*This is the first lot on the south side of the St. John in the grant made by the Province of New Brunswick in 1790. The next lot was originally granted Pierre Lizotte and was sold by him to his half-brother Pierre Du Perre.

dispossessed, will be restored, and that those persons, who are hostile, will not be prominently favored. Let them seek favor of the British of whom they would like better to receive it, than from us.

The next, S. B., is a possession of David Dufour, Canada. 30 rods front on which he has an house and barn and 40 acres cleared, where he lives. He claims one do. 30 rods front next below Guillaume Fournier's possession, 40 acres cleared and no buildings. One do. 30 rods front between Durepo's and Picard's on which there are 12 acres cleared. These lots with the mill above were given him by Paul Michaud.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Guillaume Fourniers, Canada. He purchased of Francois Albert. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 60 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., to Dufours second lot is a possession of David Durepos, Canada. He occupies the lot which he thinks was granted by the British. He entered 12 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has a good house and barn, and has 40 acres cleared. He is the son-in-law of Simon Hebert.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Francois Picard, Canada. He purchased of Jean Baptiste Fournier 4 years ago, by deed. Fournier purchased 8 years before of Joseph Dufour. He does not know of whom Dufour purchased, but supposes that it was originally deeded by the British. He claims 35 rods front and supposes 560 rods back, has an house and barn and blacksmiths shop, and 40 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., is a possession of Chrysostome Cyr, Madawaska. The possession was given him by his father Phirmain Cyr, to whom it was given by Francis Cyr, who is now alive and 80 years old, and was among the first settlers. He claims 45 rods front, and supposes 560 rods back, has an house and barn not quite finished, and 15 acres cleared.

We then descended the river. Mr. Kavanagh called on the Priest and had half an hour's conversation with him.\* We then went farther down to Pierre Lizotte's where we put up for the night.

July 30. We left our men and boat at Pierre Lizotte's and travelled back. Nearly opposite to the old Church in the Parish of St. Basil, a path leads South to a back settlement.

The first possession is claimed by Charles Ouilette, Canada. He supposes his claim commences fully 500 rods South of the

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\*The priest, Rev. Jean Elie Sirois, seems not to have favored the Americans. See remarks under date, August 9, *supra*.

St. John. Claims 60 rods in width on the East side of the path or road. He begun last spring, has an house and one acre sown, and 15 acres cut down and ready to burn. Took up a lot 6 years ago on the North bank and sold it last year to Eugene Serois for \$115. He says his father lives at Kamouraska and served 7 years in the American Revolutionary army.

Next, East side of the road, is a possession claimed by Antoine Malte, Canada. He purchased last spring of Pierre Genet, who began two years ago and had cleared 3 or 4 acres, and paid him \$15. Claims 60 rods width, has an house, 4 acres planted and 6 cut down.

Next, E. side, Joseph Mercure, Bay of Chaleur, purchased the possession 4 or 5 years ago of Paschal Michaud and paid him \$50. 16 acres were cleared at that time. Claims 60 rods width, has an house and barn and 36 acres cleared.

West side of the road.

Garcon L'Eveque Des Coignnette, Canada. He began 4 or 5 years ago. Claims 15 rods in width, has an house and 6 acres cleared.

Next, W. S., Phirmain Dumont, Canada, began 7-8 years ago. Claims 60 rods width, has an house and barn and 12 acres cleared.

Next, W. S., Quintin Yan, Canada, began 12 years ago. Claims 60 rods width, has an house and barn and 12 acres cleared.

Next, W. S., Edward McKay, about 20 years old, Canada, began 5 or 6 years ago. Claims 60 rods width, is building an house, has sown 4 acres and cut down 12. Lives with his brother-in-law, Phirmain Dumont and supports his mother.

Next, E. S., of the road Marcel Collin, Canada, began in 1826. Claims 60 rods width, has 4 acres cut down and an house.

Next, E. S., Francois Cluquier, Canada, began 4 or 5 years ago. Has an house 3 or 4 acres cleared and 4 or 5 cut down.

Next, E. S., Joseph Mercure, Madawaska, who lives on the North bank of the St. John, began last year, claims 60 rods width, has sowed 4 or 5 bushels of grain, has 50 acres cut down, is building a saw mill, and has an house or camp on the land.

We now return to the South bank of the river St. John, and commence where we left off yesterday.

South next to Chrysostome Cyr, Joseph Cyr, Madawaska, claims lot, land uncultivated.

Next, S. B., Francois D'Aigle, Madawaska, claims a possession given to him by his father Francois D'Aigle, who had a deed from the British. Front 30 rods, has house and barn and 20 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Jean Baptiste Fournier, Madawaska, lives with his father, who had a deed from the British, and claims the possession. 30 rods front, as we were informed. J. B. Fournier was not at home and his wife declined giving us any account.

Next, S. B., Joseph Dufour, Canada, claims a possession, which he purchased 15 years ago of Benoni Terrieau, who had purchased of Oliver Cyr, to whom the British had given a deed. He claims 25 rods front, has an house and barn and 60 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Sylvain D'Aigle, Madawaska, lives with and takes care of his father Joseph D'Aigle, who owns the possession. It was conveyed to him by the British. They claim 66 rods front, have an house and barn and 60 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Xavier Cyr, Madawaska, the son of Jacques Cyr, who had a deed of the British, claims half the possession, 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 60 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Chrysostome Cyr, Madawaska, who is a brother of Xavier and we suppose claims the other half of the aforesaid possession. We called at the house, but the wife declined giving any account.

Next, S. B., Jean Baptiste D'Aigle, French Village,\* claims the possession. It was deeded by the British. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn, and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Joseph Cyr, Madawaska, claims a possession given him by Francois Cyr, has an house and barn and 30 acres cleared. See before as to the unoccupied lot.

Next, S. B., Menin Cyr, Acadie, claims a possession, 30 rods front he purchased of Phirmain, and 30 rods front which he purchased of Michael Michaud 15 years ago or more, has an house and barn, and has from 80 to 100 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Jean Baptiste Cyr, Acadie, claims a possession. Had a deed from the British. Claims 60 rods front and thinks there is 80 rods front, has an house and barn and 200 acres cleared. One of his sons lives with him and the other on the back part of the lot.

Next, S. B., Louis Gotté Bellefeure, Canada, claims a possession, which was deeded by the British. It was sold to Pierre Duperré and by him to Peter Frasier and by him to

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\*Situate about nine miles above Fredericton.

Bellefleur, who paid him \$1000, has laid out \$2000 on the place, has three houses, a grist and saw-mill; stream small; 70 acres cleared and claims 70 rods front. He also claims a possession, S. B., opposite to the mouth of the Quisabus river, which he purchased by deed of Henri Tardif 12 years ago and paid him \$50. Claims 20 rods front, six acres cleared, and no buildings.

He also claims a possession on Green river, which he purchased by an exchange with Charles Bernabé. Exchange by deed. He claims 120 rods front, has a barn and sufficient cleared to sow 12 bushels of grain.

Next, S. B., Simon Beaulieu, Acadie, owns the possession, his son Simon, Jun., says his father purchased of Paul and Joseph Marquis, and he expects by a promise of his father to have the lot. The claim is 60 rods front. There is an house and barn and 70 acres cleared. The father tends the grist-mill, which stands back of Anselm Albert's.

Next, S. B., Augustin Cyr, Madawaska, claims the possession. He began 8 or 10 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 or 20 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Antoine Cyr Jun., Bay of Chaleur. He built the house in which Charles Patterson now lives. He came from the Bay of Chaleur 10 years ago, and was advised by Pierre Duperré to take up a lot which was unoccupied. In consequence of the advice he entered and built an house in the fall of the year. In the middle of the winter following, Simon Hebert went to Fredericton and procured a grant or authority to turn him out, and he was compelled by the exigency of the case to sell his last cow to John Baker to procure boards to furnish a temporary shelter for himself, wife and 9 children. The lot had, some years before, been in the possession of Antoine Ouellette, but he had quit it. Simon Hebert had previously purchased the improvements, which had been made on the lot next below by Ambroisse Provot, who had removed 10 or more years before. Antoine Cyr has, since he was been deforced as aforesaid, purchased 10 rods front of Thomas Beaulier who purchased of Simon Hebert, and has now an house, and has begun to build a barn and has 3 acres cleared. He is a constable, so are Dominique Bourgoyne, Jean Bourgoyne, and Michel Morin.

Next, South bank, Thomas Beaulier, Bay of Chaleur, who lives on the lot or lots he purchased of Simon Hebert, which he procured as aforesaid. Has sold 10 rods front to Antoine Cyr and claims as the residue of his purchase 50 rods front, has an house and 10 acres cleared. He has been on the place 9 years.

Next, S. B., Charles Paterson lives in a house, which was built, and on a farm, which was cleared by Antoine Cyr, under a lease from Simon Hebert, which has nearly expired. He pays \$10 by the year, rent.

Next, S. B., Antoine Cyr Sen., had a grant from the British of 70 rods front. Has sold 20 rods front to Simon Hebert in a scarce time of bread,\* has an house and barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Pierre Lisotte lives on a lot originally granted by the British in 1790, though it is not the lot granted to him, that having been sold to his half-brother Pierre Duperré. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and 2 barns and 80 acres cleared. His son Antoine has also an house on the same lot.

July 31. Sunday. Went to Church, saw most of the leading inhabitants of the place, but they seemed to be under constraint in their civilities to us in consequence of the presence of the British Magistrate.

Aug. 1st, Monday.

Next, S. B., Joseph Cyr, son of Paul Cyr. This lot was deeded to Joseph Cyr, by the British, who has deceased, Joseph, the occupant, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared. He has also 10 rods front of land deeded to Joseph Souci† by the British, but he purchased it of Thomas Ouellette.

Next, S. B., Phirmain Thibedeau claims 30 rods front, which he purchased of Jean Baptiste Souci, who purchased of Paul Cyr, who had a deed from the British, and has 30 acres cleared but no buildings.

Next, S. B., Joseph Aiotte, Madawaska, claims 60 rods front originally deeded by the British to Francois Charette and purchased by him 30 years ago. Also 56 rods front taken up by him. Has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., John Martin, Acadie, purchased of several of the children of Zacharie Aiotte, the lot originally deeded by the British to J. Aiotte. Claims 40 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared. The heirs sold to Francois Lisotte 20 rods front of the same lot.

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\*See at page 373 ante. The year 1816 was long remembered as "the year without a summer." In the month of June there was a succession of very severe frosts. In the Madawaska region snow fell on the 7th June, to a depth of nine inches. The spring birds from the south were chilled and died in large numbers and crops were everywhere destroyed. So wide-spread was the distress that the provincial government voted \$24,000 out of its limited revenue to purchase seed and provisions.

†In the grant this name appears as Saussiers. There are many sad mistakes in the spelling of names, both in the grants and in the report of Deane and Kavanagh.

Next, S. B., Francois Lisotte, Madawaska, purchased of Francois Lisotte, who held by a deed from the British 20 rods front. Francois, Sen., had sold to Jean B. Lisotte 30 rods front. Francois, Jur., has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared. Jean B. Lisotte has an house and barn and 18 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Germaine Cyr, Jur., had 30 rods front of his father, who purchased of Jean Baptiste Souci, who had a deed from the British, has an house and barn, and 20 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Charles Lisotte, who purchased the other half of the above lot of Michel Cyr, the father of Germaine. He claims 30 rods front, has an house, barn, blacksmith's shop and 40 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Charles Aiotte, who had a deed from the British, has sold 30 rods front to Bonaventure Lisotte, and still claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 40 acres cleared, and his son Ignace lives with him.

Next, S. B., Bonaventure Lisotte, the son of Pierre, Madawaska, purchased 30 rods front of Charles Aiotte, and 30 rods front of his father Pierre, has an house and barn and 40 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Xavier Martin, Madawaska, son-in-law to Phirmain Thibedeau. The lot was deeded by the British to Maturin Beaulier and it came to P. Thibedeau through sundry mesne conveyances, and Thibedeau gave it to his daughter. They have an house, barn, claims 60 rods front and have 60 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Francois Thibedeau, Jun., Madawaska, originally deeded to Sausfacon, who sold to Phirmain Thibedeau, who gave it to his son Francois. He claims 70 rods front has an house, barn, store, and 12 acres cleared. He claims also 5 rods front between Pierre Lisotte's and Joseph Michaud's which was purchased of Joseph.

Next, S. B., Germaine Cyr, Sen., Acadie, lot originally deeded to his father by the British, who gave it to him by will. He claims 82 rods front, has an house, 2 barns and 51 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Francois Thibedeau Sen., Acadie, lot deeded to him by the British. Claims 60 rods front, has an house, barn and 42 acres cleared. He says that he spoke to Gen. Irish in 1825 for a lot 60 rods front on the South side of the St. John opposite to the Seven Islands, entered upon the lot and cleared 5 acres. Jean Marie Parent has intruded upon

him and has raised a barn this season. He thinks Gen. Irish made a memorandum of his request.\*

Next, S. B., Jean Baptiste Souci, Madawaska, purchased of his father, Joseph Souci, 120 rods front and of Oliver Souci 30 rods front 18 or 19 years ago. His father had a deed from the British. Has an house, store, 2 barns, a grist-mill on a very small stream, 120 acres cleared, and has sown this year 55 bushels of wheat, oats and peas. He also claims a lot on the North bank 20 rods front, which he purchased of Pierre Mercure. Also a lot on Madawaska river, 60 rods front between Joseph Mercure's and David Mercure's, and has an house and some improvements on it.

Next, S. B., Louis Thibedeau, Madawaska, son of Phirmain Thibedeau who purchased of the heirs of Germain Souci, who had a deed from the British. Claims 30 rods front, has 3 acres cleared, and lives on the North bank next above mouth of Green river.

Next, S. B., Romaine Michaud purchased of Francois Gooding. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 10 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Baptiste Olivier Thibedeau, who lives on the North bank at the mouth of Green river. He purchased of Joseph Duplessis, who took up the lot 20 years ago, and has 4 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., George Thibedeau, Acadie, who lives on the North bank, purchased the improvements of Etienne Thibedeau Front 60 rods. He has given the lot to his sons Lavrent and Michel Thibedeau. Lavrent has an house and is building a barn on his part, and Michel is clearing on his part.

Next, S. B., Xavier Parrault, Canada, purchased of Henri Vasseur 2 years ago 20 rods front. Vasseur purchased 14 or 15 years ago of Guillaume Terrieau, who had marked the lot 30 years before. Has a new house and 4 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Henri Vasseur, who lives on the North bank, claims 40 rods front, the residue of the aforesaid lot, has a barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Lavrent Terrieau, Acadie, had it of his father, who is supposed to have a deed of it from the British. The claim is 120 rods, one half of which the old man is supposed to have given his son Thadde Terrieau. The old man lives on the North bank. Lavrent is building a barn on the lot and has cleared 6 acres.

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\*At this point begins the grant made by the Government of New Brunswick in 1794, which extends from Green River down the River St. John to Van Beuren, about 8 miles.

Next, S. B., Francois Michaud, Canada, purchased 2 years ago of Phirmain Thibedeau, who had purchased Germain Dubez right, who marked the lot 20 years ago. Michaud has an house and barn and 4 or 5 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Benoni Terrieau, Madawaska, purchased last year of Joseph Sausfacon, 30 rods front. Sausfacon purchased of Augustin Gagnier, who purchased of Joseph Lagrassé who purchased of Francois Thibedeau, who marked the lot 26 years ago. Has an house and 3 acres cleared, has a tenant on by the name of Joseph Tardif. Terrieau lives on the North bank.

Next, S. B., Joseph Sausfacon, Madawaska, purchased as before stated, tracing his claim to Francois Thibedeau, who originally marked the lot. He claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Pierre Ringuette, Canada, purchased 30 rods front, which is derived from Charles Fournier, through sundry conveyances, who marked the lot. He lives below on the South bank, has no buildings and has 17 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Phirmain Thibedeau Jun., Madawaska, purchased 30 rods front of the lot last aforesaid originally marked by Charles Fournier, has an house, 2 barns, and 10 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Paul Cyr, Madawaska, son-in-law of Phirmain Thibedeau, who gave the possession to his daughter. Phirmain purchased of Touissaint Thibedeau, who marked it more than 30 years ago. Paul Cyr, in right of his wife, claims 60 rods front, has an house, barn and stable, and 15 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Paul Thibedeau, Acadie, began on the lot 30 years ago, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Gregoire Thibedeau, Acadie, deeded him by the British. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn, and 40 or 50 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Jean Baptiste Vasseur, Madawaska, purchased and through several conveyances it came to him from Louis LeBlond, who had a deed of it from the British. Vasseur claims 60 rods front, and has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Paul Thibedeau purchased and it came to him through sundry conveyances from Louis LeBlond.

Next, S. B., Augustin Violette, Acadie, purchased of Olivier Thibedeau, who purchased of Francois Cormier, who is dead, but is supposed to have begun on the lot under a deed from the British. Violette claims 40 rods front, has an house and 50 acres cleared

Next, S. B., Julien Thibedeau, Madawaska, had the lot of his father Olivier Thibedeau, supposed to have been deeded to him by the British. Julien claims 40 rods front, has an house, and 50 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., the heirs of Francois Cormier. The oldest son of Francois Cormier is in possession. They claim 30 rods front, have an house and barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Benjamin Thibedeau, who lives 20 rods below, claims 20 rods front in right of his wife, who was the daughter of Alexis Cormier. He has 24 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Henri Souci, who lives on the North bank. He purchased of Alexandre Aiotte, who married a daughter of Alexis Cormier and had it through him. 20 rods front, has a barn, and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Benjamin Thibedeau, homestead, he purchased of Phirmain Thibedeau, who purchased of Alexis Boniface, who had married a daughter of Alexis Cormier. Claims 20 rods front, has an house and barn and 24 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Pierre Cormier, Acadie, began on the lot more than 30 years ago, is supposed to have a deed from the British. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Edouard LeBlanc, Acadie, who married the widow of Simon Terrieau, who purchased of Simon Terrieau, who marked the lot more than 25 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 25 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Frederic Terrieau, Canada, purchased of his brother Germain Terrieau, who marked the lot 25 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house, barn, stable and 40 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Francis Cormier took up the lot 30 years ago. Claims 120 rods front, barn and 60 acres cleared. Cormier died last spring. He sold to Phirmain Thibedeau a mill privilege, who has a grist and saw-mill on it. Privilege as poor as all are below Baker's, except at the mouth of the Madawaska river, which is unoccupied.

Next, S. B., Samuel Romain Dendric, Bay of Chaleur, came 3 years ago, and purchased of Francois Cormier, who died last spring. 60 rods front and 665 rods back by deed, and paid \$600. The lot had been marked 10 or 12 years before, but had been vacant, and was in bushes at the time. Has an house, barn and 40 acres cleared. He claims also in the same purchase 12 acres or 2 lots on the Grand Isle. He also says that his son Samuel Dendric, purchased the lot above his and next to Thibedeau's mill of Francois Cormier, and claims 60

rods front and back far enough to make 200 acres. He paid Cormier \$50 and has a deed. Has cleared 8 acres and is preparing to build.

Next, S. B., Cyprian Cormier, Madawaska, derived through his father, Francois Cormier. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Damien Cormier, Madawaska, derived through his father Francois Cormier. Claims 60 rods front, has an house, is building a barn and has 8 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Henri Souci, who lives on the North side. He claims the possession by purchase. Front 60 rods and has 12 or 14 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., the widow of Simon Thibedeau. He left 5 children, who, with their mother, live on the lot. They claim 60 rods front have an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Larion Violette, Madawaska, purchased 35 rods front of Simon Thibedeau by giving him a farm above. He holds, in right of his wife, 75 rods front, which was taken up by Pierre Vasseur, her late husband, who left one son Jean Baptiste Vasseur, who is 18 years old. They have an house, barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Benoni Bernabé, who lives on the North bank, claims a lot.

Next, S. B., Louis Bellefleure claims a lot. See description before.

Next, S. B., we suppose there is a lot of which we did not obtain a particular account.

We arrived at David Cyr's, a publican, where we put up for the night.

Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1831. After urging all we could, we got our breakfast between 8 and 9 o'clock. We could not eat much, our tea was weak, pork rancid, and bread middling good. Travellers, if they consult their comfort, will not trouble this house; although the keeper of the house has the reputation of being rich. We saw his possession and counted 24 hogs. David Cyr was absent and his wife was grouty, and from all we could see, they were better pleased with the British than with the Americans. A school is kept here, but is under such regulations, as to be of no use excepting to Cyr's children. We obtained no account of his claims.

Next, S. B., Germain D'Aigle, son of Jean Baptiste D'Aigle Madawaska. Claims 60 rods front, is building an house and has 12 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., David Cyr purchased a possession of one Mercure.

Next, S. B., Jean Parent, Canada, purchased 4 years ago of Olivier Thibedeau and paid him \$30. Thibedeau purchased of one Legassé, but Parent does not know who first marked the lot. He claims 70 or 80 rods front, has an house, barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Etienne Parent, Canada, began on the lot 4 years ago, claims 90 or 100 rods front, has an house, barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Gabriel Parent, Canada, began on the lot 4 years ago, claims 90 or 100 rods front, has an house, barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Alexandre Violette, Madawaska, claims 90 rods front next to Gabriel Parent's, took up, as he says, 30 rods of it 12 years ago, and 60 rods of it was taken up 12 years ago by Germain Peltier, and sold by his father Nicholas to Violette, for which he paid \$20. Violette says 10 acres are cleared, but we could not see much clearing.

Next, S. B., Etienne Parent, Canada, bought the possession of Anselm Francoeur, who marked the lot 3 years ago. Claims 40 rods front, 2 acres have been chopped down, but none cleared.

Next, S. B., Francois Parent, son of Gabriel began on the lot 3 years ago, claims 50 rods front, has cut down 5 acres and planted 2.

Next, S. B., Jean Parent, son of Gabriel, began on the lot 4 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has a barn and 3 or 4 acres cleared and in grass.

Next, S. B., Jean Baptiste Olivier Thibedeau, son of Olivier Thibedeau. Louis Legassé marked the lot 13 or 14 years ago, and sold it to Jean Marie Cyr, whose widow sold it to J. B. O. Thibedeau. No one ever lived on it. About one acre was cut down, but is now in bushes. He claims 60 rods front and also an Island in front, which is in grass.

Next, South bank, Alexandre Violette purchased of Justin Pelletier, who marked it 12 or 13 years before. Claims 60 rods front, 12 acres are chopped down and some cleared.

Alexandre Violette lives on the next lot, which he began on 21 years ago. Claims 90 rods front, built on it 18 years ago, and has 50 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Dominique Violette, Madawaska, purchased of Joseph Mercure, 12 years ago, who had marked the lot 60 rods front. He also began on the adjoining lot 27 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house, barn, and 70 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Jean Baptiste Violette, Madawaska, his father and mother are dead, and he lives on the lot they

occupied. Benoni Violette, his father, began on the lot 25 years ago. Front 60 rods. There is a house, barn and 18 acres cleared, and Jean is the only surviving child.

Next, S. B., Isaac Violette, Madawaska, began on the lot 5 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, and has 25 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Richard Violette, Madawaska, began on the lot 4 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has 6 acres cleared. He lives up the river.

It had rained the whole morning, and after we arrived at Alexandre Violette's, we remained there the residue of the day, where we were kindly entertained, much better than we had been at the public house kept by David Cyr.

Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1831. The rain continued.

Next, S. B., to Richard Violette's is Jean Parent; began on the lot this year. Claims 40 rods front, and has sown about 3 bushels of grain.

Next, S. B., Henri Cyr, Madawaska, purchased of Celestin Souci last fall by deed and paid \$50. Souci purchased of Joseph Cyr, who had a deed of it from the British. Front 60 rods, 12 acres cleared. The buildings have decayed.

Next, S. B., Henri Cyr's homestead. He inherited two shares and purchased one of his brother-in-law, Joseph Cyr by deed. Front 50 rods. He has an house, barn, and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Thomas Cyr, Madawaska, improves the lot, which is claimed by the heir of Jean Marie, who left 9 children. Thomas Cyr married the widow. The lot was deeded by the British. Front 60 rods, and 40 acres cleared. Thomas Cyr lives on the North side of the St. John.

Next, S. B., Jacques Violette, Madawaska, claims the lot which was deeded to Francois Violette, who is dead. He gave it to Augustin Violette, who gave it to Jacques. He claims 120 rods front, has an house and barn and 10 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Augustin Violette, Madawaska, given him by his father, Joseph Violette. 10 rods front, no buildings.

Next, S. B., Celeste Violette, Madawaska, son of Joseph, given him by his father; 10 rods front, 10 acres cleared, but no buildings.

Next, S. B., Augustin Violette, who lives on the North bank near the church, claims 90 rods front, which he inherited from his father, has a barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Phirmain Nadeau, Canada, began on the lot 15 years ago, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 9 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Chapel in the Parish of St. Bruneau,\* and lot 30 rods front purchased of Eli Thibedeau, who lives on the North bank. The lot was taken up by Francois Violette. Clement Cyr drove him off and sold to Thibedeau.

Next, S. B., Cyprian Grace, Irish, began 5 years ago, claims 40 or 60 rods front. Has 4 acres cleared, no buildings and lives on the North bank.

Next, S. B., Isidore Dubez, Madawaska, procured the lot by exchange with Abraham Chappé, who purchased of Joseph Gooding a few years ago. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and hovel and 10 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Dedie Morin, Canada, purchased of Francois Thibedeau, who purchased the crops and possession of Augustin Dubez 6 or 7 years ago. Claims 40 rods front, no buildings, and the land which was cleared is now pasturage and bushes. He lives on the North bank.

Next, S. B., Phirmain Nadeau, Canada, purchsed of Henri Tardif, who purchased of Augustin Dubez, who marked it 10 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has no buildings, and 12 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Germain Dubez, Canada, purchased a part of Henri Tardif 10 years ago, little had been cut down but none planted. Claims 40 rods front, has an house and barn, and 10 or 12 acrés cleared.

Next, S. B., William McRea, Irish, and John Keaton, N. Scotia, exchanged a farm for it on the Aroostook with George Manser, who purchased of Abraham Dubez, who had marked it, and there was some cleared when they came on it in Feb. 1828. They claim 40 rods front, have an house, distil-house, and malt-house, and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Francois Violette, Acadie, marked the lot 30 years ago, and began to improve it 4 years ago, built an house, barn and grist-mill, and moved on 3 years ago. He says his father, Francois Violette, built a mill† on the same place 40 years ago, which has been long since worn out, and gave him his right. He also claims a lot on the North bank of the St. John on the both sides of the mouth of Grand river, by a deed from the British, dated May 16th, 1826; 90 rods front and containing 300 acres with an allowance of 10 per cent for roads. Two of his sons have an house and live on the lot.

Next, S. B., Michael Farrell, Irish, purchased of Joseph Sausfacon 10 years ago. Then only a few bushes were cut,

\*This is at Van Buren, Maine.

†The stream on which this mill was built is still known as Violet Brook.

and paid him \$8.00. Claims 80 rods front, has an house and barn and 50 acres poorly cleared.

Next, S. B., Dennis Douglass, who went away 6 years ago, and put the possession into the hands of Farrell. The claim is 60 rods front.

Next, S. B., Forest for 80 or 100 rods.

Next, S. B., James Hagan, Irish, began on the lot within 3 or 4 years. Claims 60 rods front, has a new house, and 8 or 10 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Louis Violette, Madawaska, son of Francois Violette; began a few years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has a new house, and barn and 10 or 12 acres cleared. This lot adjoins a small stream coming from the South. Louis was not at home, but was said to be at work on our Military road near the forks of the Madawumkeag.

Next, S. B., Michel Thibedeau, Madawaská. Toussaint Thibedeau, the father of Michel began on the lot 13 years ago, and lived there until his discease, leaving his children there. Michel has supported his brothers and sisters until they have become of age, when they have left. Some of them with his mother are with him. He claims 90 rods front, has an house and barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Leonard Coombs,\* New Brunswick, who has come from the Province within 2 years, holds a commision under the British, and is anxious and zealous in his support of their usurpations, and lives a little above on the North bank, claims the possession. Coombs purchased a part of Michel Thibedeau and a part of Louis Ouellette, who lives next above him. Louis Ouellette marked the lot 17 years ago. Coombs paid him \$120. and other \$180. and has their deeds. He claims 70 rods front, has no buildings, and 16 acres cleared

Next, S. B., Joseph Ouellette, Madawaska, began 6 or 7 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 or 16 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Benoni Nadeau, Madawaska, began 3 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and 6 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Edouard Duplessis, Madawaska, began 6 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and 10 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Michel Duplessis, Canada, began on the lot 7 years ago. Claims 120 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Jean Baptiste Govain, Canada, marked the lot

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\*See page 359, *ante*.

last fall, and claims 60 rods front. He lives on the North bank, where he has a farm, and has been in the country 20 years.

Next, S. B., Abraham Giraud, Canada, began on the lot 3 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 10 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Germain Nadeau, Canada, David Mercure began on the lot 6 years ago, and sold to him. Claims 90 rods front, has an house and 16 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Gabriel Moreau, Canada, purchased of Joseph Mercure, who marked it 7 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Michel Remont, Canada, began 4 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, and has 12 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Olivier Cormier, Acadie, purchased of Jean Marie Ouellette, who marked it 8 years ago. Claims 120 rods front, has an house and barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Jean Bourgoyne, Acadie, began on the lot 6 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 16 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Moyse Bourgoyne, Acadie, purchased of Jeremie Tardif, who purchased of Elie Thibedeau, whose wife's son had marked the lot 7 years ago. Tardif planted year before last, and Bourgoyne went on last summer, claims 60 rods front, has an house and 12 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Alexandre Aiotte, Madawaska, purchased of Joseph Sausfacon, who marked the lot 7 years ago. Aiotte moved on one year last fall, claims 100 rods front, has an house and barn and 25 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Samuel and Raphael Christopher, Bay of Chaleur, began 7 years ago. Claims 70 rods front, have two houses and a barn and 40 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Augustin Violette, Madawaska, marked the lot 4 or 5 years ago, cut down some, but none is cleared. Front 60 rods.

Next, S. B., Isaac Michaud, Acadie, purchased from one Fitzgerald, who purchased of Joseph Violette, who marked the lot 7 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and 12 acres cleared. He moved on the lot last year.

Next, South bank, Augustin Dubez, Madawaska, purchased of Zebedee Squires and moved on 4 or 5 years ago. Squires had cut down a few bushes. Dubez claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 10 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Samuel and Raphael Christopher claim the possession. A brother of theirs began on it 4 or 5 years ago,

and was drowned, leaving no children. Claims 60 rods front, a new house, and 12 acres cleared.\*

Next, S. B., John Emerson, English, began 3 years ago. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Francois Roi or King. He lives in New Brunswick, but intends moving there. He purchased of Louis Lapoint, who began 5 years ago and cleared 2 acres. Claims 60 rods front, and has 4 or 5 acres cleared, but no buildings.

Next, S. B., John Emerson and his brothers cut down some last season.

Next, S. B., Zebedee Squires began and has cleared 4 acres and is building an house.

Next, S. B., Thomas Nugent, Irish, began 4 years ago and purchased an adjoining possession of James Malone, who began 4 years ago, and has purchased another possession of William Cartwell, on which Cartwell began 3 years ago. He claims 60 rods front in his own right, 60 in the right of Malone and 40 in the right of Cartwell. On the 2 upper lots the improvements are small. He has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., a small cutting made last year, merely a possessory marking.

Next, S. B., a small cutting made this season by one Nadeau.

Next, S. B., Edward O'Neal, Irish, who lives opposite North bank, began 4 years ago, and says he cuts 10 tons of hay, claims 60 rods front. A stream comes in here, which he says is sufficient for a mill.

Next, S. B., A possession, claimant unknown, in bushes and weeds.

Next, S. B., Benjn Weeks, purchased by deed of John McGuire and paid \$60. McGuire began 5 years ago, and Weeks has been on 2 years. Claims 62 rods front, has a small house, and 5 or 6 acres cleared. Weeks is moving and says he is going to the Tobique has a woman and 2 children with him and all his effects, and is probably running away.

Next, S. B., John Pendergrass cut down and cleared a few acres, which appears to be abandoned.

Next, S. B., Is forest to the line due North from the source of the river St. Croix as determined under Jay's Treaty.

This day, while we were at Michel Thibedeau's,† a gentleman

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\*It will be noticed that the French names cease here. This is explained by the fact that at this time the French settlement did not extend below St. Leonards.

†Below Van Beuren.

came to us and asked us to shew him our authority to act. We asked him of what authority he called on us. He replied that his name was James A. McLauchlan, and that he was Warden of the disputed territory, to which we answered he knew of no such man or office. We were acting under the authority and in behalf of the State of Maine. We observed we made no secret of our authority, and had invariably shewn it, when any person wished to see it, and had no objections to his seeing it, that he might distinctly understand, that we did not do it in consequence of any authority invested in him by the British. He asked us what we had done and what we intended to do, and we stated to him what we had done and what we intended to do, very distinctly, and he replied verbally, he protested against it. He observed that an express had been sent to Fredericton, and the subject had been considered by the Governor, Chief Justice, and such members of the Council as were in Fredericton, and if we persisted in our course, it would be his duty to attend us as long as we continued in the settlement. He examined our commissions, and much more conversation ensued on the subject of the State and United States authority. As to the British claim, he placed it on the ground of possession and would not advance from that position. We finally said to him, if you have the possession of this country, it is by usurpation and not otherwise, but he did not pretend to defend the right on any other ground.

It commenced raining and we descended the river about two and a half or three miles below the line to the Grand Falls, and put up at Pierre Michaud's. From the line, and indeed some way above it, to Michaud's there is no one settled. Below on the St. John it is seven miles to the first settlement,\* and below, to the mouth of the Aroostook, there are very few settled. At the Grand Falls is a place where much business is carried on, and a village will grow up, unless it is prevented by the laws and regulations of the Province.

Thursday, Aug. 4th, 1831. As soon as we had breakfasted we made our preparations for our return up river. When we had arrived near the place, where, from the best information we had, the line running due North from the source of the St. Croix to the high lands of the treaty of 1783 crossed the river of St. John, as Bouchette and Johnson run it in 1817, we found a poplar tree spotted on one side and marked on the N. West side, in the bark, I.I. & G.W.C. 1825. About

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\*This was at the mouth of Salmon River.

two rods Easterly of the poplar is a Balm of Gilead, from which a well spotted line runs North, and the line appears to have been renewed within a few years. The Balm of Gilead tree leans to the Eastward, and is marked with an axe M.M. Near it stands a poplar marked V. The mark is very old. The line on the North side of the river runs through a second growth. The original has, no doubt, at some former period, been burnt. The growth is white birch, yellow birch, poplar and some other woods, intermixed with fir and spruce. There is no other place on the banks of the river which resembles it. A few rods above the line, a small brook falls into the river. With a very little attention, the line can be found.

[*Note by the Editor.* It will be observed, in the pages that follow, that the information contained in the report of Deane and Kavanagh becomes less elaborate, and fewer details are furnished concerning the settlers. The reason for this we have not far to seek. The decision of the King of the Netherlands had lately been announced. By it the British were awarded that part of the territory in dispute along the left bank of the St. John as we descend from the River St. Francis to the Grand Falls. The westerly side was awarded by the umpire to the State of Maine. This decision had not been as yet accepted by the United States Senate, but, in the interim, Mr. MacLaughlan was careful to do nothing more than enter a formal protest regarding the mission of the two Americans while they were at work on, what is now, the Maine side of the boundary. But when they pursued their mission on the other side of the river in the territory awarded to New Brunswick, Mr. MacLauchlan's hand appears. It is evident that he exercised a restraining influence and the information recorded by Deane and Kavanagh is less full. At the same time it also appears that the people were disposed to be less obliging to their visitors, and had it not been for Mr. MacLauchlan's aid they would have obtained even less information than they did.]

Having finished our reports of the possession of the South bank, we now commence at the first West of the Line, North bank, to pursue them to the point where we left off up the river, nearly opposite the lower end of D'Aigle's Island.

First, a small possessory chopping.

Next, a small possessory chopping.

Next, a small possessory chopping.

Next, a small possessory chopping.

Next, There are the remains of an house, where one Clements used to live. Several acres were formerly partially cleared, but are now in bushes and weeds, and are common for cattle. Here a ledge of imperfect limestone crosses the river. The same sort of limestone as is abundant at Grand Falls.

Next, a small possessory chopping.

Next, Twenty or twenty-five acres in grass, weeds, and bushes, nobody lives there.

Next, Mr. Murphy claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared.

Next, Edward O'Neal, Irish, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared. He claims the possession as aforesaid on the South side of the river.

Next, John O'Neal, Irish, claims 60 rods front, is building an house, has a barn, and 15 or 20 acres cleared.

Next, House and barn and 20 acres cleared.

Next, Mr. Ellwood claims 60 rods front, has an house and the walls of a barn. He has moved on lately. The lot has been improved 4 or 5 years.

Next, Maurice Whelan, Irish, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 or 20 acres cleared.

Next, Patrick Martin, claims 60 rods front, has an house and walls of a barn, and 15 or 20 acres cleared.

Next, Joseph Pelletier claims 60 rods front, has an house and wall of a barn, and 15 or 20 acres cleared.

Next, Louis Genet, son-in-law of Joseph Pelletier, claims the possession, has an house and poor barn, and some cleared land. Opposite to this lot is an Island, on which one elm stands and is said to have been conveyed to the Church, by Gov. Carleton, and by them to Alexandre Roi or King.

Next, Samuel Theaney, New Brunswick, formerly a magistrate, but now out of commission, and is out of favor with the British. He claims 50 or 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared.

Next, Ezekiel Clements, Yankee, claims 60 rods front, has an house, blacksmith's shop and 4 or 5 acres cleared.

Next, James Powers, Irish, has a possessory clearing of 4 or 5 acres.

Next, William Stearns, Irish, has a possession, one acre in corn, some in pasture, and some in weeds.

Next, Alexandre Roi or King, New Brunswick, claims the possession, pasture in front, grain in back of it and farther back some trees are cut. There are the walls of a barn standing on the lot.

Next, Alexandre Roi or King claims the possession, has house and barn and 15 acres cleared. He also claims aforesaid the Island on which one elm stands.

Next, John Pearl, Irish, claims 140 rods front, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared, and some intervale. Joseph Pearl Jun. lives on the upper part of the same lot.

Next, Augustin Violette, Madawaska, claims 50 rods front and possessory clearing of 4 or 5 acres.

Next, Mr. Cyr, Madawaska, son-in-law to Francois Violette, claims 60 rods front, and has 20 acres cleared.

Next, Celeste Thibedeau, Madawaska claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, Boutout Ouellette, Canada, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 60 acres cleared.

Next Celeste Ouellette, Canada, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 45 or 50 acres cleared.

Next, Jean Baptiste Roi or King, N. B., claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 30 or 40 acres cleared.

Next, Modeste Bijou, Canada, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 25 or 30 acres cleared.

Next, Joseph Cinqcoeurs, Canada, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 25 or 30 acres cleared.

Next, Joseph Germain, Canada, claims 60 rods front, has the walls of an house and 6 acres cleared.

Next, Phirmain Duplessis, Canada, has a barn and 8 or 9 acres cleared.

Next, Abraham Roi or King, N. B., Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 or 20 acres cleared.

Next, Jean Baptiste Gouvain, Canada, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 or 20 acres cleared.

Next, Possessory chopping, intended lot supposed to be 60 rods front.

Next, Charles Aiotte, Canada, claims 60 rods front, has an house and 5 or 6 acres cleared. He began last fall.

Next, Leonard Coombs, N. B., Possessory clearing adjoining his homestead.

Next, Leonard Coombs homestead. This was deeded to Joseph Souci, Jun., in the second large grant, and has been occupied many years. He claims 160 rods front, has an house and is building a new barn.

We dined to-day at Samuel and Raphael Christophers, and arrived at Mr. Coombs' at night, where we put up. This place is twelve miles from Grand Falls and about nine miles from the line. Below we did not ascertain, that the British

had given any deeds. The possessions are from one to ten years standing. One or two may be older.

To-day Mr. McLaughlan met us in the forenoon and was very civil. He observed that the people might be alarmed and not give us full accounts of their possessions. He gave us no trouble in our course, and in some instances aided our inquiries.

Edward O'Neal came to us and gave us an account of his possession.

Friday, Aug. 5, 1831. The river had risen, since the rain on Tuesday, rapidly. Mr Coombs says it has risen 7 feet.

Next, Phirmain Ouellette, Canada, old possession, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn, and 15 acres cleared.

Next, Celeste Ouellette, son of Phirmain, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and some cleared.

Next, Jean Baptiste Dubez, claims 60 rods front, has the walls of an house and 5 or 6 acres cleared, and lives on the South bank.

Next, Pierre Ouellette, claims 60 rods front, and has some cleared land.

Next, John Keaton, who lives with Wm. McRae on the South bank and opposite, claims 60 rods front, has an house occupied as a school house. McRae probably claims as co-tenant.

Next, Jean Tardif, claims 60 rods front, has an house and 6 or 7 acres cleared.

Next, Andre Tardif, Canada, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 30 or 40 acres cleared.

Next, is a possession which formerly belonged to Phirmain Thibedeau, but he has sold it.

Next, Joseph Dubez, Canada, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 25 or 30 acres cleared.

Next, Elie Thibedeau, Acadie, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 25 or 30 acres cleared.

Next, The land was deeded by the British to Francois Violette, on both sides of the Grand river, May 16th 1826, a deed of gift, but he paid \$50 office fees. The lot contains 300 acres, with an allowance of 10 per cent for roads. Two of his sons occupy it. Have an house and barn and extensive clearings.

2nd. Island omitted in its proper place. It is called Boutoutes Island and is in grass. Contains about 12 acres. Abraham Genet and Germain Nadeau live on the South bank and John Baptiste Roi and Joseph Cinquecoeur live on the

North bank opposite. Mr. McLauchlan says next above Francois Violette's at Grand river, is an old grant, being one of the lots in the 1st large grant deeded to Aaron Cyr, as the French write Larion Cyr. The grantees in the deed dated 2nd. of August, 1794, are: Joseph Souci, Junr., Augustin Violette, Francois Violette, Joseph Cyr, Phirmain Cyr, Joseph Cyr, Jr., Francois Cormier, Aaron Cyr, Jean Baptiste Cormier, Alexis Cormier, Pierre Cormier, Louis LeBlond, Gregoire Thibedeau, Phirmain Thibedeau, Joseph Terrieau, Olivier Thibedeau, Jr., Joseph Terrieaut, Jr., Jean Thibedeau, Baptiste Thibedeau, Olivier Thibedeau, Germain Souci, Baptiste Charet, Louis Ouellette, Joseph Michaud.

Nine tracts are conveyed, divided into 24 lots and contain 5,253 acres with an allowance of 10 per cent for waste land and roads.

Above the mouth of Grand river are 2 Islands called Grand River Islands. The first is 90 or 100 rods long and 20 or 30 broad and is in grass, the second has some grass and bushes on it, and is smaller than the first.

Next, to Francois Violette's Grand river lot is the lot deeded to Aaron Cyr, 60 rods front. There are decayed buildings, and 50 acres cleared. It was taken for a debt by a Mr. Michaud, a merchant of Fredericton, and he now claims it.

Next, A possessory chopping made a few years ago.

Next, A possessory chopping made a few years ago.

Next, Pierre Celeste,\* a little above the Grand River Islands, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and some land cleared.

Next, Anselm Francaeur, a possessory chopping made one or two years ago.

Next, Joseph Souci claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 10 or 15 acres cleared.

Next, Siagis River.

Next, Thomas Cyr, claims 60 rods front, has an house and 2 barns and 20 or 30 acres cleared.

Next, Elie Cyr, claims 60 rods front. 10 or 12 acres cleared within 10 or 12 years, now in pasture. The walls of a barn stand on the lot.

Next, Francois Mazerolle claims 60 rods front, has a new house and barn and 8 or 10 acres cleared. He lives with Gabriel Parent.

Next, Frederic Mazerolle, A possessory chopping.

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\*He was a provincial mail carrier in 1827, see page 350, *ante*.

Next, Laurent Michaud claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 5 or 6 acres cleared.

Next, Jean Baptiste Raymond claims 90 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared.

Next, Maurice Sirois claims a possession. There is an house and some land cleared on it.

Next, Christophe Cyr claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 or 25 acres cleared.

Next, Francois Cyr claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 10 acres cleared.

Next, Larion Aiotte claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 or 20 acres cleared.

David Cyr, who keeps the tavern on the South bank, claims 60 rods front, has 5 or 6 acres cleared.

Next, Jean Baptiste Sirois claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 10 or 12 acres cleared.

Next, Paschal Cyr claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn, and 5 or 6 acres cleared.

Next, Basil Martin claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 or 20 acres poorly cleared. He claims a lot on the South bank next above David Cyr's, on which there is a barn, and the front is intervale.

Next, Moreille Beaulieu claims 60 rods front, has an house and large clearing.

Next, Quisabis River.

Below Quisabis river and between the possessions of Gabriel Parent on the South and Francois Cyr on the North banks of the St. John, and between the possessions of Jean Parent on the South and Francois Muzerolle on the North banks are three Islands called Seven Islands. Why so called we did not ascertain. There might be some small Islands concealed from us by the larger ones.

We called at David Cyr's, the publican, some were disposed to get dinner. One of the party refused, as he had determined not to eat rancid pork. On inquiry, all were well satisfied we should fare no better than we had done, and departed to seek refreshment elsewhere. While at Cyr's we were informed that he was back on the land. A school is kept at Cyr's by a very singular sort of a school-master, is supported under the English regulations, and is of little or no use to any excepting the family. A young man who was there learning French,\* informed us that Basil Martin,

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\*A considerable number of young men of English race, including the Hon. L. A. Wilmot acquired a knowledge of the French language in this way.

who lives on the North bank, claims the possession next above David Cyr's and has a barn and some cleared land on it.

Jean Baptiste Bernabé, who lives North side next to Quisabis river, has 10 or 15 acres cleared, and an old house, which he uses for a barn.

That David Cyr has a possession, an old barn and 15 or 20 acres cleared. The night we staid there, Mrs. Cyr was grouty and fed us on rancid pork at the tavern prices for good food, and declined giving us any answers as to her husbands claims, and her husband having neglected to give us any information, it is supposed they may not wish to derive any title under the State, but mean to rely upon the magnanimity of the British.

Next to the river Quisabis is Jean Baptiste Bernabé. He claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared. Up the Quisabis there is a clearing and a new house.

Next, Dominique Bourgoyne claims 60 rods front, has an old house, barn and 21 acres cleared. There is an Island here called Quisabis. Upper and lower ends in grass, middle in trees and bushes; 90 rods long and from 20 to 30 broad.

Next André Martin claims 90 rods front, has an house and barn and 25 acres cleared.

Opposite to the last possession is the upper Quisabis Island. Next, Benoni Bernabé claims 90 rods front, has an house, barn, and 25 acres cleared. Clearing old.

Next, Henri Cyr, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 27 acres cleared.

Next, Pierre Mercure claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and stable and 17 acres cleared.

Next, Maurice Sirois claims 30 rods front, has an house and 20 acres cleared.

Next, Charles Beaulier claims 20 or 25 rods front, has an old and new house, 2 barns and 15 acres cleared.

Next, Pierre Mercure claims 60 rods front, has a barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, Jean Baptiste Souci, who lives on the North side of the St. John nearly opposite to the mouth of the Green River, claims 20 rods front, and has some cleared.

Next, Jean Baptiste Lapoint claims 30 rods front, has an house and 15 or 20 acres cleared.

Next, Michel Lapoint claims 30 rods front, has a poor house, and 8 or 10 acres cleared.

Next, Paschal Michaud claims 20 rods front, and has 7 or 8 acres cleared.

Next, Antoine Beaulieu claims 60 rods front, has an house and 8 or 10 acres cleared. Poor land. He began 10 or 11 years ago.

Next, Laurent Terrieau, who lives near Green river, claims 60 rods front. Some cleared.

Next, Antoine Davoust claims 40 rods front, has an house and 20 acres cleared.

Next, Henri Souci claims 120 rods front, has an house and barn and 40 acres cleared. He further says the Grand Isle is claimed as follows;\* to wit—Edward LeBlond claims one lot, Frederic Terrieau, two lots. Pierre Cormier, one lot, Gregoire Thibedeau, one lot. Paul Thibedeau one lot, Paul Cyr two lots, barn on them. Francois Cormier one lot, Benj. Gregoire one lot. Phirmain Thibedeau, part of a lot, Antoine G. Bellefleur one lot. Sam. Romain Dendre 12 acres. Cyprien Cormier one lot.

Next, Germain Moreau claims 60 rods front, has an house, barn, and 60 acres cleared.

Next, Gregoire Thibedeau, who lives on the South bank, claims 60 rods front, and has 25 acres cleared.

Next, Francois Gooding claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 25 acres cleared.

Next, Louis Ringuette claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, Jerome Garnier claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, Phirmain Thibedeau claims 270 rods front, the lots one deeded to him, one to Olivier Thibedeau,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lot Jean Thibedeau, and has taken up 2 adjoining lots, has 150 acres cleared, 2 houses, 2 barns, and a store. His son Vitel is married and lives with him. He claims a tract of intervale and a barn on Green River. Also a tract of intervale and a lot near the Church. Also a lot the second or third lot below Pierre Lisotte's, South bank, and sundry other lots obtained by purchase, which appears in this report.

Next, Henri Vasseur claims 30 rods front, the upper half of the lot deeded by the British to Jean Thibedeau.

Next, Joseph Terrieau claims 60 rods front, deeded to him by the name of Joseph Terrieau, Junr., has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, Laurent Terrieau claims 60 rods front, deeded by British to Joseph Terrieau, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared. He is said to be in possession of the Island

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\*Compare statement of Phirmain Thibedeau as to the claimants of Grand Isle. See foot of next page.

in front of Phirmain Thibedeau's. Phirmain Thibedeau took up the island and cleared it off, and Laurent and his father drove him off. Phirmain for the sake of peace, has not warred with them, but still claims his right.

Next, Phirmain Ducette claims 20 rods front of an old grant to B. Thibedeau, also 16 rods front of a grant to Olivier Thibedeau, has an house and barn and 40 acres cleared.

Next, Jean Baptiste Olivier Thibedeau claims 40 rods front of a grant to him by a shorter Christian name, has an house and 50 acres cleared.

Next, George Thibedeau claims 50 rods front and it lies on both sides of the mouth of Green river included in the lands granted to Olivier Thibedeau. Most of the land is cleared and he lives in the 2nd house above on the North bank of the St. John. This is the uppermost lot on the North bank of the St. John included in the second large grant made by the British in 1794.

Up the Green river there are nine families, and several possessions marked.

On the Northeast side Francois Gautier.

Next above, Jean Baptiste Thibedeau.

Next above, David Thibedeau.

Next above, Jean Roque.

Next above, Pierre Lisotte, Jr.

Next above, Louis St. Pierre.

Next above, Joseph Mercure has a clearing and a barn.

Next above, several lots have been marked within a few years; on some, little has been done, on others, nothing.

Southwest side, Simon Thibedeau.

Next above, Joseph Fournier.

Next above, Michel Thibedeau.

Next above several lots have been marked within a few years; on some little has been done, and on others nothing.

[The reader will observe that for about four pages that follow the continuity of the narrative is interrupted by the insertion of (A) Phirmain Thibodeau's statement of the settlers at Grand Isle; (B) George Thibodeau's account of the grant of 1794 and the present possessors of the lots; and (C) Pierre Lisotte's account of the grantees in the grant made in October, 1790, and of the present claimants of the lots.]

#### A.

Phirmain Thibedeau's statement of the claimants at Grand Isle.

Paul Cyr has a lot, 50 rods of the West end of the Island purchased by Phirmain Thibedeau of Charles Fournier and given him.

Next, Gregoire Thibedeau, 8 rods wide.

Phirmain Thibedeau purchased of Touissant Thibedeau a lot 8 rods wide, on which there is a barn.

Next, Frederic Terrieau, 8 rods wide.

Next, Julien Thibedeau, 8 rods wide.

Next, Paul Thibedeau, 8 rods wide.

Next, Henri Souci, purchased of Edouard LeBlond, 8 rods wide.

Next, Pierre Cormier, 8 rods wide.

Next, George Thibedeau purchased of Michel Duplessis, 8 rods wide.

Next, Henri Souci, purchased of Augustin Violette, 8 rods wide, and is building a barn.

Next, Edouard LeBlond, 8 rods and an old barn.

Next, Francois Cormier, had, say 16 rods wide and sold it to Sam. Romain Dendre.

Next, Benjamin Gregoire, 8 rods wide.

Next, Paul Cyr purchased of Alexis Cormier's Heirs, 8 rods wide.

Next, Antoine Gotté Bellefleure purchased 8 rods wide of Charles Beaulier.

Next, Phirmain Thibedeau\* 12 rods at the Easterly end of the Island.

This day after leaving David Cyr's, we stopped at the Grand Isle, and while Mr. Deane was on the Island engaged in his inquiries of Henri Souci and Daniel Savage and Jesse Wheelock, who were there building a barn for Souci, Mr. McLauchlan proposed to proceed to Phirmain Thibedeau's and speak for dinner, and accordingly went. After finishing our inquiries we proceeded and dinner was ready shortly after. It was very late in the afternoon. We then went up the river to Jean Baptiste Souci's and we put up for the night.

Saturday, Aug. 6th 1831.

Mr. McLauchlan left very early in the morning and ascended the river.

## B.

George Thibedeau gave the following account of the grant of 1794 and the present possessors of the lots.

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\*Phirmain Thibedeau was a Captain in the militia and had quite a large estate. He was a loyal citizen of New Brunswick. Most of the claimants of Grand Isle are mentioned at pages 416, 417, *ante*.

Joseph Souci, Junr., North bank 3 miles below Grande River. The lot is occupied by Leonard Coombs, whose family has been there one year, he came the year before.

Aaron or Larion Cyr, 45 rods above the Grande River, North bank of the St. John, 60 rods front, an old house and barn not now occupied. 50 acres cleared, the residue in trees and bushes. It is now claimed by Mr. Needham, a merchant at Fredericton, who took it up for debt.

Augustin Violette, South bank, opposite to the mouth of Grande river, occupied by his son Jacques Violette.

Francois Violette, deceased; the lot is occupied by his son Augustin Violette.

Joseph Cyr, South bank, but it is in the occupation of Thomas Cyr, who lives on the North bank.

Phirmain Cyr, deceased, South bank. The lot is occupied by his son, Henri Cyr.

Joseph Cyr Junr. The lot is occupied by Henri Cyr.

Francois Cormier, deceased, South bank, opposite to the Grand Isle. The lot is occupied by his son.

Jean Baptiste Cormier, deceased, South bank. The lot is occupied by Benjamin Thibedeau in part, in part by Henri Souci, and in part one more.

Alexis Cormier, deceased, South bank. The lot is now occupied by Julien Thibedeau.

Pierre Cormier, South bank, is now occupied by himself.

Louis LeBlond, moved to Canada. Lot S. Bank, which LeBlond sold to Jean Baptiste Vasseur, who occupies it.

Gregoire Thibedeau, S. Bank. The lot is occupied by J. B. Vasseur.

Phirmain Thibedeau, North bank. Occupies one lot granted to himself, one lot granted to Olivier Thibedeau and half of the lot granted to Jean Thibedeau.

Henri Vasseur occupies the half of the lot granted to Jean Thibedeau.

Joseph Terrieau, Junr., now Senr., North bank occupies the lot.

Joseph Terrieau, deceased, fifty rods front of the lot is occupied by his son Laurent Terrieau.

Baptiste Thibedeau, North bank. The lot is occupied, 20 rods front of it by Phirmain Ducette, and 40 rods front of it by Baptiste Olivier Thibedeau.

Olivier Thibedeau, North bank and on both sides of the Green river. The lot is occupied, 50 rods front of it by George Thibedeau, and 10 rods front of it by Phirmain Ducette.

Olivier Thibedeau, Junr., drowned last year, North Bank. It is now occupied by Phirmain Thibedeau, being one of his four and a half lots.

Jean Thibedeau, North bank. It is half occupied by Phirmain Thibedeau and half by Henri Vasseur.

Germain Souci, deceased, South bank, nearly opposite to the mouth of Green River. One half is occupied by his son, Jean Baptiste Souci, and the other half by Louis Thibedeau, who lives on the North bank, first house above Green River.

Louis Ouellette. The lot is occupied by Joseph Cyr.

Baptiste Charette, has gone to Canada, South bank. The lot is occupied by Joseph Aiotte.

Joseph Michaud, deceased. Pierre Lisotte purchased half of the lot and his son Bonaventure occupies it. The other half is occupied by Michaud, the son of Joseph.

An account of the Grantees in the first grant made by the British, dated June 11th, 1790.

Pierre Duperré.\*

### C.

An account of the grantees in the second grant made by the British, dated Oct. 1st 1790. . Given by P. Lisotte.

Joseph Muzerolle, Jean Baptiste Thibedeau, Sr., Phirmain Cyr, Jr., Jean Baptiste Cyr, Sr., Louis Sausfacon, Maturin Beaulier, Joseph Ouellette, Joseph Sausiers (or Souci), Zacharie Ouellette, Jean Marie Saussiers, Joseph Cyr, Jr., Jean Martin, Antoine Cyr, Alexandre Ouellette, Michel Cyr, Jean Baptiste Cyr, Jr., Phirmain Cyr, Sr., Francois Cyr, Jacques Cyr, Joseph D'Aigle, Jr., Jean Baptiste Fournier, Joseph D'Aigle, Sr., Francois Cyr, Jr., Joseph Ouellette, Jean Baptiste Muzerolle, Jr., Francois Albert, Paul Potiers or Marichaud, Simon Hebert, Pierre Lisotte, Augustin Dubé,† Etienne Thibedeau, Joseph Thibedeau, Jean Baptiste Thibedeau, Jr., Antoine Gregoire, Joseph Gendreaux, Alexandre Cyr, Jean Vasseur, Pierre Cyr, Paul Cyr, Joseph D'Aigle,

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\*In point of time this is the first grant in Madawaska made by the Government of New Brunswick. The tract comprised 213 acres on the south side of the River St. John opposite the islands just below the mouth of the Madawaska. The date of the grant is correctly stated above.

†In this grant the names from Joseph Muzerolle to Augustin Dube are as in the order of their lots beginning on the south side of the St. John, opposite Riviere Verte, or Green River, and extending up the St. John nearly to the mouth of the Madawaska. By the Ashburton treaty these lots fell to the State of Maine. The remainder of the lots (including eighteen then unsettled) were on the north side of the St. John in order ascending the stream and were awarded to New Brunswick.

Jean Baptiste D'Aigle, Marie Margaret D'Aigle, Olivier Cyr, Thomas Costin, Alexis Cyr, Joseph Mercure, Michel Mercure Jean Tardif, Louis Mercure.

Whole containing 16,709 acres with an allowance of 10 per cent for roads and waste land.

Pierre Lisotte's account of the present claimants of the possessions claimed under the above named grants.

Joseph Muzeroll, South bank. Jean Baptiste Souci lives on the place.

Jean Baptiste Thibedeau, South bank. Jean Baptiste Souci claims the possession.

Phirmain Cyr, South bank. Chrissostome Cyr lives on the place.

Jean Baptiste Cyr, Senr., South bank. Francois Thibedeau lives on the place.

Maturin Beaulier, S. B., Xavier Martin lives on the lot.

Joseph Ouellette, S. B., Phirmain Thibedeau claims it, nobody lives on it.

Joseph Saussier, or Souci, S. B., Germain Cyr lives on the lot.

Zacharie Ouellette, deceased, John Martin and Francois Lisotte own the lot. It has been sold often. South bank.

Jean Marie Saussier, S. B., Has been sold often.

Joseph Cyr, Jr., lives on the lot. South bank.

Jean Martin, N. B., lives on the lot.

Alexandre Ouellette, S. B., deceased. Joseph Hebert claims it.

Michel, Cyr, S. B., sold it. Louis Gotté Bellefleure lives on the lot.

Phirmain Cyr, Sr., S. B., has gone to Montreal, exchanged the lot with Menin Cyr, who lives on the lot.

Francois Cyr, S. B., gave it to his son, who with his father lives on the lot.

Jacques Cyr, S. B., deceased. His sons Chrysostome and Xavier Cyr live on the lot, one on the West and the other on the East part of the lot.

Joseph D'Aigle, Jr. S. B., lives on the lot.

Jean Baptiste Fournier, S. B., gave it to his son Jean Baptiste Fournier, Junr., and both live on the lot.

Joseph D'Aigle, Senr., N. B., deceased. Jean Baptiste D'Aigle owns and lives on the lot.

Francois Cyr, Junr., S. B., deceased. Land divided between Chrysostome and Joseph Cyr, his brothers, who occupies it.

Joseph Ouellette, S. B., deceased, sold to Francois Picard, who lives on the lot.

Jean Baptiste Muzeroll, Junr., S. B., deceased, sold to Simon Hebert, and he gave it to his son-in-law, who lives on the lot.

Paul Potiers or Marichaud, S. B., sold to David Dufour, who lives on the lot.

Simon Hebert, S. B.

Pierre Lisotte, S. B., lives on one of the lots.

Augustin Dubez, S. B., deceased, sold to Francois Albert, deceased, and his son, Anselm Albert, lives on the lot.

Etienne Thibedeau, N. B., his son Louis owns and lives on the lot.

Joseph Thibedeau, N. B., lives on the lot.

Jean Baptiste Thibedeau, Jr., N. B., lives on the lot.

Antoine Gagnon, N. B. sold and exchanged often.

Joseph Gendreaux, N. B., gone away. D. Pelletier lives on the lot.

Alexandre Cyr, sold to Benoni Terrieau, who lives on the lot.

Jean Vasseur, N. B., deceased, sold to Benoni Terrieau, who claims the lot.

Pierre Cyr, N. B., sold.

Paul Cyr, deceased, N. B., sold to Rami DuChene, who lives on the lot.

Joseph D'Aigle, Junr., N. B., occupies it, but he lives on the South bank.

Marie Margaret D'Aigle, N. B.; she gave it to Celeste Souci, who lives on the lot.

Olivier Cyr, N. B., lives on the lot.

Thomas Costin, gone out of the country, N. B., deceased. A part belongs to the Church in the Parish of St. Basil, and a part to others.

Alexis Cyr, N. B., lives on the lot.

Joseph Mercure, N. B., deceased. Sold to Alexander Albert, who lives on the lot.

Michel Mercure, N. B., deceased. Sold to Michel Martin, who lives on the lot.

Jean Tardif, N. B., has leased the lot to another person.

Louis, Mercure, N. B., deceased. Sold to Alexandre Albert, who occupies the lot.

Pierre Lisotte further says, that his native place was Canada, and that he, at the age of 14 came through the

forest, and spent the winter with the Indians at Madawaska, returned in the spring, and his half brother, Pierre Duperré came with him the next season, and they established themselves there. The Indians were of the tribe called Marichites and consisted of 250 families, but are now reduced to 5 or 6 families. A Catholic Priest used to visit and spend six weeks with them annually.

The grant consists of scattered trees extending from near the mouth of Green River to the Indian settlement, or one and a half or two miles below the mouth of Madawaska River.\*

We begin now at the lot next to the lot claimed by George Thibedeau on the North bank and both sides of the mouth of Green river, which is claimed by Louis Thibedeau, Madawaska, son of Phirmain. This lot was deeded by the British to Etienne Thibedeau, who sold it to Phirmain. Front 60 rods. He has an house and two barns and 70 acres cleared.

Next, George Thibedeau, Acadie, claims 30 rods front. Purchased of Joseph Thibedeau, who had a deed from the British, has an house, 2 barns and 50 acres cleared. He has a barn and 15 acres cleared on the Green river lot.

Next, Joseph Thibedeau, Acadie, claims 30 rods front of the land deeded to him by the British, has an house and barn and 60 acres cleared.

Next, Laon Bellefleur claims 80 rods front deeded by the British to Baptiste Thibedeau and given him by Baptiste, whose son-in-law he is. Has an house and 2 barns and 100 acres cleared.

Next, Nicholas Pelletier claims 40 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared.

Next, Francois Thibedeau claims 30 rods front, has a new house and 10 acres cleared and lives at Joseph Thibedeau's.

Next, Joseph Pelletier claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

The three lots last mentioned are said to have been deeded as one lot by the British to Antoine Gagnon or Garnier, deceased.

Next, Benoni Terrieau claims 120 rods front, being the lots deeded by the British to Alexandre Cyr and Jean Vasseau. Has an house and barn and 10 acres cleared.

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\*The plan of George Sproule, Surveyor General, in the Crown Land Office in Fredericton shows a curious inequality in the size of the lots in this grant which range from 150 to 346 acres. In explanation Mr. Sproule has made a note on the plan "The Tracts represented on this Plan being subdivided into lots by the settlers and considerably improved before an actual survey was made, the irregularity in the measurement of the fronts of the lots could not therefore be altered without too great an injury to the settlement."

Next, Benoni Pelletier claims 60 rods front, the lot deeded by the British to Pierre Cyr, has an house and barn and 60 acres cleared.

Next, Widow Pelletier, now married to Rami DuChene, claims 60 rods front, which was deeded by the British to Paul Cyr, has an house and barn and 60 acres cleared. The children of her first husband live on the lot.

Next, Christophe Cyr, who lives on the South bank, claims 60 rods front, has a barn and 20 acres cleared. This lot was deeded by the British to Louis Ouellette, but when we did not ascertain.

Next, Michel Martin marked and came to him through sundry sales. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and 6 acres cleared.

Next, Baptiste Babin, marked and came to him through sundry sales. Claims 30 rods front, has an old and new house and 10 acres cleared.

Next, Simonet Hebert, who lives on the South bank, claims this and the next lots, 120 rods front, as we were told. Jean Marquis built an house on the first lot, 60 rods front, and claims it, but Simonet drove him off; there are two houses, one on each lot. Clement Cyr lives in one and another person in the other as tenants to Hebert. On both there are 20 or 30 acres cleared.

Next, Pierre Cyr claims 30 rods front, half of the lot on which his father began, has an house, stable and 8 acres cleared.

Next, Jean Cyr claims part of the aforesaid lot, has an house and a few acres partly cleared.

Next, Mr. Vancoeur, Canada, claims 50 rods front, has an house and 15 acres cleared. Another person began on the lot and it came to him through sundry sales.

Next, Michel Martin claims 12 rods front. The lot was taken up by another person and it came to him through sundry sales. He has 10 acres cleared on the lot.

Next, Michel Cyr claims by purchase 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 100 acres cleared. One of his sons is married and lives with him.

Next, Michel Martin claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 60 acres cleared.

Next, Phirmain Thibedeau claims 30 rods front, has a barn and 30 acres cleared. See before.

Next, Francois Martin. His father began on the lot, Francois claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, Joseph Mercure. The lot was taken up by an Indian, who made the first improvement. Joseph Mercure claims 40 rods front, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, Augustin Violette. Taken up by the Indians. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, Michel Mercure. Taken up by the Indians. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, Michel Martin. Marked by Jean Tardif. Claims 60 rods front, has a barn and 100 acres cleared. This is his third or fourth claim.

Next, Germain Lagassé claims 10 rods front, has an house and stable and 4 acres cleared.

Next, Church lot in the Parish of St. Basil, on which the Church, Priest's home and barn and a building for the accommodation of the people during the intermission, stand.

Next, Antoine Gatté Bellefleure, Junr., Canada, lot taken up by another and purchased by him, claims 60 rods front, has 2 houses, a store, 2 barns, and 40 acres cleared.

Next, Simonet and Joseph Hebert, who live on the South bank, are said to claim 30 rods front, half the lot taken up or deeded by the British to Joseph D'Aigle, and have 10 acres cleared.

Next, Jean Baptiste D'Aigle, who lives on the South bank, claims 30 rods front of the lot taken up or deeded by the British to Joseph D'Aigle, and has some cleared.

Next, Celestine Souci. The lot was deeded by the British to Joseph Cyr, and came to him through sundry sales. Claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 60 acres cleared.

Next, Joseph and Phirmain Cyr, who live on the South bank, claims 30 rods front, and has 20 acres cleared.

Next, Jean Baptiste Fournier, supposed to have been deeded by the British, claims 30 rods front, and has 30 acres cleared.

Next, Benoni Terrieau claims 15 rods front, part of the lot deeded by the British to Morichitte Cyr, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared.

Next, Regis Terrieau, Junr. claims 15 rods front, part of the lot deeded by the British to Morichitte Cyr, has an house and barn and 30 acres cleared. N. B. Morichitte\* may be a nick name as nick names abound in Madawaska, and we may have adopted, in some instances, the nick name for the true name.

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\*Marichite, or Maliseet, is the word signifying an Indian of the St. John River tribe.

Next, Alexis Cyr claims 60 rods front, deeded him by the British, has an house and barn and 60 acres cleared.

Next, Joseph Martin, who lives above, claims 30 rods front and has 25 acres cleared.

Next, Paul Cyr purchased of Joseph Albert. The lot was deeded to Louis Mercure. Cyr claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared.

Next, Widow Simon Martin claims 60 rods front, the lot on which her father-in-law began. Has an house and barn and 6 acres cleared. A river comes in through this lot.

Next, Joseph Martin claims 30 rods front, deeded by the British, as it is said, and purchased by his father, Francois Martin, from whom it decended to him, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared.

Next, Antoine Gotté Bellefleur, Junr., who lives near the Church, claims 30 rods front, which came to him through sundry conveyances from Joseph Tardif, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared. Louis Strepani occupies it as a tenant.

Next, the Church claims 30 rods front, and has some cleared.

Next, Alexandre Albert claims 60 rods front, purchased of Louis Mercure, and deeded to him by the British. Albert has an house and barn and 60 acres cleared.

Next, the Indians have 3 or 4 houses apparently as commodious and comfortable as many of the houses of the white inhabitants, and have 20 or 30 acres of cleared land. There are only 5 or 6 families, the remnant of the tribe,\* which was numerous when the whites first began the settlement at Madawaska.

Next, Simon Hebert has a deed from the British, dated May 16, 1825, of 250 acres of land with an allowance of 10 per cent for waste land and roads.

Next, Madawaska river. This river flows from the Temiscouata lake. It is crooked and estimated to be 28 miles long, and its average breath is 20 rods. At its mouth there is a fall of about 4 feet, and with the exception of that fall is boatable its whole length. There are two Islands below the mouth of the river not valuable.

We dined at Joseph Martins. Mr. McLauchlan dined with us. He had left us in the morning and ascended the river to Mr. Francis Rice's, a British magistrate. After

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\*Bishop Plessis in the narrative of his tour in 1812 mentions this Indian Village, and says that most of the Indians had gone down the river at first to the Tobic and later to the Meductic Village, below Woodstock.

dinner we embarked, and Mr. McLauchlan crossed the river and left. His accompanying us up the river has had a very favorable influence on the inhabitants, and has aided us in our business.\*

On Madawaska River there are 8 families.

East side. André L'Eveque, Canada, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, Pierre Plourne, Canada, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 or 30 acres cleared.

Next, Charles , Irish, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, Peter , Irish, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, Possessions of minors.

West side. James Dall, Scotch, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 or 30 acres cleared.

Next, James McDonald, a soldier and now draws pay and rations, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 10 acres cleared.

Next, Trout River.

Next, Charles Terrieau claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, Joseph McDonald, a possession, little chopped down.

Next, , an Irishman, has been on two years, has an house and barn, and had made great improvements for the time.

There are several other possessions, some are marked and have a little more done on them, the residue is forest.

Before the war of 1756, the French government at Canada granted a Seigneurie to one D'Anville, a French officer, extending six miles in every direction from Temiscouata lake, which is estimated to be 26 miles long.† Homage was done three times at the castle of St. Louis, according to the terms of the grant. D'Anville sold to Murray the first Governor of Quebec, and the estate has come through sundry mesne conveyances to Alexandre Frazier, who resides at the commencement of the Grand Portage, and has resided there for the past 8 or 9 years. The place, where Frazier lives, has been

\*This observation on the part of the gentlemen from Maine we have every reason to believe to be entirely correct. Indeed it is doubtful if they could have succeeded in their object had he taken a hostile attitude.

†This statement is not accurate. The seigniori was in the first instance granted to the children of the Sieur de Chesnaye, November 25, 1683. It came into possession of Pierre Claverie July 29, 1755. Upon his death his widow married Danseville and they sold the property to Governor Marray in 1763. It became the property of Alexander Fraser August 2, 1802.

occupied many years by persons, who have been hired to live there, by the British, to aid the transportation of their mail. William Dall, an old British soldier, and two or three other families live on the shore of the lake. Frazier now entertains all who pass that way, free from expense. He is probably remunerated by the British government. The estate is probably protected to him by the treaties of 1783 and 1794.

The Portage commences at the North-westerly part of the lake, about 20 miles from its outlet, the Madawaska river. This Portage has the appearance of having been used a great many years. It was used by the French in their intercourse between Acadie and Canada, and has been and is now used by the British for the transportation of their mails, and other intercourse, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and Canada. It is very hilly and mountainous route, passing over Mt. Delact, Mt. DeRoche, Boir Mountain, Paradis Mountain, Grand Fourche Mountain, and St. Francois Mountain.

There are old clearings and possessions, which have been abandoned, on Paradis Mountain, at the Petit and Grand Fourche streams, which flow into the St. Lawrence, and on the St. Francois Mountain. The old clearing on the Paradis and St. Francois Mountains are on the "highlands," which divide those rivers, that empty themselves in the St. Lawrence from those, which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, the boundary of the treaty of 1783. The other two clearings are within the province of lower Canada.

The Portage crosses the river St. Francois 17 miles from the St. Lawrence, and it is boatable from the place to the St. John. The line according to the treaty of 1783, is only 13 miles, in this part of it, from the river St. Lawrence.

The possessions above mentioned were abandoned in consequence of the coldness of the climate, produced by the high latitude and great elevation of the country. This range of land forms the West line of demarcation, that exists in that region, and is the most expedient for a boundary between the different nations, as the soil can never support but a sparse population, and the passes through it, whenever it is necessary, can, be easily defended.

We now return to the mouth of Madawaska river, and continue our account of the possessions on the North bank of the St. John.

The first lot, bounded Easterly by the Madawaska and Southerly by the St. John, is the place where John Harford

began to clear and which John Baker claims, as is mentioned in the former part of this report. It is said that Simon Herbert has a late grant or Certificate from the British of it, and under which he claims it. He is clearing it. The Indians had built 2 houses on it, one a very good one, equal to half the dwellings of the French, and lived in them. We were told, that Simon Hebert, last year or the year before, by the aid of the British Civil Officer, turned them out, and now has the possession of the cleared land and houses. The mouth of the Madawaska was the headquarters of the Indians. It is due to Justice, before any adjustment is made of Simon Hebert claims, or of the claims of his sons, Simonet and Joseph, all of whom declined giving us any account of their possessions, they they should be thoroughly investigated and wrongs, if any, righted.

Next, Francis Rice, Irish; he went to Madawaska and was an Adjutant of Militia, appointed by the authorities of the Province of New Brunswick, and attached to the Militia, which they organized there. He is now a Magistrate commissioned one or two years ago and doing all he can to coerce the French and extend and enforce British usurpation. He claims 40 rods front, has an house and barn and 10 or 15 acres cleared. He treated us civilly, but the people relate acts of oppression against him.

Next, Michel Tighe, Irish, claims 50 rods front, has an house and barn and from 10 to 15 acres cleared.

Next, Abraham Daniel Dufour claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 or 20 acres cleared.

Next, Pierre LaComble claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 8 or 10 acres cleared.

Next, Francois Picard, claims 60 rods front, has an house and 4 or 5 acres cleared.

Next, Joseph Dominique claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 8 or 10 acres cleared.

Next, Jean Elie Sirois, the Priest, claims 2 lots each 60 rods front, has a small house and barn on the one, and a small house on the other, and 25 or 30 acres cleared.

Next, Pierre Ouellette claims 60 rods front, has an house and 4 or 5 acres cleared.

Next, Vincent Label claims 50 or 60 rods front, and has a few acres cleared.

Next, Joseph Hebert has 4 or 5 acres cleared and a barn. The front is intervale.

Next, Harford's brook, which is said to be the dividing line between the parishes of St. Basil and St. Lucie.

Next, Antoine Boulet, Canada, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 or 18 acres cleared.

Next, Francois Boulanger, Canada, claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 8 or 10 acres cleared.

Next, Mathieu Boulet, Canada, son of Antoino, claims 40 rods front, has a new house and 8 or 10 acres cleared.

Next, Paschal Lansout, Canada, claims 40 rods front, has a camp and hovel and 8 or 10 acres cleared.

Next, Germain Label, Canada, claims 40 rods front, has an house and 8 or 10 acres cleared.

Next, Gallant Saint Ange, Canada, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared. Claims 40 rods front.

Next, Francois, Charles, Jean, and Thomas Clevet claim 3 or 4 possessory choppings.

Next, Alexandre Ouellette, Canada, claims 120 rods front, has an house and barn and 60 acres cleared.

Next, Alexis Nadeau, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 10 or 12 acres cleared.

Next, Joseph Ouellette, Canada, began 5 years ago, claims 50 rods front, has an house and 10 acres cleared.

Next, Alexandre Ouellette, Canada, purchased of Joseph La Joie and paid him \$100, has a barn and 7 acres cleared.

Next, Phirmain Albert, Easterly end of his claim, a clearing of a few acres, made within 2 or 3 years.

From Madawaska river to this place, on the North bank, and on the South much higher up, the possessions are of recent date, from one to eight years, with scarcely an exception.

We arrived at Joseph Michaud's, at night, where we put up.

Sunday, Aug. 7, 1831. We remained at Joseph Michaud's until late in the afternoon, when we ascended the river 6 miles to John Baker's.

Monday Aug., 8, 1831. Next, Joseph Michaud,\* Canada. He lives on the point on the North bank formed by a bend in the river. Pierre Baudrie began on it 24 years ago, and sold it to Jean Nadeau, who lived on it a year or two and died 21 years ago. Michaud married the widow. The back line is 230 rods long and extends from the river to the river. There are an house and 2 barns on the place. Land chiefly intervale and excellent. He claims a possession above the mouth of Fish river next to Sifroy Nadeau's, which he pur-

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\*Joseph Michaud was a captain in the militia of New Brunswick, a leading man. He engaged in lumbering in early times. He lived a few miles above Edmundston.

chased 2 years ago of Miles Emery and paid him \$20. Emery marked it 7 years ago, and cut only a few trees. Michaud has sown 7 bushel of wheat, and is about building a barn. He claims 40 rods front.

In the river, opposite to Joseph Michaud's, and between him and another Joseph Michaud's, who lives on the South bank, is an Island owned in 10 shares. Joseph Michaud claims a strip 30 rods wide. The Island is in grass, and has 2 barns on it. There are two smaller Islands above. These Islands have been before noticed.

Next, Phirmain Albert claims the lot extending from the river to the river, back of Michaud's. Claims below 30 rods front, above 67 rods front, has an house and barn and 40 acres cleared.

Next, Elie Janette, who married the widow Chasseur, probably in her right claims 60 rods front, has an house and 15 acres cleared. Her first husband left 9 children.

Next, Paul Marquis, Jun., His Father lives above on the South bank, and they are the only two of the name. He married the widow Albert, and probably in her right claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, Louis Albert purchased of his father. Improvements were began 25 or 24 years ago. He claims 60 rods front, has an house and 20 acres cleared.

Next, Joseph Albert began 20 years ago, claims 90 rods front, has an house and barn, and 30 acres cleared.

Next, Francois Baron, purchased of Edouard Eclairé, marked 12 years ago, claims 30 rods front, has 5 acres cleared, and lives in the house with Paul Marquis.

Next, Alexandre Michaud purchased of Germain Michaud, marked 15 years ago, claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 7 acres cleared.

Next, Alexandre Corneau, marked 8 years ago, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 8 acres cleared.

Next, Charles Lamord, marked 12 years ago, claims 30 rods front, has 2 houses and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, Francois Michaud, marked 12 years ago, claims 30 rods front. He lives in Fredericton.

Next, Baptiste Labrie purchased of Francois Michaud, marked 12 years ago. Claims 30 rods front, has an house and 8 acres cleared.

Next, Olivier Chasseur began 6 years ago, has some cleared land and a barn.

Next, Antoine Alton is tenant to Joseph Strepani, Italian, who claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 4 acres cleared.

Next, Jean Vasseur claims 30 rods front, has an house and 8 acres cleared.

Next, Widow Dupont, who is married to Nicholas Peltier, claims 30 rods front. There are 7 acres cleared, and an house in which no one lives.

Next, Jean Baptiste Legassé, claims 50 rods front, has an house and barn and 5 acres cleared.

Next, Alexandre Belzie claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Simonet Hebert, who lives below, South bank, it is said, purchased of Philip Long, 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared.

Next, Hilaire Cyr claims 60 rods front, which he purchased, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, Urban Cyr, who lives at Green river, claims 60 rods front, which he purchased of Francois Michaud, has a barn and 5 acres cleared.

Next, Jean Nadeau marked the lot 21 or 22 years ago, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, Joseph Albert exchanged with Paul Cyr, who marked the lot 15 years ago, claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 8 acres cleared.

Next, Louis Nadeau, purchased of the Indians, 12 years ago, and has sold the possession to Phirmain Thibedeau, but lives on it and has the crops this year. Front 60 rods, house, barn and 20 acres cleared.

Alaric André, purchased of Benjamin Michaud, and marked 15 years ago. He claims 20 rods front, has an house and barn and 8 acres cleared.

Next, Widow Michaud claims 60 rods front, has an house and poor barn and 16 acres cleared, and has 6 children.

Next, Joseph Marquis claims 40 or 50 rods front, has an house and barn and 10 or 12 acres cleared.

Next, Pierre Landré claims 30 rods front, which he purchased of Joseph Marquis, and moved on in March 1830, has an house and barn and 10 or 12 acres cleared.

Next, Phirmain Ouellette claims 30 rods front by gift from Paul Marquis, for which he is to maintain him, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, Paul Marquis, who lives on the South side of the river, claims 20 rods front, having given 30 rods front to

Phirmain Ouellette as aforesaid, began 7 years ago and has cleared 7 acres.

Next, Thomas Bernabé, alias Martin, claims a possession, has a small clearing and lives on the South bank.

Next, Phirmain DuChene claims 30 rods front, has an house and barn and 6 or 8 acres cleared.

Next, Elie Pelletier claims 60 rods front, has an house and barn and 15 or 20 acres cleared.

This bring us to Justin alias Allister D'Aigle, who lives opposite to D'Aigle Island, being the last possession noticed by us in this report, in our course down the river.

When we went down the river, Mr. Kavanagh called on the Priest, and, on Sunday after Mass we both saw him, and, from his manner, supposed that a future call would not be agreeable to him, and therefore ascended the river without calling. While we were down the river, we went up, and at several places we had called, we were told that he had expressed a desire to see us, and being unable to return and call on him, we addressed him a letter. A Copy Follows.

AT THE HOUSE OF JOHN BAKER

9th of August, 1831.

THE REVD. JEAN ELIE SIROIS.—

We pray you to excuse us for not having called to pay you our respects while we were returning up the river; but circumstances and our desire to reach this place as soon as possible prevented our discharging a duty which would have been very gratifying to ourselves. We shall leave this place after dinner to return home by Fish river, the Aroostook Houlton and Bangor.

Please receive the acknowledgement of the respectful sentiments of your very obedit. Servants.

(Signed) *John G. Deane,*  
*Edward Kavanagh.*

This finishes our account of the claims of the several persons on the St. John and its tributaries, in what is called the Madawaska settlement. We were obliged to take the account rapidly or spend more time than we could, in consistence with our concerns, or than the object of the Government seemed to require; as our examinations and inquiries were only preliminary to other measures. Though in some respects they may be found imperfect, still we believe they are sufficiently accurate to answer all the purposes, which were intended.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR. We can readily accept the statement that in their investigation of the state of the Madawaska settlement our friends Deane and Kavanagh "were obliged to take the account rapidly." They left the River St. Francis on July 25th and explored both sides of the Saint John river to D'Aigle's Island, below Baker Brook, a distance of fifteen miles. They then confined their attention to what is now the Maine side of the river arriving at Grand Falls on the 3rd of August. In the course of nine days they had proceeded down the river seventy-five miles and gathered data concerning settlers on some 270 locations. On their return up the river to D'Aigle's Island they were employed but five days in investigating the state of settlement, along what is now the New Brunswick side of the river, and gathering data concerning the settlers on some 220 locations. The report indicates that on their way up the river their work was hurriedly done. In some cases they failed to obtain the names of those claiming possession of lots, and the general information secured is not very full. Individual settlers were not interrogated so generally as on the American side of the river. In place of "domiciliary visits" information was gleaned from chance inquiries by the way and from interviews with such persons as Henri Souci, Phirmain Thibodeau, Gregoire Thibodeau, Pierre Lizotte, Joseph Martin and Joseph Michaud, who supplied information concerning their neighbours. However, there is no reasonable doubt that the report is in the main reliable.

An analysis of the report is difficult. There is in some places considerable repetition. The information respecting such points as the time the settlers had been in possession of their lots, the places from whence they came, etc., is not sufficiently complete to enable us to generalize with certainty. The number of lots taken up on the American and on the New Brunswick sides of the river is very nearly equal.

The total number of lots taken possession of is nearly five hundred; all but about sixty were held by French inhabitants. Of the latter it seems that about 158 are of Acadian origin and 192 of Canadian origin, while about 70 cannot be placed owing to lack of information.

The number of family names among the Acadian settlers is surprisingly small, only about twenty, while the patronymics of Canadian origin are in number sixty-two and there are besides thirty-seven that are not specified, the greater number of them Canadian. This would at first glance suggest that much the larger part of the population of Mada-

waska was at this period of Canadian origin, but in point of fact it was pretty evenly divided. The Acadian families were large and there were many of them. There were 39 Cyrs, 27 Thibodeaus, 16 Violettes, 13 Therriaults, 12 Martins, 11 D'Aigles, 6 Mercures and 6 Cormiers. The majority of the Canadian settlers had lately arrived, many of them during the last three or four years. Most of these had very small families; some were young adventurers who were unmarried. By intermarriages the community has in the course of time become inseparably blended. When Deane and Kavanagh visited Madawaska a distinct line of cleavage was in evidence. The Canadian families most numerously represented at the time were 18 Ouellettes, 15 Michauds, 12 Alberts and 10 Pelletiers. The Cyr family in Madawaska is now said to form one-twelfth of the community.

Most of the Canadian founders of Madawaska came from Kamouraska, Temiscouata, L'Islet and a small part of Rimouski County, and chiefly from the following centres: St. André, Riviere Ouelle and L'Isle Verte. The Acadians who settled at Madawaska came chiefly from the settlements on the lower Saint John a few miles above Fredericton. Others, including the Thibodeaus and Violettes, came from a small French settlement at Hammond River, near the Kennebecasis. Of the Acadian founders of Madawaska the Cormiers Cyrs, Daigles and Heberts came from Beaubassin at the head of the Bay of Fundy, the Martins from Port Royal, the Mercures and Therriaults from L'Isle St. Jean (or Prince Edward Island), the Violettes from Louisbourg and the Mazerolles from Rivière Charlesbourg.

The observations that now follow, in the report of Deane and Kavanagh, are very interesting.]

The inhabitants in this settlement are all on the undivided land of Maine and Massachusetts. The settlement extends from near the line due North from the source of the St. Croix river, where it crosses the St. John, to within four or five miles of the mouth of the river St. Francis, a distance, as the river runs, of sixty-four miles, according to our estimate. In this whole distance, almost every lot is either settled or marked. The greater portion are actually settled. The progress of settlement has been rapid for the past ten years, and its rapidity is apparently increasing.

The best land is first taken up. The land pretended to be conveyed by the British is some of the best land in the

Country below the Madawaska River. Most if not all the lots have large tracts of *intervale* on them. As the settlements have extended up the first lots which have been taken up also contain much *intervale*. After the first and best lots have been taken up, the sons of the first settlers and others, who have not had resolution enough to go further have taken the unoccupied lots among the settled lots, hence vacant lots among the lots conveyed by the British have been taken up, also the lots below, and the lots above among those lots taken up 24 years ago. There still remains fine land up the river, on which they are beginning to settle, land of as good a quality as any which is settled. Unless the Government takes some measure to prevent it, the whole front on the river will be occupied without title, and they must either take early measures to introduce order and regularity or confusion will ensue, unless they will give them the land.

The settlers are chiefly from Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States, some few are from Ireland. The settlement may be said to have commenced in 1783, when Pierre Duperré and Pierre Lisotte established themselves there. In subsequent years, it received great accession from New Brunswick of the descendants of the ancient Acadians, who were driven from their farms by the introduction of the Refugees and the laws of the Province. They abandoned their farms to the British and sought a refuge in a place that they believed the British had no right to exercise jurisdiction.\* They understood where the lines of the Province were, and the old inhabitants described the lines correctly according to the treaty of 1783. They remained sometime undisturbed, but were finally induced to take deeds of their lands, but no other acts of jurisdiction seemed to have been exercised over them for many years, and very few acts before the administration of Gov. Douglass, who was very active in extending the British usurpation.

The inhabitants governed themselves according to their own customs and usages. Even now, a custom, which has existed from the first settlement, prevails, it may have been, and probably was a custom of their ancestors, of respecting the possessory rights of each other. When any of them have marked the front of a lot by spotting a few trees and cutting down some bushes, the claim, thus acquired, has been generally considered valid, and that it could only be acquired by purchase, although nothing more was done on the land for

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\*See remarks concerning this statement pp. 346-353 *ante*.



which was formed many years ago, and the Church is below the mouth of Madawaska river, where the settlement commenced. Two new parishes were formed, the one below is called St. Bruneau, has a church, and the one above St. Lucie and has a church. There is but one Clergyman, who is sent there by the Bishop of Quebec, as we understood, as the Vicar General of the Bishop of Boston.\* The settlement being within his See, which embraces New England. We understood that it has always been considered in the Church to be in the See of Boston.

*Buildings.*—The houses are nearly all built of timber, and are of simple construction. Some contain one room, some two, and a few more than two. Many are clapboarded, some are painted, and nearly all are well made and warm. The settlers from the United States have framed houses built in our fashion. The barns are chiefly made of logs; all were so until within ten years past, during which time, they, having become acquainted with our fashioned barns, have built in the same mode.

*Employments of the People, etc.*,—There are a very few blacksmiths and joiners in the settlement.

They procure their edge-tools from the British Provinces. Almost all of them tan their own leather, make their own shoe-packs and Canada boots, and make also their implements of husbandry, which are of rude construction and poor. The females manufacture the wool and flax of the raw material, until it is made into garments to wear, or other articles for domestic use. They also manufacture large quantities of Sugar from the rock-maple. Many hunt in autumn. The men appear to live easy and work only a portion of the time, which must be attributed to the productiveness of the soil. The women appear in all the houses to be spinning, weaving, preparing the cloth, and making it up for use.

*Soil, productions, Stock, etc.*,—The soil is excellent. There are large tracts of alluvial land, which have produced all sorts of crops raised in the country, abundantly, from its first settlement without manure. The high lands are a deep rich loam and free from stones, and are very fruitful. The soil produces excellent crops of wheat, barley, oats and potatoes, beans, peas and hay. It is, no doubt, the finest wheat country in the State, as the crops have never been pinched by rust but once since the first settlement of the country. The stock consists of a small-boned cattle, Canadian horses,

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\*This statement is very improbable.

large bodied, coarse wooled sheep, and swine. The climate, being so far North, is cold in winter, and it may be said there are there but two seasons; the transitions from one to the other seem to be immediate. The snow generally falls before the land is frozen, and when it disappears in the spring the grain is springing up. Cattle subsist from the middle of May to the middle of November without fodder. They can plant and sow in May, and the wheat harvest is commonly in the month of August, sometimes early in September. Many vegetables come to maturity there nearly as early as in any part of the State. Cucumbers were in perfection this year the 17th of July, and Indian corn, of which they raise very little, wheat constituting the bread of the Country, was fit to boil the first of August, and they were digging potatoes for daily use the 25th of July. The French are poor farmers. They feed their mowing land until June, and in many instances sow wheat several years in the same place, without ploughing, which reduces the crops and causes weeds and wild stuff to encumber them. They also leave the land to come into grass without sowing any seed, which, in some places gives a bad appearance. Timothy or herd's grass is the common grass of the Country, and appears to come up naturally, but we can hardly suppose it is a native grass, though it may be.

*Geography.*—The rivers are the St. John and its branches, all of which run on inclined planes, and are boatable, with the exception of three or four places, their whole extent. Timber and logs may be driven nearly from their sources to the sea, at the City of St. John. Commencing at the Line the first river coming in from the North is Grand river. There is a portage from it into the river Restigouche, and is the route pursued in their intercourse with the Bay of Chaleur. The next is the Siagis and Quisabis, small rivers. The next is Green River. High up this river there are mill sites, there is also a portage from it to the Restigouche. The branches of this river interlock with the Rimousky river, which flows into the St. Lawrence. The next is the Walnagrass,\* a small river. The next river is the Madawaska, which commences at the Temiscouata lake. There are several inlets into the lake from the North and East and one considerable one from the West. The largest inlet is from the East side and is called Toladi river. This and the branches from the North interlock with the branches of the Rimousky and Trois

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\*On modern maps marked River Iroquois.

Pistoles rivers. The next is Harford's brook, the next is the Mariumpitcook or Chattequa a small river. The next is the river St. Francis, which interlocks with the branches of the Trois Pistoles and Green rivers, which flow into the St. Lawrence. The next is the Black river, which heads near the river Ouelle, which flows into the St. Lawrence. The next is the South west branch of the river St. John, which heads near the branches of the Chaudiere. The next is the main St. John, which heads near the heads of the Metjarmette, a branch of the DeLoup, which flows into the Chaudiere and the head of the main Penobscot. The country about the sources of the rivers is very hilly, mountainous and broken. All these rivers are boatable nearly to their sources. The Frenchmen make a short portage at the mouth of the Madawaska. There is a ledge there on each bank and across the river, and a fall sufficient for a mill. There are a double saw-mill and grist-mill at the mouth of the Marumpitcook. A little way from the mouth of the St. Francis, there is a ledge on both bank and across the river, where mills may be erected. These rivers have ponds or lakes in them, the largest one on the Madawaska, and the next largest on the St. Francis, Rivers.

The rivers coming in from the South, after passing several inconsiderable streams, some of which have mills on them, are first the Fish river. This river has many large lakes or ponds on it, and two falls, one 2 miles from the St. John, which is occupied by a mill-dam and double saw-mill, and one fall six miles from the St. John, which will make a fine mill privilege, these two places make portages for boats of eight rods each, but constitute no obstruction to driving logs or timber. Next are some brooks, which may afford water for mills a part of the year, before the country is cleared, but afterwards there will be a scarcity of it, except in the rainy seasons. The next is the Alligash. On this river there is a water-fall of about 20 feet, which will make a mill-privilege. At this place boats make a portage of 30 or 40 rods, but logs and timber may be driven over without difficulty. There are many lakes and ponds on this river and its branches, some of them are large.

The water rises rapidly in all these rivers, and in the spring of the year, the ice jams and obstructs the water and raises it to a great height, so that bridges cannot be constructed over them, with the exception of the Madawaska, Fish and Alligash rivers, where the water is taken up by the lakes and gradually discharged.

*Surface of the Country.*—It may be inferred by the character of the streams. It is generally even and undulating, in some places hilly, and there are some mountains. Little of it is so hilly or broken as to be unfit for cultivation, excepting the regions limiting the Northern and Southern branches of the St. John.

*Growth.*—Rock-maple, birch, ash, and elm, and balm of gilead, constitute the hard woods, pine, cedar, fir, spruce, hackmidack, and now and then a scattered helmock the soft woods. From the St. John, very little pine can be discovered below the St. Francis. There is pine on the Madawaska, but not in great quantities, also on the Marumpitcook, also on the St. Francis, particularly on the Easterly and Southerly side, there are said to be large quantities. Also on the Black river, the South-west branch, and main St. John there are large quantities. Also on the Alligash, there are large quantities. There are in places large bodies of pine, but it is more generally intermixed with hardwood. The best pine is several miles above the falls: also on the Fish river and lakes, there is considerable pine most of which is scattered and intermixed with hardwood. In the following parts of our report, we shall give a further account of this river.

*Soil, etc.*,—There is much alluvial land, and the highlands are a deep rich sandy loam, almost free from stones. Very few ledges appear anywhere, even on the banks of the rivers. The stones are uncommonly small, and very little granite anywhere. It is only found scattered and in round rocks. The ledges are of a brown color and fine grained. There is very little waste land, or land which will be found unfit for cultivation. In some places there is limestone, which is mixed with other stone. Near the Line it appears in a ledge which crosses the river. There is limestone higher up the river, and also about Temiscouata lake, but we saw none which was pure. In some places there is slate, but it is rare.

*Value of the Land.*—All the production commonly raised in the country can be raised here in greater abundance, with half the labor, than they can be raised in the Southern part of the State, but still in the present state of it, with no roads to it, it cannot be said to have any value. If the States will only adopt the proper system and apply it steadily, the land will be valuable. They may be able to obtain a dollar or perhaps more an acre for it, as well as to have it irregularly settled, and in the end give it away, or

have it remain a wilderness, or throw it into the hands of speculators. Let roads once be opened into this country, and the land will sell and settle rapidly.

*Trespasses.* — Prior to the year 1827, great quantities of pine timber near the line due North from St. Croix where it crosses the St. John, on the Madawaska and Fish rivers, and near the St. Francis river, and in other places, were cut under licenses from the British. Mills were erected in which boards were cut by the British and carried down the river to the market. Since that time we did not ascertain that the British had given any licenses to cut on our territory. The settlers have continued to cut. In one mill they saw from four to five hundred thousand boards, and in the other from one to two hundred thousand annually, nearly all of which have been consumed by the settlement, and all of which, have been cut on the States land. This year a trespass has been committed on the Alligash, which has been before noticed. This timber was pretended to be stopped above the Grand falls by the British agent, but it all passed over the falls before we arrived. We were told that the British allow the settlers to bring the timber to their market, which was cut on the lots which they had granted.

It may not be improper for us, from our view of the country, to make some suggestions, which have occurred to us, as to the course and policy, which it may be for the interest of the States to pursue. While the British have been active by extending their usurpations and oppressions over the country, we have been comparatively inactive. They by their boldness and recklessness of treaties, and by their high handed course, have been making impressions against us, while our rights, clear, and clearly defined as they can be, are suffering from the peaceable and somewhat passive course, which we have pursued. Induced by the request of the Government of the United States, we have delayed our proceedings, while the British, regardless of every honest and honorable principle, have been continually extending their jurisdiction, and even this jurisdiction, thus dishonestly acquired, seems by the Government of the United States to have been considered as giving them a right, which excludes or tends to exclude, our right of actual occupation, and even our rights of making laws to operate in that part of our State. The inattention of the Government of the United States, and the carelessness of its agents, and its refusal to listen to our requests and remonstrances, have occasioned all the difficulty, which exists in the case. If this State could have been

heard, and its requests listened to, the case, long ere this would have been disincumbered of all the difficulties superinduced by British artifice and chicanery, and the State would have been in the full and unmolested enjoyment of its rights under the treaty of 1783.

The District of Maine at the time of the treaty of 1783, was merely a wilderness, and it is not very improbable, that Massachusetts did not know of the Madawaska settlement until it was discovered by her surveyors, who surveyed the country in pursuant of the contract for the sale of it, which was made with Jackson and Flint in 1792. The inhabitants then consisting of fifty or sixty families, were an honest, hospitable, and industrious people, subsisting on the fruits of their labor, governing themselves by their own customs and usages, and living peaceably and happily, under such circumstances, without any means of communication except through an immeasurable wilderness, the Government did not think it necessary to extend their laws to them, and compel in some measure, the people to bear the expenses of Government, when they could not enjoy its benefits. Massachusetts did not anticipate the artifices the British have adopted to gain the Country and to answer their own ambitious views.

Knowing that the British oppression had planted the few descendants of the Acadians there, it would not have been supposed the increase of the settlement would be much beyond the natural increase of population. The natural fertility of the soil has induced numerous emigrants from Canada to come and settle, and its increase for the past period of ten years has been astonishingly rapid, nearly two hundred per cent. The time has long since arrived, when the States ought to have conveyed the land to settlers on some terms, so that each one might know the limits of his rights. Considering the policy, which has hitherto been pursued by Massachusetts in relation to the settlers on her land without right, it cannot be supposed that the States will adopt a less equitable course in relation to these settlers, or will adopt such a principle as the British did, which drove the poor Frenchmen from their farms and dwellings and caused them to seek refuge.\*

It is difficult for Government to adopt other than general rules; and a discretion, in order to do justice, must be vested in those, who shall be charged with the duties of

\*This is a misrepresentation of the case. Governor Carleton displayed consideration to the Acadians and they were not used harshly but kindly under his administration. This location at Madawaska met with his express approbation, and the government of New Brunswick kept in touch with them from the first.—W. O. R.

quieting them. Perhaps it will be in accordance with the views of the State to give some classes of settlers certain quantities of land, while other classes will be considered as only entitled to the right of pre-emption. Under the peculiar circumstances of the settlement, it may be proper to give one class two hundred acres, another class one hundred acres, they paying the expense of the Survey — another class one hundred acres, they paying more — and those, having possessions merely, one hundred acres, giving them only the right of pre-emption at such minimum price as shall be fixed. The mode of acquiring possessions by their custom and usage, has been so easy and there have been so many sales and transfers, the greater part of which have been by parole, that much care must be taken, to do equal justice to all. Some attention must be paid to the claims of the protégés or favorites of the British, who have engrossed some of the most valuable situations in the country, perhaps even to the disinheritance of honest and industrious men.

A communication or communications ought to be opened to the St. John. Maine and Massachusetts ought to continue the road, which they have commenced this season, with all practicable dispatch. A few years will probably elapse before it can be completed, but it will pay the States a large percentage on its cost, by the increased value it will give the country through which it passes. The communication, at present is, and perhaps for some years will be, most easy and least expensive, through the Moosehead lake, Penobscot river, Chesuncook, Kekuagamook, and Umbazooskus lakes, and the Alligash lakes and river to the St. John. On this route, there are, in a good pitch of water, less than four miles of portages. Maine has done something, this year, in the way of experiment in clearing the portages on this route. What is already done will be of essential service, but more ought to be done to give free ingress to and egress from the country. The whole route with the exception of a short distance at the head of Moosehead lake, is through the undivided lands — and as Massachusetts will participate in the benefit she will doubtless cheerfully share in the expense.

Measures ought to be taken for the gradual introduction of our laws and usages into the country. There are now no regular administration of justice there, they have no roads or schools, or anything, which can be properly called schools, and they have no place of recording their transfers of land. Courts of some sort ought to be organized there, and also a Registry of Deeds established. At no very distant period

a County ought to be organized, and even now, or whenever provision is made for the administration of the laws, the appeal ought to be to the Supreme Judicial Court. The peculiar situation of the Country and its great value to the State ought to command the immediate attention of the Government, and no time ought to be lost in adopting the proper measures.

### *EXPLORATION OF SETTLEMENTS ON THE AROOSTOOK RIVER.*

Tuesday, Aug. 9th, 1831. We hired Louis Nadeau to assist us in ascending the Fish river and across the portage to the little Machias river,\* and left John Baker's at one o'clock, p. m., and ascended the St. John and Fish rivers to Daniel Savage's, where we put up for the night. Here are falls and a double saw-mill as before mentioned.

Louis Nadeau informed us, that he was well acquainted with the river St. Francois. He says that there is a large quantity of pine timber on that river, chiefly on the Eastern side of it. About one and a half miles from its mouth, there are large ledges on each side and a good mill-privilege. It is boatable from its mouth to the bridge on the Grand portage, about seventeen miles from the St. Lawrence. This information agrees with our information from other sources.

Wednesday, Aug. 10th, 1831. Departed at half past five o'clock, a. m., and put our boat in immediately above the mill-dam. Fish river is very crooked, and our course varied from E. S. E., W. S. W., chiefly, to Westward. Three or four miles above Savage's mill is a fall of 10 or 12 feet, where we made a portage of 8 rods. This fall is an excellent privilege for a mill, and the river is large, much larger than it is represented on our maps. It is deep and its average breadth about 20 rods. It has the appearance of furnishing an abundant supply of water at all seasons, and not subject to freshets, as most of the rivers in this part of the country are, in consequence of the great number of lakes, which are on it and its branches. Two or three miles above the falls, a stream enters from the West, which rises a few miles from the St. John, and opposite the mouth of the St. Francis and has two or three ponds on it. A little above, we passed a small lake one and a half miles long and half a mile broad. Farther up, and twelve miles from the mouth of the river,

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\*A branch of the Aroostook.

we entered a large lake, across the Northern end of which the head line of the 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 ranges of townships West from the Monument runs. Our course was nearly S. S. West, for six miles. From the lake there is a fine view of the surrounding Country. The land appears everywhere to be fit for cultivation. The swells rise gradually and are very extensive. The appearance of the land on the Western side of the lake is very fine. The predominant hard wood growth is rock-maple. There is pine timber mixed with hard wood in many places, but in few places in such quantities as to give it the character of a pine timbered Country, being much less valuable for its timber than for its soil. We turned a head-land to the Eastward, and according to the State plan and map of Maine, ought to have entered a stream connecting the water we had passed with a lake at the Eastward, but found the whole to be a lake. As we turned the head-land, the body of the lake opened to our view. Here the prospect is very extensive, and the land about it appears to be excellent land for farming. The lake as near as we could judge, is from 23 to 26 miles long. Louis Nadeau said that there were five other lakes connected with this lake by a stream, which enters at the North Easterly part, and that one of those lakes is larger than this. On the Southern side of the lake, there is head-land, on which the range line of townships Nos. 16 of the 6 and 7th, ranges pass. In half a mile from this head-land we entered the inlet. The lake was shoal, and the land on the shores low. The river is crooked, and bordered with meadow and low intervale about two miles, then the bank rises from ten to twenty feet, and continues so for two miles more, nearly to the lake. Our general course was S. W. by S. This will probably be found to be the proper place for the State road to cross the river. The distance between the lakes as represented on the plan is eight miles, double the actual distance. The lake\* is much larger than it is represented. Our course up the lake was of two or three miles S. S. W. We then came to the lower end of it as it is laid down on the plan, here our course changed to South and S. by E. A stream enters the lake from the West, on which we were informed, there are two lakes. A mile further a larger stream enters from the West, at the mouth of which we caught twenty trout, and encamped for the night. Louis Nadeau informed us, that the last stream had its source within three miles of the great fall on

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\*The Lake is known as Portage Lake.

the Alligash, that there are four lakes on it, and the upper one is ten miles long. He says that he has repeatedly hunted through this Country, and is perfectly acquainted with the streams and lakes. Almost all the way to this place we had increased our westing. The general appearance of the land and timber is the same as before described.

Thursday, Aug. 11, 1831. From the place where we encamped, our course was Southerly and inclining more to the East than it had done. In about three miles, we came to the line between Nos. 14 in the 6 and 7th ranges, and in a mile more to the inlet. The head of the lake is shoal, and there is a large tract of boggy land covered with a coarse water grass and rushes. The land on the river, for some distance, is of the same character, then there was intervale, then the banks were high land. The whole distance is about five miles. Then gradually became lower, and in about one mile, the river was less current and was broader and its shores were covered with grass and meadows. The meadow land and the river widened, until we found ourselves entering a large lake. Our course from lake to lake\* was S. East and S. S. East. The northern part of the lake is shoal, rushes growing on it for a considerable distance from the shore for two or three miles. The lake deepens and after passing a head, there is an extensive view of the lake N. Easterly and S. Westerly, and N. Westerly and S. Easterly. Its length N. Easterly and S. Westerly we estimate at six miles, and N. Westerly and S. Easterly at seven miles. The inlet, Fish River, enters at the N. West. We landed at a portage at the S. Westerly part of the lake. The course through the lake is S. Westerly. The land on the Eastern, Southern, and South Western part of the lake is good. There is a tract laying between the Northern and North Western arms of the lake of considerable extent, which is very poor. There is on it a tract of pine terminating in a handsome swell of hardwood land. The average breadth of the river to this lake is 20 rods. We did not go within three or four miles of the inlet, but were told by Louis Nadeau that it was large and had three lakes in it. About that part of the lake the land appears to be low and level. This lake is not laid down on our plans, and how the surveyors could have missed it is more than we can imagine. As near as we could judge it lies chiefly in the No. 13, 6th range, which belongs to Maine.

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\*That is from Nadeau Lake to Portage Lake.

From the place where we observed, yesterday, the State road might cross the river to the upper end of this lake. The Easterly side of our course seems to be continuous hard-wood, and fit for roads and settlements. On these waters we saw very few bodies of pine timber, what there is, is generally intermixed with hard-wood, and the land is chiefly valuable for farming purposes, yet from the extensive lakes and inlets, Fish river will afford great quantities of lumber. The mill-privilege will be valuable, particularly the lower one, which is now occupied by the double saw-mill. We have seen no signs of freshets on the banks of the river, which would have damaged mill-dam or bridges.

It was noon, when we arrived at the portage, and after we had cooked our dinner and eaten, we carried, with the assistance of Nadeau and his brother, all our baggage over the portage. The boatmen returned for the boat and brought it two-thirds of the way over before dark. This portage is over an excellent ridge of land. Its growth consists of rock-maple, birch, and white beach, with some evergreen intermixed. The portage is about two miles, and its course is S. Westerly and N. Easterly.

Friday, Aug. 12, 1831. As soon as it was light, our boatman and the Frenchmen started after the boat, and had her over before six o'clock a. m. We breakfasted and paid Louis Nadeau for his services as guide and labor on the portages, gave him \$3.00, an axe, an old camp-kettle, and two tin porringers.

At 7. a. m., we put our boats into the lake on the little Machias stream and departed. We entered near the head of the lake, which is one and a half miles long and half a mile broad. This lake is not laid out on the State plan, but being small it might not have been discovered by the surveyors, but as near as we could judge it lies very near the corner of the townships, Nos. 13 and 12 in the 6 and 7th ranges. We were told there were two lakes above us on the same stream, some pine timber appears, particularly on the outlet. For about two miles the stream is rocky and rapid. The banks are low. The stream may be easily cleared so that logs may be easily driven. Then the stream winds through meadow and low intervale land for several miles. In many places the alders from the opposite banks touched each other, and we had to part them to pass through. The banks so far as we could see, situated as we were, are in some places covered with grass, in others, and for the most part, with alders and small trees. The stream is obstructed

by drift-wood in six or seven places, over which we hauled our boat. At the lower part of the dead-water much pine timber was cut 6 or 7 years ago; some of it now lies in the stream, but a great body of it has been driven.\* About three miles from the Aroostook, the current quickens and soon becomes rapid, and the descent of the water is sufficient for mills; but the banks are flat on the one side or on the other all the way, so that the erection of dams will be expensive, and their continuance uncertain. We entered the Aroostook at one o'clock, p. m.† The little Machias may be called a middling sized mill stream, and probably affords sufficient water, at most seasons of the year, for mills. The part we traversed was chiefly in township No. 12, 6 R., which belongs to Massachusetts. The stream enters the Aroostook near the line between Nos. 11 and 12, 5 R., and the length of it, owing to its crookedness, is much greater than it appears to be on the plan. The pine timber was cut on No. 12, 6 R., belonging to Massachusetts. In this township there appears to be considerable pine timber.

No. 12, 5th range, belongs to Maine, and lies on both sides of the Aroostook. The intervalé was broad, and the up-lands were excellent. A few, 11 or 12, pines had been cut this year. On this township there are five timber brows, which were occupied, some years ago, under British licenses, and large quantities of pine timber appear to have been landed on them.

Next, we passed in No. 12, 4th range, which belongs to Massachusetts. On the South side of the river, there is a singular ledge, which rises nearly perpendicularly from the water, and is 25 or 30 feet high. It is in layers, and apparently well adapted to purposes of building. Its color where it is newly broken, is not very dissimilar to potter's stoneware but exposure to the water gives it a reddish appearance, which probably arises from iron in its composition. The grain is fine, and its hardness is between common sand-stone and granite. There are also in many places ledges and rocks of pudding stone, nearly half are of that species. A few pines have been lately cut, and there is an old timber-brow on this township.

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\*Ebenezer Webster reported that the pine lumber cut on the disputed territory on the St. John and Aroostook rivers in the course of a single winter amounted to 10,000 tons. As the largest trees only were selected, such as would square 20 to 30 inches, and nothing but clear pine was cut there was in the hewing a vast waste of the timber.

†The Little Machias joins the Aroostook at the town of Ashland in Maine.

Next, is No. 13, 4th range, which belongs to Maine. There is a fine hard-wood Island near the line, a brook enters it from the North near the Island, and may afford water for a mill. The North bank is burnt for three-quarters of a mile, but the fire did not extend far back. There is an Island covered with balm of gilead trees, then several grass Islands, then an Island we called Sprucehead Island, in consequence of a single tall Spruce standing on the head of it. Below a very extensive and beautiful tract of hard-wood appears, then an Island covered with elm trees, then a very fine Island, on which we encamped for the night, on the lower end of it; hay, of the blue-joint grass, has been cut and was in cocks.

Saturday, Aug. 13th, 1831. Embarked at six o'clock, a.m. In about thirty rods from where we departed, we saw an house and farm about one mile below. At first we regretted not having discovered it the night before; but after visiting it, we were satisfied with our lot.

Joseph Arnold began on the lot 7 years ago, and 5 or 6 years ago sold it to John Black, the President of the Province of New Brunswick and acting Governor.\* He has been very extensively concerned in trespasses, which they have committed on the river under the British, and 6 or 7 years ago, was concerned in the cutting of three or four thousand logs or sticks of timber in one year.

James Currier and family live on the lot, and moved on two years ago at the request of Mr. Black. Mr. Black claims the lot next above, which was begun on 7 years ago, by Henry Bradley. The clearings on both lots join, and contain 40 acres. There is an house and poor barn on the lower lot. There is but one lot between this and the Eastern line of the townships. We crossed into No. 13, 3rd range, which belongs to Massachusetts.

Next, North bank, David Freeman, New Brunswick, has entered on the lot and is building an house. This is within a mile of Black's place and adjoining Salmon brook. Nathaniel Churchill, who lives below on an Island, began on the place

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\*John Black was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. Shortly after the settlement of St. John he arrived as agent of the British Government for the shipment of masts for the navy. In 1808 he removed to Halifax leaving the New Brunswick branch of the business to his brother William Black. This brother William became President and Commander in Chief of the Province in 1829 on the departure of Sir Howard Douglas for the Netherlands in connection with the North West Boundary matter. He died at Fredericton in 1866, aged ninety-seven years.

6 or 7 years ago, and one year ago sold it to Samuel Nevers, for an old horse. There is an Island in front of this place, which contains about 40 acres.

Next, South bank, William Dalton and family, lives there, by permission, in a camp, but have been clearing and preparing to move into No. 11, 5th range, which belongs to Massachusetts, near the bank of the Great Machias. John Kendall began on the place 5 or 6 years ago, and sold it to Abraham Hammond, who sold to Story Hooper.

Next, S. B., John Hickey, Irish, began on the place 5 years ago, has an house and barn and 32 acres cleared. He is not married. James Rand and family live in the house with him. Rand has begun on a place below, this year, and cut down three acres.

Next, S. B., Joshua Christie, New Brunswick, purchased of William Dalton; has an house and barn and 30 acres cleared. He has a clearing on the North bank of the river, which is in corn, wheat and grass.

Next, William Munford, Nova Scotia, lives on an Island, purchased of Joshua Christie 2 years ago, who had begun on it 2 years before; has an house and 7 or 8 acres cleared. This Island was overflowed, last spring, in consequence of the jamming of the ice. The water rose to the eaves of the house, and the family were taken from the roof in the morning in canoes. His barn was swept away and his cow with it. In consequence of this misfortune, began, this season, on the South bank of the river, where he intends to build.

There are twelve Islands in this township.

Next, S. B., Peter Bull,\* New Brunswick, began on the lot 9 years ago and moved on with his family, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared. This lot is next to the East line of No. 12, 3rd range. He also has 25 acres cleared on an Island in front, called Bull's Island, which the township line crosses.

Next, S. B., Thomas Beckwith, New Brunswick, township letter G., which belongs to Massachusetts; began on the lot next to the West line of the township 9 years ago, has an house and barn and 20 acres cleared. His son is married and lives with him. He has also several acres cleared on the Easterly end of Bull's Island.

Next, S. B., David Cook, New Brunswick. Oliver Bradley began on the lot 9 years ago and was drowned last year.

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\*Peter Bull was a son of Captain George Bull who had served in a Loyalist regiment called the American Legion during the Revolutionary War, and at its close settled at Woodstock, N. B., where his descendants still reside.

The lot has been sold several times. Cook moved on last year. There is an house and barn and 20 acres cleared on the lot.

Next, S. B., George Mansur, American, purchased two lots, one of Dennis Fairbanks, who purchased of James Armstrong, who purchased of Joseph Arnold, and the other in exchange with William McRae for a lot on the St. John, in the Madawaska settlement. Has an house and 2 barns and 50 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Henry Bradley, New Brunswick, purchased of John Hickey, who purchased of Andrew McRae. The clearing was begun 9 years ago. Has an house and barn and 10 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Charles Johnson, New Brunswick, began on the lot 10 years ago, has an house and 25 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., William Piles, American, who we were told, served in the British Army, the last war; begun 9 years ago has an house and barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Isaac Thomas, New Brunswick lives on the lot he purchased of Joseph Arnold, has been on three years, but has sold it to Dennis Fairbanks. There is an house and barn and 20 acres cleared. This is next above Presque Isle.

Next, S. B., Nehemiah Hooper, American. He purchased of Joseph Arnold, who had cleared on the lots some years ago, has an house and barn and 15 or 20 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Some trees cut down this year.

Next, S. B., David Freeman, New Brunswick, above named, begun on a lot 4 miles below Hooper and the Presque Isle 3 years ago, has an house and barn and 8 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Ferdinand Armstrong, Nova Scotia. Elias Thomas begun the clearing and Armstrong purchased of Elias Brown, has been on 2 years, has an house and barn and 5 acres cleared.

We now begin on the North bank, opposite to the lower end of Bull's Island.

John Rafford. John Wade began on the lot 6 years ago, and cut down 4 acres, and abandoned it 4 years ago, and Rafford went on, has an house and 7 acres cleared. His house was injured and he lost some cattle by the freshet last spring.

Next, N. B., William Brown, New Brunswick. James Dennison began a few years ago and cleared 3 acres, and went off, and Brown went on three years ago, and has 6 acres cleared and an house. Is unmarried and supports his mother.

Next, N. B., Elias Brown, New Brunswick, began 2 years ago, has an house and 3 acres cleared.

Next, N. B., Thomas Teeling, English, began 4 years ago, and went off last year.\*

Next, N. B., Isaac Thomas, before mentioned, who lives on the South bank, has a possession.

Next, N. B., Thomas Goss, American, purchased of William Piles, who marked this lot, when he began on the lot on the other side of the river, where he lives. Little was cleared when Goss purchased. He has an house and barn and 35 acres cleared.

Next, Lewis Johnson, New Brunswick, began on the lot 10 years ago, has an house and barn and 30 acres cleared.

Next, N. B., Nathaniel Hooper, before mentioned, claims a small but recent clearing.

Below Bull's Island are four Islands, near the North bank of the River, and are hardly separated, in this state of the water, from the mainland. From all appearances the main channel was among these Islands, or between them and the main.

Next, Island is in the middle of the river, and then there are several small Islands.

Nathaniel Churchill, New Brunswick, lives on the last Island, which is first above the mouth of the Presque Isle, and contains 40 acres. Ferdinand Armstrong first begun on it. It has been sold several times. Churchill moved on 2 years ago, has an house and 8 acres cleared.

We landed near the mouth of the Presque Isle and went about one and a half miles to Dennis Fairbank's, who is on township letter F, which belongs to Maine, where we put up. He was raising a grist-mill for two runs of stones, and many of the settlers were assisting him.† There is a mistake in the delineation of the Aroostook on the State plan. It is very little more than a mile from the river to the north line of the township F. Fairbanks begun 3 years ago, lives in a log house, has an excellent barn and a saw-mill, and the grist-mill as aforesaid. He has met with some difficulty to make his dam stand, but thinks he shall be able to secure it effectually. The stream is a good one, sufficient to drive his mill at all seasons. There is not another mill-privilege

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\*Thomas Teeling was a native of England and served in the navy. Lived a number of years at Miramichi and settled at length on the St. John River a little above Meductic, or Eel River. He engaged in lumbering.

†This was the modest beginning of what is now the most considerable town in Northern Maine.

for 15 miles, and that is poor in comparison with this. This privilege is valuable. He claims 200 acres and has 20 acres cleared.

Washington Allen Vaughan, American, has cut down several acres this year.

Stephen Young, American, has cut down several acres this year.

Levi Work, American, has cut down several acres this year.

Joseph Hasey, American, has cut down several acres this year.

A part, which has been cut by the last two, is on a township belonging to Massachusetts.

Robert McCan, has cut down several acres this year.

These are all new settlers and appear to be enterprising and industrious men. Very different from the majority of those we have seen on the Aroostook.

Sunday, Aug., 14th, 1831. We remained at Mr. Fairbanks's.

Monday, Aug. 15th, 1831. Mr. Deane and Mr. Fairbanks made an excursion in the forest, for the purpose of ascending a single and attached [detached] Mountain near the South line of township F., called here Quacky Joe,\* and taking a view of the surrounding country. The day was very fine and the atmosphere very clear. They pursued the route cut out by the settlers in an intention of continuing it to Houlton, the later part of the year 1827, after the British had commenced their oppression and high acts of usurpation, for six miles. In this distance is only one place that will require a bridge, and a very short causeway, and it is said that no bridges will be necessary for six miles further. This route is through fine hard-wood land, which lies in gentle ascents and descents. The Mountain lies about one mile to the Westward of this route. It has two peaks, with a small descent and ascent between them, and from its peaks the whole surrounding country is seen. It bears North-Westerly from Mars-hill. The country to the Westward of Mars-hill and as far as the sight extends towards Houlton, appears to be level. At the East and North-East and North the country has the same appearance, with the exception of a high hill on the little Madawaska, and some hills near the Fish river lakes. The prominent eminents marked on our maps appear at the West, and the mountains between the head of Fish

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\*Marked as Haystack Mountain on the plan.

river and the Alligash appear in the North-West. The valley of the little Machias and the ridge between the lakes of that stream and the Fish river are visible.

The whole country appears to be covered with hard-wood and to be level, yet it is generally undulating. Very few tracts of pine timber are visible. Some appears on the waters of the Presque Isle. The largest body, which appears to be about one mile wide, is about the heads of the river DeChute, extending from the neighborhood of Mars-hill towards the Aroostook, in a North and South direction. Here can be seen, at one view, from one to two hundred thousand acres of fine farming land.

The view from this mountain, connected with the views taken in the whole route up Fish river, induces us to believe, that the State road ought to run on the Southerly or South-Easterly side of the Aroostook to some point below the mouth of the Little Machias, and from thence Easterly of the upper lakes on Fish river and cross the river between the first and second large lakes, and thence down the Westerly side of the lake and river to some point on the St. John. This route will lie through excellent farming land, be more direct and have fewer obstructions than any other route. But this is not the only great road, which ought to be continued through the country, though it may be the only one which ought to be made at the sole cost of the States.\*

The County of Washington has laid out a road to township A., occupied by Gen. Wellington, and he had cut a road to the middle of the township. This road ought to be continued to the Aroostook, crossing it in township G., and thence to the St. John towards the Eastern part of the Madawaska settlement. The land on this route is fine farming land, and nothing is wanted to bring it into the Market but opening avenues to it. There is a difficulty attending this route, as it will be across lands of individuals, literary institutions, and of Maine and of Massachusetts, unless the sovereign power of the State interferes and Massachusetts concurs.

Something ought to be done. The finest land in the State ought not to be kept out of the market, and our citizens who have enterprise to penetrate the wilderness, ought not to be subjected to British exactions and caprice. They ought not

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\*There are many very interesting references to the building of the "Aroostook Road" in the blue books issued in connection with the boundary dispute. As early as 1826 the legislature of Maine made an appropriation for building it. It began at Mattawamkeag Point and extended to the valley of the Aroostook and from thence to the mouth of Fish River. At times about 200 men were at work on it. It was not finished until about 1840.

to be compelled to pay tribute, by way of duties, for the cattle they drive and other articles they are compelled to carry through the provinces, to put on their farms, and for other uses. This is an important avenue, but the one which now engages the attention of the States and is in progress, if only one can be made, is the most important. For the present, perhaps, it would be sufficient to continue the road from Houlton to the Aroostook; the distance, from where the road is cut out is not great, there are no large streams, the land is good, and the greater part of the way could be used with horses and teams, if it were only bushed out and bridged.

Mr. Deane and Mr. Fairbanks did not return until it was dark.

Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1831. We had been kindly entertained by Mr. Fairbanks (who seems to be pleased with and well calculated for his situation) from Saturday to this time. We left and proceeded down the river, through township G. All the possessions in G., have been before mentioned. We did not find the line in township H., and there is a possibility, that Freeman and Armstrong, are on the part of it, which belongs to the Eaton grant.\* Went the whole length of Letter H., and crossed the South line of letter I, which belongs to Massachusetts.

North bank, Alexander Cochran, Irish, began 3 years ago. John Vaughan and Wm. Piles made a skeleton of a grist-mill on Caribou stream, which flows from the North, at the great bend.† Cochran occupies it, has an house and 5 acres of land cleared.

South bank, Francis Galagher, Irish, has cut down some trees near the upper part of the Ox Bow, and intends to make a farm.

Crossed on to the Eaton grant and found the following settlers and claimants.

South bank, Widow Gardener, American; David Parks, American; Jonathan Parks, American; Francis Galagher, Irish; Joseph Parks, American; Lawrence Kelly, Irish; William Stoner, American; Patrick Connolly, Irish.

Crossed on to the Plymouth township and found the following settlers and claimants.

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\*The land agent of Maine, Elijah L. Hamlin, says: "The policy of alienating large tracts of land to individuals and corporations has been sufficiently tested to satisfy all that it has been a mistaken one, whether done to replenish the treasury, or for the purpose of a more speedy settlement of the soil."

†The site of the town of Caribou.

South bank: Anthony Kean, Irish; William Loveless, New Brunswick; Thomas Rogers, New Brunswick; George Wright, New Brunswick; John Parker, American; Peter McDougal, Scotch; John Dorsey, Irish; James Campbell, Irish; McRea or Peters, Wilmot & Co., New Brunswick; James Fitz Herbert, New Brunswick; Charles Heywood, American; Bernard McLauchlin, Irish; Michel Russell, Irish.

North Bank: Peter Fowler, Irish; Daniel McLauchlin, Irish; Gabriel Davenport,\* New Brunswick; Samuel Davenport, New Brunswick; David Bobear, New Brunswick; Charles Bobear, New Brunswick; Alexander McDougal, Scotch; James Powers, Irish; Martin Mowry, Irish.

A part of the settlers last enumerated are in part, and some wholly on township D., first range, as near as we could calculate, not finding the line, which belongs to Maine; to wit — James Powers and Martin Mowry, on the North bank; George Wright, John Parker, Bernard McLauchlin, and Michel Russell on the South bank, in part; and Peter McDougal, John Dorsey, James Campbell, the McRae place claimed by Peters, Wilmot & C., James Fitzherbert, on the South bank, are wholly on the land of Maine.

North bank, James Powers began two years ago, has an house and 3 acres cleared.

Next, N. B., Martin Mowry began 2 years ago, is building a barn and has 17 acres chopped and cleared.

South bank, George Wright began Jan. 18, 1831, has an house and barn and 5 acres chopped and some cleared.

Next, S. B., John Parker began 2 years ago, has an house and barn and has 12 acres chopped and cleared.

Next, S. B. Peter McDougal began 2 years ago next March has an house and barn and 12 acres chopped and cleared.

Next, S. B., The McRae place, claimed by Peters, Wilmot & Co.

Next, S. B., James Fitzherbert purchased of Michel Weyland, who purchased of Benjamin Weeks, who began 7 years ago, has an house and barn and 15 acres cleared.

Next, S. B., Charles Heywood, began June 1831, is preparing to put up an house, and has cut down 2 or 3 acres.

Michel Russell's possession is next and adjoining the line as run by Bouchette and Johnson in 1817. The line crosses an Island in the Aroostook about three quarters of a mile above the falls. We hired Russell to haul our boat over the portage, which is half a mile. The river from the commence-

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\*Gabriel Davenport was for some years ferryman at Lower Woodstock.

ment of the portage above to the falls is very rough, rocky and rapid. The lower fall is about eight feet, and the river, whose average breadth above for many miles is forty rods, is here narrowed to about fifty feet by the cliffs and ledges, which appear to be much worn, and are of secondary limestone. This fall will make a good mill-privilege, and the only one we saw on the Aroostook, and probably the only one on the main river for many miles above where we entered. The banks are high and the land broken for some distance above, and below the falls nearly to its junction with the St. John. At the foot of the falls, there is a lime-kiln, where lime has been burnt, but it has been said not to have been of the first quality.

We embarked about sunset and descended the river about three miles to the St. John, and the St. John to Mr. Tibbetts, about four miles — one mile below the mouth of the Tobique, where we put up for the night. Tibbetts' is on the West bank of the St. John.

A short distance below the falls on the Aroostook, a stream enters from the North, called Little River by some, and Limestone River by others, which rises on the West side of the Line, and runs through township E., which belongs to Maine. People have been lumbering near the Line here for many years. One lumbered, until he said he had cut all; but Mr. Tibbetts has been lumbering here, under the British licenses, for three or four years, and from the information we have received, it is highly probable, that he has not regarded the lines, and has been trespassing on Maine, and perhaps on the Plymouth township. We understood Mr. Fairbanks, that the land agent had requested him to examine this township, and see whether any trespasses had been committed, and by whom, and therefore did not consider it necessary to delay our return to make this examination.

The Aroostook Country has been lately settled. The settlement commenced only ten years ago, and then only two or three began. They came from various places, their habits are dissimilar, they are generally in debt, and if we credit their own relations, are disorderly, and in many instances have resorted to violence to redress their grievances. Although a majority may be not the most estimable settlers, we are happy in having it in our power to say, that we found, sober, discreet, and industrious settlers on the main river, and considered all as such, whom we found in township F. The quality of the soil, the character of the first settlers, and its situation and privileges seem to indicate, that this will be

one of the principal towns in this region. Such settlers ought to be aided by the Government so far as to give them a chance to ingress and egress without paying tribute to the British, and their example will spread a moral and wholesome influence through this country.

*Rivers.*—The Aroostook runs on an inclined plane, except the falls before mentioned. There is no mill-privilege on it within the State, except towards its head, and logs and timber may be driven its whole length. The streams which fall into it from the North are, the Little Madawaska, which rises near the Eastern Fish River lakes and enters it in the Eaton Grant, The Craibou, Salmon, and Beaver brooks, which are short and afford water for mills a part of the year, The Little Machias, which has been described, The Great Machias, and the North or North-Westerly branch. The Streams, which fall into it from the South are, the Presque Isle, on which there is a mill-privilege and mill as before mentioned, the St. Croix and some other small streams. There are only a few small lakes on this river, or its branches, hence it rises and falls very suddenly, and the ice freshets would sweep away dams or bridges, and it can only be crossed by a ferry and by fording. It is boatable almost its whole length, so are its larger branches.

*Growth.*—Rock-maple, birch, beach, ash, elm, and balm a gilead, and near the line there is some butternut, fir, spruce, cedar, hackmitack, and some hemlock. This cannot be called a pine timbered Country. It is very scattered and scarce in the Easterly section; but what there is, is excellent and bears the highest price of any timber in the St. John market. On the branches and towards the head of the river pine timber is some abundant.

*Soil.*—The valley of the Aroostook is superior to any part of the State. Alluvial lands are extensive, and the highlands are a deep, rich sandy loam, and are now considered, by the settlers, to be equal to the intervale. There is here a vast extent of Country almost without waste land. The Country South, to Houlton is good, and the Country North for many miles above the St. John is very good.

*Productions.*—Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Indian corn, Peas and Potatoes. The average crops of wheat are not less than twenty bushels to an acre. Hay is also produced in great quantities.

*Value.*—Locked up as it is, and no means of ingress and egress, except through a British Province, it cannot be said

at this time to have any value; but can very easily be made valuable, and will be so as soon as the States open a communication. The land, at present, is of no use to the States; but by comparatively trifling expenditures, they may make it as productive to them, as the Western lands are to the United States.

*Policy of the States\* and of this State.*—The measures already in operation ought to be pursued, until a passage is perfected. Another avenue on the Eastern frontier ought to be opened, and if the States does not do it by a direct act of Legislature, it ought to be done by some legal provision, other than now exists. As the County Commissioners are now situated in the Counties of Washington and Penobscot, it will be difficult for the people in this whole upper Country to have roads laid out according to their necessities, and the expense in case of laying out would be very great. The incorporation of a new County and the appointment of County Officers would tend to remedy the evil. The States ought to lose no time in making arrangements with the settlers. The longer things are suffered to remain in their present state, the worse it will be both for the settlers and the States. The land agents have authority now to sell the lands to settlers, but perhaps they may feel some hesitancy in doing it under existing circumstances, without they have special directions.

*Value of the Country to the State.*—Though more valuable than any other part of the State for agricultural purposes and for its pine timber, these do not constitute its only value. Every one must see, that this part of the State severs the British Provinces, and prevents a direct communication between Fredericton and Quebec. From the broken and mountainous nature of the Country towards the head of the Restigouche, and the barrenness of it between this river and the Miramachee, any route, which they establish for a mail communication, would be one or two hundred miles longer, and be almost impracticable, except in the summer months. It is a strong Military position, which would protect the whole Northern part of the State, leaving to the British scarcely a possibility of annoying us. Let as much of the Country, as the former King of Netherlands† advised, be given to them, and the whole Northern part of the State is placed within their power.

\*The "States" referred to here, and in various places in the pages preceding, are Massachusetts and Maine. At the time of their separation March 15, 1820, Maine lost a golden opportunity to acquire of Massachusetts her interest in the Public Lands.

†The decision of the King of the Netherlands respecting the boundary was received at Washington March 15, 1831. In July, 1832, the Senate of the United States declined to acquiesce in the award.

By means of the rivers they can concentrate their forces and bear down the upper Country. They can control the trade of the whole upper Country and render our vast quantities of pine valueless. When the Country is given away to them, and they have a free line of communication between their provinces, we shall have no equivalent to offer them; but in our hands, they will be as much obliged to us for a mail communication, as we to them for a transit for our lumber. Then we may give them the privilege of crossing our Country, if they give to us the corresponding right of using the St. John.

Wednesday, Aug. 17th, 1831. Proceeded down the river and dined at a public house, on the East bank, kept by Mr. Tomkins, about two miles above the Presque Isle.\* After dinner Mr. Deane crossed the river and went by land through the woods and arrived at Nathaniel Bradstreet's that night. Mr. Bradstreet is settled on the Grant to the Bridgewater Academy on the Presque Isle, next to the line of the State. He moved there in March 1830, has a log house and 30 acres cleared. Built a saw-mill last winter and now is building a barn. There appears to be but little pine timber in this neighborhood. The chief part of what there was, was cut 10 or 12 years ago, by the inhabitants, or residents in the province.

Mr. Kavanagh went in the boat and arrived at Woodstock that night.

Thursday, Aug. 18th, 1831. Jonathan Chase and John Shumway, our boatmen, endeavored to sell the boat, tent, blankets, cooking utensils, and remnant of provisions, but could not. The boat, oars, paddles, and poles were hauled up to Mr. Johnson's the innkeeper, and put in his care for sale. Hired a waggon, and Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Chase, and Mr. Shumway set off with the baggage, for Houlton and arrived in the afternoon.

Mr. Deane left Mr. Bradstreet's with the intention of passing through the settlement in township A. He succeeded in finding the settlement, and was kindly entertained for the night by Gen. Wellington. The Gen. has 22 acres in wheat, and as much in corn, is building a barn and preparing to build a grist-mill and a saw-mill, this season. There are several settlers and several new clearings on this township.

Friday, Aug. 19th, 1831. Mr. Deane left Wellington's in the morning and arrived at Houlton a little past noon and found Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Chase, Mr. Shumway at James Houlton's.†

\*This is the St. John river Presque Isle, not that on the Aroostook.

†James Houlton, who came in 1805, was the principal pioneer settler of Houlton. The town was named in his honour.

Saturday, Aug. 20th, 1831. Having no means of conveyance, we were detained here yesterday, and were politely and kindly entertained by the Officers of the Garrison and gentlemen of the place. To-day, some waggons, with stores for the Garrison and merchandise for the traders, arrived and we made a bargain with them to carry us and our baggage. Silas Barnard, who had the charge of clearing the portages, arrived with his men in the evening, and though he wished a day's rest, determined to set off with us in the morning. We sold our tent and remnant provisions for \$4.00.

Sunday, Aug. 21st, 1831. Set off and arrived at Smith's at the forks of the Madawamkeag and put up.

Monday, Aug. 22nd, 1831. Set out early and arrived at Snow's after dark and put up.

Tuesday, Aug. 23rd, 1831. Set out at half past three, a.m. and arrived at Lincoln, Matanawcook, before sun-rise, breakfasted. When we arrived at Towles' opposite to Howland, Jonathan Chase and John Shumway, who lived in Howland, left us. We left, with Mr. Chase and in his care, the blankets and cooking utensils, and all the articles, which we had not disposed of at Louis Nadeau's and at Houlton. This day, not being able to get accommodations in an house, the waggoners built a fire by the way-side, and we cooked and ate there. Arrived at Wadleigh's Inn, Old Town, about sun-set drenched with rain, Mr. Kavanagh's baggage was much wet.

Wednesday, Aug. 24th, 1831. This day we arrived in Bangor in the afternoon.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning, Aug. 27th, 1831. Were occupied in completing our memorandum, etc., and departed. Mr. Deane arrived at his home the 27th, and Mr. Kavanagh at his house the 29th of August, 1831.

Some further facts appear in the letters of Mr. Deane and Mr. Kavanagh, extracts from which are annexed.

Though, in the execution of the duties assigned, we proceeded as rapidly as we could, we believe the information we have acquired is generally correct, and will fulfil the views of the Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

By your very obedt. and humble Servants.

(Signed)

JOHN G. DEANE.

EDWARD KAVANAGH.

Samuel E. Smith, Esquire,  
Governor of the State of Maine.  
December 26th, 1831.

## APPENDIX A.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Deane to the Governor of Maine, dated Nov. 2nd, 1831.

"In 1782, Pierre Lisotte, then a boy of fourteen years of age, strayed from his home in Canada, and found his way to the Indian settlement at the mouth of the Madawaska river, where he continued during the following winter. On his return to his friends, his representations were such as induced his half brother, Pierre Duperré, to accompany him to the same place for the purpose of trade with the Indians, the year following. They commenced their business on the South side of the St. John, from two to three miles below the mouth of the Madawaska river. They were the first persons who commenced their residence at Madawaska.

Two or three years afterwards, say in 1786, the Acadian or neutral French, whose ancestors had been settled at the head of the Bay of Fundy, or in the Country which is now called Nova Scotia, and had been driven from thence and had established themselves at St. Anns (now Fredericton), and in that neighborhood, being disturbed by the introduction of the refugees and the acts of the Government of New Brunswick, which dispossessed them of their farms, fled up the St. John, in search of places of residence out of the reach of the British laws and oppression. Twenty or more families moved themselves and settled on the St. John, below the trading establishment which Pierre Duperré made a few years previous. Here they continued in the unmolested enjoyment of their property for some years.

Pierre Duperré being a man of some learning had great influence with his neighbors, and the British authorities of the Province of New Brunswick, seeing his consequence in the settlement began early to caress and flatter him, and sometime in the year 1790 induced him to receive from them a grant of the land he occupied. Influenced as well by Pierre Duperré as with the hope of not again being disturbed and driven from their possessions, as they and their Ancestors more than once had been by the British, this large body of Frenchmen were also induced to receive grants from New Brunswick of the land they possessed, for which some were required to pay ten shillings and others nothing.

About this period, 1790, another body of the descendants of the Acadian or neutral French, who had sought refuge on the Kenebeckasis, were there disturbed in their possessions

by the refugees and the acts of the Government of New Brunswick, and also quit their possessions and sought in like manner a refuge from oppression with their countrymen at Madawaska. After having resided at Madawaska some years, they were induced, as their countrymen had been, to receive grants of the land, which they had taken into possession, from the Government of New Brunswick.

Single families afterwards added themselves to the settlement. A few families established themselves in 1807, a few miles above the mouth of Madawaska river. They all lived in mutual good fellowship, recognising and practising the duties of morality and religion, and governed solely by the laws of honor and common sense. They continued to live in this manner to as late a period as 1818. The British had made no grant higher up the St. John than Pierre Lisotte's and had exercised no other acts of jurisdiction than those already mentioned, unless the transportation of the mail through to Canada and the granting a commission to Pierre Duperré in 1798 as a Captain of Militia, there being no military or militia organization there until 28 years afterwards may be called acts of jurisdiction.

In 1798, the river St. Croix was determined and its source ascertained under the treaty called Jay's treaty. At this period terminate all acts and pretence of acts of jurisdiction in the Madawaska settlement by the British, and for a period of twenty years, and until it was discovered by them that Mars-hill was the North-west angle of Nova Scotia, there is not even an attempt to exercise jurisdiction. The course of circumstances now became such as to excite the spirit of encroachment, and they issued two processes against Citizens of the United States, who had settled in the wilderness many miles beyond where the British had ever exercised any jurisdiction before, but these were not prosecuted.

In 1824, Sir Howard Douglass arrived and took upon himself the Government of the Province of New Brunswick as its Lieutenant Governor. In December of that year, he appointed four Militia Captains and a competent number of subalterns at Madawaska, but the persons appointed did not accept their commissions until July 1826, and at subsequent time the Militia were fully organized. Licenses to cut timber were also granted by New Brunswick.

In May, 1825, Lieutenant Governor Douglass granted a tract of land to Simon Hebert, at the mouth of Madawaska river. In May 1825 he made another grant to Francois Violette of a tract at the mouth of Grand river. He also

appointed and commissioned many other military officers. In 1827, several processes were served against Citizens of the United States, only one of which, that against John Baker, was ever prosecuted, but many of our citizens were driven away by them.

In 1829 or 1830, for the first time,\* a civil magistrate was appointed in the Madawaska settlement and commenced acting as such. In a word, from the period Lieutenant Gov. Douglass entered upon the duties of his office, they have been constantly multiplying and extending their acts of jurisdiction.

The French inhabitants of Madawaska say they are satisfied their settlement is within the limits of the United States and that they should like to live under their laws, but the British came and enforced their laws upon them and they have been obliged to submit to their jurisdiction.

In 1820 or 1821, three or four persons went up and established themselves on the banks of the Aroostook. Several, from the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine, the following year joined them. After the commencement of Sir Howard Douglass' administration licenses were granted to cut timber in this region also, and civil processes were served upon the inhabitants. On this river, they have not, prior to his administration, exercised any act of jurisdiction whatever, that region adjoining the line having, in fact, been surveyed and granted by Massachusetts seventeen years before to the town of Plymouth and Gen. Eaton.

In 1792, the Government of Massachusetts contracted to sell the tract of land between the waters of the Schoodiac and Penobscot extending back to the highlands of the treaty. This tract was surveyed under the orders of the Government. The surveyor running and marking his line to highlands North of the river St. John, supposed at the time to be those described in the treaty of 1783.

In 1801, she granted the township of Mars-hill to the soldiers of the Revolution. In 1806, she granted the township adjoining Mars-hill on the West to Deerfield and Westfield Academies. In 1807, she granted a township of land to the town of Plymouth, lying on both sides of the Aroostook and bounded East by the line due North from the source of the river St. Croix to the highlands. In 1808, she conveyed ten thousand acres to Gen. Eaton, bounded East by the last aforesaid grant. All the aforesaid grants were made pursuant

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\*This statement with a good many others made by Mr. Deane in this letter has been shown in the introduction to this paper to be incorrect.

to actual surveys, which had been made previous to 1808 (or before the line from the source of the St. Croix due North was run) under the authority of Massachusetts, as far as the river St. John.

In 1820, an examination and reconnaissance was made, under the authority of Maine, of the whole Country on the Alligash river and on the St. John, from the mouth of the Alligash to the place where the line due North from the source of the St. Croix intersects it. The same year the census was taken in Madawaska, under the laws and authority of the United States.\*

In 1824, the Land agent of Maine seized the timber, which had been cut by trespassers on the Aroostook. In 1825, the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts conveyed two lots, one to John Baker, and the other to James Bacon, lying on the St. John, about twelve miles above the Madawaska.

In 1825, the surveyors of Maine and Massachusetts completed the survey of two ranges of townships, extending North from the Monument, at the source of the river St. Croix, to within less than a half of a mile of the river St. John, and the States divided between them, according to the Act of Separation of Maine from Massachusetts, the townships in those ranges, which had not been previously granted.

In 1826, Maine and Massachusetts surveyed and divided five additional ranges of townships, lying West of the two ranges aforesaid, and extending nearly to the river St. John. And there never has been a moment, during which, Massachusetts prior to 1820 and Maine since that period, has ceased to assert their jurisdiction over the whole territory."

## APPENDIX B.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Kavanagh to William P. Preble Esquire, dated Nov. 19, 1831.

"I deem it material in treating of the history of the Acadian, or neutral French, to present in prominent relief the facts attending their several migrations which go most conclusively to shew that in all their movements, since their exile from Nova Scotia, they have endeavored to place themselves beyond the reach of the British jurisdiction. When their settlement was broken up in Nova Scotia, a few families

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\*By this census there were returned for Madawaska 622 males and 492 females. Total 1,114. By the Maine census of 1840, which like the former included both sides of the St. John, the population was 3,460.

escaped from the troops and settled themselves on the Kenebeckasis and others near the Baye des Chaleurs; but the young men who were not encumbered by wives and children fled to Quebec, then under French rule, there they remained until the cession of Canada to England in 1763. This event caused them to quit Canada and they removed to a place, which they afterwards called St. Anne, where the town of Fredericton has been since built. It was at that time a wilderness. There they hoped to remain unknown. They gathered on that spot some of the remnant of their race, and commenced cultivating the soil, acknowledging no allegiance to any power on earth and most certainly disinclined to court the attention of British barbarity. In 1784 they were discovered and their lands were granted to a disbanded regiment of Refugees, commanded by one Colonel Lee, (of Massachusetts) it is said.

The first notice which those simple people had of the fact, was the appearance of British surveyors in their peaceful region; they remonstrated, and as a matter of special favor they were told that each might retain his dwelling-house and 200 feet of land about it. They soon learned the description of the boundary assigned to the United States in that quarter by the Treaty of 1783, and their unsophisticated minds pointed out to them, at once, the highlands named in that Treaty. It followed of course in their process of reasoning that the line running due North from the St. Croix, must necessarily cross the St. John, and they retreated to a point more than thirty miles West from the spot where the Eastern boundary of the State, as established in 1798, intersects that river, and in that place, near the mouth of the Madawaska, they seated themselves with the firm belief that the boundary of the United States interposed a barrier behind which they would ever be secure from the tyranny of a power which had for so many years oppressed their ancestors and themselves.

Mr. Deane has explained in his communication the manner in which they were induced, in 1790 and 1794, to receive grants from the Provincial authorities of New Brunswick of the farms which they occupied.

In regard to the ecclesiastial jurisdiction exercised by the Catholic Bishop of Boston in the Madawaska settlement, I learn that the present Bishop, when he took charge of his diocese in 1825, received from the present Bishop of Quebec an offer to interchange faculties on the line dividing the limits of their Sees, and it was done."