

intending emigrants having secured the celebrated "Charter of Nova Scotia," proceeded to settle at Minas, Cornwallis, Liverpool, Chobogue, and other places, and sometime either in the year 1760 or 1761, a number of persons from Essex, Massachusetts, principally parties who had served in the expeditions against Fort Lawrence and St. John, and assisted in capturing those places from the French, petitioned for a grant of land twelve miles square, on any part of the St. John river; and an exploring party of 20 men arrived on the 19th of May, 1762, accompanied by two families for the mouth of the St. John, one of whom brought a frame for a dwelling, which was soon erected near Fort Frederick, and inhabited one or two days after their arrival. Not liking the land at the mouth of the river, the party proceeded up the St. John in a whale boat they brought from New England, and proceeding to St. Anns, commenced their survey. A party of Indians in their war costume made their appearance, and informed them that St. Anns was their property, and threatened their destruction unless they moved further down the river. They, according to arrangements with the Indians, moved their camp as far down, it is said, as the lower end of Oromocto Island on the east side of the river, from whence they made their survey, and divided the land off into lots, and called the township, Mangerville. In the order of survey were the following words:—

"You will reserve four lots in the township for public use, one as a glebe for the Church of England, one for the Dissenting Protestant, one for the maintenance of a school, and one for the first settled minister."

After completing the survey, the party retired to Fort Frederick, from which place they proceeded to Halifax to complete their arrangements, but owing to the capture of Newfoundland by the French, and the threatened invasion of Halifax, they were compelled to return without anything being done, whereupon the land was occupied, and the settlements made, in expectation of a proper title being obtained. About this time the French who still remained in the Province became somewhat troublesome, the French Priest, who had been 40 years a missionary to the Indians, was ordered to leave the Province, as well as all the French families then scattered on the northern side of the Bay, a mandate they obeyed, but the most of them returned in a few years and became quiet subjects. When it became known in England that some of the most eligible lands in Nova Scotia, had been taken up by Puritan settlers, there was dissatisfaction in certain quarters, and the King was induced to communicate to the Governor at Halifax, an order reserving the lands for the disbanded troops of the regular army; but the petitions of the settlers and the remonstrance of Governor Belcher, caused the order to be revoked, and grants issued in 1765. In that year the Indians became very troublesome, and threatened war, because the settlers on the river had killed some beaver, moose, and other animals near their own houses; but the difficulty was settled without serious consequences. The writer has not been able to obtain the names of all the first settlers; it appears, however, that between their arrival and the time of the American revolution, their numbers were increased by new comers. They were all or nearly all Congregationalists, and established worship in 1762; and the lot of land reserved for the first minister was occupied. No record can be found of the organization of the Church, supposed to have been in 1766. Several writers of history state it was a Church of Presbyterian Seceders, but this is a mistake; other denominations having considered it something similar to Presbyterianism, although its usages were altogether those of New England