

spoiled from the impossibility of taking care of them, as well as from the scarcity of salt. Salmon were very abundant this year, yet the price advanced to 9d. each.

For two years after St. John was settled the inhabitants did not follow the exact line of the streets, but made paths along the most convenient places according to the nature of the ground. The city, at that time, was divided into two settlements—the Upper Cove and the Lower Cove—which for a long period carried on a violent opposition to each other. The lower cove was almost wholly cleared up the first year, the principal business establishments were placed there, and it had much the greater population. The two settlements of upper and lower cove were divided by forest for some time and all the carriage between them was carried on by the beach at low water—along by Pettingell's yard and Reed's Point. This was very rough and difficult, particularly where the new Custom House is built. Then the beach was encumbered with large masses of rock. Dock street was for a long time only a narrow foot path, along the edge of a rocky cliff, and people passing along it were obliged (particularly in winter) to hold on to the small bushes and roots which clung to the rocks, to prevent slipping off and rolling down upon the wild and rocky beach beneath.

The first vessel built in St. John harbor was built exactly where the new Market House now stands and was a brig of 160 tons. Coasters this year flocked to St John in tolerable numbers.

On the 9th February, 1784, Wm. Tyng, James Peters and George Leonard were appointed Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Sunbury. But this vast and valuable country was not destined to remain much longer a County of Nova Scotia, the whole of which it so greatly exceeded in extent.