

from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia, partly on the ground that only through the former could the latter be attacked and, besides, that the removal acted as an impediment to the progress of the settlements above Fredericton, the presence of the troops there being a protection to the settlers from attacks by the Indians, which had deterred immigrants from going beyond the reach of military protection. Certain changes in the administration of the paymaster's department were believed by Carleton to be infringements on his power, in consequence of which he resigned his office, but before a successor was appointed he had reconsidered his position and expressed his willingness to continue, if the withdrawal of his resignation did not come too late; as he continued to be governor till 1803, it is clear that effect was not given to his resignation. On more than one occasion he expressed his desire to be transferred to Quebec, a wish which the King appeared willing to gratify, the correspondence showing that Carleton was regarded with favour by the King, favours being granted to other members of the family, which excited jealousy amongst aspirants to office. It being thought he would be more useful in New Brunswick than in Quebec, it was so represented to him although, he was informed, if he pressed his wish to be removed to Québec he would be transferred, but that if he remained in New Brunswick he would receive marks of the royal favour by promotion in his profession. Carleton acquiesced, remained and was promoted to the rank of Major General.

CAPE BRETON was partially disjoined from Nova Scotia in 1784, but continued to be subordinate to the governor of that province, having, however, a separate legislature on the same system as that of St. John's Island (P.E.I.) On the 7th July, 1784, Parr was informed that Major Frederick Wallet DesBarres was to be Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton, but that the island was still to remain a part of his (Parr's) government. Until the arrival of DesBarres, Cuyler, a loyalist and formerly mayor of Albany, was to act in his room, which he did for a short time. The information respecting the date of the arrival of DesBarres is not clear in the documents. According to them, he arrived in Halifax some time previous to the 16th November, 1784, and reached Cape Breton between that date and the 22nd February, 1785, when his first official paper is on record, dated at Coal Mines (afterwards Sydney), being an instruction to the Committee of Council to have the cargo of the "Blenheim" inspected and reported on.

Cuyler, who acted as *locum tenens* for DesBarres, appears from the correspondence to have left Albany and to have been employed for some time at New York. In October, 1782, he was at Montreal employed as inspector of the refugees and charged with the distribution of provisions to those in that district. During that time he was engaged in active correspondence with friends in Albany, with the object of obtaining secret intelligence. On the 24th of March, 1783, he wrote to Major Mathews, secretary to Governor Haldimand, expressing his apprehension that a shameful peace had been made and that although stipulations were inserted in favour of the loyalists, these would have no effect. His words are :

"I make no doubt but His Majesty will endeavour to make such a stipulation, but I have no expectation that such of the loyalists as are considered of consequence will benefit by it, as it is clear to me that such cannot live in peace and safety amongst them when the sovereignty is lost, and as to their property that has been confiscated is lost, and their estates, should they be suffered to be sold, they would not fetch a fourth value, therefore all the good purpose that may be expected from such stipulation may be experienced by such as were of no great consequence among them when rebellion began and that tamely sit down to be insulted." (Archives, series B., vol. 165, p. 58).