

inns to every stage) in rough weather. Passengers returned by what was called the "post-boat," a small two-sailed vessel. In 1786 the same man built the first ship constructed above the Falls at the mouth of the river, and named it the "Lord Sheffield."

51. The annals of the new colony, till the end of the century, are devoid of striking events. The settlers were busily clearing their new farms, making profits in the lumber and ship-building trades, and pushing further up the St. John, and back from the sea shore. In 1787 the first English settler appeared at Richibucto, none previously having dared to settle there, on account of the ferocious character of the Indians.

52. Governor Carleton was a man of aristocratic feeling, and carried matters with rather a high hand, as was the fashion of the times. About the close of the century, he was engaged in a struggle with the House of Assembly, regarding the right which both he and they claimed to appoint the Clerk of the House. On his appeal, the Home Government decided in his favor. He proved, however, a benefit to the colony, by the manner in which he practised and encouraged agriculture. In 1803 he solicited and obtained leave of absence, and the government was administered by deputies till 1808; when Britain, being at war with France, and also threatened by the United States, determined to have military governors, and appointed General Martin Hunter—who was succeeded in the same year by Lieut.-Colonel G. Johnston, who was in his turn displaced the next year by Major-General W. Balfour. In 1811, Hunter was again in command, only to give place to Major General G. S. Smyth in the next year. Smyth obtained leave of absence in 1813, and during his year's absence Sir T. Saumarez administered the government. Smyth, on his return, took charge till 1816, when he was called away to administer the Government of Nova Scotia, this colony being in the meantime governed by Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Hailes. Smyth returned in 1817, and remained Governor till his death in 1823.

53. During the above period, the colony progressed rapidly. As we are tracing this progress by significant facts, which have little connection, the *political* annals being meantime almost a nullity—our narrative must necessarily be somewhat desultory. In 1800, the Province Hall was founded, and a plan started to cut a canal through the isthmus of Chignecto, which was afterwards abandoned. In 1791 the colony was benefited by a duty laid by Britain on the import of Baltic timber, while colonial timber was left free. This duty was gradually raised, until 1820, when it reached £3 5s. per ton, the timber trade in these Provinces meanwhile growing rapidly, and the merchants accumulating wealth; but from the above date, it has suited the policy of Britain to lower gradually the duty on Baltic timber, and even occasionally to impose a duty on the import of colonial timber.

54. During the war between Britain and the United States from 1812 to 1814, the militia was placed on a very efficient footing, all