

Bathurst Harbor. Among those who accompanied him was John Young, an Englishman, whose descendants still reside in the County of Gloucester. Thus the beginnings of a population were established in many places about the same time and the work of settlement went on.

The breaking out of the war of the revolution in 1775 was a disturbing influence in the growth of settlement in New Brunswick. Privateers from Machias in August of that year had burnt the fort and barracks at St. John, capturing the five men who formed the garrison. They also seized a brig which was in the harbor laden with cattle, sheep and swine for the British troops at Boston. From this time until a garrison was established at Fort Howe raids of this kind were frequent, settlers were robbed of their goods, and Messrs. White, Simonds and Hazen lost much property.

The people of Mauderville sympathized with their friends in New England in their resistance to the royal authority and after passing a set of resolutions approving of their course, in May, 1776, sent Asa Perley and Asa Kimball as delegates to Boston, to obtain arms and ammunition. Later in the year, Jonathan Eddy, a native of Newton, Mass., who had been elected member of Assembly for Cumberland, made an attempt to capture Fort Cumberland, then held by a weak garrison under Col. Gorham. The people of Mauderville furnished a contingent of one captain, one lieutenant and twenty-five men for this enterprise. More than one hundred of the inhabitants of Cumberland took part in the expedition. The attempt on Fort Cumberland was a disastrous failure, its only result being the ruin of those Cumberland people who took part in it. Eddy and his men, after a severe winter journey in which they came near perishing of cold and hunger, found shelter at Mauderville.

In May, 1777, Colonel Gould was sent to St. John with a force to enact the submission of the inhabitants. They all took the oath of allegiance, and afterwards gave the British authorities no more trouble. Early in June Colonel John Allan, who had been a resident of Cumberland but had turned rebel, arrived at St. John with an expeditionary force which had been formed at Machias for the purpose of keeping the Indians of the St. John hostile to the British government. Messrs. White and Hazen were captured by Allan and carried up river, and the same fate befel Lewis Mitchell, who lived at Gagetown. Mitchell, however, escaped and carried the news to Halifax. A force was at once sent to St. John and the rebels attacked and dispersed with considerable loss. Allan and his men fled up river and found their way back to Machias by the St. Croix lakes.

It was in 1777, after these events, that Fort Howe was established as a government post and occupied by a force under Capt. Studholm. In September a treaty was made with the Indians by Michael Franklin, Indian commissioner. The exportation of masts from St. John for the use of the navy commenced in 1780. In 1782 St. John became a port of entry and James White was appointed the first collector of customs. A dozen small sloops, ranging from 7 to 30 tons, arrived and departed during that year. It was the day of small things in New Brunswick, but the country was on the eve of a great change, for the coming of the Loyalists was near at hand.

During the progress of the Revolutionary War a good many people had come to St. John and settled in various parts of the Province. Some of these people had been driven from their homes by the rebels, others had been imprisoned and escaped, while many had fled to avoid the persecution of the Whig Committees. But in 1783 a much larger and vastly different immigration began to come to New Brunswick. When the Americans had won their independence and peace was proclaimed, instead of letting matters remain as they were, which would have been the part of wisdom, they insisted on driving out all those who had taken the side of the Crown during the