

HISTORY, RESOURCES AND FUTURE

ments were established in New Brunswick by English Colonists from Massachusetts and other Provinces of New England. The most important of these was that which was planted in 1763 at Maudersville, which was really the first permanent settlement on the River St. John. Many of these sided with the revolted American colonies and actually took up arms in their support.

Coming of the Loyalists.

Such had been the meagre development of New Brunswick as part of Acadia or Nova Scotia that at the close of the year 1782—1783 years after the coming of De Monts and Champlain—the total population of the province was estimated to be less than 2,000. Then in 1783 came the United Empire Loyalists and with their coming began the real progress and development of New Brunswick. Twelve thousand came to New Brunswick during that year, founding the City of St. John and the Towns of St. Andrews and St. Stephen, and a number of settlements in Westmorland, Queens and Sunbury Counties. The new comers included many men and women who had occupied prominent places in the life of the New England colonies. There were among them graduates of Harvard and Yale, eminent lawyers and physicians, and indeed some of the brightest minds of the population of New England, all animated alike by the same patriotic determination which had cast homes and properties to the winds, to stand at all cost by the flag of their motherland. Such were the pioneers of New Brunswick. A year after their coming Nova Scotia was divided, that portion of it lying north of the Missisquoi River being erected into the present Province of New Brunswick. Col. Thomas Carleton was its first Governor. He appointed an executive council and authorized the election of a House of Assembly in 1785. A Supreme Court was established, which had as

its first Chief Justice Duncan Ludlow, who had been a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of New York. Among the pulse Judges of the Court was James Putman of the Massachusetts bar, who is described as the ablest lawyer of the time in America, and in whose office John Adams, second President of the United States, studied law.

Fredericton Chosen as Capital.

Fredericton was made the capital of the Province in 1785. By 1788 the banks of the St. John River to the distance of 70 miles above Fredericton had been settled by Loyalists. Settlements went on very slowly on the north shore, where the first arrivals were from the British Isles, chiefly from Scotland. The Acadians extended their settlements in Westmorland and along the north shore. One of the first things to which the new settlers turned their attention was the establishment of schools. As early as 1785 an Academy was founded at Fredericton which later became the University of New Brunswick. Commerce and industry began in earnest. Saw mills were erected along the rivers and shipbuilding was begun at St. John and Oromocto, which developed to such an extent that New Brunswick came and continued for many years to be one of the foremost shipbuilding countries of the world. In 1816 thousands of immigrants came to New Brunswick from Scotland and Ireland, and energetically united with the Loyalists in pushing forward the development of the Province.

Responsible Government.

The contest for responsible government in New Brunswick went on simultaneously with the same struggle in the other Provinces. The first step in this reform, the control of the casual and territorial revenues by the Legislative Assembly, was secured in 1837 under the leadership of