

and a Jail; and which is to their honor, they are said to settle a great part of their matters by arbitration. The judges are careful to advise them to settle their matters in an amicable manner, which sometimes hath the desired effect. The cases that come before the Court are few, sometimes, indeed, 8 or 10, at other times only two or three, which is a thing greatly in their favor, considering their numbers; for nothing can be more hurtful, either to the peace of society or its interests, than vexatious lawsuits.

NEW DUBLIN.

From Lunenburg, nine miles to the westward, is Lahave River; crossing this, ye come directly into New Dublin Township. This township, so called from Dublin in Ireland, was settled, in general, by the Irish, in 1762. But these leaving the township by degrees, it came to be settled by the Germans. There was a town designed, and lots laid out for the purpose on the south side of the river, and west side of the harbor, or upon a front facing the north, as you pass the river. But as people left their lots the design was dropped, though there is a good harbor. This township extends from River Lahave to Port Medway, from north-east to south-west, which is about sixteen miles.

The inhabitants of this township, especially of Petite La Riviere, have got good dwelling houses, and those of them that are industrious and saving live comfortably. They have got no glebe nor place of worship, nor a minister of any persuasion, unless they go to Lunenburg: nor have they school or burying ground. Some of them bury on their own lands, and when any of them are interred in the neighboring burying ground, the survivors pay a small sum for it. When this is the case, they must be in a pitiable condition in different respects, as their children and themselves must in general be very ignorant. The number of families in this township is 81, which, at 5 to a family, would give 405 souls. They may be divided into the Lutheran and Presbyterian persuasions.

Port Medway.—This settlement is equally distant from Lahave and Liverpool, and it is said that it derives its name from this circumstance. This place was settled two years after Liverpool. The settlers came from the same place with the people that settled Liverpool, and were of the same religious sentiments with them, to wit, congregationalists, or Pres-

Puritans of Old England, but are now attached to the New Lights* and Methodists, at least some of them, as the preachers of such descriptions are still going about among them, corrupting their minds. Yet, notwithstanding, it is thought that they might be brought to their former persuasion, were the proper persons placed among them to instruct them in sound doctrine.

LIVERPOOL.

Road to it.—From Port Medway ye go to Liverpool, which is 8 miles to the westward. The road is bad, indeed only a path, and covered with brushwood, which greatly retards the traveller; and when there is dew or rain, or soon after rain, the road is exceedingly disagreeable. There are also swamps and windfalls, which not only retard but mislead; and a good deal of the road on the south shore or side of the Province is much the same.

Settlement.—Liverpool was settled from New England in 1760. They received a considerable addition to their number at the latter end of the American war. They were congregationalists in their religious principles, but are now of quite different principles. Not four families are now Presbyterian. They have gone over to the New Lights and Methodists. There are two good meeting-houses in the town, near to one another—the one where the congregationalists or Presbyterians worship, but now occupied by the New Lights. The other belongs to the Methodists. It is newly built and finished off as to the outside. Both meeting houses indeed are commodious, and considerably elegant.

Their dwelling houses are also neat and commodious in general, and their warehouses preferable to any in the province, at least to any I have seen. Their churches, dwelling houses, and warehouses are painted commonly with red or yellow paint, which makes them look better, and more durable. It is a place of considerable trade, both to and from the West Indies. They export lumber and fish in great plenty. There are owned at this port 25 square rigged vessels, well employed, making so many trips to the West Indies in one year. They are much employed in trade, and live chiefly by that means. Yet they are charged with being much given to smuggling—a practice tending to the great hurt of the revenue and fair dealer, and doing little or no good

*By this title the Baptists were usually known at this date.