

stands high among the medical fraternity. He has a half interest in a mercantile house managed by his brother.

The doctor is a justice of the peace, school commissioner, commissioner for taking affidavits, and coroner and health officer for Inverness, and held for a few years the post of emigrant agent. When, in 1872, Samuel McDonald resigned his seat in the House of Assembly to run for the House of Commons, our subject was elected to fill the vacated seat, and was re-elected at the general elections held in 1874 and 1878. His politics are Liberal. In the legislature he is serving on the committees on humane institutions (of which he is chairman), law amendments, and education. Dr. Campbell is a fluent speaker, but rarely occupies much time. He goes to the pith of the matter at once, and stops when he has exhausted his subject—never exhausting himself.

He is a Roman Catholic—the faith of his ancestors as far back as the family can be traced.

In February, 1854, Dr. Campbell married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Peter Smyth, deceased, of Port Hood, formerly a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and they lost their eldest and only son, and have three daughters living.

REV. THOMAS H. WHITE, D.D.,

SHELBURNE, N.S.

THOMAS HOWLAND WHITE, rector of Shelburne since 1835, is a descendant, in the fifth generation, from Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England, and dates his birth at Shelburne, on the 22nd of March, 1806. He lives in the same house in which his father, Capt. Gideon White, was married to Deborah Whitworth, and in which the son was born. Captain White was a loyalist during the American revolution, and had command of a company in the 4th, or Duke of Cumberland regiment; and his wife, who was a daughter of Dr. Miles Whitworth, of Boston, and fifteen years old in 1775, witnessed from the top of her father's house, the battle of Bunker Hill. During that engagement an officer entered the house, and ordered her to be brought down, as she was a mark for the enemy.

It was through the instrumentality of Captain White that Shelburne was selected as a place for settlement of a very large body of loyalists; our subject having in his possession the letters to Captain White in regard to that matter; he has also the coat of arms of the White family, brought over in the *May Flower*, the writing being as follows:—"He Beareth Rules, a Chevron between three Boars' Heads, Coupé d'Argent, Armed Or." He has likewise the coat of arms of the Howland family:—"He beareth Sables, Two Bars Argent, on a Chief of the Second, Three Lions Rampant, of the First, and for his Crest on a Wreath of his Colors, a Lion Passant Sable."

According to the arrangements made by Captain White, two fleets were sent out to Shelburne in 1783, the year that peace was declared between the United States and Great Britain, one in May, the other in September; the aggregate of passengers being several thousand. Subsequently offers were made to those who, on certain conditions, would return to the United States, within a given time specified, should have their confiscated property restored to them, and some went back; others strayed off to other parts of the province, and to other parts of the