

Council. He also succeeded him as commissioner on the boundary question and as secretary of the Indian School at Sussex. In 1825 and again in 1833 he was appointed by the British government umpire to apportion the customs duties between Upper and Lower Canada. From 1834 until his death in 1851, at the age of 64 years, he was chief justice of the province.

Report of the Commissioners for Ascertaining the Losses occasioned by the Late Fires in New Brunswick. Fredericton, G. K. Lugin, King's Printer, 1826, pp. 21. [The commission was composed of Ward Chipman, Harry Peters, Richard Simonds, Thos. H. Peters and H. G. Clopper.]

Remarks upon the Disputed Points of Boundary under the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, principally compiled from statements laid by Government of Great Britain before the King of the Netherlands. 2nd ed., St. John, D. A. Cameron, "Observer" office, 1839, pp. 112.

Chubb, Henry, was born at St. John in 1787, and at an early age was apprenticed to Jacob S. Mott, King's Printer. On May 2, 1811, he issued the first number of the "New Brunswick Courier," a paper destined to become a considerable factor in determining events during the succeeding half century of stirring times. Mr. Chubb issued the paper as sole proprietor until 1842, when he took into partnership Samuel Seeds and Henry J. Chubb, his eldest son. The latter died in 1846 and his father in 1855, and the paper continued to be conducted by Mr. Seeds and the surviving sons, Thomas Chubb and George James Chubb. In 1863 Mr. Seeds retired, and in 1865 Thomas Chubb did likewise and the paper, which had been regularly issued as a weekly throughout the whole period of its existence, a space of fifty-four years, was then discontinued.

The New Brunswick Almanac and Register. [This was started soon after Mr. Chubb founded his publishing house, and the astronomical calculations were prepared at first by Bernard Kiernan, who

came to St. John from Ireland in 1811, assisted in the opening of St. Malachi's Chapel in 1815, as one of the first wardens, and removed to South America in 1824. The Almanac continued to be published annually for a space of half a century almost. In 1849 an especially good one was gotten up by the Fredericton "Athenaeum," a scientific and literary society, Archdeacon Coster president, and Dr. Robb, of the University of New Brunswick, secretary. This was published also in 1850 and 1851, but the publishers found that their laudable effort to issue a first-class Almanac was not meeting with the encouragement that it deserved, and they were obliged to return to the more meagre affair then in vogue. At this time and for some years Dr. Robb had been preparing the astronomical matter for the Almanac].

Clark, Miss M. Alice, of the New Brunswick Normal School.

Domestic Economy and Plain Sewing and Knitting. St. John, J. & A. McMillan, 1890

Cobbett, Mrs. Ann Read, a daughter of a Sergeant-Major of artillery of the 54th Regiment, stationed in New Brunswick, and wife of William Cobbett, whom she first met in New Brunswick.

Instructions for Using Meal and Flour of Indian Corn. London, 1846. [The result of her New Brunswick experience.]

Cobbett, William, the great English politician and pamphleteer, was stationed in New Brunswick with the 54th Regiment for seven years, from 1784 to 1791. Much of his voluminous writing contains references to his life in New Brunswick or are the outcome of his connections here. His works are full of auto-biography, and one of his favorite themes was the tale of his courtships in this province.

Directions for a Sergeant-Major or an Orderly, written out in some regimental books of the 54th in the manner of Swift's Advice to Servants, full of admirable humor