

away. It was here that Mr. Patrick Murry, son of David Murry, made the important discovery of the location of the old church. The foundation, marked by a rise of ground somewhat in the shape of a cross, is clearly traced, as well as the location of the baptismal font and the place where the church treasures were kept. In the researches that were made were found a number of church relics, such as gold pieces, portions of crosses, window glass, &c. It is reported also that a cross has been found with Father Marquette's name upon it.

[We have seen this news repeated in a telegram from Detroit, we trust that an authenticated report may be forth coming.—*Eds. Can. Antiq.*]

SOME NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.



THE Province of New Brunswick, formerly constituted a part of Nova Scotia, the first European settlement on the Continent of North America. The early history of that Province, involves an alternation of proprietorship between the French and English;—the former claiming it by priority of possession, the latter by discovery.

The first grant of land in it was given by King James the First in 1621, to his Secretary Sir William Alexander, who called it Nova Scotia, or New Scotland. It was then considered by the English, as a part of Cabot's discovery of *Terra Nova*, but the first settlers, however, were French emigrants, who arrived hither in 1604, with, and under the auspices of M. DeMonts, who called the country Acadia, or New France. Sir William being unable to colonise his grant, sold it to Claude de la Tour, a French nobleman, and the treaty of St. Germain, ratified in 1632, ceding Acadia to France, the French became possessors of it, by both possession and purchase.