

PREFACE.

HAVING traced the progress of Acadie from its first inception as a French colony in 1605, to its conquest by Nicholson in 1710,—thence to the British settlement at Chebucto in 1749, and marked the establishment of representative government in 1758,—having watched it through the phases of the old French war, the exile of the Acadians, the revolution in the older English provinces on the continent, and their uprising into a nation and an empire,—having seen the immigration from New England in 1760 upon the vacant lands originally occupied by the French on the bay of Fundy and basin of Mines,—the advent also of the loyalists in 1783, and the founding of the governments of New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Prince Edward island :—having seen the progress made by this country during the wars of Napoleon and the second American war, gradually but certainly advancing in the march of intellect and industry, with occasional additions to its population from the British isles :—having noticed the large sums of money given by parliament to aid our endeavors, and the extensive military and naval protection constantly afforded us :—under all these transactions there is a broad and deep foundation of gratitude laid that we cannot keep out of view, due on our part to the latest generation to the monarchs and parliaments of Great Britain for unlimited and unstinted favor and support. The ties which in ordinary cases bind a people to the nation from which they originate, are, in our case,

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