

responsibility involved, to have the use of "the King's boats," and the privileges of the fishery on the west side of the harbor, together with the cordwood and other articles left by the troops.

Meanwhile Hazen & Jarvis had been so unfortunate in their mercantile transactions at Newburyport that it became necessary for them to take the greater care of their interests at St. John, and after the reorganization of the Company and the signing of the second contract, Mr. Hazen came to St. John, very frequently. Early in the year 1771, he determined to discontinue his business at Newburyport altogether and remove to St. John. James White says it was the wish of both Mr. Simonds and himself that Mr. Hazen should settle at Portland Point, and that he should make choice of a situation agreeable to himself, but that, as the partnership business was drawing to a close, the house to be erected should be built with his own money. Mr. Hazen made his choice and built his house accordingly. The house was erected in 1772. It was destroyed by fire before it was quite finished and a new one built on the same site the next year. This was by all odds the largest and best finished dwelling that had up to that time been built at St. John; it was, however, at first unpainted. The windows were primed and glazed at Newburyport. As mentioned in a former number of the Magazine,* the Hazen house (erected Nov. 17, 1773) is still standing, and in an excellent state of preservation, at the corner of Simonds and Brook Streets.

On the occasion of James Simond's visit to Halifax about the beginning of the year 1764, he procured a license to occupy ten acres of land at Portland Point, for carrying on the fishery and for burning limestone. He had been promised and hoped for an extensive grant

*See N. B. Magazine, Vol. I, p. 318.